The Times-Mountaineer

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THE OHIO DEMOCRACY.

The Ohio Democrats have entered the fall campaign with Laurence T. Neal as the candidate for governor; and the platform adopted is a full endorsement of the free coinage and free trade doctrines adopted at Chicago last summer. This is indisputable evidence that the members of the organization in the buckeye state are willing to stand squarely upon the principles of the party in 1892, and they no doubt possess the courage to test these at the ballot box, with the hope they may be successful. A Democratic contemporary, in speaking of this action, says:

"The Ohio Democrats are in line on the Chicago platform. They have nominated a silver man for governor on a platform that has a clear Democratic ring. Ohio is the land of Allen G. Thurman, and the old Roman's spirits pervades his party. In fact, the platform reads as if it had been drafted by his own hand."

Since the death of honest Sam. Randall, with the single exception of Mr. Dana, of the New York *Sun*, the party has been composed of radical British free traders, and in so far as any one differs from the theories of absolute free trade he is anti Democratic. In the last few years Democrats have become free silver men, and it can almost be said with equal propriety that every one opposed to bimetallism is oppposed to Democracy. These innovations are antagonistic to the traditions of the party in the past, for Jefferson, Jackson and other leaders were strong protectionist and in favor of a stable currency that would not be effected by fluctuation or inflation. But modern Democracy is a chameleon-like creature that will assume any color to win popularity. In 1868, in favor of equitable adjustment or repudiation, and later advocating inflation or an increased issue of greenbacks, it has occupied every position on the monetary question that could be assumed. As a party of national ideas it has not existed since 1860, and no platform adopted has been expressive of the honest convictions of the statesmen in the organization. Mr. Cleveland, in his message to the special session, paid little attention to what are claimed as the cardinal principles of the organization, and we believe Mr Allen G. Thurman has little faith in either free trade or free coinage.

Our cotemporary perpetrates the following twaddle in support of the Ohio platform:

"The gold bugs will flood Ohio with money to elect McKinley, but their money will not save him. The masses are in arms against the iniquities which McKinley represents. The tariff and silver demonetization are traceable directly to Ohio Republican leaders. Sherman and McKinley are two names to be forever associated with the distresses of this year. More than any other two men they are responsible for prevailing conditions."

It sounds like Munchausen wit to say that the "masses are in arms against the iniquities which McKinley represents," and it is so utterly devoid of truth that it would be a waste of words to refute it. The fact is apparent to every man that since the Democratic free traders came into power the country has suffered more severely in business and finances than it has since the government was organized. Banks have failed, factories have closed, and hundreds of thousands of workmen have been forced to beg for a living on the highways; and this is simply a result of the expectations entertained by capitalists and manufacturers that free trade would be inaugurated by Democracy. This universal distress can betraced to no other source. When Mr. Harrison vacated the White House every department of trade was prosperous, wage-earners were well paid, and banks had an abundance of coin to meet all demands and to accomodate business men; but in less than four months everything was changed, and the condition that confronts us now is something terrible to contemplate. Money is hoarded, values have depreciated more than 50 per cent. and industries have been wrecked and ruined in all portions of the land.

It is a matter of surprise that any editor, however much he may be attached to party, would unblushingly state that "Sherman and McKinley are two names to be forever associated with the distresses of this year," and still expect to retain the respect of his fellow citizens. The English language could not be used to express a greater falsehood, and one that is so constantly refuted by daily events. Senator Sherman will vote himself for the repeal of his silver-purchase act, and he only introduced it as a compromise, or as President Cleveland denominates it a "truce" to save the country from the evils of free-coinage. The effect of the McKinley act has been to build up American industries, and furnish employment to hundreds of thousands of honest laborers. It has been the means of national growth and advancement, and if it could be kept in force the United States would soon be the first nation of the world in manufactures.

The people will decide next November in Ohio upon McKinleyism and Democracy, and there is no Republican who is in the least fearful of the result. Mr. McKinley was elected two years ago by over 20,000 majority, and this year these figures will be multiplied by two or three. The wage-earners of the old buckeye state will cast their votes for bread at the coming election, and they will not be deluded into want and starvation by the promises of Democracy, haunted as it is all over the country by the ghosts of wrecked industries and desolated homes.

The president, in his message, confines himself principally to the question of finance, but claims that Democracy should redeem its pledges to the country, which means a repeal of the present tariff laws. There will undoubtedly be a hard-fought battle between bi metallism and the single standard of values, and this will consume considerable time of the present session. After this question is disposed of, free traders will make a determided attack on the tariff, and sixty five millions of people will watch with fear and anxiety the result. Never since 1861 have such important duties devolved upon the Republican party. At that time it was called upon to save the union from dismemberment, and now it is expected to stand between the nation and financial bankruptcy. In the former epoch it performed the duty assigned to it in a manner that reflected credit to itself and lasting honor the nation. It will not be remiss in the present emergency, and if the McKinley bill is repealed it will be against the earnest protest of every Republican on the floors of the senate and house. Thirty years of national honesty and patriotism, during which time the greatest prosperity ever known by any country has been enjoyed, is its record in the past, and this will stimulate every member of the party not to be unmindful of what experience has proved to be the best policy for the industrial interests of the republic. Every scheme known to politicians will be resorted to by Democrats to carry out the platform adopted at Chicago, and these must be met by determined and intelligent opposition. There are hundreds of thousands of honest wage-earners all over the land clamoring for bread, and the cries of these must be heeded by the old party that has never stained a page of its history by legislation against labor and in favor of corporations and capital. Protection will revive our factories and give our citizens work at good wages; free-trade will ruin our industries and make our laborers beggars upon the highways. Republicans know their duty, and will perform it regardless of consequences.

CLEVELAND'S PLAN.

The country has been anxiously awaiting the message of President Cleveland to the special session of congress, and is published in this issue of the TIMES MOUNTAINEER. It may satisfy that portion of our fellow citizens who supported the Democratic ticket last November, but there are very many who believe that it does not go to the real cause of the evils now existing. The burden of his complaint is against the silver-purchase bill, which he acknowledges "may be considered a truce, after a long struggle, between the advocates of free silver coinage and those intending to be more conservative," and he imagines with the repeal of this measure business would readjust itself and the country would again be prosperous. It may be acknowledged that the president is correct when he says that a sound, stable currency is necessary for commercial prosperity. Depreciated coin is disastrous to any nation, and if the dollar in circulation is not worth its face in any market, laborers suffer in consequence, because they are forced to pay more for the necessaries and conveniences of life. The Republican party has never occupied any equivocal position on this question, and has waged an unceasing warfare against inflationists and those in favor of fiat money. The Sherman act has been in operation since July, 1890, and, although it may be one of the immediate causes of financial depression, it is not the principal factor that sapped the solid foundation upon which public confidence rested and made capital fearful immediately after the inauguration of the Democratic administration. There has been a more powerful agency at work since the people demanded by their votes a change in the economic policy, and this has made the great structure of trade relations unsafe, so that the least adverse wind would cause it to fall in ruins. The disturbing zephyr may have been the Sherman act, which had been in operation for years without the least discernible effect upon the edifice.

The platform on which Mr. Cleveland was elected declared that tariff for any purpose, except for revenue, was unconstitutional, and the country expected the president either to support or oppose this particular plank, in plain and unequivocal language. It will not restore confidence to the country to have it stated by the highest authority that tariff reform is intended, as soon as it can be conveniently done. On the contrary, factories will continue to close until the wreck and ruin of all industrial enterprises will be a fitting collapse to the work of destruction begun. If the executive had plainly stated that he expected this congress to repeal all tariff laws the culmination might have been expected at once, and business would have prepared itself for the emergency. As it is, the uncertainty will remain, and capitalists will withdraw their investments and hoard their money. This picture is not over colored, and the disasters already suffered will be only a prelude to those yet in store for the wage-earners. The army of 100,000 men out of employment, now parading the streets of New York, and an equal number in other cities in proportion to population, will be increased. Want and starvation will have a wider range, and the cry for bread will be louder than ever. The breakers have been discovered; but the pilot at the helm is determined to steer the ship directly on the rocks. It is to be expected that the fatal crash will come in a little while, and the disastrous effects will be as terrible as if drouth and pestilence had destroyed the crops and decimated the population.

THE DUTY OF REPUBLICANS.

Congress has convened in special session in Washington City, and is to undertake the task of applying some remedy to the financial distress suffered by the country. This extra session was called by President Cleveland, who, in his message emphasized the fact that the nation was in such a condition that needed immediate relief, and in this the executive acted wisely and performed his duty under the constitution.

While it is patriotic for members of congress to consider only the public welfare in this emergency, the Republican party, which was defeated at the polls last November, is in no manner responsible for the condition of affairs now existing, and which has spread calamity broad-cast over the land. When President Harrison gave up the reins of government every branch of industry was in a prosperous condition, and public confidence was unshaken. No sooner had the adherents of the Chicago platform been placed in power than a spirit of distrust pervaded all branches of business, and soon crash followed crash in money centers, until values became depreciated, factories closed down, banks suspended, and ruin stared the people in the face. Any one can draw his own conclusion from these facts, and make his own inference as to the effect of the change in administration.

It is true that the electors of the United States, by an overwhelming majority, endorsed the principles of Democracy last fall; but, it is presumable from subsequent events, that they were mistaken in their judgment, and, if it were possible to have a general election this year free trade and bimetallism would be buried so deeply in public obloquy that it would be impossible to bring them to the surface for the next half century. The blame for the disastrous condition of affairs has been laid on the Sherman silver-purchase act, and this may be unwise in the present unsettled state of public confidence; but it has been in operation since 1890, and no disastrous effects were felt until Mr. Cleveland was inaugurated. This is simply a statement of historical events, and they cannot be considered partisan in that they color facts prejudicial to truth or in favor of any political organization.

The Republican party has never lacked in patriotism in making any sacrifice for the benefit of the country, and will not in this emergency adhere to any principle which it honestly believes will work an injury to the republic and to the wage earning citizens. It will undoubtedly favor the repeal of the Sherman bill, which was passed at the time as a compromise measure to save the country from suffering the evils of Democratic free-coinage; but it will not retact, in the least, its firm belief in the policy of protection as the only safe and advisable one for the nation to follow. For more than thirty years it managed governmental affairs, and experience has proved its theories absolutely safe and sound. There is not a single plank in any national platform that has been adopted by it since 1860 that has not been proved by the logic of historical events to have been patriotic, and to have been for the advancement and prosperity of the country and people.

During the stormy days which may be experienced in the national capitol for the next few weeks the duty of Republicans is plain. The silver purchase act is doomed, and it must meet its fate. This will receive the hearty approbation of the people, and is in conformity with the traditions of the Republican party when it stood like a solid phalanx in favor of a sound currency—at par in the markets of the world—against the tempest that raged around it, caused by the advocates of equitable adjustment of the public debt and greenback inflation; but the tariff must not be repealed or modified, and no Republican must aid by his vote the inauguration of an era of free trade. The party has been unequivocally opposed to it since its inception, and no new path must be marked out for it to follow now. In a few words, let Democrats and Populists howl and rage for free coinage and free imports, Republicans must stand true to their country's welfare by being anchored to their party platform. This is patriotism, for the history of the success of the republic since 1861 has been the history of the Republican party.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

An esteemed cotemporary, not in the best of humor, says Grover Cleveland can get along without Republican advice; but he will need Republican votes to repeal the Sherman act.

Thirty years of Republican progress and prosperity in this nation has been wrecked and ruined by five months of Democratic rule. This is an object lesson that all citizens should study.

The Democratic press last year were never tired of noting every strike of a few men and claiming it to be the result of the robber-tariff. They are very quiet now when the fear of free trade has thrown thousands out of employment.

The tide is nearing the flood at The Dalles. In less than two years there will be unimpeded navigation to the ocean, and craft will take their freight to tide water without breaking cargoes. Are we preparing to take advantage of the opportunities that will be presented?

The way to put money into circulation is to circulate it. The government can coin dollars in its mints, or stamp paper representatives of dollars, but it cannot keep them going about doing good after they are issued. The people must do that for themselves. And the mainspring of mometary activity is confidence.

A free-trade contemporary remarks: "Wool is at free-trade prices." But it is worthy of notice that the sales of wool have not been less for years, even at the low price. During the [illegible] Philadelphia, Boston and New York have been 30,429,174 pounds less than during the corresponding time last year. Then and now were different. People are asking for reasons.

Mr. Crisp, who has received the caucus nomination for speaker of the house, outlines congressional action during the special session, and is in favor of Democracy redeeming its pledges in the Chicago platform. If that is adopted the worst distress has not yet been experienced in this country, and the present hard times will be only the beginning of an era of unprecedented depression in all lines of industry.

General Weaver, with his little party, contributed to the election of Grover Cleveland last year. And now he is kept busy peddling his panacea for the ill effects of that election; playing the role of the doctor who set about to cure an unknown disorder by throwing his patient into fits, for which ailment he possessed a dead sure remedy. The general thinks the country is now about sick enough to swallow anything, but he is, as usual, mistaken.

With the number of foreigners who were expected to visit the country during this world's fair year, and the amount of money they would necessarily put in circulation, great hopes were entertained that 1893 would be the most prosperous of any that the republic had experienced for a long time; but, instead of being one of prosperity, it has been a year of the most dreadful financial disasters that have ever occurred. The only apparent reason is the expected "change" promised to be introduced by the successful Democracy.

The grain harvest in Wasco county is beginning, and the indications are that the yield will be an average one with a large increase in acreage. With fair prices in the market this will send considerable money in circulation, which is very much needed considering that the wool clip realized little or nothing. The Liverpool market is eagerly watched, and if the great powers of Europe would engage in deadly conflict our farmers would reap the benefit. When harvests are bountiful, and the people free, happiness and prosperity should bless the land.

The Samoan revolution was put down in short order by British and German warships. These commanders of their respective sea monsters notified the rebel chief that if he did not surrender they would shell his camp, and he wisely submitted to superior force. But the question, whether they had the right to interfere, will admit of discussion. Might apparently makes right in some instances, and the proposition will not be disputed when such powers as Great Britain and Germany are on one side and an insignificant South Sea island on the other.

In the present condition of business it may be expected that crime will increase, because many of those thrown out of employment will be rendered desperate by want and starvation. A strict enforcement of the law, in such an emergency, is necessary to protect property and life from the vicious and every city should make preparations to resist the inroads of thieves and thugs. Municipalties have duties to perform which they cannot shift or shirk, and a strict enforcement of police ordinances is one of the most urgent of these.

Republicans admit that the Sherman act was the moving cause of the financial depression; but the primal one that set it in motion was the election of a Democratic senate and house and the inauguration of a Democratic president. These created public distrust, and immediately gold began to flow out of the treasury and capitalists commenced to hoard their money. To restore public confidence congress should as soon as possible repeal the Sherman act, and emphatically declare that tariff laws will not be disturbed. This will re-establish business on a sound basis, and save the country from the frightful disasters that are now threatening trade and manufactures.

The Democratic press will have exhausted all their excuses for hard times at the beginning of the Cleveland administration before the campaign of 1896 opens. For over thirty years Republican management had blessed the country with prosperity, and the Democratic president had not been inaugurated four months before the blackness of despair settled down upon the land. It is nonsense to say the Sherman act produced this alone, for it had been in operation three years and no disasters to trade or industry resulted As soon as the people realized that there was danger to the policy of protection public confidence became shaken, and business became stagnant. The same laws are in force as a year ago, and the conditions are the same that existed in in 1892; but the Chicago platform has caused the public to lose faith and become weak when they were hopeful and strong a few months ago.

First Bill in the Senate.

The first bill of the session was introduced by Hill of New York. Its title was "To repeal certain sections of the act of July 14, 1890. (Sherman law.)" It was referred without reading to the committee on finance.

The next two bills were introduced by Stewart of Nevada. Their titles were. "To restore the right of coinage," and "To supply deficiency in the currency." The latter bill was read in full. It directs the Secretary of the Treasury to issue silver certificates equal in amount to the silver bullion in the treasury, purchased under the act of July 14, 1890, in excess of the amount necessary at its coinage value, to redeem the treasury notes issued under that act, and to use the same to provide for any deficiency in the revenues of the government, surplus of such certificates to be used in the purchase of four per cent bonds at their market price, not exceeding twelve per cent premium. Stewart said he desired to call the attention of the finance committee to the latter bill. Its purpose was to give immediate relief. His bill provided, he said, for the issuing of 100,000,000 of treasury notes to pay for bonds to be deposited by banks as security for notes. The notes could be afterward retired with bonds that would give about $150,000,000 of increased currency and would give immediate relief. The senate should not delay action when the country was in such a state of panic.

See What

The well-known manager of excursions to Washington, California, and the White Mountains, I. A. Whitcomb, says: I have never had anything to do me so much good as your Sulphur Bitters. It is the best spring medicine I ever used. I would advise all those who suffer from biliousness and dyspepsia to use Sulphur Bitters, for I know they cured me.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

It Deals Only With Financial Troubles.

MAINLY A STATEMENT OF FACTS

Recommends a Repeal of the Silver Purchasing Clause.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 8.—President Cleveland's message, which was read to both houses of congress to-day at noon, is as follows:

To the Congress of the United States:

The existence of an alarming and extraordinary business situation, involving the welfare and prosperity of all our people, has constrained me to call together in extra session the people's representatives in congress, to the end that, through the wise and patriotic exercise of the legislative duty with which they are solely charged, the present evils may be mitigated and the dangers threatening the future may be avoided. Our unfortunate financial plight is not the result of untoward events nor of conditions related to our financial resources, nor is it traceable to any of the afflictions which frequently check national growth and prosperity. With plenteous crops, with abundant promise of remunerative production and manufactures, with unusual invitation to safe investment and with satisfactory assurance to business enterprise, suddenly financial distrust and fear have sprung up on every side. Numerous monetary institutions have suspended, because abundant assets were not immediately available to meet the demands of frightened depositors. The surviving corporations and individuals are content to keep in hand money they are usually anxious to loan, and those engaged in legitimate business are surprised to find that the securities they offer for loans, though heretofore satisfactory, are no longer accepted. Values supposed to be fixed are fast becoming conjectural, and loss and failure have invaded every branch of business. I believe these things are principally chargeable to congressional legislation touching purchase and coinage of silver by the general government. This legislation is embodied in the statute passed July 14, 1890, which was the culmination of much agitation on the subject involved, and which may be considered a truce, after a long struggle, between the advocates of free silver coinage and those intending to be more conservative. Undoubtedly the monthly purchases by the government of 4,500,000 ounces of silver, forced under that statute, were regarded by those interested in silver production as a certain guaranty of its increase in price The result, however, has been entirely different, for immediately following a spasmodic and slight rise, the price of silver began to fall after the passage of the act, and has since reached the lowest price ever known. This disappointing result has led to a renewed and persistent effort in the direction of free silver coinage.

EVIL EFFECT OF THE SHERMAN LAW.

Meanwhile not only are the evil effects of the present law constantly accumulating, but the result to which its execution must inevitably lead is becoming palpable to all who give the least heed to the financial subject. This law provides that in payment for 4,500,000 ounces of silver bullion, which the secretary of the treasury is commanded to purchase monthly, there shall be issued treasury notes redeemable on demand in gold or silver coin, at the discretion of the secretary of the treasury, and that said notes may be re-issued. It is, however, declared in the act to be "the established policy of the United States to maintain the two metals upon a parity with each other upon the present legal ratio, or such ratio as may be provided by law." This declaration so controls the action of the secretary of the treasury as to prevent his exercising the discretion nominally vested in him, if by such action the parity between gold and silver may be disturbed. Manifestly a refusal by the secretary to pay these treasury notes in gold as demanded would necessarily result in their discredit and depreciation as obligations payable only in silver, and would destroy the parity between the two metals by establishing a discrimination in favor of gold.

SILVER BULLION PURCHASED.

Up to July 15, 1893, these notes had been issued in payment for silver bullion purchased, to the amount of more than $147,000,000. While all but a very small quantity of this bullion remains uncoined and without usefulness in the treasury, many of the notes given in its purchase have been paid in gold. This is illustrated by the statement that between May 1, 1892, and July 15, 1893, notes of this kind issued in payment for silver bullion amounted to a little more than $54,000,000, and that during the same period about $49,000,000 was paid by the treasury in gold for the redemption of such notes. The policy necessarily adopted of paying these notes in gold has not spared the gold reserve of $100,000,000 long ago set aside by the government for the redemption of other notes, for this fund has already been subjected to the payment of new obligations amounting to about $150,000,000 on acount of silver purchases, and has, as a consequence, for the first time since its creation, been encroached upon. We have thus made the depletion of our gold easy, and have asked other and more appreciative nations to add it to their stock. That the opportunity we have offered has not been neglected is shown by the large amounts of gold which have been recently drawn from our treasury and exported to increase the financial strength of foreign nations.

EXCESS OF GOLD EXPORTS.

The excess of exports of gold over its imports for the year ending June 30, 1893, amounts to more than $87,000,000. Between July 1, 1892, and July 15, 1893, the gold coin and bullion in our treasury decreased more than $132,000,000, while during the same period silver coin and bullion in the treasury increased more than $147,000,000. Unless government bonds are to be constantly issued and sold to replenish our exhausted gold, only to be again exhausted, it is apparent that the operation of the silver-purchase law now in force leads in the direction of the entire substitution of silver for gold in the government treasury, and that this must be followed by the payment of all government obligations in depreciated silver. At this stage gold and silver must part company, and the government must fail in its established policy to maintaiu the two metals on a parity with each other. Given over to an exclusive use of currency greatly depreciated, according to the standard of the commercial world, we could no longer claim a place among nations of the first class; nor could our government claim the performance of its obligation, so far as such obligation has been imposed upon it, to provide for the use of the people the best and safest money. If, as many of its friends claim, silver ought to occupy a larger place in our currency and the currency of the world through great international co-operation and agreement, it is obvious the United States will not be in a position to gain a bearing in favor of such an arrangement so long as we are willing to continue our attempt to accomplish the result single-handed.

HOARDING THEIR MILLIONS.

The knowledge in business circles among our people that our government cannot make its fiat equivalent to intrinsic value, nor keep inferior money on a parity with superior money by its own independent efforts, has resulted in such a lack of confidence at home in the stability of currency values that capital refuses its aid to new enterprises, while millions are actually withdrawn from the channels of trade and commerce to become idle and unproductive in the hands of timid owners. Foreign investors are equally alert. They not only decline to purchase American securities, but make haste to sacrifice those which they have already. It does not meet the situation to say the apprehension in regard to the future of our finances is groundless, and that there is no reason for the lack of confidence in the purposes or power of the government in the premises. The very existence of this apprehension and lack of confidence has caused a menace which ought not for a moment to be disregarded. Possibly, if the undertaking we have in hand were the maintenance of a specific known quantity of silver at a parity with gold, our ability to do so might be estimated and gauged, and perhaps, in view of our unparalleled growth and resources, might be favorably passed upon. But when our avowed object is to maintain such a parity in the amount of silver increasing at the rate of $50,000,000 yearly, with no fixed termination to such increase, it can hardly be said that a problem is presented whose solution is free from doubt. The people of the United States are entitled to a sound, stable currency, and to money recognized as such on every exchange and in every market of the world. Their government has no right to injure them by financial experiments opposed to the policy and practice of other civilized states, nor is it justified in permitting an exaggerated and unreasonable reliance on our national strength and ability to jeopardize the soundness of the people's money.

ABOVE THE PLANE OF POLITICS.

This matter rises above the plane of party politics. It vitally concerns every business and calling and enters every household in the land. There is one important aspect of the subject which especially should never be overlooked. At a time like the present, when the evils of unsound finance threaten us, the speculator may anticipate the harvest gathered from the misfortune of others; the capitalist may protect himself by hoarding or may even find a profit in the fluctuation of values; but the wage-earner—the first to be injured by a depreciated currency and the last to receive the benefit of its correction — is practically defenseless. He relies for work upon the ventures of confident and contented capital. This failing him, his condition is without alleviation, for he can neither prey on the misfortunes of others nor hoard his labor. One of the greatest statesmen our country has known, speaking more than fifty years ago when the derangement of currency had caused a commercial distress, said: "The very man of all others who has the deepest interest in sound currency and suffers by mischievous legislation in monetary matters is the man who earns his daily bread by his daily toil." These words are as pertinent now as on the day they were uttered, and ought to impressively remind us that a failure in the discharge of our duty at this time must especially injure those of our countrymen who labor, and who, because of their number, are entitled to the most watchful care of their government.

THE RELIEF MUST BE QUICK.

It is of the utmost importance that such relief as congress can afford in the existing situation be given at once. The maxim that "he gives twice who gives quickly" is directly applicable. It may be true the embarrassments from which the business of the country is suffering arises as much from the evils apprehended as from those actually existing. We may hope, too, that calm counsels will prevail, and that neither capitalists nor wage-earners will give way to an unreasoning panic, and sacrifice their property or their interests under the influence of exaggerated fears. Nevertheless, every day's delay in removing one of the plain and principal causes of the present state of things enlarges the mischief already done and increases the responsibility of the government for its existence. Whatever else the people have a right to expect from congress, they may certainly demand that the legislation condemned by an ordeal of three years' disastrous experience shall be removed from the statute-books as soon as their representatives can legitimately deal with it.

QUESTION OF TARIFF REFORM.

It was my purpose to summon congress in special session early in the coming September that we might enter promptly upon the work of tariff reform, which the true interests of the country so clearly demand, which so large a majority of the people as shown by their suffrages desire and expect, and to the accomplishment of which every effort of the present administration is pledged. But while tariff reform has lost nothing of its immediate and permanent importance, and must in the near future engage the attention of congress, it has seemed to me that the financial condition of the country should at once and before all other subjects be considered by your honorable body.

A REPEAL RECOMMENDED.

I earnestly recommend the prompt repeal of the act passed July 14, 1890, authorizing the purchase of silver bullion, and that other legislative action may put beyond all doubt or mistake the intention and ability of the government to fulfill its pecuniary obligations in money universally recognized by all civilized countries.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

Message Aftermath.

CHICAGO, Aug 9—Prominent Chicago bankers were asked last evening their opinion of the president's message.

President Lyman J. Gage, of the First National bank, said: "It is sound, sensible, pointed, convincing, and well argued. It is a most excellent message."

President Mitchell, of the Illinois Trust & Savings bank, said: "The president's recommendations are plain and to the point. He advises the prompt and conditional repeal of the enacting clause of the Sherman bill. If congress does that much and does it promptly, confidence will be restored."

President Odell, of the Union National, said: "I think the president has gone as far as he could with propriety. If congress follows the recommendation in the closing part of the message, it will go a long way toward restoring confidence. That is what is wanted first."

The message had a distinctly unfavorable construction on the speculative exchange, the theory being that it was vague in expression and had in it no suggestion of comfort. On the board of trade, operators made the message an excuse for an attack on everything. A general decline in securities, grain and produce followed.

Rio Grande Revolution.

RIO JANEIRO, Aug 9—Notwithstanding the rigid censorship of all messages and the absolute prohibition of communication by the government, the correspondent is enabled to report the situation in the capital. The government was surprised and alarmed at the extent of the revolution in the Rio Grande do Sul owing to the popularity of Rear-Admiral Wandelkolk in naval circles President Peixotto and his cabinet feared that there was a widespread conspiracy against his administration. The loyalty of the navy was suspected, and the first step taken by the government was to prohibit all telegraphic communication to the south. This was followed by an order prohibiting transmission of cipher messages of any nature over the wires in Brazil. As far as can be learned the general sentiment of the country favors the revolutionary movement. The federal troops in this case are constantly under arms. Political messages are prohibited, the government fearing concerted action in several states should Rio Grande do Sul have free communication with Bahia and Pernambuco.

Cleveland's Letter of Acceptance.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9—"The people are entitled to sound and honest money, abundantly sufficient in volume to supply their business needs But whatever may be the form of the people's currency, national or state, gold, silver or paper, it should be so regulated and guarded by governmental action or by wise and careful laws that no one can be deluded as to the certainty and stability of its value. Every dollar put into the hands of the people should be of the same intrinsic value or purchasing power. With this condition absolutely guaranteed, both gold and silver can be safely utilized upon equal terms in the adjustment of our currency." The above is an excerpt from Cleveland's letter of acceptance, and a typewritten copy is being passed about among the congressmen by the silver men. Gentlemen like Dockery and Blanchard of Louisiana say the president's message and his letter of acceptance do not jibe, that the letter is much more favorable to silver than the message.

Boy Wounded.

WALLA WALLA, Wash., Aug. 8—The 12-year old son of W. S. Hale, while hunting in the mountains, was badly wounded in the groin by shot. Particulars are not obtainable. A physician left for the scene at midnight. The boy is reported in a precarious condition.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

A Dynamite Plot Discovered.

PANAMA, Aug 9—Advices from Cartagena are to the effect that the government has succeeded in frustrating a plot of the liberals to blow up portions of Cartagena, Barranquilla and the country residence of Nunez with dynamite. The wildest excitement prevails as a consequence. It is reported that the government has been aware for some time of the plot and allowed it to proceed, watching it closely until it was the proper time to kill the movement at one blow and bag all the conspirators. Among those under arrest are Domingo Vila, governor of Panama in 1885, and General Urrea. The latter was charged with the execution of the plot. All will probably either be shot or executed. The intention of the plotters was to follow up the destruction by dynamite with a general revolution throughout the republic and to overthrow the government The failure of the scheme is due to the betrayal of the plan by one of the participants.

A Quarrel is Ended.

NEW YORK, Aug. 9—In a fit of anger at 3 o'clock this morning John H. Meister, aged 45, a prosperous baker of 502 Henry street, Brooklyn, put an end to a life of quarreling he led with his wife by shooting six bullets into her, killing her almost instantly, and then committed suicide. His suicide was a most determined and shocking one He first sent a bullet crashing through his right temple This failed to produce death, and then, crazed with the shock, he climbed to the roof of the house and made his way across the roofs of the neighboring buildings to 510 Henry street. Here he climbed down the fire escape to the back yard, where he hanged himself by a clothesline to a pole. The couple had been married 26 years. Meister owned the corner bakery at Sackett and Henry streets, and was doing a prosperous business. The couple quarreled all day yesterday and last night.

Yellowstone National Park.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9—Secretary Hoke Smith has received the annual report of Captain George S. Anderson, of the Sixth cavalry, acting superintendent of the Yellowstone National Park. The report states that the most disastrous forest fires of many years occurred during July of this year, when a strip about seven miles long and two or more miles wide was destroyed. Tourist travel for the year is under the average. Game in the park is abundant and increasing. It is estimated that there are now in the park 25,000 elk, 400 buffalo, 500 antelope and large numbers of moose, deer, beaver, bear and other wild game. Poaching has apparently increased.

Mexican Cattle Thieves.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Aug. 9—The Mexican outlaws on the upper Rio Grande border are becoming so numerous and bold that the authorities are unable to cope with them. A band of thieves ran 300 head of beeves across the Rio Grande last week. The cattle were the property of Ross and Malone. They with sheriffs and other official help were soon on the trail. The party is still pursuing the thieves on their own soil, with the help of Mexican rangers. Other losses are reported from the neighborhood of Pinto J M. Campbell has lost $7000 worth of fine beeves this summer, and W. H Jones has sustained heavy losses.

Shooting at Walla Walla.

WALLA WALLA, Wash, Aug. 8—Wilse Coyle shot a man named Johnson in a saloon tonight. Johnson and some companions were in the saloon drinking, when Coyle came in and said he would drink with him Johnson objected, when Coyle drew a pistol and shot Johnson in the right leg, inflicting a dangerous wound Coyle was arrested and is now in jail.

Are Still Caucusing.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10—Both the house and senate will probably adjourn at the close of today's session until Monday for a breathing spell, and to make some further efforts to determine "where they are at," by caucusing and private consultation. The understanding was late last night that Bland would be ready to introduce in the house today his silver bill, and that the speaker had agreed to recognize him for that purpose. Bland's intended bill, it is said, puts first the free coinage of silver at a ratio to be determined later; and provides for the repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman act. It is not developed thus far this morning whether Bland will attempt to carry out the arrangement. Everything is so much at sixes and sevens in the ranks of the silver men that prearranged plans are liable to be upset at the last moment. The committee appointed by chairman of the house silver caucus yesterday arranged to meet this morning in the judiciary committee room to carry out instructions to frame a bill and outline a plan of campaign. Practically the bill was defined in advance by the caucus resolution, saving the ratio. There being no rules in the house at present, the silver men intend to get their bill in as early as possible, so as to secure whatever advantage may follow from being first on the list of measures before the house.

Speaker Crisp and Secretary Carlisle were in close consultation this morning It was confined to a discussion of rules to be adopted for the government of the house. The administration, it is said, feels the necessity of the house passing such rules as will permit speedy action on the financial question.

The Deadly Folding Bed.

NEW YORK, Aug. 10—Mrs. Edward Gorman, of 62 Bank street, was burned to death last night in a peculiar manner. Mrs. Gorman was cleaning a folding bed with a mixture of kerosene and carbolic acid. In her hand she carried a lighted lamp. Suddenly the bed closed, breaking the lamp and scattering the burning oil all over Mrs. Gorman and pinning her inside the bed, which held her with a vise-like grip. The neighbors heard her screams but were unable to render any assistance on account of dense smoke An alarm was turned in, but when the firemen arrived the first thing that met their gaze was the blackened and charred body of Mrs. Gorman still partially enclosed in the fatal bed. Only the skeleton of the bed was left, and a few blows with an ax released the body, which was carried into a back room and laid out The woman leaves a husband and five children.

Henry Gilfry Out.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10—Senator Hill, of New York, named for his only appointee Colonel John A. McEwen, of New York, who is to be principal legislative clerk, in place of Henry H. Gilfry, of Oregon, who has held this position a good many years. Colonel McEwen is a personal friend of Senator Hill, and met him in his Southern tour last fall. Senator Kenna, of West Virginia, died poor, leaving a large family unprovided for. Colonel Wright, sergeant-at-arms, has appointed Arthur Kenna, one of his sons, page. Mrs Kenna received a recess appointment as postmistress at her home, Charleston, West Virginia, and, as the receipts of the office have since increased so as to bring it within the presidential class, her name will undoubtedly receive the immediate confirmation of the senate when sent in.

Good Paying Mines.

BAKER CITY, Aug. 9—The Virtue gold mine this evening sent in $10,000. The clean up is the result of 15 days's run of the stamps. The Mabel mine has $2000 to show for five days' work of two stamps. Eight thousand dollars were received from the mines yesterday.

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