

CHICAGO BARGAIN STORE.

Another Great Bargain Day.

A Grand Blanket and Comfort Sale!

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 31st.

A SPECIAL DISCOUNT Off the Marked Price for ONE DAY ONLY.

We bought a mammoth stock to get the lowest price. You cannot afford to miss this sale. Read a few of the marked prices below, from which we will give a discount on Sale Day.

PER PAIR		PER PAIR
10-4 gray or white Blankets, 75c kind elsewhere, our marked price, \$ 40		12-4 gray or white, extra large and heavy, price anywhere \$2.00, our price \$1 50
10-4 gray or white Blankets, \$1.00 kind, our marked price, 60		10-4 all wool scarlet, the \$2.50 kind, our price only, 1 75
11-4 gray or white twilled, the \$1.50 kind elsewhere, our price, 1 00		10-4 white all wool, the \$3.00 kind, our price, 2 25

A beautiful line of extra fine white and gray 11-4 and 12-4 Blankets, yellow and pink border, worth anywhere \$3.00 to \$7.00 per pair, our price \$2.50 to \$5.00 per pair.

Comforts, worth \$1.00 to \$3.00, our price 70 cents each to 1.90 each.

REMEMBER, we give a Discount Off above prices sale day only, SATURDAY, OCT. 31.

The greatest flattery to our success in business is to notice competition copying after everything we do—every sale day, every price, every line of goods. We are the leaders in styles and prices for others to copy after; but we give you the best goods for the least money is the reason of our store being crowded every day like a State street store in Chicago, and on Saturdays we turn away hundreds that we cannot wait upon at the RELIABLE ONE PRICE

NEW DEPARTMENT STORE.

That Remington Tragedy.

Editor Pilot:

We have just noticed an editorial in the Republican of this week in reference to a so called fight which occurred in Remington last Friday morning, which is untrue in nearly every respect. In the first place Mr. Holmes is an old soldier 66 years old, and stands as high in the moral scale as any man in Remington. Whilst his assailant is a man (or the semblance of a man) about 40 years old and weighs about 230 lbs. He has no respectability, and has no associates among respectable people. Mr. Holmes went to Bartholomew's house on a business matter and since he has recovered consciousness he informed the writer that McKinley's name nor politics of any nature was mentioned. A dispute arose over a small settlement of account between them, when Bartholomew called Mr. Holmes a ———. Mr. Holmes naturally thereupon struck him with his fist and at once turned and left the house; Bartholomew grasped a gun and followed him out into the yard, swearing that he would shoot Holmes, when his children interfered. He continued to follow him up until he reached him, when Holmes fearing he would shoot or strike him from behind, turned partially toward his pursuer and at this juncture Bartholomew struck at least once over the forehead of the head, rendering him unconscious from which condition he did not recover for three days. Holmes may or may not recover. Bartholomew told the writer some such trash as the Republican has published, but there is not a man in Remington that would believe Bartholomew under oath when his interests were at stake. We write this statement merely to correct the misrepresentations of the Republican whether purposefully made by Mr. Marshall to

shield a dirty republican criminal or through false representations made to him by other persons.

FREE SILVER REPUBLICAN.

The Great World.

This big scenic production will be produced at the Opera House on Friday eve., Oct. 30. 10,000 feet of special scenery is carried by the management for this great play. The company is a clever one and embraces several well known artists. No matter how small the stage every piece of scenery will be used. Among the many scenic effects is the great ship scene, the sinking of a big ocean liner, the wonderful raft scene, adrift in mid ocean, the rescue by a passing steamer, and the storm at sea. All the electrical effects are carried for the "great storm scene." No play of such magnitude has ever been produced in any city. It is worth coming miles to see. Seats now on sale at usual place. Prices 15, 25 and 35 cents.

CHALLENGE.

To the Hon. SIMON P. THOMPSON:

In view of the prominence which is being given the silver question in the political discussions this fall, and knowing that you are recognized as one most competent to defend the contention of the republicans in this controversy, and having learned that you have declared in public address that there was but one side to this silver question, the friends of Mr. Bryan in Milroy township desire to have you meet in joint discussion of this momentous issue, our fellow townsman, Leroy Noland, at some date convenient to yourself before the close of this campaign at Center school house, at which time and place they promise to be present and give you the opportunity to prove to them the truth of your declaration.

GEO. W. CASTOR.

Pres. Milroy Silver League.

The bank of Venice stood the test of time for over six hundred years and was then only overthrown by the conquest of Napoleon.

Nine thousand eight hundred and eight banks owe five billions of dollars subject to check and have cash on hand of every description of five hundred and sixty six million of dollars, that is one dollar in money to pay eight dollars of deposits. The chance for depositors to get their money are one to eight. How is that for confidence?

Under free and unlimited coinage of silver the farmer will have two chances to get a dollar, to where he has one chance to get a dollar under the single gold standard. Vote for Bryan if you want the two chances and for McKinley if you are satisfied with one chance at the dollar.

The advocates of the single gold standard insist that it is the lack of confidence that has paralyzed the industries. How do they expect to restore confidence? Is it by trying to convince the American people that one dollar in gold can be made to pay thirty nine dollars of debt?

This is the first campaign in the history of American politics where the candidates ask the support of the farmer because the proposed policy of their party will prevent an increase in the value of farm products. The gold standard men do that.

Tom Cook, a republican, fixer of Lincoln, Nebraska, recently tried to bribe W. A. Poynter, of Boone county, to accept a "middle-of-the-road" nomination for Congress in his district against Judge Maxwell, the regular populist nominee. The consideration proposed was \$1,000 and campaign expenses. The proposition was, of course, rejected.

Not So Fast.

Editor Pilot:

In last week's Republican was the report of a political meeting held in Newton township at which Mr. D. B. Nowels, J. A. McFarland and myself were said to have been "most gloriously downed" by vexing questions being put to us by O. C. and Evert Halstead.

The two Mr. Halsteads were present at this meeting and in a manly friendly way asked us a few questions, which we, as politely and friendly as we knew how, tried to answer as we understood them. There was no heated, excited debate between us; with one exception there was nothing new brought up, every question asked and answered, was asked and answered just as they are here on the streets, dozens of times every day.

Mr. Evert Halstead asked Mr. McFarland if free silver increased the price of farm products, would it not be against the interest of the school teacher who now gets \$40 per month?

Mr. McFarland in substance said, if the teacher did not improve in his profession so that his services would command more pay, if he taught 4 or 5 months in the year and did nothing the rest of the time, free silver would surely be against him.

Mr. McFarland did not deny but what free silver would increase the price of farm products and thereby lessen the purchasing power of fixed salaries.

The farmers of Jasper county are not lying awake nights planning how to make fixed salaries reach as far as possible.

The Mr. Halsteads did not think gold had appreciated. We thought it had.

They would agree with us that the supply and demand regulated the value of all products until we came to gold, and gold with them was God, unchangeable, the same, yesterday, to-day and forever.

They claimed that silver was not demonetized in '73. We claimed it was. They called for the reading of the act of '73. We had it, but did not take the time to read it.

Anybody who wants to examine the act of '73 will have no difficulty in finding it.

If Mr. Halstead will look on pages 237-8 of A. S. Barnes' U. S. School History (the text book used when he was my district school boy) he will find that silver was demonetized in 1873.

One of the Mr. Halsteads asked Mr. McFarland, if his party did not repeal to the Sherman law.

Though Mac never voted the democratic ticket in his life he defended them this time and said, it was Cleveland assisted by the republican senators and representatives that repealed this act.

He gave the vote of the senate only where the fight was made.

For repeal democrats.....20
" republicans.....23
Against repeal dem.....19
" rep.....10
" pops.....3

We find the percentage of democrats for the repeal to be a little over 51, and the republican percentage to be 69 plus.

Mr. Evert Halstead asked, or rather stated, that there was a party here or coming here that would offer a suit of clothes for \$10 in silver or \$5 in gold. McFarland said he knew nothing about this, but supposed the suit was not worth \$5 in either gold or silver.

These were the leading questions and answers, as far as I remember them, nothing particularly new was presented by either side and I think nobody was scared, hurt or mad.

If either of the Mr. Halsteads wish to discuss the questions raised at that meeting and the Republican will give us the use of its columns, we will gladly discuss them with the gentleman.

LEE E. GLAZEBROOK.

Money Created by Law.

The Record in its issue of Sept. 5 questioned the correctness of Mr. Bryan's statement that money is a creation of law. M. Cernushi, in giving his evidence before our monetary commission in February, 1877, said (page 7, "Nomisma"): "I will give you my definition of money: Money is a value created by law to be a scale of valuation and a valid tender for payment." On page 11 he says: "Mr. Chairman, the doctrine that money is a value created by law was promulgated twenty-two centuries ago. It was advocated by Aristotle, the great philosopher, so practical and so positive that I would dare call him an American philosopher. I quote from his writings: 'Money (nomisma in Greek) by itself is but a frivolity, a futility, a trifle, and has value only by law (nomos in Greek), so that a change of convention between those who use it is sufficient to deprive it of all its value and power to satisfy our wants (politics). In virtue of a voluntary convention money has become the medium of exchange. We say nomisma because it is not so by nature, but by law (nomos), and because it is in our power to change it and render it useless.' The phrase 'legal tender' means that the thing tendered is made so by law. If we wish to know what the money of any country is, we must examine the laws of that country. In this country the subject is free from any doubt whatever, for our constitution says: 'Congress shall have power to coin money and regulate the value thereof and of foreign coins.' In executing this power congress by act of April 2, 1792, establishing a mint and regulating the coins of the United States, in section 11 provided: 'And be it further enacted that the proportional value of gold to silver in all coins which shall by law be current as money within the United States shall be as 15 to 1, according to quality and weight of pure gold or pure silver; that is to say, every fifteen pounds weight of pure silver shall be of equal value in all payments with one pound's weight of pure gold, and so in less proportion as to any greater or less quantities of the respective metals.' And by section 16 of the act it is provided 'that all the gold and silver coins which had been struck at and issued from said mint shall be a lawful tender in all payments whatsoever.' It should be borne in mind that the coins of a country are not money beyond the jurisdiction of the country to determine for itself what its money shall be, what shall be its quality, and what its quantity. HENRY G. MILLER.

Chicago, Oct. 9.

One hundred and twelve years ago William Pitt, while discussing the money question, on the floor of the British Parliament, said: "Let the American people adopt the British funding system and their boasted liberties will be a mere phantom." The United States has been under the British funding system since 1873; where are our once boasted liberties? McKinley and the gold standard means the British funding system; Bryan and free coinage stand for the American money system.

"You can buy two Mexican dollars with one American dollar," said a gold bug to a farmer the other day.

"That don't bother me so much as the fact that you can buy two bushels of my wheat with an American dollar," said the farmer.

The gold bug turned away sorrowfully.

Nine tenths of the people say yes! and a majority of these people will not allow themselves deceived the second time while the minority are of that class referred to by Lincoln, as they who "can be fooled all the time."

Silver vs. Wheat.

Editor Pilot:

I notice that Mr. Marshall in this weeks issue of his paper makes this statement, that the average price of wheat during Mr. Harrison's administration was 80 cents per bushel as compared to 54 cents under the Wilson bill, and would have the people believe that this difference is on account of a high tariff. Mr. Marshall is very careful to not make the comparison with prices in years preceding the beginning of the McKinley act, which he ought to have done to make his assertion valuable, showing that there had been an increase in prices above that of former years, and which without question is traceable to the McKinley tariff law. I respectfully request Mr. Marshall in the next issue of his paper to state if it is not a fact that beginning with the year 1873 and taking the three staple articles of wheat, cotton and wool, that there has been a steady decline in prices down to the year 1895 with the exception of a temporary recovery in the year 1890 and 1892, and which recovery Mr. Harrison says was erroneously attributed to the McKinley tariff, but which in truth was in consequence of the free'er use of silver under the Sherman law. I also request that he state if it is not a fact that the almost steady decline in the prices of articles mentioned do not very nearly correspond with the decline in the price of silver from the dates mentioned, and if it is a fact that the free'er use of silver to the extent allowed under the Sherman law increased the price of the articles mentioned would not a still larger increase of the use of silver increase these prices more and more and if so would not the unlimited coinage of silver be a blessing to the agriculturist? Please answer these questions in your next paper as the election is near and the intelligent vote of the people will depend on their knowing the truth.

W. R. NOWELS.

Mr. Bryan's letter of acceptance of nomination of the Peoples Party was given out October 3rd. In his letter he says:

"While difficulties always arise in the settlement of any plan of co-operation between political organizations, I am sure that the advocates of bimetalism are so intensely in earnest that they will be able to devise some means by which the free silver vote may be concentrated upon one electoral ticket in each state."

The same evening in his address at the Auditorium at St. Louis he said: "Put the majority of the people behind me and, so help me God, I shall carry out the platform."

The men who are now asking the people to vote for the perpetuation of the gold standard are they who, three years ago, told the people that the one and only thing needed to induce a return to prosperous conditions was the repeal of the Sherman act; they repealed it regardless of the will of the people; three years have elapsed. Has their promised waves of prosperity gladdened the hearts of the people? After three years of patient waiting and suffering, is not the condition and prospect more distressing than ever.

Those Wall street operators, who always keep "a weather eye on the main chance," are furnishing evidence by their heavy Silver purchases, that they now regard the election of Bryan as absolutely certain and free coinage of silver as inevitable; all of which accounts for the recent advances in the price of that metal.

If 12 1/2 cent corn, 8 cent oats and 50 cent wheat do not make the farmer think there is something the matter with "Hannah" he is past redemption.