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GOLD GOES ANYWAY.

One of the stock arguments of the gold press of the country against the free and unrestricted coinage of silver is that it would drive gold either out of the country or out of circulation. Possibly this might be the result, but the driving out process could scarcely be more rapid than it has been during the past thirty years, for during that time we have driven both gold and silver out of the country very rapidly, in fact at the rate of about \$40,000,000 a year of each metal, or about \$80,000,000 of both.

THAT IMPERTINENT LI.

Li Hung Chang, the great Chinese statesman, is not out altogether for his health. He is poking his nose into everybody's business, and learning those who can do better than he knows to his government. His inquisitiveness is indeed admirable and leads almost to impotence, but he is a "heavenly Chinese" and is excusable. The S. F. Examiner very appropriately says: "His search for knowledge, which pictures him having a private interview with Boss Hanna, and puts these questions into his mouth: How rich are you? How do you make any of your money reducing workmen's wages? If the free coinage of silver would, as you say, tend to reduce the wages of workmen, why are you opposed to it? Who gives you all the money you are spending now? How do you promise to return for it? How do you make Mr. McKinley do that you tell him? Will he be best off when he is president? How did you get hold of him first? Do you consider those notes a good investment?"

ENGLAND WILL FOLLOW.

A correspondent to the New York World, had about the right idea of the effect of the adoption of free coinage in America when he said: "Let us suppose just as a matter of course, that such would be the case, that our trade with England for instance would be completely paralyzed; what would be the probable effect on the two countries? We get nothing from England and we give her nothing in return. Our tonnage, instead of amounting to \$200,000,000 or \$300,000,000 annually, would go to Wyoming, California or Alaska, where their dollars would pass for 100 cents. China, who sells us tea and silk; Brazil, who sells us coffee and sugar, and the rest of the world, who takes comparatively nothing from us in return, will buy from us when we receive their dollars for 100 cents while England allows them but 50 cents for it. Our surplus cotton we would make into fabric and send to China, Brazil, Argentina and the rest of her countries instead of sending cash.

NOT A THEORY.

Moreton Freeman, one of the best known authorities on finance in Great Britain, being interviewed in London recently by a representative of the New York Journal, gave the following as his opinion of the effect of free coinage in America upon the price of silver: "I personally agree with Mr. Bryan that if the United States should open her mints at 1 to 16 she can raise the exchange value of silver all the world over to her rating. I hold this opinion not upon mere grounds of theory, but upon what we actually saw during the month of June, in 1893. We saw the mine of India closed, and we saw the effect of that closure; the price of silver fell more than 25 per cent in five days. If the closing of the Indian mints had had such a colossal effect as that upon the price of silver bullion, how great would be the effect experienced if the United States, with her enormous exporting power, were to open her mints to free coinage? It seems to me almost a 'trifling theory' that with the mints open in the United States silver would go to 129 cents an ounce and remain there. I agree in holding this view with President Andrews of Brown University, and with a number of authorities on this side of the Atlantic, including Mr. H. H. Jones and Mr. Grenfell, both ex-governors of the Bank of England, who stated this view explicitly in the evidence they gave before the royal commission on currency in 1887."

BAKRUPTCY CERTAIN.

One of the contentions for the retaining of a gold standard is that it is a benefit to the borrower, since it lowers the rate of interest. It is required to pay for the use of money. This position seems difficult to substantiate, for the price of money, the interest charged for its use, is governed mainly by the supply and demand and the nature of the security pledged for its repayment. The purchasing

A NATURAL RESULT.

Major McKinley, in his letter of acceptance says: "It is a cause for painful regret and solicitude that an effort being made by those high in the councils of the allied parties to divide the people of the country into classes and create distinctions among us, which, in fact, do not exist and are foreign to our form of government. These appeals to passion and to prejudice, and the spirit and intelligence of a free people, and should be met with stern rebuke by those they are sought to influence, and I believe they will be. Every attempt to array class against class, 'the classes against the masses,' section against section, labor against capital, the poor against the rich, or interest against interest, in the United States, is in the highest degree reprehensible. It is opposed to the national instincts and interests and should be resisted by every citizen."

Every word of this is true. Classes and castes should not be known in a republican form of government, but sad to relate, they do exist in the United States, and it is to put an end to this that the masses, the allied parties of whom Major McKinley complains, are laboring. By a long system of class legislation and paternal form of government, classes have been created. An aristocracy has grown up in our midst, in practice, if not in name. Through the legislation favorable to their interests, the aristocracy has been enabled, step by step, build themselves up to affluence, and grind down those who have been unable to control legislation. By these methods they have created classes. It is they, the aristocracy, who have drawn lines between the rich and the poor. It is this favored class that is at the foundation of the sectional strife of which Mr. McKinley complains. Had they been satisfied with letting well enough alone, and not sought to enlarge their powers and tighten the bonds with which they hold the less favored classes, the cry of sectionalism would never have been heard. They are the ones who are responsible for the conditions that now exist, and in turning over the management of the party that Mr. McKinley represents to those favored classes made it necessary that the lines be drawn between those who seek to manipulate the government and the masses, and those whom they sought to oppress.

RESENTING COERCION.

The members of the American Railway Union have come out boldly and declared their rights and privileges as American citizens to exercise their right of suffrage as they see fit, and will resent every effort to coerce them into voting the gold ticket. On Sept. 9 the directors of the union issued an address to all its members and to all railway employees in the United States, denouncing the coercion of railway employees to join McKinley sound money clubs, and calling on all Westerners to vote for Bryan. The address is signed by Eugene V. Debs, James Hogan, Sylvester Kellogg, William E. Barnes, R. M. Goodwin and M. J. Elliott. It says the coercion practiced is of momentous import, and describes the methods practiced as "astounding."

LABORS "FRIEND."

The republican nominee for the presidency is being made to pose as the friend of laborers, and his election is urged in behalf of the wage earners of America. It being assumed that the policies that will be adopted, in case of his ascendancy to power, will set the mills and mines in operation, thus affording employment for the great army of workers. Were Mr. McKinley standing alone in this campaign, such a contention might be accepted with a degree of credence. But behind him is Mark Hanna, and his hand will be on the scale to weigh in. Hence the question arises, what position does Mr. Hanna hold toward labor? The following dispatch, dated at Leavenworth, Mo., on Sept. 11, will tell: "Robert Askew, president of the Mineral Mine Workers' Progressive Union, arrived today from Chicago where he had been to make a special plea to Mark Hanna in regard to the mining treatment received by employees in the mines owned by the chairman of the republican national committee. Mr. Askew is not satisfied with Hanna's attitude, as the latter is apparently fighting for Debs."

THE EAST AGAINST THE WEST.

The result of Monday's election in Maine, when compared with the democratic landslide in Arkansas, to some extent illustrates the feeling of the people of the different sections of the nation with reference to the issues that divide the two great political parties. However it cannot well be taken as a safe index of what the vote in Maine will be in November. The democratic vote was seriously handicapped in the recent campaign in that state. Before the Chicago convention was held they nominated a gold man for governor and adopted a gold platform. The nominee subsequently resigned, and the platform was reversed, whereupon a host of gold democrats were cured, and a gold candidate and platform were put out in opposition to the regular ticket. The 50,000,000 plurality for the republican candidate for governor, under these circumstances, cannot be looked upon as much else than a victory of a well organized party over a party that was disorganized, more than it tends to show that in the extreme East the sentiment is strongly in favor of the republican ticket, while in the West the sentiment shows the sentiment in the South and West is the opposite.

THIRD TICKET PLATFORM.

In discussing the platform principles of the bolshewicks, on which Palmer and Buckner stand, the New York World calls attention to some features that are important to the voters of the country and particularly to democratic voters who are considering it a duty to vote for the third ticket. The World says, a democratic platform of 2000 words surely had room

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LIVELY TUMBLE WITH A MOB.

Chicago Laborers Try to Lynch an Ex-priestman. CHICAGO, Sept. 15.—An infuriated mob of laborers battled with the police of South Chicago at 6 o'clock last evening for the possession of a wagon-driver whom they threatened with lynching, because his runaway horse knocked down several of the crowd. After a fierce struggle, in which clubs and stones were freely used, the driver, Peter Zielski, was rescued from his assailants. In addition to the half dozen men properly beaten, the mob struck a crowd of workingmen who were leaving the steel company's works. Zielski managed to overtake the runaway, but could not control the horse, which swept into the crowd. A dozen went down, many of those who escaped its hoofs being struck by the wagon. In an instant Zielski was surrounded. In vain he

NEW YORK DEMOCRATS.

They Endorse the Chicago Platform and Ticket. WEILER'S PLANS. He is Preparing for an Aggressive Campaign and Will Reverse Former Orders. Complete Election Returns From Maine and Arkansas—Attoria Has a Wild Man as a Senator—Tried to Cremate Her Lover.

BUFFALO, Sept. 17.—After the reassembling of the democratic state convention today, business proceeded with expedition. Ex-Congressman Moses H. Rockwell, of Chemung, was elected permanent chairman. He made an able speech in advocacy of the Chicago platform and ticket. The platform unreservedly endorsed the platform adopted by the democratic party in the national convention at Chicago, pledges William J. Bryan and Arthur Sewall a hearty and active support and declares as its deliberate judgment that never in the history of the democratic party has a platform been written which embodied more completely the interests of the whole people, as distinguished from those who seek legislation for private benefit, than that given the country by the national democratic convention of 1896.

JOHN BOYD THATCHER, of Albany, was nominated for governor. Hon. Wilbur F. Porter for lieutenant-governor, and Robert G. Titus for judge of the court of appeals. Presidential electors were chosen and the convention adjourned sine die. The state democratic committee selected Elliott Danforth chairman of the state committee to succeed James W. Hinckley, and Frank Campbell to succeed W. F. Sheehan as national committeeman.

PREPARING TO FIGHT.

Vigorous Campaign to be Opened in Cuba. HAVANA, Sept. 17.—There