QUERIES FOR BRYAN.

An Open Letter to the Popocratic Candidate for the Presi-

densy.

SOME PERTINENT OUESTIONS.

Apprehension Excited by Campaign Utterances Refuses to be Allayed.

The New York World, in an open let-ter to Candidate Bryan on Tuesday morning, puts some grave and important questions to him, and urges him to answer them if he wants to be elected, nnswer them if he wants to be elected, as the people are pondering those very points, and their votes will turn on low they are answered and explained by him. The renders of the Tribune should peruse this editorial, which is reprinted here in connection with Bryan's speech at Madison Square garden last night.

The World says, under the caption "To Mr. Bryan."

To Mr. Bryan: On the 10th of July, the very day of your nomination for

the very day of your nomination for President, you addressed a communica-tion to the World in the following words tion to the World in the following words:

To the World: The restoration of silver to
its ancient place by the side of gold will, in
my judgment, restore the parity between
money and property and thus permit a return of general prosperity. The World,
which did such effective work in behalf of
an income tax, will find a still larger field of
usefulness in supporting the gold and silver
coinage of the constitution.

William J. BRYAN.

The World has conscientiously considered your courteous request. It has carefully studied your speeches made during and since the Chicago convention. It has studiously examined your record in Congress. It has impartially traced your record is a studiously examined your record in Congress. record in Congress. It has impartially traced your career as a politician, a lawyer, an orator and editor, in order to obtain an understanding of your real character—the hardest thing in the world to ascertain concerning any man. It has published every word that could be obtained from your culogists and associates, with the same end in view. It has done all this in the sincere hope that the knowledge gained or impressions received would relieve the fear and apprehension excited by some of your atterhension excited by some of your utter-unces, and particularly by some parts of the Chicago platform, on which you

stand.

In this connection it is only just to remind you that the plank in the Chicago platform seeming to reflect upon the integrity of the Supreme court and indicating a purpose to pack that tribunal dicating a purpose to pack that tribunal in order to secure a desired decision, and the other resolution denouncing "government by injunction," have been severely criticised by conservative and law-abiding citizens. The people have a profound and abiding respect for their highest court, even when they are disappointed in their decisions. They would be girld to hear your interpretawould be glad to hear your interpreta-tion of the resolution, which is generally accepted as a stupid and intemperate attack upon the Supreme court and the

cowal of the purpose to reconstruct it a accordance with the beliefs of the platform makers should your election present the opportunity. Is this your understanding?

understanding?

Definition is also called for of the resolution denouncing "arbitrary interference by federal authorities in local matters." This is generally believed to mean "free riot with free silver," as well as sympathy with lawlessness and disapprobation of President Cleveland's action at the time of the Chicago strike. as the very life and root-basis of civilfixed government regard this as one of the most highly creditable acts of his administration. What is your view of

Are you. Mr. Bryan, for actual and practical bimetallism—the equal coinage of gold and silver at a ratio that will permit the free circulation of both money metals, as the ratio of 16 to I has never done? When you say that you favor free coloage by the United States with out waiting for the aid or consent of any foreign government, do you mean that the concurrence of the great comday nations with which we trade not desirable and even indispensable country is not to sink to a silver Do you really favor the mone tary isolation of the United States in the family of great nations? Do we no want our money to be accepted at its face value all over the world? You in upon "the right of the peo of the United States to legislate for themselves upon all questions."
This right is not questioned by any, so far as we know. But the right does not imply the duty or the wisdom. gross has the right to declare that on surplus agricultural products shall be sold abroad. But would such an asser-tion of national independence benefit the country? Would it have helped the farmers of the United States to have had the \$5,000,000,000 of experts in the last ten years kept in the home mar ket, or to have sold them for a deprec-If you would not favor th should you desire its financial isolution

ing of your position, and to allay if po you know to exist, will you answer thes questions in your acceptance of the presi-dential nomination, which you are about to deliver? You must perceive in the preparations for a second Democratic ticket, and in the divisions and distractions among your Populist and Democratic supporters at the South, a growing dauger to your cause. We assume that you wish to be elected. These are some of the points upon which you can se-We assume that cure votes by allaying apprehensions. You may also be able to do this by replying to those questions, suggested by your telegram to the World:

 When in the history of this country has aliver occupied "its ancient place by the side of gold?" Has there ever on a time when the two metals circuupon equal terms as full legalhe free and unlimited coigngs of both?

You say that the restoration of that condition will, in your judgment, "re-store the parity between money and property." Will you kindly explain what you mean by this? What is the "parity between money and property?" Do you will put up mean that the "restoration" will put up prices, undo the cheapening effects of improved machinery, trausportation, etc., and increase the cost of living to all classes of the community? If so, will you kindly explain how this increase in coat of all commodities is likely to more "a return of general prosperi ty?" Will the workingman, whose wages are stationary or nearly so, be made more prosperous by baving to pay more for his floor, meat, groceries, chickens, oggs, fruits, vegetables, clothing, household utensils, reut, and all the rest.

3. You point us to "a larger field of usefulness in supporting the gold or silver coinage of the Constitution." But what is "the gold and silver coinage of the Constitution?" In what clause of the Constitution, or in which of the ff-teen amendments, does the fundamental law prescribe a gold and silver coinage or any other coinage? In which does it mention any coinage further than to authorize the general government to "coin money" and "regulate the value thereof?" Acting under that authority Congress at first authorized coinage at 15 to

gress at first authorized coinage at 15 to I. Was that the "gold and silver coin-age of the Constitution?" If so, how has 16 to 1 come to be the coinage of the Constitution? Under the first ratio silver was undervalued and refused to circulate except in the form of worn and abrailed foreign coins. Our own silvet coins, even the subsidiary pieces, were melted down for bullion because they were worth about 3 per cent, more that gold dollars. In all the period up to the time of the great silver discoveries Contime of the great silver discoveries Congress sought to make the coinage ratio the same as the commercial ratio. It mever authorized coinage at any other. Was that the "coinage of the Constitution?" If so, will it be a return to it forms now to establish free coinage at the ratio of 16 to 1 when the commercial ratio is about 31 to 1?

4. Will not free coinage at 10 to 1 reduce the value of the dollar unit by about one-ball?

Will it not be in fact a recordiation f about one-half of all our debts, public nd private? 6. Is there not danger that it will

6. Is there not danger that it will cause the return to us of all the Ameri-can securities held abroad—government, railroad and industrial stocks and bonds—thus precipitating a panic of giant proortions, with long years of depression t

7. Will not your election upon the Chi-4. Will not your election upon the Chicago platform cause the calling in, between November and March, of all collectable debts, all loans, all mortgages that have expired? And will not this produce such a distress as this country has never known, particularly in the West and South, where capital and credit are most needed and depend upon confidence as their basis?

onfidence as their basis?

8. Will not free and unlimited coinage 5. Will not free and immitted comage drive all the five or six hundred millions of gold and gold certificates out of use as money or as bank reserves? Will it not cause a currency contraction of the most disastrous proportions, inasmuch as the utmost capacity of the mints to coin silver cannot make good this with-

com silver cannot make good this with-drawal for several years to come?

9. Will not free coinage place us at once on a financial level with Mexico. India and China, and can we afford to go upon that level?

10. Is there any country in the world today which gives free and unlimited coinage to silver? Mexico does not. India does not. None of the Central or South American States does. We know of no country that does, of no example

South American States does. We know of no country that does, of no example that can be studied.

11. Is there any country in the world now on the silver basis which is as prosperous as the United States, even in this time of depression? Is there any in which wages are so high as they are here, or in which the dollar received in wages will buy so much? Is there any silver-basis country that has a large commerce, prosperous manufactures, or commerce, prosperous manufactures, or a well-to-do agricultural class? Is it not a fact that in every silver-basis com-try in the world abject and hopeless pov-ecty on the part of the masses is the

12. Will you explain to us for our en-12. Will you explain to us for our enlightenment and guidance how our country is to escape like conditions if we go to a silver basis, or how we are to avoid the lapse to that basis if we adopt free and indimited coinage at 16 to 1 when the commercial ratio between the metals is about twice that?

13. And if you tell us, as many free coinage advocates do, that free coinage will raise the commercial value of silver to the coinage rate, will you explain to us how in that case free coinage is to

how in that case free coinage is to the money chapper or easier to get, w it is to relieve "the debtor class," It is to increase the price of wheat

enormous sum belonged to 1.615.178 de-positions, giving an average to each of SMS.GI. It represents mainly the small savings of the thrifty poor. Nearly all of it has been deposited since the pres-ent standard of value was adopted by the government. Do you think it fair or just to impair by 47 per cent, or by even I per cent, the value of the money in which these deposits were earned and in which today they would be usid? which today they would be paid?

15. There are in this state 88,719 pen signers. They drew from the govern-ment last year nearly \$14,000,000. Conidering the nature of this debt of hono when justly due-can you look with favor upon any policy that might result in aying them is a depreciated currency?
16. There are in the country 5838
milding and loan association, of which 418 are in New York. These associa-tions have 1,745,125 shareholders—all of the working and saving classes. Their assets last year were \$450,007,504, repreented chiefly by mortgage loans to omescekers, of whom 455,000 are mem bers of the associations. These associa-tions have nearly all been organized with-in the last fifteen years under the exist-ing money standard. Can you think it fair or beneficial to the working people to reduce by 47 per cent, or any lesser

17. Is it not a fact worth consideration in proposing a descent to the silver stan-dard that the thirty-nine old-style life insurance companies alone doing business in this state last year had in force here policies, insuring over The assessment compa 2.000,000 \$5,000,000,000. SA,000,000,000. The assessment companies and various benevolent orders have a vast amount more. Would it not be an injury and a wrong to the beneficiaries—of these polices—the widows and orphans, whom a provident love had sought to protect—to compet them to receive in coverent degree and money? 18. The "rise in prices" which

18. The "rise in prices" which you predict as a result of free silver coinage would, of course, mean an increase in the cost of living to all the people—to wage-earners, salaried men, and the whole body of consumers. Do you know of any earners, salaried men, and the whole body of consumers. Do you know of any case in which a rise in wages or sala-ries has been parallel with the rise in prices? Is there any was to reader it certain, or even probable, that the wage-carners will be compensated for the in-creased cost of living?

You attribute the decline in silver in the demonstruction of the silver del-ar in 1878, though that deliar was not then coined in any considerable numbers, and was not in circulation at all, owing to the fact that silver bullion was worth more in the market than at the mint. Do you consider that the increase in the world's aliver production from 61,100,000 annews in 1873 to 165,000,000 corners in 1895 had something to do in causing the decline, even though gold, the arandard money of all the great countercial mamoney of all the great commercial maey metals, has also increased its y meanwhile?

micanwhile?

20. You speak of the "crime against silver" involved in suspending the coinage of nencirculating dollars. Has your uttention been called to the fact that the government coined only 286,000 silver dollars in 1873, but that from January 1 to June 20 of this year it coined L. 500,412, or 908,601 more than in the entire eighty-one years of its history up to 1873?

These questions are asked in all sin-

promises prosperity to all the people. It would be relieved to have its apprehen-sions allayed and its misconceptions, if

they are misconceptions, corrected, he Democrats in vast numbers who share this curiosity and these apprehen-

in these words:

We hold to the use of both gold and silver as the standard money of the country, and to the coinage of both gold and silver without discriminating against either metal or charge for mintage but the dellar unit of coinage of age, but the dollar unit of coinage of both metals must be of equal intrinsic and exchangeable value, or be adjusted and exchangeable value, or be adjusted through international agreement, or by such safeguards of legislation as shall insure the maintenance of the parity of the two metals, and the equal power of every dollar at all times in the markets and in the payment of debt; and we demand that all paper currency shall be kerd at par with and redeemable in such coin. We insist upon this policy as especially necessary for the protection of the farmers and laboring classes, the first and most defenseless victims of unirst and most defenseless victims of un-dable money and a fluctuating currency. These Democrats still hold to the doc These Democrats still hold to the doctrine of dollars of both money metals of equal value, that the country may have the benefit of a concurrent circulation of gold and silver, and paper redeemable in the same. Why not give these Democrats a chance to vote for you? Why continue the alienation of so large a hody of intelligent, honest and conscientions voters? If you are ready for bimetallism, and would welcome international agreement, if it can be secured. bimetallism, and would welcome an-re-national agreement, if it can be secored, to effect a change without possibility of disaster at home, why not say so? You surely cannot object to an established and world-wide parity of value between gold and silver money. Why refuse and reject international agreement?

BRYAN'S CREED.

The Gist of His Long Argument In a Few Short Paragraphs.

I believe it will be a blessing to the United States to lose five hundred millions of gold

I believe it will be a blessing to the United States to take half the purchasing power out of its five hundred millions of silver dollars.

I believe it will be a blessing for the United States to take half the purchasing power out of its billion dollars' worth

paper money. I believe that to cut a dollar in two is o double its value. I believe that 50 cents is twice as much

as 100 cents.

I believe that the farmer will be better off when he sells half as much of his produce as he does now at the same rate.

I believe the farmer will be benefitted by having to pay twice as much as he does now for everything he does not raise and must have as 100 cents. and must buy.

and must buy.

Since I hold that the farmer would be better off if he sold half as much as he does now at the same rate, it follows that I hold the farmer will be still better off if he sold quarter as much as he does now at the same rate.

Therefore, it follows that I hold it would be better for the farmer if he sold eathing at all but let his produce rate on

nothing at all, but let his produce rot on I hold that the city workingman would be better off if he earned half as much

as he does now.

I believe that all the widows and orphans whose means of support is invested in loans will be blessed by getting back 50 cents on the dollar their bread winners toiled for at 100 cents in the dollar, and that they would be still better off if they had to go to the poorhouse.

I believe it would be a blessing for 5,000,000 depositors in savings banks who have laid up \$2,000,000,000 by toil at 100 cents to the dollar to get back half the amount of their savings instead of the whole.

the whole.

I hold that the country would be betor any other commodity?

14. You may be aware that there was ter off if half the value of the capital ast year on deposit in the savings banks of this state alone \$643.872,374. This nearly \$700,000,000, were extinguished. rmons sum belonged to 1,615,178 de- It would help business all over the coun-

> I believe it would be a blessing on the states of the American union if the \$600, 000,000 deposited by private persons in 4000 state banks were reduced to 50 cents on the dollar or largely lost alto-gether. This would encourage thrift and animate enterprise.
>
> I hold that the states would be fur-

> ther blessed if half of the \$250,000,000 capital in state banks were shrunken to half their debt-paying power, would help the farmer.

> I believe it would be a blessing to towns if the fire insurance companies were so crippled that they could pay only half the face value of risks,

I believe that it would fall like a bene-diction upon the holders of thirteen billion dollars' worth of life insuran which they had paid 100 cents to the dol lar, to learn that they can realize only 50 cents on the dollar of their policies. I believe that it would be an en-corragement to home makers to know

that the four bundred and fifty million dollars in building association shares were to shrivel to half their value. I believe that, although owners of silver would not permit the metal to be coined into dollars for Americans when it was worth more to export than to imited, owners of silver are unselfish patriots in desiring to coin unlimited sil-

ver into dollars now when they can get a chance to do so at twice the worth of the silver at the market price and half the value in the dollars to the people. I hold it to be a solemn duty to the 800,000 invalids and the 220,000 widows and orphans on the pension roll of the nation to deprive them of half the amount paid each mouthly. It will be especially heroic for those who get along on \$10 s month to contrive to live

on 85 a month.

I believe that it is batter for the United States to grade down with China and Mexico than up with Great Britsin, Germany, France, Austria-Hungary,

Germany, France, Austria-Hungary, Holland, Belgium.

I hold that expulsion of all our gold and contraction of half our silver and payer is expansion of our currency.

I hold that the law of gravitation can be suspended by act of Congress.

I believe a financial quicksand is rock-batter for a nation.

attem for a nation.

I believe that the best way to build up

I believe my wife has more political tense than all the politicians in the country that bless both of us. Amen.

Chicago Times-Herald. Will Have to Work for It.

After Mr. Bryan shall become presi-tert and free coinage shall be accom-dished the pouple who were so eager to stabilist such a conjuncture of circum-tunces will finally discover that they re no better off than they were before dollar, whether worth 50 cents or other dollar, whether worth fit cents or otherwise, except in the same way that money has always been got. It must be obtained in some sort of honest business or carned as wages. There is no other way in which an honest penny can be got.—New Orleans Picayune.

-Maj. McKinley's talks to the sld verwill even the farmer be better off with a double price for his produce, in the wholly improbable contingency that Europe will consent to pay it, if he must pay double for everything he has to buy?

CANNOT STAND ALONE.

share this currosity and these apprehensions stand by what they believe to be the historic policy of their party in regard to the currency. This policy was declared in 1876 and reaffirmed in 1892

Foolishness of the Declaration in Favor of Monetary Independence.

POPULIST IDEAS OF FINANCE.

Feeble Attempt to Invoke the Nation's Fathers in Support of Free Coinage.

Among all the crazy assumptions of the Populistic platforms, perhaps the most foolish is the one that we can create and maintain a monetary system in-dependent of that of other nations. To make this stroke of idiocy more prepos-terous, the spirit and the example of the fathers of the republic are invoked to sustain it. The efforts of the fathers were most earnestly and steadily directed to bringing the young republic within the commercial brotherhood of nations. and nothing was further from their thoughts than the idea that the progress of the country could be facilitated by a declaration of financial independence. For sixty years after the passage of the mint act, English, French, Spanish and Portuguese coins were freely circulated in the United States, and were a legal tender for the payment of debts at cer-tain values fixed by act of Congress. In his celebrated Mint Report, Alexander Hamilton endeavored to co-ordinate our monetery system with that of other nations—not to make any violent departure from European practice. The only striking departure that was made in the legislation framed on Hamilton's recommendations was in fixing the coinage ratio between gold and silver at 15 to 1, and the result of this quickly demonstrated what the Populistic Democrats call our "financial servitude." That is to say, it showed that while the mints of France were open to the free coinage of gold at the ratio of 15½ to 1, we could not keep our gold from going where it would have most value. The difference was only about 3 1-3 per cent, but it was sufficient to drive gold out of the country, so that in the words of Senator Benton its extinction was complete.

If the establishment of a ratio of their own was a strike for financial independtions not to make any violent departure

If the establishment of a ratio of their own was a strike for financial independence of Europe on the part of the "fathers," it was a manifest failure, and established for the first generation of the republic a regime of silver monometallism. But this was not in the least what they desired; in fact, so little were they impressed by the pressity for were they impressed by the necessity for keeping silver as a part of the circula-tion that the coinage of silver dollars tion that the comage of siver domars was suspended by executive order in 1805 and was, for domestic purposes at least, never resumed. That is to say, the fathers were so determined to get back the gold that for thirty years they back the gold that for thirty years they had been shunting into European mints that they fixed a new ratio, which offered 3 per cent, more to the possessor of gold builion than he could get in France or Holland. That the builion in the silver dollar thus became more valuable than the builion in the gold dollar did not treable them much for they are at the silver dollar thus became more valuable them much for they are at the silver dollar thus became more valuable them much for they are at the silver dollar thus became they are a true.

ble than the bullion in the gold dollar did not trouble them much, for they, appar-ently, did not want the silver dollar-halves, quarters and dimes of this metal being sufficient for their wants—and all the subsequent coinage of that much-talked-of but little known piece, "the dollar of the fathers," was for export to the East. Here, again, if monetary in-dependence was what they are a mine the East. Here, again, if monetary independence was what they are aiming
at, the result was a failure, for Europe
diverted into its own mints the silver
of the United States as peremptorily as
it had done the gold, for the simple reason that no law could compet the owner of bullion not to take it where he
got most for it in returned coins.
But the Populists are determined to
have "an economic and financial system

"an economic and financial system have chich shall make us masters of our own affairs." Among the preliminaries of such a condition of things, they are at essity of interfering with the freedom of private contract. That was a cure financial lameness not thought of by the fathers of the republic, and is one generally deemed to be contrary to the letter and spirit of the constitution which they framed. But the transformation of the Democrat into the Populist seems, among other changes, to work a surpris-ing indifference to the value of the safe mards of the constitution. From old there is the customary profess of allegiance to "those great essential principles of instice and liberty upon which our institutions are founded," only to be followed by a series of propositions described alike of the principles and institutions." On whatever other points differed, they were entirely at one as to the obligation both of nations and of in dividuals to make an honest provision for paying their debts.—Rochester Post

The Difficulty is the Tariff.

In a recent speech at La Grange, Ind., enator Burrows said: "With all the vagaries of the three Bryan platforms they all units in the de-Many for the free and infilinged consider of silver at 16 to 1, and to that question Mr. Bryan devoted a goodly portion of his time in his speech of acceptance. He declared that 'times are bard, prices are low, and something is vitally wrong. It is not the crime of '73, however, but the folly of '92, when Harrison was defeated

and the prosperity of the United States destroyed. "Mr. Whitney says: 'Don't talk about the tariff. But the whole difficulty to-day is tariff. When McKinley is president

the money question will settle likelf.

"More silver dollars were coined during Republican administrations than during all of the other eighty-three years of r history.

Panic always accompanies free trade,

During the thirty years from 1801 to 1802 we had unbounded prosperity; wealth advanced; this republic took a ead in manufacturing and stood about all other nations until March 4, 180 The public debt was reduced during He publican administrations, and increased under Democratic. There is not a single day but the government is running behind. The deficiency during July, 1889, alone was \$13,000,000.

"The results of the Democratic policy are as evident that a new issue was necessary to give them even a fighting chance before the people in this campage, and so they say that in 1873 the Republican party caused the trouble by demonstring allver, If that is so why did it not show hard before 1803? We aver prosperous in 10, and the crime had been committed before them.

Gen. Walker's Bimetailtism.

Prancis A. Walker, president of the Roston Institute of Technology, may be called the leader of the himetallists of the United States, so far as a man not in politics can be called a leader of a movement which has become a political sense. He has been an ardent advocate of interational himstallism for more than twen years. He speaks with anthurity on

It is a plea for bimetallism and in strong opposition to the gold monometallists. He says, though, as every other true bimetallist says, that the attempt on the part of this country to coin silver in unlimited quantities free, without an understanding with other nations, would be an assault on the cause of bimetallism and practical suicide for the finances of the United States. In 1878 Gen. Walker said: "For us to throw ourselves alone into the breach, simply because we think silver ought not to have been demonetized and ought now to be redemonetized and ought now to be re-stored, would be a piece of Quixotism un-worthy the sound practical sense of our people. The remedy of the wrong must be sought in the concerted action of the

be sought in the concerted action of the civilized states, under an increasing conviction of the impolicy of basing the world's trade on a single money metal."

This is his opinion today.

As to the possibility of free coinage without an immediate fall to a silver without an immediate fall to a silver basis, and the strident claim that this country is big enough to "legislate for it-self," Gen, Walker points out two facts. The stock of precious metals has so greatly increased in the world, and com-munication and transportation are so much more rapid than of old, that even France found it impossible in 1873 to continue free silver coinage. Since there is vastly less money metal used in the United States than in France, the in-United States than in France, the in I mited States than in France, the in-fluence which this country can exert upon the money market of the world is less than the influence of France. And yet no one accuses Gen, Walker of be-ing less a patriot or less proud of the country for which he fought than the youngest prator of the far Way. youngest orator of the far West. difference is that he is a student and man of sense.-Syracuse Post.

The Money of the Constitution.

What wild talk is this of the "silverites'" convention, "in favor of restoring to the people of the United States the time-honored money of the constitution—gold and silver—not one, but both?"

The constitution prescribes no such money, nor any form of money what-

But if it is "gold and silver-not one, but both"—that they want, why are they not contented now? Both gold and silver are in circulation now, on equal terms, in larger quantities than ever before. In the twenty-two years since the blood-curdling "crime of 1873" was perpetrated more than fifty times as many silver dollars have been coined as in the eighty

years preceding.

The simple fact is that the United States has a very much larger actual supply of full legal-tended silver money than any other country in the world, excepting India and China, and a larger excepting India and China, and a larger supply in proportion to its population than any other, excepting France. Spain and Holland. It has more gold in circulation, actually, than any in the world, excepting only France, and more proportionately than any European country, excepting Great Britain, France and Germany. It also has more money of all kinds in circulation, and all at par, than most nations of the world.

Less talk and more reflection would

than most nations of the world.

Less talk and more reflection would convince these would-be currency reformers that we already have what they talk of as "the time-honored money of the constitution," in abundant supply, for every man who is willing honestly to earn it.—New York Tribune.

Mills, Not Mints.

Mills, Not Mints.

More truth cannot be crowded into an equal number of words than is found in this passage of Maj. McKinley's speech in reply to a congratulatory address from some of his old comrades in arms:

I do not know what you think about it, but I believe it is a good deal better to open up the mills of the United States to the labor of America than to open up the mints of the United States to the silver of the world.

This goes hard and straight to the

the United States to the silver of the world. This goes hard and straight to the root of the matter.

Times are not dull in Pitisburg because there is no mint coining silver or gold dollars in that city, but because the great iron works are not running on fall time. There was no mint at work in South Chicago when the rolling mills were at work by night and by day, but there was a wage roll of \$6,000,000 a year. It was not because of the activity year, It was not the mints that Louisiana hearly bled its sugar output, but because of the McKinley bounty. It was not because the mints were more active in ISD1 than in ISB3 that in the first year men were striking because they could not earn more than S3 per day, and in the last were hunting for work at 75 cents, and, for the most part, not finding it. The mints were turning out as much money in 1893 as in 1891. But the mills were not turning out so many yards of cloth

or tons of iron. Start the mills and the miats will become active. Return to protection, and the currency will settle itself.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

Free Silver and Wages.

A correspondent attempts to explain how wages would be increased under free eiler comage by asserting that "trades unions, through strikes and other means, would force the price of labor to a higher standard." This is neer nonsense. Experience has conclusively demon-

strated that wages, under a debased sys tem of currency, never increased in the same degree as the money cost of comincrease it was during the Rebellion. We were not only on a cheap money basis, but the ranks of labor had been commonsist depleted to send men to the front to buttle for the republic. Yet what actually occurred? Judged by the purchasing power of his wages the in borer in 1862 received only 70 cents. horer in 1863 received only 76 cents where he had received a gold dollar in 1860; in 1864 he received about 81 cents

and in Dails a little over 60 cents.

But how do workingmen fancy the idea of being compelled to resert to "strikes" in order that their wages may have the same purchasing power that they do now? It will occur to sensible tollers that if free silver coinage is going to precipitate strikes, not really for higher wages, but simply to keep the wages that already exist. It will be the part of windom to let well enough alone. York Commercial Advertiser.

To Sound Money Democrats.

Here is a brief and simple cutochism for sound money Democrats:

"Its you want to beat Bryan?"

"It you want to beat Bryan, do you know of any other way of doing it thou by electing McKinley?"

"It you want to beat Bryan, and don't have of any other way of doing it then by electing any other way of doing it then know of any other way of doing it than by electing McKinley, why don't you take your coat off and wade in and elect

McKinley?
Answers to these interrugatories are respectfully solicited from somet muncy. Democrats who decises the currency the paramount issue and yet retiese to not f they believed what they said, -- Hoston Journal.

Curiosities of Our Money. Pew persons are aware that silver eventificates are not logal reader, though receivable for public does. The fact was recently, it is stated, forced on the attention of the postudice department by a person who released to accept the extincistes in payment of a money order, Thus, it seems, the government is obliged to receive allow certificates, but cannot to receive allow certificates, but can pay them out to any one namilling to all economic epections, but himstalliam may be called his body.

A new book, written without regard to the present situation, but singularly apprepriate, has just appeared, bearing Gen. Walker's name on the title page.

HALSTEAD'S LETTER.

Writer Introduces Himself to the Farmers Telling of His Own Rural Experiences.

WHATIS WRONG WITH FARMING?

Propounds and Answers This Question Advocating McKinley and His Policy as a Panacea.

Special Correspondence of the Chicago Dally News.

New York, Aug. 5 .- I desire to intro-

duce myself to the farmers by saying I am by trade one of them, though for a long time engaged in daily labor on the daily papers. There are still some frosty old friends of mine who can testify of their own knowledge that fifty years ago there wasn't a boy in Butler county, O., who could turn a furrow better than I. or was more expert in using plows left or right handed on hillsides or level lands, so as to leave less unbroken land at the turns than I, and there is no light work I would like better now than plowing corn when it is about as high as a plowboy. The trouble then is it is so brittle, and it is very provoking to have the pretty stalks broken—and many a horse i pretty stalks broken—and many a horse I have lammed as a punishment for putting his rude foot into a hill of corn. I was a great boy to bind wheat, rye, oats or barley with double bands, and once I tied up a blacksnake in a sheaf of wheat so fight he could not get out, and there never was a snake or a boy more astonished. I could beat the girls dropping corn—four grains to the hill—and I know all about husking frosty ears of corn with a bone husking frosty ears of corn with a bone husking frosty ears of the right hand; and the accomplishments of diging potatoes without cutting them, and mixing green and dry food for horses, and watching calves become cattle, colt evolve into horses, lambs and pigs bloom into sheep and hogs, are, with all the hopes and fears associated with them, familiar. The practical farmers will detect in these observations the presence of a line of information not pulled out of books or picked up in schools, I know, too, about the way good old farms grow less valuable, in spite of faithful attentoo, about the way good old farms grow less valuable, in spite of faithful attention, and how it is that some farmers who do not buy pianos on the installment plan find it a pleasant experience to

Farmers Are Discouraged.

The news has been circulated a good deal and not conclusively contradicted that this year a good many farmers are so discouraged by the way their affairs have been going that they are ready to do something unexpected in politics—that some of them think maybe there is something in free silver that would just fit their case—therefore, that there are Republican farmers who if not enlightened are liable to vote for Bryan and Watson or Bryan and Sewall. They have heard so much about free silver as have heard so much about free silver as a patent medicine to cure the rheumaa patent medicine to cure the rheuma-tism, heartburn, earache, fistula, dyspep-sia and vertigo that they do not know but they will try it. If they do they will make the same mistake the workmen did four years ago and invite even a greater misfortune than they tumbled upon themselves. There is absolutely nothing in free silver for farmers. Whatever they want for relief it cer-tainly is not depreciated money—dollars debased. We have been going on now with dollars of the same value as that of gold for eighteen years and a change of gold for eighteen years and a change in the purchasing power of a dollar will not help any honest man, unless it is incidentally and in a petty and frac-

What is the matter with farming? The owner of one of the finest farms in England, within sight of the forest of Windsor and the towers of Windsor eastle, stated to me that wheat had got o cheap in England that the straw was more valuable than the grain. pression is not exclusively American. The trouble is acknowledged—what is the remedy? Whatever may be wrong, the wrong, there should not be a farmer in all America so ignorant as not to know that the man who has done most to William McKinley.

What McKinley Has Done,

What did he do? Consider sugar boun-ties, for one thing. If the law had been allowed to remain as he drew it Nebras-ka by this time would have teemed with ha by this time would have record with beet-sugar manufactories, every one a belo to the farmers, and the soil of Nebraska is better for sugar beets than that of Germany-only needs a good start to establish an enormous and invaluable industry. The McKinley due on barley caused the ratsing of millions of bushels additional to the average of former cause and this reduced sensible former crops, and this reduced sensibly the excess of wheat production. This is an example of what we mean by the di-versified industry that the protective sys-tem promotes. We want more of it, and

tem promotes. We want more of it, and that is McKinlerism.

Why are wheat and burter down? As to wheat: The use of agricultural machinery and the improvement in trans-portation has cheapened labor and exchinery and the improvement in trans-cortation has chempened labor and ex-tended available territory. Agentina is a prodigious wheat field. The soil is admirable, the rivers are does the plains give full sweep to the machinery, the railroute have nothing else to do than earry the wheat to market and the elements carry the grain to Liverpool in hurs cargoes. Salling vessels whose salls are pulled about by stepn, saving hands, chargen the cost of putting down Argestian wheat in Liverpool, Egypt, India, Canada, Russia, compete with us in the wheat market of Western Europe. The world is a sort of country reighborhood. What is the matter with hutter? Let the price of futter go up in New York to 25 or 20 scatts, a painth—a living can be made producing letter of those figures—what happens? A cabbe messer gues to Australia and there are shippenests of thousands of tons of excellent

ments of thousands of tons of excellent optior at once. And it can be placed to New York and profitable sold at 12 course a pound. It cannot be produced a New York at those figures. This its negration is not imaginary. The trans-New York and imaginary. The trans-spring supposed have secured recently, those to the remedy? We can snewer which is the remedy? We can so wave would be remedy? We can so wave confidently that the colonge of more diver dollars will not be a belo. We make to raise our own barks, our own mucht to raise our own barley, our own hope, our own eggs, chickens, onions not potations, to inside our own augus and potations, to inside our own augus and our own timplate, as as to give the advantage of our own markets, the most coincides of that ever were in it, to our own people. The production of articles we have just named would torn over to American workingment toutown of gold dollars annually, and then custom would improve the value of the farms. There is no patent mastrum about this. Our records are full of the people furnished by our own experience. The hest thing the farmer can do is to try McKinberjen.

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