STEWART'S OWN WORD'S

NEVADA'S SENATOR ONCE TALKED WISDOM.

Out of His Own Mouth His Deluded Followers May Learn the Inevitable Consequences of Pree Coinage.

Senator Stewart, of Nevada, was not al-ways the champion of the free coinage of silver that he now is, as the subjoined, furnished by Dr. S. A. Robinson, will

Senator William M. Stewart, of Nevada, Senator William M. Stewart, of Nevada, was an uncompromising advocate of the gold standard until the close of his second term in the United States senate. He was elected senator in 1864, and re-elected in 1869, his last term closing March 3, 1875, more than two years after the coinage act, which he now calls "the crime of "73," was passed. He was a member of the senate during the three years that that act was under consideration, and is recorded as under consideration, and is recorded as voting for it on January 19, 1871, which was the only yea and nay vote taken on it in the senate, and is said to have voted for the senate, and is said to have voted for its final passage. Senator Stewart was undoubtedly one of

the best-equipped men in the senate to pass upon such a measure; he was wonderfully keen and alert, and as a representative of the state more largely interested tive of the state more largely interested in silver than any other, the probability of his being ignorant of any provision of it after it had been under consideration from April 25, 1870, to February 12, 1873, and been debated until the discussion filled 144 columns of the Globe, is so slight as to render any claim to that effect incredible; and the entirely refute the charge that and to entirely refute the charge that Ernest Seyd secured the passage of the act by debauching the United States senate with English gold, it being impossible to believe that such a man as Senator ewart could, under such circumstances, we remained ignorant of a crime of that

have remained ignorant of a crime of that kind had it been committed. The truth is, that Mr. Stewart was a most determined and able advocate of the most determined and able advocate of the single gold standard, as the following extracts from speeches made by him long after the passage of that act abundantly prove. He said: "I want the standard gold, and no paper money not redeemable in gold."

Let everybody know what a dollar is worth. Then the man who goes West to buy produce will be under no necessity to insure himself against the fluctuations of the currency. He can pay the full value of the wheat then without the fear that a change in the price of gold will break him down before he gets back to New York. The whest will be measured by the same The wheat will be measured by the same standard—gold—in Illinois as it is in Liver-pool, and any man can figure it up. But now it is a mystery: the whole subject of now it is a mystery; the whole subject of finance is a mystery; and what do we see every day? We see those who devote their attention to it making large fortunes out of this mystery. Let us do as all the peo ple of the world have been doing from the beginning, measure our values by gold, adopt the standard that all can understand adopt the standard that all can understand and get rid of this mystery.—February 11, 1874, Congressional Record, page 1392. The question never will be settled until you determine the simple question whether the laboring man is entitled to a gold dol-

the laboring man is entitled to a gold dollar if he earns it, or whether you are going to cheat him with something else. That is the upshot of the whole thing. The people will hold right on to that, and they will come to the conclusion, "I am entitled to just as good money as my neighbor," and that party they will all finally come until it will get to be a big party. It was a little party in England once, but it grew wonderfully. It has been a little party in this country occasionally, but under Silas Wright, Tom Benton and Calhoun and others, it grew to be the party of the country. The whig party had to adopt it and put it into their platform in order to get along at all. Everybody had to say that the laboring man was entitled to a good dollar. That was fought over. They will fight it over again and the same party will sight it over again and the same party will win. There have been a great many will win. There have been a great many battles fought against gold, and gold has on every time. Gold never mised. You say you have got up a com-promise bill on the question whether gold shall be respected. Gold has made the world respect it all the time. The Engle once thought they could get along without gold for awhile, but they had to go back to it.—June 12, 1874, Con-

I do not care how much you discuss it or how many resolutions you pass, they do not make any difference; you must come to the same conclusion that all other peo-ple have—that gold is recognized as the universal standard of value. It is the measure that must be used. It is the measure by which your wealth must be tested; and whether it be pennies or millions matters not, it is the measure that must test all wealth. The wealth of the United States is tested by the same rule. It has been and always will be the touchstone of measurement; and when you depart from that and try to figure up any other measure which the world does not recognize, you get into confusion. Attempting to reconcile them it is idle to Do not deceive them in that regard. Let

ressional Record, page 4909.

I believe that it would be highly injurious to this country to again inflate the efforts to improve the market for their currency. • • • I need not enlarge upon product, and there being no other advocated evils of a depreciated currency. This cate of their interests as able as Senator country has felt them too severely to require that I should mention them: It matures to silver mines to still greater mines to still greater across the market for their product, and there being no other advocates as able as Senator. quire that I should mention them: It mat-ters not what kind of a depreciated cur-rency you have, it necessarily entails many evils.—January 23, 1874, Congres-sional Record, page 865.

I say a depreciated currency is attended

I say a depreciated currency is attended with many evils. The middle-men provide against it. In shipping grain, as was illustrated, from Illinois to Liverpool, every person who handles that grain will insure himself against these fluctuations. He will charge a higher commission. It the grain is to remain in his possession, step by step, he will insure against fluctuations; and every one between the producer and the consumer will insure himself against them. Is it not a fact with a fluctuating currency that the value of wheat ducer and the consumer will insure filmselling against them. Is it not a fact with a fluctuating currency that the value of wheat in Illinois is the price in Liverpool, less the cost of transportation? When you have a depreciated currency you have not only to take into account transportation, but you have to take into account the insurance that every man who handles the wheat will take against the change in the price in gold constantly coming upon him. It gives speculators and middle-men a chance to cut both ways and eat up the consumer and the producer. * But suppose you adopt what the world adopts as the measure of value for your currency, then what will you have? Then you can have all the currency which you have got money to buy. You will have the world's currency. You can have all the money then that you have got the representative of value for. You can have inflation then on a sound basis. * Sir, you want currency enough to do the business of the surrency enough to do the business of the ss of the

of value that the world recgnizes you will have sufficient money to do the business of the country with, the same as they do anywhere else, because if you have got crops to move and you have a necessity for money, the world will come to your aid at once, but if when you have a depreciated currency that drives all the rest out, that prevents your using gold, then you will have these same difficulties. * * If you adopted the universal measure of value—gold—as your basis, then your circulation would be flexible, and it would be much harder to make a "corner" on the

have these same difficulties. * * If you adopted the universal measure of value—gold—as your basis, then your circulation would be flexible, and it would be much harder to make a "corner" on the gold in this country, on the circulation of the country, which would distribute itself according to the laws of trade throughout the country.—January 23, 1874. Congressional Record, page 866.

We hesitate whether we will give the laboring man a dollar which has purchasing power enough to support him. We hesitate whether we will stop the speculation in gold in New York. We hesitate whether we will take out of the hands of middle-men the capacity to eat up the wealth of the country. We hesitate whether the profits of this land shall all concentrate in the commercial centers, where money is the object of trade, where organizations are formed for the purpose of getting rich on your depreciated currency and robbing the producer. We hesitate whether we shall be honest and fair; the senate hesitates; and the senators appeal to the people in speeches and call upon them to throttle the banks, to throttle the monopoly, to bring down the rate of interest. This proposition is the very thing

peal to the people in speeches and call upon them to throttle the banks, to throttle the monopoly, to bring down the rate of interest. This proposition is the very thing that throttles dishonesty, and it is the very thing we want.—February 20, 1874, Congressional Record, page 1677.

We have resources abundant to get the gold. Forty million people can furnish all the money that is necessary. They will get it. When gold is invited to a country like this, with such an industrious people as we have, with our industry and our resources, I say there will be no difficulty about getting sufficient gold.

Why, sir, everything we have got is measured by gold. Your greenbacks are measured by gold. But your contrivance is so uncertain that the middleman reaps all the reward, while the producer is robbed continuously. If you are going to have gold in this country, you must make a demand for gold by using it. * * In every country where gold has been treated unkindiy, where the government has favored a depreciated currency, gold has left the country. Gold left France at the time she undertook this same experiment. Gold left England when she allowed irredeemable paper to be circulated, and she had to go back to the regular standard be-Gold left England when she allowed irre-deemable paper to be circulated, and she had to go back to the regular standard be-fore she could get it back. Gold left Hol-land in the same way. * You have legislated gold out of your country. In-vite it back, and forty million people will get you all the gold you want. * You will have all the gold you need as a regu-lator, as a basis for your currency, and it will come very shortly. Then we shall have prosperity based upon a certainty.— February 20, 1874, Congressional Record, February 20, 1874, Congressional Record, page 1678.

page 1678.

These quotations prove that Senator Stewart not only thought the gold standard the best, but that he believed its adoption to be absolutely necessary for the prosperity of our people, especially the farmer and working man.

There is one thing which we should perhaps consider here, and that is that silver which was worth \$1.328 an ounce in 1870.

which was worth \$1.328 an ounce in 1870, was, though falling steadily, still worth \$1.278 in 1874, the year in which these remarks were made, Senator Stewart's sec-ond term expired as above stated, March 3, 1875. In 1887 silver had fallen to 0.97823 an ounce, and it is not uncharitable to suppose that those having a commercial interest in it felt that they must do every-thing in their power to improve the mar-

The interests involved were much greater than most people suppose, and Nevada was deeply concerned. A few facts will show his better than anything else could do. From 1873 to 1878 the Bonanza mines a shipped \$100,011,085 05 of buillon, and from that sum paid dividends (profits) of \$99,140,000, or within a fraction of 70 per cent of the entire products of the mines. The Consolidated Virginia began paying dividends May 1874, and in 1877 had paid \$35,160,000. The California mine began paying dividends May, 1878, and to December, 1877, inclusive, paid \$21,600,000. Twenty Comstock mines in Nevada, other than the Consolidated Virginia, paid \$47,223,000 up to December, 1877, nine of them paying over \$40,000,000 of it. Nearly all of this vast sum was taken from the Comstock lode, a The interests involved were much greater sum was taken from the Comstock lode, a spot of gro

proof of ground test than soo feet using and from 60 to 300 feet wide.

But this was not all of the money made out of these mines; they increased their stock from 294,300 shares in 1870 to 3,431,-200 in 1877, and the profit made by the sale of these shares and by speculating in them was enormous. Silver mining is the greatest millionaire mill ever known.

est millionaire mill eyer known.

Please bear in mind that it was to Senator
Stewart's efforts that the permanent settlement of the titles of nearly all of the great mines of the Comstock lode was due, and that he acquired a fortune in mining and mining litigation. It is not unreasonable to suppose that those interested would naturally turn to the attorney whose remarkable ability, great energy and thorough knowledge of mining had been so serviceable to them. In 1887 Mr. Stewart was again elected a

United States senator, and has since been one of the most resolute, persistent and successful advocates of the free and un-limited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 recognize, you get into confusion. Atto 1, and its unrestricted use as legal-tentempting to reconcile them it is idle to der money, which would undoubtedly result
talk about. It is idle to talk about comin silver monometalism and depreciation of talk about. It is idle to talk about compromising on any other measure of value; in silver monometalism and depreciation of promising on any other measure of value; our currency to about one-half of its presented with the production of about 26½ to experience of every nation that has tried it; and it has been tried in almost every gold, while its production had increased to to deceive the American people; do not let to deceive them believe by some hocus-pocus of legislation that we can give them something of real value, we can give them a measure of value that is better than the universal standard of mankind. Do not deceive them in that regard. Let only safe standard of value) to \$130,816,600 only safe standard of value) to \$120,816,600 in 1892. These conditions stimulated the owners of silver mines to still greater

Indeed It Was Unfortunate.

Pittsburg Times. It was unfortunate for Orator Bryan that the same day that he delivered himself of the formidable aggregation of 12,000 words in the vain endeavor to prove that debasin the vain endeavor to prove that denasing our currency would bring joy and
prosperity to the people, Major McKinley
should have fataly punctured the whole
laboriously erected fabric of his opponent
with about 50 eloquent and pertinent words.
Addressing the comrades of the old reglment of which he was a boy private when
the how corstor was but a veryeld behave the boy orator was but a year-old babe, Major McKinley furnished an inspiring keynote for the friends of protection and sound money in this campaign, when he

but I believe it is a good deal better to open the mills of the United States to the labor of America than to open the mints of the United States to the silver of the world."

A Mighty Gift.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Mr. Bryan said in his speech of acceptance that free coinage in this country will bring the silver money of the world up to the gold level. As this will be a present of \$4,000,000,000 to the world, the question is, how Uncle Sam can go it alone in disposing of the profits, as well as in "legislating without asking the permission of Europe."

He Tells Some Plain Truths to the Publisher of the Silver Organ at Spokane, Which May Be Benefical to Them.

BOISE CITY, Aug. 14, 1896.—(Publishers Spokesman-Review, Spokane, Wash.)—Gentlemen: I notice in your issue of August 10 three questions proposed by Mr. C. W. Simmons, of Kellogg, this state, which you have undertaken to answer. As you have invited correspondence in your columns on the political situation, if you will kindly grant me that privilege, would like to correct you in your

To the first question, "Does not the United States government accept silver in payment of all customs, taxes and public dues?" you answer that "The United States accepts silver certificates in payment of customs, taxes and all public dues, It does not so accept silver dol-

If this was true, it would be a sur-prising condition of affairs. A silver cer-tificate is merely a promise to pay upon presentation a certain number of silver

presentation a certain number of silver dollars. Under your interpretation, the promise to pay would be accepted by the customs officers, but the payment itself would be rejected.

As I presume you intend to be fair, and give correct answers to the questions propounded to you, if you will refer to the act of February 28, 1878, you will find its title to be, "An Act to Authorize the coinage of the Standard Silver Dollar and to Restore Its Legal Tender Character." After stating its weight and fineness, the

After stating its weight and fineness, the ianguage is as follows:

"They shall be a legal tender at their nominal value for all debts and dues, public or private, except when otherwise expressly stipulated in the contract."

It is well enough, perhaps, to say that without the latter clause the act would not be constitutional, because congress has no right to deprive any citizen of his has no right to deprive any citizen of his constitutional right to enter into a pri-vate agreement or contract which is not

in violation of law. in violation of law.

You wind up your answer as follows:
"Why juggle further with this point?
The facts could not be plainer. The gold reserve is held in the treasury exclusively for the redemption of United States and treasury notes. It is never paid out in exchange for allver dollars or sliver certificates. Sliver certificates are redeemed exclusively in sliver dollars and sliver. tincates. Silver certificates are redeemed exclusively in silver dollars, and silver dollars are redeemed in nothing. These facts have been thoroughly established in letters and telegrams from the highest officials of the treasury department. Any one who questions their correctness can inquire of the treasury for himself."

This is not the first time such a state-This is not the first time such a state-ment has appeared in your paper. The intent of the answer appears to be to lead the public to believe that the present silver dollar is not a good dollar because "it is redeemable in nothing."

"It is redeemable in nothing."

Of course, a silver dollar is not redeemable in gold; why should it be? It is a money of final redemption, the same as a \$30 gold piece. Would you pretend to say that a \$30 gold piece is redeemable in any other money? Certainly not. Would you pretend to say, if we restored the free and finlimited coinage of silver, that the silver dollars would be redeemable in gold? Please answer these questions through the medium of some of your financial editors. inancial editors.

I think the time has arrived when every

I think the time has arrived when every citizen has a right to express himself on this subject, and I think the public has a right to expect fair and unequivocal statements from the newspapers so long as they undertake to answer questions. In my judgment when the bolters from the republican party and the populists and democrats claim to be the only silver men in the country, they arrogate a good deal to themselves. Personally, I and democrats claim to be the only silver men in the country, they arrogate a good deal to themselves. Personally, I have always been an advocate of the free and unlimited coinage of silver, and am today. I believe that this nation alone might restore the white ment is to form. The silver was demonetized. Ask yourself, "Did this clamor for the remonetization of silver, which is arraying father against neighborhood against neighborhood." ight restore the white metal to its former position, provided in doing so we enacted protective and reciprocity laws. But I am a bimetalist, not a monometalist, and I believe that monometalism in silver would be even worse than monometalism in gold. I believe that under the democratic party no other increased use of silver can be obtained than that of mono-

I do not agree with you or other so-called allver men, that the free coinage of silver is the paramount issue. I beof sliver is the paramount issue. I believe that the paramount issue in this nation is, and always has been, the maintenance of our national government, the enforcement of its laws and a wise administration of its business affairs. I think
when the representatives of a great political party, like that which convened
in Chicago and nominated Mr. Bryan,
condemn the president of the United
States, he being a member of their own
party, for suppressing the Chicago riots,
in Chicago, when they condemn the highest judicial tribunal for rendering decisions
not in conformity with their peculiar not in conformity with their peculiar ideas of political economy, it is time for all thoughtful, loyal men to sever their relations with that party.

lations with that party.

An insult to the stars and stripes would not be tolerated today by the humblest plowboy that guides his plow through American soil, and an insult to that flag may be as directly offered by impeaching the integrity of the president and the supreme court as by firing upon it in

supreme court as by firing upon it in some foreign port.

When the governor of a state, like the state of Illinois, fails or refuses to uphold the laws, it is the undoubted duty of the president to interpose and protect the lives and property of the citizens of that state, and see to it that the mails are not interrupted. When the officers whose duty it is to enforce the laws in a county of a state, fall in the performance of that duty, should not then the governor then duty, should not then the governor then exercise his right? And what better right has he in a county of his state than the the president in one of the states of the

Then, who shall presume to say to me because I will not unite with such an aggregation of individuals in upholding their vagaries by supporting Mr. Bryan, that I am not in favor of free colnage? I refuse to be weighed in the balance with such neonle.

I refuse to be weighed in the balance with such people.

The so-called "crime" demonetization of silver was enacted by a republican congress in 1873. What was the condition of your—now state—of Washington? You and I know that it was a vast expanse of prairie, mountain and forest, but sparsely settled. In all of its vast domain there was not one town worthy to be called a city; there was not a mile of railroad, except a tramway at the Cascades, and, perhaps, the narrow gauge of Dr. Baker between Wallula and Walla Walla—and I am not certain that even that was con-I am not certain that even that was con-

structed at that time.

Look again at your beautiful state as it was four years ago when we were enter-ing upon the presidential campaign which resulted in the election of Grover which resulted in the election of Grover Cleveland. What a change had taken place! Inquire what magician's wand had touched and animated your beautiful country, and ask yourself, if you will, how it was possible that so much could have been accomplished during a time when silver was refused admission to the mints. By what process has the vast prairies been settled and turned into cul-

your state, will not average over one-hair the price it was when Cleveland was elected. Is it because the silver mines, or the mines in the vicinity of your state, especially your city, are less prosperous? The contrary is the case, as you well know. Have we less silver in circulation, or have we had during Cleveland's admitor have we had during Cleveland's admi istration, than before, or have we less money of any kind? The monthly reports of the treasury show the reverse to be

the case.

Then please explain to me why, as friend of the free coinage of silver, should cast my vote for the representativ of a party whose touch is as fatal the business interests of this nation as it the simoon of the African desert to human life. Explain to me how the demon-etization of silver in 1873 brought the panic of 1898. Explain to me how it happened that the progress and development of this nation during the years between 1878 and the election of Grover Cleveland were greater than ever before in its history.

In answering my questions, please do not deal in vagaries or idle assertions. What I say to you concerning the progress of your state and the nation cannot be challenged. History is said to repeat itself, and there are those of us still living who remember a time when ambitious who remember a time when ambitious men, men desirous of holding positions in the United States senate and house of representatives, men desirous of controling the public patronage of this nation, arrayed one section against another, by the use of such opprobrium as "vile Yankee," "black abolitionist," and other epikee," "black abolitionist," and other epithets, succeeded in securing the secession of 18 of the sisterbood of states from the Union. In their efforts to fix slavery as a permanent institution, and to establish themselves as as "Southern aristocracy" they deluged this nation with fraternal blood, sacrificed the lives of over a million of the noblest and bravest fathers, sons and brothers of the land. It matters not under which flag they fell, the responsibility of their lost lives rests with those whose ambitions brought on that sponsibility of their lost lives rests with those whose ambitions brought on that fearful atmosts

those whose ambitions brought on that fearful struggle. We are confronted with a similar effort today. A certain class of politicians are busy arraying one section of the country against another, the West and the South against the East. How much of their clamor is due to their ambition is a subject for thoughtful men and women to consider. As has been shown, the most prosperous and progressive times this section against section, originally come from the people, or the politician. Did it not originate with the ambitions of the would-be senators of the state of Nevada?" Is it not true that when the Com-stock began no longer to yield its divi-dends the property of Virginia City, in consequence, began to deteriorate in value; that then, and not till then, was the first clamor raised for the remonstization of silver? When there was a speriod of de-pression in Colorado, the politicians of that state took up the ory, and as Montana, Idaho, and Washington in turn were admitted, each having silver mines, they joined with their neighboring states in the interest of free coinage, hoping thereby to at least benefit their own constitu-

Is it not true that when the democrats came into power they assailed every in-dustry of the West? Is it not true that Mr. Bryan was a member of the ways and means committee of the house which re-ported favorably the so-called Wilson bill? Is it not true that when the bill was re-ported lead was placed upon the free list ported lead was placed upon the free list, and almost every other product of your state and the state of Idaho? Is it not true that Mr. Bryan made a forcible speech in favor of free lead, free wool, free everything which we have? Is it not true that we owe it to the republicans In the senate that we secured the three-fourths of a cent protection which lead now enjoys?

Then, if these facts be true, please explain to your readers how we may hope for a revival of our industries and an advance in the prices of what we produce by the election of Mr. Bryan as president. W. J. M'CONNELL, Governor of Idaho.

Louisville Courier-Journal.

Louisville Courier-Journal.

The statement of Bland that there is not a dollar in the United States that is not fat money is wholly untrue. Before a dollar of either silver or gold was coined, a diligent inquiry was made as to the commercial value of gold and silver in the markets of the world. Jefferson was the pioneer of this work, and he was not ashamed to go to foreign countries to find what gold and silver bullion were worth. On this basis the original ratio of gold and silver was established. The government had no idea of impressing any value on gold and silver by the exercise of an omnipotence which did not any value on gold and silver by the exercise of an omnipotence which did not exist. It sought to find out what the metas seem on them that would indicate it.

As soon as they parted company the law
was powerless to keep them in concurrent circulation.

Chicago Tribune.

Chicago Tribune.

At a democratic convention in Eastern Michigan a man got up to second a motion indorsing a 16-to-1 basis and gravely stated that he was in favor of it because if the government gave without price to each man that now had one dollar, 16 dollars, it would do for the present, and a higher division could be arranged later on. The situation being explained to him he said he did not understand it in any other way than that each man now having a dollar would get 16 dollars for it if Bryan was elected, and when his triends finally convinced him that it was no such thing he said he would not vote for Bryan at all, and the whole thing was a swindle.

Jefferson created it down to the present hour, the true democrats of this country have known no other principle and accepted no other theory of finance. The Chicago resolution declaring in favor of the free, unlimited and independent coinage of silver at the arbitrary and false ratio of 15 to 1 is undemocratic; to carry it into effect would, in my judgment, jeopardize our national credit and affect most disastrously every wage-earner, as well as every industry in which the ingenuity and energy of men are displayed. Instead of being, as its advocates claim, a panacea for as its advocates claim, a panacea for every ill that afflicts the state and the individual, it will destroy confidence in our business integrity, without which no nation ever attained commercial great-ness. There are laws of finance as fixed and as immutable as the laws which gov-ern the ebb and flow of the tides. Legisla-tion is absolutely powerless to create value. Whenever there is a difference between the commercial value of a coin and its value the commercial value of a coin and its value as assumed by congress, you may depend upon it, that its commercial value will control, unless, as is the case in this country at this time, it is coined on government account, in such quantities only as will not disturb its parity with gold. Under independent and unlimited free coinage the owner of silver buillion will be able to take it to the wints have it coined and take it to the mints, have it coined and returned to him in coins stamped with the dollar stamp, and containing 412% grains of standard sliver. The government has nothing further to do with the matter. It will not be called upon to maintain the partie of these coins with gold and they It will not be called upon to maintain the parity of these coins with gold, and they will never rise above the commercial value of the hullion they contain. Do not misunderstand me; I do not mean to say that silver will always remain at its present commercial value: I concede that, if the Chicago platform is ever enacted into a law, it will temporarily rise in value, but I do not believe, nor does the history of the world's finances justify any one in believing, that the gap between gold and silver ing, that the gap between gold and silver will be closed. Gold, following Gresham's law, will flow out of this country, and we will have silver monometalism, pure and

will have silver monometalism, pure and simple.

"I am aware that many eminent and many worthy men have the fullest confidence that the free, independent and unlimited coinage of silver will be beneficial to this country, and that the fears which many of us entertain are groundless. Recognizing that this is a great and important question (a question not to be decided by abuse of candidates or of parties) I shall be glad if some one will cite me to an historical example that can be studied. So far as I am informed, I feel justified in saying that there is not in the world today, any nation of commercial consequence that gives free and unlimited coinquence that gives free and unlimited coinage to sliver. Before we are asked to change our present financial policy, before we are asked to turn our backs upon the principles of our party, have we not a right to demand that we be pointed to some country in which the policy of the Chicago platform has been successfully

such contracts as the exigency of your

ment and an undemocratic principle which says to the citizen, that you shall not make such contracts as the exigency of your business may demand, provided they are not tainted with immorality. When it refused to adopt a resolution protecting existing contracts, it trod too near the verge of repudiation for me to follow.

"It has been always understood in this land that the states primarily, and failing the individual state, that the United States shall preserve domestic tranquility and protect the lives and property of the citizens from unlawful destruction. The president of the United States, in the exercise of an undoubted constitutional prerogative, after a recreant governor had failed of his duty, acted upon this principle and terminated the Chicago riot. For this he was condemned by the Chicago convention. Its condemnation of his action is revolutionary and undemocratic.

"No officer of this republic is above criticism. The decision of any court on any question is recognized as being the proper subject for calm and dignified criticism. No matter how much we may differ from the supreme court of the United States in its opinions on public questions, no party and no congress has a right to invade its prerogatives or pass any law which shall subvert it as one of the coordinate branches of the federal government. The threat to reconstruct the supreme court because it declared against the constitutionality of the income tax is undemocratic and revolutionary. The gratuitous insult offered by the Chicago convention to the supreme court should be resented by every lover of his country. A court cannot be independent which is liable to be backed," in order to secure a decision. To destroy the independence of the judiciary is to revolutionize this government. I cannot support any party which contemplates the commission of such an outrage."

St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Candidate Bryan, at the notification meeting in New York, said: "We contend that the free and unlimited coinage of silver by the United States will raise the buillion value of silver to its coinage value, and thus make silver buillon worth \$1.25 in gold throughout the world." The Globe-Democrat has already pointed out the Ignorance and absurdity involved in this assumption, but as it will be repeated by Bryan himself, and by scores of others on his side, talkers and writers, between this time and the election day, and as it may impose on the Ignorant or unthinking, to whom it is addressed, let us examine at lenth, and set forth its folly more fully.

According to the best data available there is about \$4,000,000,000 of silver coin employed in the world. The greater part of this stock of silver has been coined at the 15½-to-1 ratio, and the market value of the whole is about \$2,000,000,000. The silver which is in the various other shapes

tivated grain fields? By what species of encouragement have cities agerage up like magie? Row has engated been of single properties of boild much magnificent lines of relivery many publican partry, which your columns now pass severely condemn, is deserving of the credit for this progress. Through their tens of thousands of happy, prosperous families occupy what in 1878 was a wilderness. The protection of republican legislation by foreigning the lead mines, the relivery occupy what in 1878 was a wilderness. The protection of republican legislation by foreigning the lead mines, the protection of republican legislation by foreigning the lead mines, the protection of republican legislation by foreigning the lead mines, the protection of republican legislation by foreigning the lead mines, the protection of republican legislation by foreigning the lead mines, the protection of republican legislation by foreigning the lead mines, the protection of republican legislation by foreigning the lead mines, the protection of republican legislation by foreigning the lead mines, the protection of republican legislation by foreigning the lead mines, the protection of republican legislation of the copyet might be heard almost provided the protection of the past of the copyet might be heard almost provided the protection, and the protection of the copyet might be heard almost provided to the protection of the past of the copyet might be heard almost provided to the protection, and the protection of the past of the copyet might be heard almost provided to the protection, and the protection of the past of the copyet might be heard almost provided to the protection of the past of the copyet might be heard almost provided to the protection of the past of the copyet might be heard almost provided to the protection of the past of the copyet might be heard almost provided to the protection of the past of the protection of the past of the past of the protection of the past of th

New York Sun.

New York Sun.

Some personal response seems to be due to the numerous friends who have sought from me an expression of my individual opinion as to the duty in the present point ical campaign of those who adnere to the principles which hatherto have characterized the democratic party.

The declaration of notions adopted in the name of the democracy by the Unicago convention is for the most part so nostile to the democratic party in the past as to demand its rejection by all those who would not abandon the democracy's essential ideas and best traditions.

The Chicago platform invites us to establish a currency which will enable a man to pay his debts with haif as much property as he would have to use in order to pay them now. This proposition is dishonest. I do not say that all the advocates of the free coinage of sliver are dishonest. Thousands of them—millions, if there he so many—are doubtless honest in intention. But I am unable to reconcile with any ideal of integrity a change in the law which will permit a man who has borrowed fill to pay his debt with \$100, each one of which is worth only haif as much as each dollar he receives from the lender.

The Chicago platform sanctions the use of the appointing power of the president in such a way as to control the receral judiciary in deciding questions of consuttutional law. It contemplates a change in the personnel of the supreme court of the United States to the end that the recent decision deciaring the income tax unconstitutional may be reversed. Strange times indeed, are these, when a man is told that in order to be a democrat he must favor the imposition of an income tax, and the destruction of the independence of the judiciary!

the imposition of an income tax, and the destruction of the independence of the judicary!

Still more alarming is the clearly implied approval of lawless violence contained in the denunciation of what is denominated in the platform "government by injunction." Veiled in the language of moderation, the wild light of anarchyshines through.

In my opinion, without reviewing the Chicago platform further; the declarations in regard to the currency, the supreme court, and the moome tax, and the repression of forcible lawlessness by the aid of injunctions, are enough to demand its rejection by all good citizens and the defeat of the candidates who stand upon it. I regret exceedingly to find a disposition quite prevalent to array the West aga.nst the East in the discussion of these macters. I see no occasion for making our differences sectional. Here there is no political hostility toward the West, such agis expressed toward the East by some Western newspapers and public speakers. Good citizens can perhaps best aid the cause of honest money and law and order by devoting more time to rational argument and less to inefficient abuse.

All questions relating to the tariff have

some country in which the polloy of the Chicago platform has been successfully and beneficially carried out?

"I am in favor of a firm, unvarying maintenance of the present gold standard. I am opposed to the free coinage of silver as undemocratic and as fraught with danger. I believe that the best interests of the people of these United States, the people of the South as well as of the North, of the West as well as of the Rast, demand that whatsoever they earn by commerce, by trade, by agriculture, by labor of all kinds, shall be paid in money of the highest standard known to the civilized world.

"The Chicago convention utterly ignored that fundamental principle of the democratic party which declares in favor of the largest personal right and liberty of the largest personal right and liberty of the individual in his private relations, free from governmental control. This it did when it denied the right of individuals to make such contracts as in their judgment would best subserve their personal interests. It is a false theory of government and an undemocratic principle which says to the citizen, that you shall not make such contracts as the exigency of your business may demand, provided they are by devoting more time to rational argument and eas to inefficient abuse.

All questions relating to the tariff have by devoting more time to rational argument and less to inefficient abuse.

All questions relating to the tariff have of the possibility, however slight, hat the abhorrent principles of the chit at the taborrent principles of the accomplished by voting in the defeat of William J. Bryan are mest imperative and solemn. This may provide to the support of William Mc

ounces of silver are worth one cunce of gold, but you know very well that it takes 31% ounces of silver to equal one ounce of gold. The government has said that a silver dollar is worth 100 cents, but you know very well that it is worth only so know very well that it is worth only 53 cents. How do you know it? You know it because the bullion in a silver dollar cannot be sold in any mart in the world cannot be sold in any mart in the world for more than 53 cents. Therefore, the government is a cheat. Suppose you go to the butcher to buy your Sunday beef. You pay him a dollar, but the butcher knows the dollar is worth only 53 cents, and he gives you only 53 cents, worth of meat. Your baker, your farmer and your merchant do the same. You find in dis-may that your \$12 a week will only buy a little over half as much as it used to buy. little over half as much as it used to buy. You are absolutely helpless. And how about the rich man? It affects him, too, of course. He must suffer as well, but he can afford to have his dollars cut in two. You cannot afford it. No man of modest means—and there are hundreds of thousands of men of modest means—can afford it. You must start, you must economize, you must sacrifice little luxuries to which you may have been accustomed; finally, you must starve. That is the picture of popocratic triumph. It is just as certain as death if Bryan is elected.

The following facts, tersely stated, are commended to the consideration of those who lack the time or inclination necessary to the intelligent study of the financial question, as presented in the world's monetary history. They present a brief compendium of results, the cause of which is readily discerned. He who run may read, and reading, form ready and intelligent conclusions:

intelligent conclusions:

First—There is not a free-coinage country in the world today that is not on a

try in the world today that is not on a silver basis.

Second—There is not a gold-standard country in the world today that does not use silver as money along with gold.

Third—There is not a silver-standard country in the world today that uses any gold as money along with silver.

Fourth—There is not a silver-standard country in the world today that has more than one-third as much money in circulation per capita as the United States have; and

and
Fifth—There is not a silver-standard
country in the world today where the la-boring man receives fair pay for his day's