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IF YOU SEE IT IN  
The Plaindealer  
IT IS SO.

NASBY'S VIEWS.

**Great Truths Related in a Humorous Vein.**  
The following was written for the Toledo Blade in 1878 by Petroleum V. Nasby:

Confederate X Roads (which is in the State of Kentucky), Jan. 22, 1878.—I ain't so certain that I want the silver bill to pass ez I was. The fact is, the thing don't work ez I sposed it wud, and I ain't clear out of it. There is subtle principles in these fimsy questions wick requires a great deal uv thought, and there is underlying principles wick a man has got to understand afore he is competent to set himself up ez authority. One thing I'm certain uv, Bascom ain't no financier, nor never will be, and I told him so.

"Wat is a financier?" asked he. "A financier," sed I, assuming the look of Dan'l Webster, "is a man wick kin pay his debts wick nothin—a mau wick kin git eathin wick nothin."

"The Corners, then, is full of financiers," he remarkt, bitterly, casting a casual glance at his slate, wick wuz just full enuff to turn over and begin on t'other side.

But hezn't any uv the science uv it. I wuz arguing wick him the other day in favor uv my noshun uv a leather currency, though I told him silver wuz much the same thing, and, for example, I wud assume that silver wuz to be the currency uv the focher.

"Now, don't you see, Bascom, that ef I hed twict ez much money, I could drink twict ez much whiskey and pay for it?"

"How Much is Twice Nothin'?" wuz the usefless answer uv the tyrant who holds the destinies of the Corners in his hands. "That's wot your capitol bez bin ever since I knowd you."

"Parson," sed he, "I don't see wot earthily difference it's goin' to make whether silver is currency or anything else. How are you goin' to git silver if it is made legal tender? Ef silver wuz ez plenty ez bricks, what hev you got to get any uv it wick?"

"Troo, G. W.," wuz my answer, "but can't you see that to hev silver wud relieve the debtors class? Even now, afore it is legal tender, it's only wick 92 cents on the dollar, and when the country is floodid wick it, it will go still lower. Then we—or rather sich uv us ez hev property to raise money on—kin pay off—"

"Eggsactly so," retortd Bascom; "you kin pay me for the good, honest likker uv mine, wick you hev consumed, in coin, wick is less than the dollar you promised. All rite. But look here—come in here, all uv you. I want you silver men to know exactly

What You are Roshin' Into." And this feend led us into the back room—that back room wick contains the subsistence uv the Corners. There, in long rows wuz Bascom's stock. There, in barrels, piled one on top uv another, wuz the delishus whiskey uv Louisville, uv different ages, rangin' from that uv two weeks old to that wick hed jest left the still and wuz scarcely cold yit. There it lay, and ez my eye ranged affectshunally over it I felt ef I could hev the drinkin' of all that likker I wud be content to lay down and die when the last drop wuz gone.

Bascom p'inted to the immense tank wick hed erected within a few days, wick a pipe runnin' in the roof. "I shan't raise the price of likker in consequence of being paid for it in depreciated currency," sed he.

I fell on Bascom's neck, in an ecstasy uv delight, while the others shouted, "rah for Bascom!"

"G. W.," I remarkd, while tears suffoosed my eyes, I never placed you much below the angels, but this generous act has histed you a hundred per cent in my estimashun. Bless you, G. W., bless you."

"But I'll tell you what I shud do. Do you see that tank?" sed he. "May I ask what that is for?" I red. "That tank

Will Fill Wick Rane Water," sed he. "The moment you git to payin' me in silver, I shud take out uv each uv them barrels sich eggsactly three and one-fifth gallons uv likker, and fill it wick water."

"Merciful hevings," we all exclaimed, "and your likker so wesk now!" "And when silver gits down to 75 cents on the dollar, I shud take out 25 per cent uv whiskey and fill her up wick 25 per cent of water. And so on down. Ef silver goes up I shud add whiskey eggsactly in proporsion. In short, my whiskey is jest agoin' to foller currency and nothin' shorter. You fellers wick work for wages may swet, but I won't."

"But you'll increase the size of your glasses?" sed I.

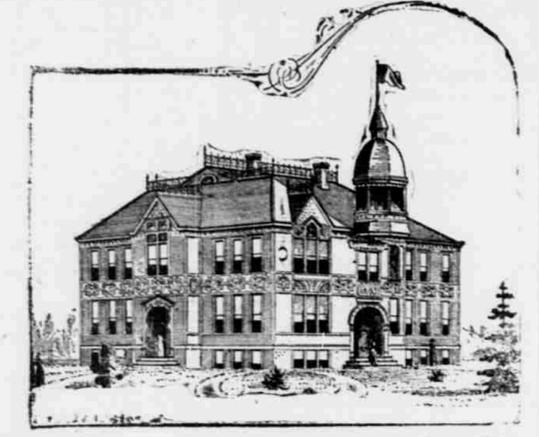
"Not any. But you may drink twice ez many times to git the same amount uv drinks ez before, by payin' for each drink."

And Bascom stalked hawtly back and took his position behind his bar.

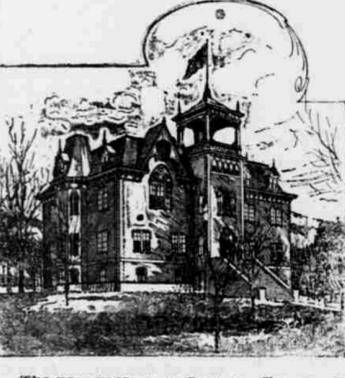
Ther wuz consternashun in the Corners sich ez I hev never seen. Ther wuz a hurried consultashun at the Deekin's house and I sjested that we emancipate ourselves from the dominyn uv this tyrant by starvin' a grocery uv our own on the joint stock principle, wick wuz agreed to, each man agreein' to contribute \$10 to the capital stock, wick wud

Concluded on 4th page.

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**REPLY TO M. LEMMIER.**

Sir: In my last I promised you that I would produce substantial and irrefutable evidence that many of the leading advocates of free and unlimited coinage of silver, being influenced by personal motives, are not honest in advocating it as a national necessity.

I hereby present you with an extract from a speech made by the Hon. John Sherman, the ablest financier our country has produced, who was present in the senate when the speeches were made, and parts or extracts from which, he quotes as follows:

"It has been said that the dropping of the silver dollar in the coinage act of 1873 was surreptitiously done. This charge is shown to be false by the debate in congress and especially by the declarations of the men who make the charge. Sixteen months after the passage of that act Senator Jones, of Nevada, in debate in the senate, June 11, 1874, said:

I am opposed to any proposition, in whatever way it may come, that attempts to override what God himself has made for money. I believe the sooner we come down to a purely gold standard the better it will be for the country.

"April 1, 1874, he said: Does this congress mean now to leave entirely out of view and discard forever a standard of value? And what but gold can be that standard? What other thing on earth possesses the requisite qualities? Gold is the articulation of commerce. It is gold that has lifted the nations from barbarism. It is the common denominator of values. It makes possible the classification of labor and the interchange of commodities. Gold has intervened in bargains made between men since the dawn of civilization and it has never failed to faithfully fulfill its part as the universal agent and servant of mankind. The value of gold is not affected by the stamp of the government.

"Senator Stewart, of Nevada, on the same subject, on the 12th of June, 1874, said:

Sir, the laboring man and the producer is entitled to have his product and his labor measured by the same standard of the world that measures your national debt. Give him such a standard; give him such money as you require from him. You require it from the producer. You require it from the laboring man; gold to pay the interest on your national debt, which is right, which cannot be avoided if you mean to save the national honor, but then give him the same money with which to pay that debt. The question will never be settled until you determine the simple question whether the laboring man is entitled to have a gold dollar if he earns it, or whether you are going to cheat him wick something else. That is the upshot of the whole thing. Everybody has to say that the laboring man is entitled to a good dollar. That was fought over. They will fight it over again and the same party will win. There have been a great many battles fought against gold, but gold has won every time. Gold never has compromised. Gold has made the world respect it all the time. The English people thought they could get along without gold for a while, but they had to come back to it.

"On June 1, 1874, Senator Jones and Stewart and all the representatives and senators of the silver states were urgent and honest in saying that gold was the best and only standard of value, but they changed their minds when the largely increased and increasing production of silver in Nevada and other states reduced the market value of silver below that of gold at the established ratio of 16 to 1. They then wanted a market for their silver. They wanted to pay existing debts and obligations contracted upon the gold basis in silver, but took care in their contracts to stipulate for the payment of gold on them, and this has been and is now the general practice in the silver states."

When these speeches were delivered, the persons who made them, were, in whole or in part, owners of silver mines, and are so now. At that time silver was worth 103 in the markets of the world. They didn't need the assistance of the government to keep it at par, consequently spoke the honest sentiments of their minds; conditions are changed now. Silver, (their silver) is quoted in the markets of the world, at nearly 50 per cent below par. They can't afford to mine it at that price, or if they do mine it, they lose nearly half of it, consequently, we, the people, by making it a national affair, must assist them—must agree to take it, their private property, at par to prevent loss to them. With as much justice and propriety might our farmers demand that the government make their wheat a legal tender at \$1.00 per bushel? Each is the private property of the owner, being the product of their labor, and should receive like treatment by the government and if we may discriminate in favor of any class of our citizens, let it be the farming and laboring classes, rather than the millionaire miner. I am convinced that a law making a silver dollar, intrinsically worth only 50 or 60 cents, or any other sum below 100 cents) belonging to private individuals or miners, a legal tender for all debts, would be class legislation, therefore unconstitutional, consequently void; but as the platform of the demagogic-popercatic combination proposes to revise the Supreme Court to suit themselves, I suppose a small thing like that, if correct, wouldn't stop the circus.

Unfortunately, they have persuaded many honest, but deluded minds, to believe that there is a deficiency in the amount of money in circulation, where-with to transact the business of the country, and the only remedy for which, is to coin, and make legal tender of this private property, which intrinsically is

worth only half as much as we must take it at, thereby enriching them, already millionaires. How are you and I and all of our neighbors or any other laborer who is dependent on his daily labor to get any of it, if we have neither property or labor with which to possess ourselves of it?

Read carefully, the following truthful and common sense remarks, made at Canton, O., by McKinley, to a delegation of farmers a few days ago:

"You cannot help the farmer by free coinage of silver. He can only be helped by more consumers for his products. Better a thousand times enlarge the markets for American products than enlarge the mints for the silver products of the world. You might just as well understand now that you cannot add value to any thing by diminishing the measure of value with which the thing is sold or exchanged. If you can do so, and you want to benefit the farmers, then make the bushel smaller, the pound lighter, and declare a dozen less than 12. The home market is the best friend of the farmer. The best consumers for the American farmer are those at home. They consume 18 times as much of the products of the farm as the foreign consumer. When he has customers he wants his pay for what he sells in such unquestioned coin that he will know it is good not only today, but will be certain to be good every day of the year and in all parts of the world. Free silver will not cure overproduction nor underconsumption. Free silver will not remove the competition of Russia, India and the Argentine Republic. This competition would remain if you would coin all the silver in the world. Free silver will not increase the demand for your wheat or make a single new customer. You don't get customers through the mints. You do get them through the factories. You will not get them by increasing the circulation of money in the United States. You will only get them by increasing the manufacturing establishments in the United States."

"Plant the factory by the farm," said Jackson, and that is as wise and applicable now as when the hero of New Orleans said it years ago. The printer says halt, again. Hoping to see you later I remain yours for more work, wages, prices and our present dollar. Sook Nix.

**THE LAW OF 1878.**  
Silver Dollars a Legal Tender to any Amount.  
1877-78. Chapter XX. An act to authorize the coinage of the standard silver dollar, and to restore its legal-tender character.  
Be it enacted, That there shall be coined at the several mints of the United States silver dollars of the weight of 412.5 grains, Troy, of standard silver, as provided in the act of January 18, 1837, on which shall be the devices and superscriptions provided by said act; which coins, together with all silver dollars heretofore coined by the United States of like weight and fineness, shall be a legal tender at their nominal value, for all debts and dues, public and private, except where otherwise stipulated in the contract. And the secretary of the treasury is authorized and directed to purchase from time to time silver bullion, at the market price thereof, not less than \$2,000,000 worth per month, nor more than \$4,000,000 worth per month, and cause the same to be coined monthly, as fast as so purchased, into such dollars; and a sum sufficient to carry out the foregoing provision of this act is hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury, not otherwise appropriated. And any gain or seigniorage arising from this coinage shall be accounted for and paid into the treasury as provided under existing laws relative to the subsidiary coinage; provided that the amount of money at any one time invested in such silver bullion, exclusive of such resulting coin, shall not exceed \$5,000,000. And, provided, further, that nothing in this act shall be construed to authorize the payment in silver of certificates of deposit issued under the provisions of section 254 of the revised statutes.

Sec. 2. That immediately after the passage of this act the president shall invite the governments of the countries composing the Latin union, so-called, and of such other European nations as he may deem advisable, to join the United States in a conference to adopt a common ratio between gold and silver, for the purpose of establishing, internationally, the use of bimetallic money, and securing fixity of relative value between those metals; such conference to be held at such place, in Europe or in the United States, at such time within six months, as may be mutually agreed upon by the executives of the governments joining in the same, whenever the governments so invited, or any three of them, shall have signified their willingness to unite in the same.

The president shall, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, appoint three commissioners, who shall attend such conference on behalf of the United States and shall report the doings thereof to the president, who shall transmit the same to congress. Said commissioners shall each receive the sum of \$2500 and their reasonable expenses, to be approved by the secretary of state; and the amount necessary to pay such compensation and expenses is hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 3. That any holder of the coin authorized by this act may deposit the same with the treasurer, or any assistant treasurer of the United States, in sums not less than \$10, and receive therefor certificates of not less than \$10 each, corresponding to the denominations of the United States notes. The coin deposited for or representing the certificates shall be retained in the treasury for the payment of the same on demand. Such certificates shall be receivable for customs, taxes and all public dues, and when so received may be reissued.

Sec. 4. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.  
(Note.—This above act having been returned by the president of the United States, with his objections, to the house of representatives, February 28, 1878, was passed by both houses and became a law on the same day.)

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