WHAT JACKSON DID.

CRUSHED BANKS IN ORDER TO RESTORE GOLD TO CIRCULATION.

Changed Ratio From Fifteen to Sixteen to One to Bring Gold Back—Was One Who Thought That All Mankind Had a Predilection For Gold—Silverites Who Eulogize Jackson Should Read History.

The silver Democrats have been unusually profuse this year in eulogies of Jefferson and Jackson. They have attempted to make it appear to those with Democratic instincts that it has been the regular thing for 100 years for Democratic statesmen to champion silver and cheap money. Jefferson's opposition to cheap money and repudiation of debts, and his advocacy of a coinage ratio which should always be kept close to the natural or market ratio, has been made clear during the last few months. The appeals of the silver Democrats to General Jackson are meeting with the same fate. In a recent speech ex-Congressman Josiah Patterson of Tennessee, after calling attention to the fact that previous to 1876 no American statesman of any party approved of the absurd doctrine that government can maintain bimetallism regardless of natural ratios, spoke at some length upon Jackson's position on money and currency. Here is what he said:

"Nothing within the range of political absurdity could equal the spectacle presented by the followers of Bryan when they met on the 8th of January to eulogize Jackson, who courageously restored the gold currency.

"Have these gentlemen ever paused long enough in their assault on the prosperity of the country to inquire why it was during Jackson's administration the ratio was changed from 15 to 16 to 1? If, as they teach the people, we had the concurrent circulation of gold and silver from the passage of the act of 1792 down to the suspension of the coinage of the silver dollar in 1873, why was this change made? Are they ignorant, or do they disguise the fact that after the act of 1792 gold relatively to silver was undervalued and went out of circulation because it was worth a little more as bullion than as money? Do they forget or do they suppress the fact that gold remained out of circulation for more than 30 years prior to 1834?

"Are they uninformed, or do they conceal the fact that statesmen illustrious in Democratic annals for many years prior to the administration of Jackson advocated the restoration of the gold currency? Have they never read history, or do they withhold the truth, when they ignore the fact that the bank of the United States selfishly opposed the restoration because the people would prefer its bank notes to a currency so bulky and inconvenient as silver? It was Jackson who saw the necessity for action, and who struck the blow which crushed the bank and brought hard money to the pockets of the people. It was Thomas H. Benton, speaking for the administration of Jackson, who declared in the senate that the only way to crush the power of the bank was to restore gold to circulation. Here was the necessity and the only reason for the passage of the act of 1834 establishing the ratio of 16 to 1.

"The similarity between the discussion which took place in 1834 and the discussion which took place in 1896 is striking and instructive. Hard money Democrats, in supporting the policy of Jackson, advanced the same arguments which the sound money Democrats advanced in supporting the policy of Cleveland. If the hard money Democrats insisted that the undervaluation of gold by the act of 1792 forced it out of circulation, the sound money Democrats insisted that the proposition in the Chicago platform to overvalue silver, if carried into effect, would bring about the same result.

"If the hard money Democrats recognized that the act of 1792 had no perceptible influence on the commercial value of either gold or silver, and the only way to restore gold to circulation was to change the ratio, the sound money Democrats recognized that the free mintage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 when the market ratio was 32 to 1 would result inevitably in silver monometallism. If the hard money Democrats contended "that all mankind had a predilection for gold," the sound money Democrats contended that a gold standard was preferable to a silver standard. If the hard money Democrats, in order to maintain the gold currency when restored, undervalued silver by making the coinage ratio 16 to 1 when the market ratio was 15.58 to 1, the sound money Democrats resisted the scheme to overvalue silver so as to force the retirement of gold. If the hard money Democrats, after the passage of the act of 1834, pointed with pride and exultation to the prosperity which followed the restoration of the gold currency, the sound money Democrats have never faltered in warning their countrymen of the disaster which would follow its retirement.

"The truth is the country is indebted to the hard money Democrats, of whom Jackson was the chief, for the gold standard. I could go on and show how the act of 1834 had an effect exactly opposite to that of 1792, how under the operations of the same inflexible economic law gold went out of circulation under the one and silver under the other, how congress in 1853, on account of the retirement of silver, was forced to coin it as subsidiary money in order to supply the people with small change, and how the silver dollars ceased to flow from the mints and gold came in in great quantities. But this is foreign to my text.

"My purpose is to show that the advocates of the Chicago platform have no right to conjure with the name of Andrew Jackson. That platform has no precedent in the history and traditions of the Democratic party. It promises a new dispensation in monetary science never dreamed of in the philosophy of its great leaders."

Some Facts For Farmers.

In 1877 the average value of the hay crop in the United States was $8.60 per ton. The following year it dropped to $7.20, and in 1879, the year next ensuing, it jumped up to $9.32 per ton.

Again. In 1891, when this country was firmly on a gold basis, the average value of the hay crop was $8.40 per ton. In 1892 it fell to $6.73 per ton, and in 1893 it rose to $8.68 per ton. Last year the average value was $8.56 per ton.

Assuming that the fall in price is due to the "crime of 1873," how are these fluctuations to be accounted for? Will some Bryanite explain also why it is that the average value of the hay crop per ton was greater in 1895, when we were on a gold basis, than it was in 1878, when gold was at a premium?

Hay has undoubtedly declined in price since 1873, but why should it not have done so? Apart from cheaper methods of production and cheaper rates of transportation, the annual hay crop increased from 25,085,100 tons in 1873 to 65,766,158 tons in 1893. Last year it amounted to over 47,000,000.

At the same time the number of horses in the United States increased only from 9,222,470 in 1873 to 15,893,318 in 1893. It is estimated that there are nearly 1,100,000 fewer horses in this country today than were three years ago.

These plain facts and figures should not be hard to comprehend. Let the farmer study them before he allows himself to be hoodwinked by free silver demagogism.

An Object Lesson In Squashes.

Well, here I am, Maria! I'm back again, yer see—
That is, as far as that's concerned, I'm back, what's left of me.
The more I learn and more I see since all this talk began
Makes me the more inclined to be a Bryan silver man.

You know he sez in that thar speech I read to you last night
That produce hain't gone down a bit, but gold's up outer sight.
Well, when I got to Louisville, at half past five o'clock,
There wa'n't another man had squash but me on Pierce's dock.

I started in a-selling mine, ten cents apiece, I swar,
And at that price I'd say that gold stood just about to par.
'Bout six o'clock three other teams came on the dock, by gosh,
And every gol darned one of 'em was full of summer squash!

Well, then and there gold started up, and she began to rise.
Five cents apiece for summer squash! I jumps right up and cries.
By thunder, didn't gold go up as quick and slick as grease,
For them there fellers offered theirn at just a cent apiece.

But still gold kept a-going up—a-kiting up she went,
Till I sold out what I had left, two squashes for a cent.
You know darned well that squashes ain't apt to fluctuate,
So Bryan's got the thing dead right—it's gold as sure as fate.

It stands to reason he is right when he sez it's because
There's something out of kilter with them thar silver laws.
So, darn the stuff, I'd full as lieve have old Bill Ketchum's note.
And when election comes around Bill Bryan gets my vote.
R. R.

Thrift's Savings Would Shrink.

The savings bank deposits of the United States amount to $1,800,000,000 on a gold basis.

Under free coinage they would shrink in actual value to about $900,000,000.

Let the silverites have their own way and the end will not be far off.

BAD DRIVES OUT GOOD.

Senator Jones Admits That There Can Be but One Standard of Value.

No government can maintain at one time more than one standard of value, any more than it can maintain more than one standard of weight, or more than one standard of measure, or more than one standard of length. If there be two or more standards of different value, the standard of lower value will in practice become the only standard.

If one goes into the market, the law being that a yard shall be either two feet or three feet in length, and buys carpets by the yard at a fixed price, there will be delivered to him carpets measured in yards of two feet in length. If he buy coal by the ton, the law being that a ton shall be either 2,000 or 2,240 pounds, he will receive tons of 2,000 pounds each. If he buy potatoes by the bushel, the law being that a bushel shall contain either two pecks or four pecks, there will be delivered to him bushels of two pecks each.

On the same principle, if the law be that a dollar is either a gold coin, with a bullion value equal to its face value, or a silver coin, with a bullion value of only half its face value, and not convertible at par into gold coin, the sellers of the carpets, the coal and the potatoes will be paid in dollars of the lesser value.

There never has been and there never can be in any country at any time a bimetallic standard, and the attempt to create a double standard has never produced anything better than an alternating standard, with the inevitable consequences of injustice with reference to past contracts and uncertainty with reference to future contracts.

Indeed, Senator Jones admits in the report of the silver commission of 1876 that "whenever under the double standard there is a variance between the legal and market relations of the metals the standard would be practically based on one metal, and it the cheaper and more available one." The financial history of the United States and of France furnish conclusive evidence of the accuracy of the senator's view on this point.—C. Stuart Patterson.

More Money In Circulation.

If there was any actual relation between the quantity of money in circulation and national prosperity, we would now be on a flood tide. For more than a twelvemonth now the amount of money in circulation in the United States has been steadily on the increase. July 1, 1896, about the time the Chicago platform was in the process of incubation and the mouth of the popocrat was full of demands for more of the circulating medium, the total money in circulation in the United States was $1,509,725,200, making $21.15 per capita on an estimated population of 71,390,000.

Nov. 1, 1896, on the eve of the election, when the people of the United States were to give their verdict against a debased and depreciated currency, the money in circulation was $1,627,055,614, making $22.63 per capita on an estimated population of 71,902,000.

March 1, 1897, on the eve of McKinley's inauguration, the total money in circulation in the United States had risen to the unprecedented sum of $1,675,694,953, making $23.14 per capita on an estimated population of 72,418,000.

To fully appreciate this increase of the money in circulation in the United States it is only necessary to say that in the last ten months it amounted to $165,969,753, or more than $2 per capita of the entire population.

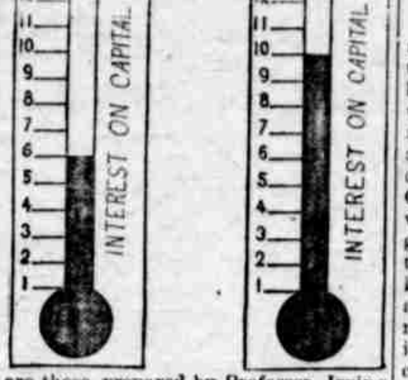
While the absolute circulation has passed all previous high water marks the per capita circulation is still $1.30 below that of 1892, just before the panic. But the per capita is now higher than it was in 1890 or any year in the history of the republic prior to that. Then why are the times not as good as they were along in the late eighties? Simply because good times depend on public confidence and industrial activity, and not on the amount of money in circulation. This is simply the teaching of the old proverb that a nimble sixpence is better than a slow shilling.—Chicago Times-Herald.

The Interest Barometer.

It will pay silverites who want cheap money—that is, money at low rates of interest—to study the rates of interest charged in gold and silver standard countries and to compare the average rates of interest on certain classes of loans in sound money states, which never favor repudiation, and in states which favor free coinage and which sometimes favor repudiation of debts. It is difficult to get exact figures of interest rates in different states and countries, but the statistics obtainable are not favorable for the farmer who votes for free silver with the expectation that it would enable him to borrow money at low rates of interest.

According to the last census, the average rate of interest on farm mortgages in 1890 was 7.36 per cent. The rate has undoubtedly declined since then, except, perhaps, in certain states which are voting and legislating against capital. The rate is also higher than that on most other classes of securities. It is probable that the average rate of interest in this country is now considerable less than 6 per cent. In England, France, Germany and many other gold standard countries it is undoubtedly less than 5 per cent. We have, however, put the rate on the barometer at 6 per cent.

In Mexico, Central and South American countries and in most other countries on a silver basis the rates of interest will probably average more rather than less than 10 per cent. Statistics on ordinary loans on farm mortgages are not available for comparison in these countries. Perhaps the best available



are those prepared by Professor Irving Fisher and published in August, 1896, by the American Economic association. These show only market or bank rates of interest in London, Berlin, Paris, New York, Calcutta, Tokyo and Shanghai for a series of years, and of course these are far below the average rates. Professor Fisher finds that the average bank rate of interest from 1875 to 1879 was 3.8 per cent in the four gold standard countries and 10.1 per cent in the three silver standard countries. In silver standard countries the rate had fallen but little, the average for 1870-4 being 10.7 per cent. In gold standard countries the rate had fallen over 25 per cent, or from 5.2 in 1870-4. These facts tend to show that there is some good reason why interest is lower in gold standard countries. They are confirmed by the further facts that many large loans and some small ones made in silver standard countries are made payable in gold and at rates of interest far below those prevailing. One of the alleged reasons why Japan has changed from a silver to a gold basis is to obtain lower rates of interest on loans which she wished to negotiate.

There is more in this subject of cheap money than some silverites dream of. The best money is, in fact, the cheapest. If the borrower thinks otherwise, let him have his cheap money and pay the increased rates of interest charged for it.—Byron W. Holt.

The National Financial School.

The National Financial school is the name of an organization which is making some headway in the middle northern states and perhaps also in other sections of the country. Its ostensible object is to conduct nonpartisan study of American finance. Its prospectus, however, contains some expressions such as "restoration of a thoroughly American financial policy," which indicates the real object of the promoters. The organization was recently extended into Boone county, Ind., where seven financial schools besides the "advance school" and the "county school" are now in operation, each with presidents, secretaries, instructors and directors.

These financial schools should be encouraged by all sound money men and organizaitons. There is no more certain way of ridding the country of the 16-to-1-er than by educating the voters on the money question. If the schools are real schools and not merely lecture rooms, there cannot be too many of them. As they are nonpartisan, books and literature on both sides of the silver question should be provided for their use. In this connection the sound currency committee of the Reform club, 52 William street, New York city, offers to send free of charge a limited supply of literature to the officers of any of these schools asking for same. Send for its literature and be ready to vote intelligently on this question should it be up for settlement at the next congressional and presidential elections.

Another Blow For Silver.

The Peruvian government in April suspended the coinage of silver and decided to prohibit its importation after May 10. It is probable that Peru wished to borrow money and that she could not do so while on a silver basis without paying very high rates of interest. The Shylocks of Europe refused to loan at low rates and to take chances of losing more by the depreciation of silver than they would gain from the interest. Oh, these wicked, grasping Shylocks who refuse to loan money at a loss!

The Drift Toward Gold.

While Mr. Bryan and his associates, refusing to accept the verdict of last November, are looking forward hopefully to renewing what they call the "battle for silver" at the next congressional elections; while a bimetallic commission has just been appointed to visit the European governments in the interest of international bimetallism, there may be perceived all over the world an unmistakable drift toward the single standard of gold. Since the appointment of the United States commissioners the dispatches from Europe indicate that their mission will be fruitless, and that there is no more probability of those governments returning to bimetallism than there is of their returning to flintlock muskets for their armies. The latest announcement is from Russia, which is to the effect that she is irrevocably committed to the gold standard.

But it is not in Europe alone that this tendency is observable. The wisdom and apparent ease with which the Japanese government has planned the adoption of the gold standard is one of the marvels of modern statesmanship and marks that people as among the most sagacious nations of the earth. Laggard China also seems to be awaking from her silver dream of isolation and is anxious to have the customs duties at the treaty ports placed on the gold basis, as they substantially were when the treaties were made. The depreciation of silver has greatly crippled her revenues, and now that she is coming into closer financial connection with Russia it may be assumed that her finances will be conformed to the gold standard.

If we turn from the far orient to our own hemisphere, we will perceive a stirring in the Central and South American states to reform their monetary system and escape the losses entailed by an inferior and depreciated currency. A dispatch a few days since from Lima informed us that Peru had not only suspended silver coinage but had passed a law against the importation of silver. Columbia has adopted the gold standard, while Chili, Uruguay and Brazil make gold unlimited legal tender and silver in but limited sums. In Honduras, San Salvador, Costa Rica and Santo Domingo the gold standard has been established by law, though a depreciated paper currency prevents the circulation of gold at present. These movements go to show that those nations who are in touch with European trade and commerce feel the necessity of having the same monetary system and that their people are at a disadvantage because of their fluctuating and depreciated home currencies.

And yet while these nations, admittedly our inferiors in wealth and in physical and intellectual progress, are struggling out of the bonds that hold them back there are those among us who would imperil our vast wealth and commerce by plunging us down to the silver standard. What must the nations of the world think of such leadership and statesmanship?—Chicago Times-Herald.

Thomas Jefferson Not a Democrat.

It is painful to be forced to unmask a man who has been so long held up as the exponent of Democratic doctrine, but a stern sense of duty to the free silver and spoils Democracy of the present compels us to portray him in his true colors. It is not right that he should receive the enthusiastic laudations of Chicago platform Democrats when he was false to nearly every one of the great and glorious principles which they formulated in 1896. What right had Jefferson to pose as a Democrat, anyhow? What pretensions to Democracy had a man who actually believed in applying business principles and common sense to national affairs, who had old fashioned ideas about the sacredness of obligations, who demonetized silver when he saw it was necessary for the public good and who was a civil service reformer.

Logically the only thing for the free silver Democrats to do is to denounce Mr. Jefferson instead of praising him and to adopt resolutions reciting his various glaring heresies and formally reading him out of the party, for it is absolutely certain that if the Chicago platform is to be taken as the expression of true Democratic doctrine Thomas Jefferson was not a Democrat and must descend from his pedestal as the father of Democracy.—Baltimore Sun.

Our Monetary Disease.

To safely and permanently maintain the gold standard requires the remodeling of our finances. The disease is the character of the money in the treasury and in the pockets of the people. It is in a banking system which congests currency in commercial centers while creating a dearth in country districts, which issues a currency which cannot expand when it ought and can when there is no necessity. It is in compelling the maintenance of $100,000,000 gold reserve to float a vast volume of paper money by the government, which cannot regulate its issues to meet the needs of commerce.

The disease cannot be cured by any makeshift.—Senator Donelson Caffery.

Silverites Should Drop Jefferson.

It is in vain to invoke the authority of Jefferson for the coinage of 50 cent dollars or any other debasement of the currency. Our "neo-Democratic" friends, if they wish to vindicate their claim to the title of "old line Democrats," who have Jefferson for their father, will have to abandon their idea of free coinage at the ratio of 16 to 1 or any other arbitrary rate, but if they will have a double standard make it 32 to 1, in order to be honest in the payment of debts and to conform to the actual ratio in the value of the two metals in the markets of the world, it being, as Jefferson says, "a mercantile problem altogether."—Baltimore Sun.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

EAST AND SOUTH ..

VIA

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—OF THE—
SOUTHERN PAC. CO.

EXPRESS TRAINS LEAVE PORTLAND DAILY

				North
6:00 P M	Lv	Portland	Ar	9:20 A M
7:45 A M	Lv	San Francisco	Lv	8:00 P M

Above trains stop at all stations between Portland and Salem, Turner, Marion, Jefferson, Albany, Tangent, Shedds, Halsey, Harrisburg, Junction City, Eugene Cottage Grove, Drain, Oakland, and all stations from Roseburg to Ashland, inclusive.

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8:30 A M	Lv	Portland	Ar	4:30 P M
5:20 P M	Lv	Roseburg	Lv	7:30 A M

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Mail Train Daily (Except Sunday).

7:30 A M	Lv	Portland	Ar	5:50 P M
9:00 A M	Lv	Hillsboro	Ar	4:20 P M
12:15 P M	Ar	Corvallis	Lv	1:05 P M

At Albany and Corvallis connect with trains of the Oregon Central & Eastern Ry.

Express Train Daily, (Except Sunday).

4:50 P M	Lv	Portland	Ar	8:25 A M
6:00 P M	Lv	Hillsboro	Ar	7:13 A M
7:30 P M	Ar	McMinnville	Lv	5:50 A M

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