

THE FRAUDULENT DEMONETIZATION OF SILVER.

Congress Hypnotized by \$500,000 of British Gold.

ED. INDEPENDENT:

In your issue of July 14, you editorially publish and approve the stereotyped gold bug statement of the Globe-Democrat that "the bill omitting the silver dollar from the list of United States coins, was before two congresses, was discussed exhaustively in congress and through the press, and the country was well informed as to its scope and purpose long before it was enacted in 1873. ... The persons making the charge are either ignorant or mendacious." This is nearly word for word John Sherman's statement, and it has been met and demolished a thousand times, yet like all untruth it springs eternal. With your permission I will nail it against the wall again. Space and time are wanting to give only a small part of the evidence which will prove John Sherman a liar, and the gold bug press either ignorant or mendacious. John Sherman is the only man in congress who professes that the knave of the act of 1873 omitted the silver dollar from the coinage, and he seeks to create the impression that the fraudulent omission was well understood by the senators and representatives who voted for it. He was the first to divulge the felonious fact, but the ominous signs of disapproval that came up from the people made him attempt to divide the responsibility with others. The long silence of Sherman and the general silence about the demonetization of silver, and the change to a single gold standard, goes far to prove the charge that it was done "surprisingly." Not until the 30th of March, 1876, did the chief conspirator of the Jew gold ring divulge the villainous secret, and he would not then if it had not been pulled out of him by Senator Conkling, who put this question to him directly: "Is it true that there is now no American dollar? And if so, is it true that the effect of this bill (the act of 1876) to demonetize the trade dollar, is to make half dollars and quarter dollars the only silver coin which can be used as a legal tender?" (Congress Record, Vol. 4, part 3, Forty-fourth Congress, first session, page 2062.) This was the first notice the people had of this "colossal swindle." Mr. Holman in a speech in the house of representatives, August 5, 1876, said: "The original bill was simply a bill to organize a bureau of mines and coinage. The bill which finally passed the house and ultimately became a law was certainly not read in this house. ... "It was never considered before the house as it was passed. Up to the time the bill came before this house for final passage, the measure had simply been to establish a bureau of mines; I believe I use the term correctly now. It came from the committee on coinage, weights and measures. The substitute which finally became a law was never read, and is subject to the charge made against it by the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. Bland), that it was passed by the House without a knowledge of its provisions, especially upon that of coinage. (Congressional Record, Vol. 4, part 6, Forty-fourth Congress, first session, page 5237. General Garfield, in a speech made at Springfield, Ohio, during the fall of 1877, said: "Perhaps I ought to be ashamed to say so, but it is the truth to say that I at that time being chairman of the committee on appropriations, and having my hands over-full during all this time with work, I never read the bill. I took it upon the faith of a prominent Democrat and a prominent Republican, and I do not know that I voted at all. There was no call of the yeas and nays and nobody opposed that bill that I know of." Senator Allison, on February 15, 1878, in the senate said: "But when the secret history of this bill of 1873 comes to be told, it will disclose the fact that the house of representatives intended to coin both gold and silver, and intended to place both metals upon the French relation instead of our own, which was the true scientific position with reference to this subject in 1873, but that the bill afterward was 'doctored.'" Senator Blaine said: "I did not know anything that was in the bill at all. As I have before said, little was known or cared on the subject." Mr. Bright, of Tennessee, said of the law: "It passed by fraud in the house, never having been printed in advance, being a substitute for the printed bill, never having been read at the clerk's desk, the reading having been dispensed with by an impression that the bill made no material alteration in the coinage laws; it was passed without discussion, debate being cut off by operation of the previous question. It was passed, under such circumstances that the fraud escaped the attention of some of the ablest statesmen in congress at that time. ... Ay, sir, it was a fraud that will stink in the nose of posterity, and for which some person must give account in the day of retribution." (Record, Vol. 7, part 1, second session, Forty-fifth Congress, page 584.) Senator Beck, in the senate, January 10, 1878, said: "It (the bill demonetizing silver) never was understood by either house of congress. I say it with full knowledge of the facts. No newspaper reporter—and they are the most vigilant men I ever saw in obtaining information—discovered that it had been done." (Ibid, page 260.) Mr. Thurman said: "I cannot say what took place in the house, but I know when the bill was pending in the senate, we thought it was simply a bill to reform the mint, regulate coinage, and fix up one thing and another, and there is not a single man in the senate, I think, unless a member of the committee from which the bill came, who had the slightest idea that it was even a squint toward demonetization." Judge Kelly, of Pennsylvania, who was chairman of the coinage committee of the house in 1872, did not know that the bill demonetized silver, though he reported the bill. Here is what he said May 19, 1879. "All I can say is that the committee on coinage, weights and measures, who reported the original bill, were faithful and able, and scanned the provisions closely, that as their organ I reported it, that it contained provisions for both the standard silver dollar and the trade dollar. Never having heard until a long time after its enactment into law of the substitution in the senate of the section which dropped the standard dollar, I profess to know nothing of its history, but I am prepared to say that in all the legislation of this country, there is no mystery equal to the demonetization of the standard silver dollar of the United States. I have never found a man who could tell just how it came about or why. (Congressional Record, Vol. 9, part 1, Forty-sixth congress, first session, page 1231.) But the most striking evidence of the ignorance of the effect of the coinage act of 1873, is the fact that President Grant, who signed it, had no knowledge that the silver dollar was dropped from the list of coins to be minted. On January 14, 1875, the date that he signed the resumption act, he sent a special message to congress advising the establishment of three more mints at Chicago, St. Louis, and Omaha, to coin silver dollars to provide for resumption of specie payments. In this message he said: "With the present facilities for coinage, it would take a period probably beyond that fixed by law, for final specie resumption to coin the silver necessary to transact the business of the country." The act contains external evidence that it was doctored and fraudulent. Section 18 of the bill, which of course was acted on after section 15, which demonetized the silver dollar, contained the following provision: "And on the reverse of the silver dollar, half dollar, quarter dollar and dime, respectively, there shall be inscribed the weight and fineness of the coins," etc. What was the use of providing for an inscription on the silver dollar, when the dollar was abolished by the law? The monetary commission of 1876, made up of Republicans and Democrats says: "The act (of 1873) when passed, was not read except by title, and it is notorious that this transcendent change in the money system of the country, affecting the most vital interests, was carried through without the knowledge or observation of the country. It was neither demanded by the resolutions of public meetings or political conventions, nor asked for in petitions from the people. As paper money was the actual currency of the country at the time, a coinage act was not likely to attract general attention. In its relation to the question of a single or double standard, it was little discussed in the house, and not at all in the senate. The press of the country was entirely un-servant or silent when it was pending, and when it was passed, and for more than three years afterward. If it had been generally known that any such vital question as the demonetization of silver was lurking in the bill, it would have aroused the most widespread discussion throughout the country, as is shown upon the present debate upon remonetizing it, which is only the same question reversed, and which, it is apparent, will dominate all other public questions until it is settled." John Sherman brought up the bill in the senate, December 16, 1872. In making his preliminary statement he was questioned as to whether it made any changes he said: "This bill has in substance passed both houses, excepting that the senate bill enlarged and increased the salaries of officers," he objected to the bill being printed, as it would create expense, and asked the senate to take his word for what it contained. The bill passed, being only read by title. It failed in the house and went to a conference committee of both houses, and was reported back, and was finally passed, February, 1873. It was a substitute for the original bill and left out the silver dollar. There was no demand for the law and no reason for it. There was neither silver nor gold in the circulation at that time. But the Jew Shylocks of Europe who demonetized silver in Great Britain in 1816, and gold in Germany in 1871, and then silver in 1871, for the avowed purpose as they boldly said to increase the value of bonds and incomes, de-

manded it, and it was done. The Jew Shylocks of Europe sent a Jew banker named Ernest Seyd over here from England to "influence" our gold production was decreasing and our silver production was increasing and they wanted their bonds to increase in value by cutting off half the money supply. Here is a little extract from the Banker's Magazine of August, 1873, which gives the milk in the cocconut: "In 1873, silver being demonetized in Germany, England and Holland, a capital of £100,000 (\$500,000) was raised, and Ernest Seyd of London, was sent to this country with this fund as the agent of foreign bondholders, to effect the same object." And while the bill was pending in the house in April, 19, 1872, Mr. Hooper, who had charge of it, said: "The bill was prepared two years ago and has been submitted to careful and deliberate examination. It has the approval of all the mint experts and sanction of the secretary of the treasury. Ernest Seyd, of London, a distinguished writer and bullionist, who is now here and has given great attention to the subject of mints and coinage, after examination of the bill made various sensible suggestions which the committee accepted." Doubtless Mr. Seyd made some "sensible suggestions" which were not incorporated in the bill. This \$500,000 was the stuff that "hypnotized" congress, to use Senator Ingalls' noted expression. The bill nor the Bankers' Journal does not say how much of the Jew's money John Sherman got, but if we may judge from the activity he displayed in pushing Seyd's bill he got his breeches pockets full. But the act of 1873 did not demonetize the silver dollar, but did suspend its coinage. The silver dollars already in circulation continued to be a full tender. But it was demonetized by the revision of 1874. In the revision of the statutes in 1874 section 2586 of the revised statutes is made to say: "The silver coins of the United States shall be a legal tender at their nominal value for any amount not exceeding five dollars in any one payment." In this section all silver coins are demonetized, while the act of 1873, upon which this revision of 1874 was predicated demonetized only such coins as were mentioned in that act, to-wit: The trade dollar, half-dollar, quarter-dollar and dime. The committee had no authority to amend or change the coinage laws in the revision. It was their allotted business simply to codify the laws on coinage. In fact members of the committee disclaimed that they had made any change. When the committee was asked the question if they had made any change in existing law in the revision, Mr. Poland, the chairman of the committee who had the revision bill in charge, said: "As my friend from Massachusetts (Mr. Butler) has said, the committee have endeavored to have this revision a perfect reflex of the existing national statutes. The committee have endeavored to eliminate from this everything that savors of change in the slightest degree in the existing statutes." Notwithstanding these assurances and the fact that the statutes given to that committee for revision contained the distinct provision that the silver dollar of 4124 grains should be one of the silver coins of the United States, and that it should be a full legal tender for any amount, the silver dollar was eliminated from the statutes. The monetary commission of 1876 says, regarding this section (3586) that demonetized the silver dollar: "No law was ever passed by congress of which this language can be considered a revision. The revised statutes were enacted in bulk. They were intended to be a revision merely of the existing laws without change or introduction of new matter, and congress was assured by its committee on revision, that no new matter had been introduced into them. It was not possible for the members of the committee to have personally verified the exact accuracy of the revision. They must necessarily have relied upon assurances given to them by the persons actually engaged in the work. Whoever may be responsible for this error in the revised statutes, the ancient money of the country, instead of being intentionally legislated out of existence by congress, was revised out of existence." Here I rest. I have proved by witnesses of the facts, whose testimony is unimpeachable, that the demonetization of the silver dollar and the changing of the standard were not discussed in congress, was not understood by that body, was not discussed by the press and was not known by the people. I challenge rebuttal. Bold assertions won't serve. I demand radical and inappreciable facts. H. B. LUCE, Hillsboro, August 13, 1893.

Frankfort, N. Y., Dec. 28, 1891. Mr. NORMAN LICHTY, Des Moines, Iowa Dear Sir: Last summer I prepared a box of your "Headache Capsules" from a friend. I found them splendid, but have been unable to find them here, therefore write to you asking you to send me a box as soon as possible, as I do not like to be without them. Please be prompt and oblige. Box 67, MISS GRACE HARRIS.

THE COMETIC THEORY. H. B. MITCHELL. In the INDEPENDENT issue of August 18th appeared an article by an able essayist on "Mitchell's Moonshine." I little expected to cross swords with so able a scientific cult, when I commenced the presentation of the cometic relations. But it is always the unexpected that surprises us most. Another matter of surprise was the ridicule and jeers of one I deemed friendly to scientific research. I never liked a bully, and as Sir Isaac has for many years held the champion's belt as scientific knacker, I, therefore, formed a distaste for the theory advanced by him. One reason why the people have been deceived so long is because there is some truth in his philosophy. The lamented Lincoln is credited with having said "you may fool some people some of the time," but "you can't fool all the people all the time." My friend, in his reverence for the Newtonian theory, reminds me of a large, overgrown boy who has been frequently flogged by his more wiry companions, and who always looks up to a bully—whether right or wrong. He studied Newton when a boy, found him too tough to handle then, and in later years—awkward-boy like—he is still afraid to tackle the bully or his theory. The cometic theory of the production of worlds, is not, as my friend supposes, the "nebular hypothesis," as presented under the Newtonian theory, but it requires the action of a law not treated upon by Sir Isaac, or understood by his followers. It is, however, a theory generally accepted by the best astronomers of today. It is an improvement upon the "nebular hypothesis." There is a cause for every effect. It is a well established principle in natural philosophy that a force acting upon a body, in motion or at rest, produces the same effect whether it acts alone or with other forces. If a cannon ball be thrown horizontally it will fall just as fast and strike the ground just as soon as if dropped to the ground from the cannon's mouth. If this be true and all planetary bodies are endowed with gravitating power, then there must be a force that overcomes the influence of gravitation and prevents a crash of worlds. When God created the Earth He did not make it out of nothing, neither did He fling this mighty orb into the everlasting depths of space without a law to govern it. If, as the Newtonian defender suggests, the motion that this Earth received upon creation is the only force that is or has been applied then the Earth is moving in a straight line and not in an elliptical orbit. There is a repelling force in nature. When I use the word repelling, I mean, driving back, or "centrifugal force," not "repulsion"—this latter term is used only in physics to represent force. The term may be applied to a state of existence. The "repulsion" of the Newtonian theory is caused by a distaste for the study of the theory. Centrifugal force acts upon planetary bodies and causes them to recede one from the other. It is not the projectile force which carries them into the orbits of Mercury and the comets, but a natural law and when thoroughly understood, may and will no doubt be made use of as a mechanical principle despite the ridicule of thoughtless persons or the critical darts of the sophist. I saw a balloon go up from the earth. I asked, what causes it to rise? The aerial navigator explained that he had overcome the power of gravitation by creating a substance lighter than air. The balloon would float at a certain distance—the float at which gravity overcomes the applied force—freedom. If there was nothing to cause it to become subject to the law of gravity again. After a time, if earth currents of wind did not affect the balloon, it would be swept out over the earth's equator, and would revolve around the earth in a circle, or spiral, at the moon's moor. Upon this principle in mechanics, at the Antwerp exhibition in 1894 will be exhibited an air caste capable of holding up 16 tons burden, and from which visitors will be carried in balloons. One hundred and fifty persons may be accommodated in this air caste at a time. To prevent its leaving the Antwerp exposition it will be anchored with four strong cables intended to assist gravitation in its functions. I read in the first chapter of Genesis that the first thing created was light. A whole day's work was light. "and God saw the light that it was good." * * * and the evening and the morning were the first day." Now if light is an entity may it not act as a resisting medium or power to keep the earth at a certain distance from the sun? May it not be the centrifugal force of the Earth? Olstead has it "motion in a curve is always the effect of two forces. The infinitesimal component of the projectile force which acts in opposition to the centrifugal force." But I want to remark that centrifugal force, if not a third force, may as well be considered the infinitesimal component of the centrifugal force, as the infinitesimal component of the projectile force. I desire to move a heavy load I may hitch on several tons of horses, several yoke of oxen and a few oxen with a severe lung affection, and the combined force of all these, several yoke and baloon the weight may be moved. It was a combination of the three forces or powers that did the work. The earth may be moved through space with one single force, or with a dual force or with a triad force, or a prefer to believe the latter and that sunlight is the infinitesimal component or centrifugal force which holds the heavenly bodies in their position. A Leader. 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A DEMOCRATIC PRAYER. (Composed by a Populist.) Oh, thou great and almighty Cleveland! Thou art great beyond all others. Thou art powerful for our holdest officers in the hollow of thy hand. Oh, master, thou art beyond all comprehension. Before thee there was no other, neither shall there be any after thee, for thou shalt be our King. Oh, mighty Cleveland! We worship thee on the altar of allegiance to thee. Kick us out of the White House, give the office to our enemies, sell us into captivity—to Wall street. We will worship thee and be satisfied, for it is not written that the dogs shall eat the crumbs that fall from their master's table? Before thee, mighty chief, we bow, we lie down and crawl, we eat dirt. We swear that we have led all the balance of our days, we ask for silver when we should have asked for gold, we ask for more money when we should have asked for less. We asked for better prices when we should have asked for less, we asked for the repeal of the McKinley tariff when we should have asked to have it let alone. Thou, oh! mighty Cleveland, seest these things better than we do, thou knowest better than all of us put together. We are a stench in the nostrils of thy royal fantasy. We are not fit to put fishworms on thy hook when thou goest a fishing on Decoration Day, hence thou hast purchased a device, even a bottle-shaped device. We worship thee. Among all our tribe thou couldst not find one for a second ruler over us, and thou gives us Gresham, the captain of the hosts of our enemies, to rule over us. Oh, mighty Cleveland, we worship thee and none but thee. If we have erred it is because of the false prophets, Jefferson and Jackson, they misled us. Pardon us, oh! mighty chief, and never again will we believe anything they taught. Sit thou on us with the avoirdupois of thy wrath. Make monkeys and dogs of us to please thy Wall street friends. Give us great chunks of wisdom as thou seest fit for which we will give thee great gifts of sweat and mountains of products. Give us an office occasionally. Forgive our political sins even as we surrender our manhood to thee. Lead us not into temptation of the evil of more money, better prices and less debts; give us gold; give us debts; give us State banks; give us Chimeras; give us low prices; give us hard times; give us more Greshams; give us office; give us our political creed and we will ever sing thy praise as long as we can vote. Amen.—Marceline Journal.

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