

FAILURES ARE FEWER

Less Business Wreckage Under McKinley Than in 18 Years.

Calamity Howlers Struck Dumb by General Prosperity's Remarkable Exhibit—Disastrous Effect of Democracy and Free Trade.

The real prosperity of a country is always judged by the number of failures among its business men. It is an astonishing tribute to the second state of our finances and prosperous commercial condition when Bradstreet's mercantile agency reports for the first six months of the calendar year, 1900, the smallest number of failures noted for 18 years past. This is a showing for McKinley prosperity that must strike the calamity howlers dumb.

The records of the mercantile agency show that for the first six months of 1892 the business failures of the country were 5,351, with liabilities of \$56,535,521. In November of that year the democratic party was voted into power and in March, 1893, took charge of the country's finances. The first six months of that year showed failures of 6,239 in number, with liabilities of over \$70,000,000. All through the democratic free trade Wilson bill administration the number of failures steadily increased, until the first six months of 1896, when they reached the high water mark, viz., 7,602, with liabilities of \$195,535,936. In November of that year McKinley prosperity was voted in, and the number of failures steadily declined, until the first six months of 1900 show only 4,800 failures, with liabilities of \$60,064,208, the smallest number reported for 18 years.

In the following tables we compare the first six months of 1896, the last year of the last democratic administration, with the first six months of 1900, the last year of President McKinley's present administration. This evidence is fair, as it shows the results of nearly four years of both policies on the business affairs of the country. These tables are worthy of the careful consideration of the free traders and free silver calamity howlers, as well as of those who believe in the prosperity and protection of a republican administration. Thus:

Table with columns: Eastern States, Middle States, Western States, Northwestern States, Southern States, Pacific States, Territories. Rows list various states and territories with failure counts and liabilities for 1896 and 1900.

SUMMARY OF THE ABOVE

Summary table showing total failures and liabilities for 1896 and 1900 across all regions.

It will be noted that the liabilities of those failing in the middle states in the first six months of 1900 were \$3,616,207 less than they were in 1896. In the western states they were \$23,907,048 less. In the northwestern states they were \$7,153,110 less. In the southern states they were \$9,846,103 less. In the Pacific states they were \$3,243,476 less. In the territories they were \$351,934 less, a grand total of \$45,471,728 less than in 1896.

Only in the eastern states, where the hated "aggregation of wealth," as the democrats term it, is supposed to exist, were there more failures this year than in 1896.

If Adlai Stevenson were only let alone a short while he would soon get lost again, as he is one of the most easily forgotten men in the country.—San Francisco Chronicle.

THE THIRD PARTY LEAD.

No one in the world who of wisdom takes heed, Will encourage or follow the third party lead. Every man in the land has a duty to do; He knows that the choice will be one of the two.

"EXPANSION."



He soon will be smelling the time-honored ranks. Of unbearable bores, and fanatical cranks. Bryan's high up in both, with his 16 to 1. And the ants will join him before they have done;

Furthermore, there are some, much too good for this earth. Unequal in wisdom, supernal in worth. Who on their own virtues so constantly dote. That they think they're too too so, to cast any vote;

Their feet move around on the earth with the crowd, But their heads are concealed in a sanctified cloud. They are few, and the masses from humbug exempt. Can't fail to regard them with honest contempt.

Pensioners' High-Water Mark.

The last year of the Harrison administration there were paid out for pensions—fiscal year ending June 30, 1893, \$156,806,537.94. In June, 1893, under the Cleveland administration, a board of review was created—the action of the previous administration was reviewed, thousands of cases were reduced and dropped, so that for the year 1894, the first year of that administration, there was paid for pensions only \$139,086,926.17—or a reduction of \$16,819,611.87. In 1895, dropped by board of revision, 6,428; reduced by board of revision, 20,009.

Prosperity in Kansas.

They appear to be writing prosperity in Kansas with a great big P, as the following official figures show. The deposits in Kansas state banks for the following dates, to-wit, were:

POLITICAL DRIFT.

It is stated that Senator Hanna is a wonderfully hard worker. This assertion is no news to Mr. Bryan and his campaign associates.—Washington Star.

Bryan missed his calling. He should have been a foreign missionary. His warm feeling for the inhabitants of other lands even makes him oblivious to the outrages perpetrated against our citizens in the south.—Toledo Blade.

When a reporter for the Indianapolis Press asked Bryan to say something about his farm the other day the candidate replied: "I must decline to do so. That farm has already got a great deal more advertising than is paid for."

A Bryan paper claims to have taken a straw vote among 4,376 men crossing the Brooklyn bridge, and its figures indicate that McKinley will carry Greater New York by 27,000, instead of 61,000, as in 1896. A republican majority of any size in New York city is a good enough straw for the rest of the country.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The record of Bryan's own state is against him as a calamity howler and prophet. In 1897 Nebraskans paid off \$19,000,000 of mortgages; in 1898, \$49,000,000, and last year \$78,000,000, a total of \$146,000,000 during the three years of prosperity which the administration of McKinley gave to their state in common with the rest of the country.—San Francisco Chronicle.

The determination of Hill to permit Croker to assume full responsibility

STEWART FLOPS.

Nevada Senator Deserts the Bryan Banks.

In a letter to the Public This Leading Advocate of Free Silver Gives His Reasons for Returning to the Republican Fold After Long Absence.

New York, Aug. 21.—Senator William M. Stewart, of Nevada, called at republican headquarters Monday and said he had decided to vote for President McKinley. He made a statement in part as follows:

"The United States went to war with Spain urged on by the democratic party. The popularity of the war was such that Mr. Bryan joined the army. The war was successful, a treaty of peace was entered into whereby the United States agreed to pay \$20,000,000 and accept the sovereignty and public property of Spain in the Philippine archipelago. There was opposition to the ratification of the treaty. Mr. Bryan came to Washington and persuaded his democratic friends to vote for the treaty and it was through his influence that the treaty was finally ratified.

"It then became the duty of the United States to maintain law and order and protect the lives and property of all residents in the islands, whether native or foreign born. The United States at the time of the ratification of the treaty held military possession of Manila and immediately after such ratification assumed the sovereignty of the islands. The people of the United States, and particularly of the Pacific coast, became entitled to the vast commerce of the Pacific ocean, of which the Philippines furnish the key.

"One Aguinaldo had raised a rebellion in Luzon against Spain before the commencement of the Spanish war with the United States. This adventurer had sold out or settled his rebellion with Spain for \$900,000 before Dewey set sail for Manila, and as a part of the bargain with Spain, Aguinaldo agreed to leave the islands and never return.

"Dewey took the wily agitator back to the islands, supposing that Aguinaldo would naturally be an enemy of Spain and a friend of the United States. In this Admiral Dewey was mistaken. Aguinaldo, as soon as he landed on his native soil, organized a rebellion against the United States, which would have been of little consequence if he had not been able to obtain comfort and aid in this country.

"An organization was formed in the United States called the Anti-Imperialist league, which has for the last two years co-operated with Aguinaldo's junta, with headquarters at Hong Kong, to supply literature and materials of war for Aguinaldo. President McKinley had no authority to buy out Aguinaldo's rebellion against the United States, but was bound by the treaty (which was the supreme law of the land) to maintain law and order and protect life and property in the islands.

"It required a large army and the expenditure of hundreds of millions of dollars to put down Aguinaldo's rebellion. The assistance and the encouragement he received from the Anti-Imperialist league and the enemies of the United States, both at home and abroad, made his barbarous and irregular war bloody and expensive. Congress, however, made all necessary appropriations, providing the executive with men and money to maintain the authority of the United States in the Philippines. The so-called anti-imperialists declared that the policy pursued by the government to put down the rebellion and maintain law and order in all territories of the United States, with regard to the time when such territories were acquired, was 'imperialism' and that any use of the army to maintain law and order—however necessary—was 'militarism,' and that giving aid and comfort to rebels in arms against the United States was 'maintaining the principles of the Declaration of Independence.'

"Mr. Bryan's unparalleled campaign for the principles of the Chicago platform and his insistence upon the adoption of that platform at Kansas City, induced the people to suppose the campaign of 1900 would be conducted on the issues of 1896. In this it seems they were mistaken.

Senator Stewart then quotes Mr. Bryan's declaration of his intention, if elected, to call an extraordinary session of congress to give the Philippines freedom upon the same terms as Cuba. He also denounces the recent convention of anti-imperialists at Indianapolis. He also denounces Mr. Bryan for promising to attempt to "extend the Monroe doctrine to the Orient."

An Unique Lawsuit.

Chicago, Aug. 21.—Sol Bloom, a music publisher, has brought suit for \$50,000 damages against the Union restaurant and hotel in Randolph street for refusing to serve him while he was clad in a shirt waist and minus a coat. This is said to be the first time the shirt waist question has been brought before a court. Attorneys for plaintiff contend that the defendant had no right to refuse to serve Bloom merely because he wore the latest style in men's garments. The management of the restaurant said that patrons wearing shirt waists would only be served at tables adjoining the main dining room.

Killed His Wife and Children.

Arlington, Minn., Aug. 21.—Theodore Wallart, a farmer living three miles from town, on Sunday night killed his wife, a boy of 19 years, a girl of 16 and a baby. He then set fire to his barn, destroying the stable with nine horses, a corn crib and a hay barn. Mrs. Wallart had been trying to secure a divorce, the couple having separated. Wallart entered the house through a window and slaughtered the family with the exception of one child, a boy, who was wounded, however, and probably will die. Wallart fled.

LEFT THE CAPITAL.

Highest Officials of China Abandon Peking.

Flags of the Allies Float Over the Imperial Palace—President McKinley Rejects Earl Li's Peace Proposals.

Peking, Aug. 14, via Che Foo, Aug. 22.—The American and Russian flags were planted on the east wall of Peking at 11 o'clock this morning. The Indian troops entered the British legation at 1 o'clock and the Americans at 3. There was a joyful reception from the wall.

The emaciated tenants could have lasted but little longer. They had only three days' rations. The Chinese had been attacking furiously for two days. Four thousand shells fell in the legation during the siege. Sixty-five people were killed and 100 wounded.

The generals, alarmed at the sounds of a heavy attack on the legations, pushed forward independently, the British, Americans and French on the left of the river and the Russians and Japanese on the right. Beginning at 2 o'clock this morning, the Japanese diverted the brunt of resistance to the northern city, their artillery engaging the Chinese heavily there. But little resistance until they entered the city, where there was street fighting. Reiley's battery attempted to breach the inner wall.

Company E, Fourteenth United States infantry, planted its flag on the outer wall, Musician Titus sealing the wall with a rope, by means of which the others climbed to the top.

Washington, Aug. 22.—The cabinet session yesterday practically opened the consideration of the questions growing out of the capture of Peking and the war in China. Until recently the absorbing question has been the safety of Minister Conger and the legation at Peking. Now, however, that has given place to problems of a more intricate and far-reaching character, touching the very existence of the Chinese empire and the part which the American government is to take in the reconstruction of that country.

The meeting Tuesday was devoted entirely to the Chinese situation. Several questions were awaiting attention. First of these was the application of Li Hung Chang for the appointment of Minister Conger or some other commissioner to negotiate for the cessation of hostilities. The decision arrived at was to reject the appeal, and a reply of this character will be sent to Minister Wu to be forwarded to Li Hung Chang.

London, Aug. 22.—In the news that reaches London this morning direct from China there is nothing to confirm the report that the empress dowager has been run to earth. The foreign envoys, according to the Shanghai correspondent of the Daily Express, are proceeding to Tien Tsin. "The flags of the allies," says the Shanghai correspondent of the Daily Mail, waving yesterday, "are now floating over the imperial palace. Street fighting, however, continues. Considerable assistance in the capture of Peking was rendered by 4,000 armed native Christians. The legations were enabled to hold out by purchasing ammunition from the Chinese."

Washington, Aug. 23.—The most important development of Wednesday as to the actual conditions in Peking came late in the afternoon when the state department made public a dispatch from Minister Conger dated at Peking on the 19th. It is as follows: "The entire city with the exception of the palace is occupied by Japanese, Russian, British, American and French troops. It is being apportioned into districts for police supervision. The Chinese army fled. The imperial family and the court have gone westward, probably to Sianfu, in the province of Shensi. No representatives of the Chinese government are in sight in Peking and the conditions are chaotic. The palace is expected to be taken immediately. Many missionaries have started for home, while others remain in charge of the Christian refugees, numbering about 1,000."

London, Aug. 23.—To-day 1,500 Americans attacked the imperial palace, says a dispatch to the Morning Post from Peking, dated August 15, "and captured four of the courts. The American flag is flying over the imperial granary and the imperial bank has been looted."

Washington, Aug. 24.—The important development in the Chinese situation Thursday was the decision of the government not to send any more troops to China. All the troops now at sea, amounting to about 4,000, together with those under orders for service in the far east which have not sailed, amounting to about 3,000 more, will be sent to Manila.

Seymour Praises American Troops.

London, Aug. 22.—The Daily Express prints a letter, said to have been written by Admiral Seymour, in which he defends his action in advancing to the relief of the legations when he did, saying: "Two or three times our prospects were very dark and disaster seemed probable." Referring to the difficulties of controlling mixed troops and to their characteristics, he says: "The Germans we admired most; but for dash and go none surpassed, or perhaps equalled the Americans."

A Political Riot in Porto Rico.

San Juan, Aug. 18.—Thursday at Mayaguez, a crowd of federals and republicans got together and, after heated political disputes, 30 revolver shots were exchanged and clubs and other weapons freely used. One man was killed and a dozen others were injured, two fatally. For some weeks violent political discussions have been frequent there; and recently the republicans attempted to hold a mass meeting in a ward controlled by federals. It was this that led to Thursday's collision. Other encounters are feared.

EXCITING INCIDENT.

Pickpockets Followed Bryan from Topeka.

WERE SOON DETECTED. One was Arrested and Held by a Nebraska Sheriff.

MADE A DASH FOR LIBERTY. Just After the Candidate's Train Had Pulled Out of a Nebraska Town the Thief Broke Away from His Captor and Escaped.

Beatrice, Neb., Aug. 25.—An exciting incident marked Mr. Bryan's first stop in his own state yesterday, upon his return from the Topeka notification meeting. This incident was the detection of a pickpocket in the active pursuit of his avocation by Mr. Bryan, a lively chase through the cars for the thief and his capture and subsequent escape. The incident occurred at the village of Barneston, on the Union Pacific railroad. A dense crowd had gathered to bid Mr. Bryan welcome. As the train slowed up Mr. Bryan appeared on the platform of the last car. He was shaking hands with the people when there was a suspicious movement in the center of the assemblage.

"Look out for those pickpockets," shouted the democratic leader, remembering their movements from his experience with this class four years ago. He had not pointed out any particular person, but three or four men started immediately to move rapidly through the crowd. The movement excited the attention of people in the crowd and also those on the train and everybody gave chase. They, however, devoted their especial attention to one individual, a tall young man, who easily distanced his pursuers. He jumped upon the train, but as he did so he fell into the arms of Sheriff Waddington.

The man protested his innocence, but the sheriff took him into custody and as the train pulled out he walked him into the car immediately forward. The train was getting under fair headway when the prisoner, with the alertness of a wild deer, turned and, rushing by his custodian, dashed down the crowded aisle of the car, through the doorway and upon the car platform. Without an instant's hesitation he jumped, alighted upon his feet and was off with the swiftness of a trained athlete.

Before the train could be stopped the culprit was seen running swiftly across a plowed field fully half a mile distant. He soon disappeared in a patch of high Indian corn. The occurrence engaged the attention of all the passengers and the feet was brought out that there was a number of the men on the train who had gone on at Topeka and whose actions had aroused the suspicion of the train officials. There had been some thefts in the crowd at Topeka, a newspaper man in Mr. Bryan's party having been among the victims. This fact was connected with the presence of the men and they were under suspicion before the Barneston incident occurred.

The fact was also remembered that when the train had stopped at Barneston the men under suspicion had jumped from the train to mingle with the crowd, yelling loudly for Bryan as they went. When the train slowed up a few miles further on, before crossing a bridge another member of the suspected party jumped off the train and disappeared in a grove. When the train reached Beatrice the members of the party under suspicion were detained. There eight or ten men thus held and they made no resistance.

Mr. Bryan arrived at Beatrice from Manhattan in the afternoon and afterwards delivered a speech to the people of this vicinity. He was greeted by considerable gatherings upon his journey. At Randolph he made a five-minute speech in which he compared the republican party to an association of athletes trained to turn somersaults "in concert whenever the leaders say 'Hop.'"

Peck Draws a Life Sentence.

Akron, O., Aug. 25.—Louis Peck, the colored man whose crime is responsible for the rioting in Akron Wednesday night, was rushed to Akron from Cleveland Friday afternoon, tried before Judge Nye, of Elyria, and a special grand jury, convicted of the crime with which he was charged, and sentenced to the penitentiary for life. Within five minutes after his trial and conviction, Peck was speeding on his way to the Columbus penitentiary on a C. & C. train, in the custody of Sheriff Kelly and others.

Preparing for a Political Blowout.

New York, Aug. 25.—The executive committee of Tammany Hall last night arranged for the reception of W. J. Bryan, October 16. A committee was formed for the purpose, Richard Croker is a member of the committee. Mr. Croker urged that the Bryan meeting should be in the nature of a ratification and suggested that it take in all trades, as well as all lines of business.

Found an Ancient Statue.

Athens, Aug. 25.—A magnificent marble statue of Apollo, life size, has been discovered in this vicinity. Its workmanship is of the fifth century B. C. and it is believed to be the first in existence. Archaeologists are delighted at this important discovery.

First Time in Two Years.

Santiago, Cuba, Aug. 25.—It is indicative of the policy of the United States government that the Cuban flag will be hoisted today over the palace in Santiago. It will float there for the first time since Gen. Shafter ordered it "busted down" in 1898.