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Hillsboro Independent.

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Vol. XXVIII. HILLSBORO, WASHINGTON COUNTY, OREGON, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1900 No. 24.

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POST OFFICE INFORMATION.

The mails close at the Hillsboro Post Office, daily:

Glencoe, West Union, Bethany and Cedar Mill, at 7:30 a. m.

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CHURCH AND SOCIETY NOTICES.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, corner Main and Fifth streets. Preaching every Sabbath, morning and evening. Sabbath school at 10 o'clock a. m. Prayer meeting Thursday evening. Y. P. S. C. E. Sunday at 6:30 p. m. All services will be short, bright, interesting and helpful. Everyone cordially welcome.
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EVANGELICAL CHURCH.—Corner Fifth and Fir. Preaching every Sunday evening at 8 p. m.; every Sunday at 11 a. m.; Sunday school at 10 a. m. Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening; Christain Endeavor at 7:30 p. m. Benj. Hartman, Pastor.

M. E. CHURCH, H Oberg, pastor. Preaching every Sabbath morning and evening. Sabbath school every Sabbath at 10 a. m. League meeting every Sunday at 6:30 p. m. General prayer meeting every Thursday evening. Leaders' and Stewards' meeting the third Tuesday evening of each month.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH Preaching 1st 2d and 4 h Sundays in each month at 11 a. m. Prayer meeting Thursday evening. Christian Endeavor at 7 p m
K. H. SICKAFOOSE Pastor.

A. O. U. W.

HILLSBORO LODGE NO. 61, A. O. U. W., Meets every first and third Friday evening each month.

Daughters of Rebekah.

HILLSBORO REBEKAH LODGE NO 54, I. O. O. F., meets in Odd Fellows' Hall every Saturday evening.

P. of H.

HILLSBORO GRANGE, NO. 73, meets 2nd and 4th Saturdays of each month.

I. O. O. F.

MONTEZUMA LODGE, NO. 50, meets Wednesday evenings at 8 o'clock, in I.O. O. F. Hall. Visitors made welcome.

Degree of Honor.

THE DEGREE OF HONOR, A. O. U. W., meets in Odd Fellows' hall every first and third Friday evening of each month.

Rathbone Sisters.

PHENICIA TEMPLE NO. 10, R. S., meets every 2nd and 4th Friday in each month at 7:30 o'clock in Wehrung's Hall.

K. of P.

PHOENIX LODGE, NO. 34, K. OF P., meets in Masonic Hall on Monday evening of each week. Sojourning brethren welcomed to lodge meetings.

A. F. and A. M.

FIDELITY LODGE NO. 6, A. F. & A. M., meets every Saturday night on or after full moon of each month.

O. E. S.

TUALATIN CHAPTER, NO. 31, O. E. S., meets at Masonic Temple on the 2nd and 4th Tuesday of each month.

K. O. T. M.

VIOLA TENT, NO. 18, K. O. T. M., meets in Odd Fellows' Hall, on second fourth Thursday evenings of each month.

WASHINGTON ENCAMPMENT No. 24, I. O. O. F., meets on first and third Tuesdays of each month.

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MEETS IN ODD FELLOWS HALL Hillsboro, on the 1st. 2nd 3d. Fridays of each month at 2:30 p. m.

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SUMMER RESORTS.

"To the mountains our people in increasing numbers yearly look for those days of relaxation and recreation necessary to maintain the human machine in fair working condition. The languorous sloth of the seashore proves very seductive while it lasts, but many have decided that the annual outing should provide not only radical change of air and surroundings, but also such stimulation of flagging energies as will provide brawn and vigor for the return to labor. For this they urge the mountain climb and ramble, the balsam of the mountain pines, and the clear, unadulterated mountain air."

"In this direction the Shasta Route now affords a wealth of attractions. The entire line of road from Ashland to Redding is studded with charming and accessible hotels and camps, where are cheer and comfort and healing at reasonable cost, and where you can hunt, fish, ride, loaf, or play with equal facility."

"Or if you look for healing waters, none better can be found, hot or cold, than the springs of Ashland, Colestin, Anderson, Bartlett, Byron and Paso Robles."

"Before visiting Europe, the people of the Northwest should see the glories of Yosemite Valley, and the wondrous groves of Mariposa and Calaveras; the Parisians are likely to make inquiries concerning these attractive resorts."

Send to Mr. C. H. Markham, General Passenger Agent, Portland, for new booklets on Castle Crag, Shasta Springs, McCloud River, Yosemite, and excursion rates thereto.

SKIMMILK AND WHEY.

Value of Byproducts of Creameries and Cheese Factories.

Skimmilk and whey are the prominent byproducts of creameries and cheese factories, says The National Stockman. Three pounds of curd taken from the 100 pounds of milk leaves whey. This curd has an important value as sizing for fine paper and calico. For these purposes it has a value of 5 cents a pound or 15 cents per 100 pounds of milk. We find casein and protein near the same in composition and learn from comparison of values of the different elements of food that protein can be bought for much less in the vegetable world than can be obtained for casein or curd for mercantile purposes.

Thus in cornmeal 1 4-5 cents will buy one pound of protein, while our creameries can pay 3 1-3 cents for the same. In gluten meal rich in nitrogen it can be bought for one-third of a cent, thus saving 6 cents the 100 pounds of milk and leaving a more valuable food than before. More valuable because more digestible than the curd, which we have found was meant to have butter fat accompany it in the process of digestion to lubricate the delicate animal mechanism. Another element in its favor is found in the perishable nature of casein. In a large proportion of cases this element is on the verge of decomposition before pigs and calves have a chance at it. Dear bought experience has taught many of us that skimmilk cheese is no better adapted to the stomachs of young animals than to our own. When milk is fed sweet and warm with proper additions of middlings and corn, great results have been obtained, but in most cases the chances are in favor of the whey and grain, making a saving of 6 cents per 100 pounds on our milk, or $6 a day in a factory where 10,000 pounds of milk are handled.

If we would consider the values that have been taken from whey, we would not expect much of it fed alone, but because of these poor results as a whole feed the valuable milk sugar, the albumen and the ash are ofttimes allowed to waste.

The albumen of the whey is another value we should have investigation reveal the merits concerning. We know it has a great place in the arts, and the three-quarters of a pound in every 100 pounds of milk may cut a figure among our lists of byproducts at no distant day.

After these are all properly cared for the ash that remains can be applied with the liquid for fertilizing and irrigation upon the land, thus winding up our analysis that today seems speculative, but ere long will be a part of the gigantic industry of American dairying.

The Place For the Jersey.

As a good deal of modern dairying is becoming specialized it may be said that we will soon have special breeds for certain lines of dairying, says E. P. Smith in The American Cultivator. In a sense the Jersey breed represents just such a specialty, and she can do her best only when in her proper place. It is a mistake to think that the Jersey is the fancy dairyman's cow and for the wealthy farmer who goes into the business largely for the pleasure of it. Likewise it is far from the truth to say that the Jersey is suited to any dairy. The animal is a practical and useful one on every dairy where good food, good care and scientific treatment are observed. This presupposes an intelligent knowledge of the needs of this particular breed. The animal is not a hardy or rough one, and it will not stand neglect and abuse. Take a fine record breaking Jersey milker and turn her out to find a living on rough pasturage, and she will grow thin and cadaverous and gradually decrease her yield of rich milk. She is not adapted to such a life. Neither will she stand exposure to a rough climate in any kind of weather. She needs more protection and care. We have cows that will endure any kind of rough usage, food and weather and still seem to thrive. They are suited to the prairie life, to farms where little attention is paid to modern, careful methods of dairying. But if a man has only enough stock to occupy his time so that he can give all the attention needed to each animal the Jersey will probably give him better returns than any other breed.

Ration For Cow and Calf.

A very satisfactory ration to supplement pasture may be made by mixing two parts by weight of bran or middlings with one part each of corn, oats and cottonseed meal, to be fed in such quantities as the cow will make returns for at the pail. A young calf should have whole milk from the cow for the first two weeks, after that skimmed milk till 6 or 8 months old. As soon as it will eat dry food, which will be at about 3 weeks old, it should have access to good, early cut clover hay and bran and whole oats mixed and should be allowed to eat of these all it wants. After weaning pasture, hay or ensilage, according to the season, should be sufficient to keep it growing without grain food till it comes into service as a cow. If at any time grain seems to be needed, oats and bran, either alone or mixed, are as good as anything that can be used.—Country Gentleman.

Basis of Creameries.

Commissioner Norton of Iowa thinks that the man who imagines that all the attention should be paid to the immediate interests of the creamery has an entirely wrong idea of dairying. He argues that the basis of the creamery industry is not the man who makes the butter and sells it, but that the cow and the man who milks her constitute the basis and that when they do not produce milk at a profit there will be no use for creameries.

The British government's committee is now making inquiry into the use of coloring matters and preservatives in food. One of the coloring matters used to color milk and butter is known as Martius' yellow, naphthol yellow, naphthalene yellow, Manchester yellow, saffron yellow or golden yellow, and is chemically the same as the dinitro alpha naphthol prepared from the naphthalene that crystallizes in gas mains. Physiological experiments show that it is injurious or fatal in food.

BRYAN is Exposed

Mr. President, ladies and gentlemen, of Hillsboro and vacinity. I do not come here this evening to make a partisan speech, or to appeal to your prejudices, or to excite your animosities. Neither is it my purpose to insist that the republicans are right on all propositions and the democrats and populists wrong in everything. It is my purpose to talk to you as friends and neighbors, to give to you as best I can the reasons which impel me to support the republican ticket.

It is known to all of you that prior to 1896, I was an enthusiastic supporter of the democratic party and of its principles. It is no doubt known to most of you that I did not support Mr. Bryan in 1896, and that I did not support McKinley. It being no secret in this county, that I expect to support the republican ticket in this campaign, I feel that it is due to you among whom I have lived for many years that I should give you my reasons for arriving at this determination. Had I consulted my personal feelings, I should have allowed the matter to pass by in silence so far as public speaking is concerned. Past associations and affiliations press strongly on one to adhere to party regardless of principle. Your political associates will freely forgive you for changing your principles every hour as long as you vote the party ticket. You may be a free silver man today, a gold standard man tomorrow, as many prominent men in this state bear witness. And, yet, if you vote the republican ticket, you are still a good republican; and the same holds good of the democratic party. Though you may adhere to principle through thick and thin, if you fail to vote the ticket which you have previously supported, it is thought by many that your case was what the Saviour of mankind was thinking of when he said that there was one sin that should not be forgiven. Being out of politics, with no desire to reenter the political field, personal reasons which will readily suggest themselves would impel me to be silent; but there are other reasons to be taken into consideration.

Eighteen years ago, I came to Washington county without money, friends or acquaintances and cast my lot among you. Not only was I without money, but I was in debt. Since that time Hillsboro has been my home. Here I was married, here my children were born and in the Odd Fellow's Cemetery one of them lies sleeping under the sod, and in all probability, here will I live and die. I have not acquired wealth but I have had a fair share of success. Every dollar that I have made has been made from the people of Washington county. Whatever success has attended my efforts has been due in great measure to the friendship and encouragement of the people of this county. It is said that every one has some influence. If this be true, then the people of Washington county have a right to expect, yea, have a right to demand that I shall give to them my honest opinions. It is due to them as well as to myself that I should advise them with as careful regard for their interests as though I were advising a client with reference to a matter of law. The advice may be wrong since we are all human, but it will be at least the results of my honest judgment after mature deliberation.

I was a democrat because I believed in individualism, because I despised special privilege and class distinction, because I believed that the best government is the one which governs least, because I believed with Grover Cleveland that paternalism had no place in the creed of democracy, because I believed that the sole aim and end of government should be to protect life and property and give everyone an equal chance and let the devil take the hindmost; that the people should support the government and not the government the people. Believing that the democratic party contained the greater portion of the conservativism of the country and that if this government was ever brought back to first principles it would be through the democratic party, I gave it my voice and my vote.

In 1896, the democratic party which had been in existence since the foundation of this government and which, although making many mistakes, had yet continued to be the great conservative force of the country was suddenly transformed as if by magic into the most radical and revolutionary party that ever occupied a prominent place in the history of this country. Let me give you a few instances. In 1894, there was a great strike in Chicago. It originated at the Pullman car works. The railroad men had no grievance of their own, but struck out of sympathy with the employees of the Pullman company. Soon the reckless element was in control and they undertook to stop the passage of all trains. They tied up all traffic both freight and passenger for days and weeks. They burned thousands of cars of freight within the city limits of Chicago. Many people were killed. The mails were unable to pass through. The local authorities were unable to cope with the mob. Mr. Altgeld, the man who pardoned the Chicago anarchists, was the governor of Illinois, and he refused to call out the militia or to take any steps to suppress the riot. Life and property in the second largest city of the United States was at the mercy of a frenzied mob. Under these circumstances, the attorney-general of the United States appealed to the U. S. court for a writ of injunction to prevent the strikers from interfering with the passage of trains carrying the U. S. mails. The injunction was issued; the rioters paid no attention to it. The U. S. marshals were unable to protect the mail trains. Under these circumstances, President Cleveland directed General Miles to take the necessary steps to insure the passage of the mail trains. General Miles took a few U. S. soldiers to the city and soon the riot was a thing of the past. Business was resumed and travel was uninterrupted. The products of the farm and the mine were allowed to go peacefully to the market and the citizens of Chicago felt secure of their lives and their property. Shortly afterward when the good results of the president's action had become apparent to all men, Senator Daniel, a Virginia democrat, introduced a resolution in the U. S. senate highly commending the action of President Cleveland. It passed both houses of congress by a unanimous vote. Mr. Debs and others who violated the injunctions were sent to jail for their action. They appealed the case to the supreme court of the United States. That court unanimously upheld the conviction so you see that the action of the president was unanimously approved by both branches of congress and by the supreme court of the United States. Mr. Bryan himself in a public interview indorsed the action of President Cleveland, and yet, when the democratic national convention met at Chicago they denounced the action of President Cleveland in that matter. That they did this for the purpose of securing the votes of the rioters only makes the offense worse. In addition to this, they threatened to pack the supreme court of the United States whenever its decisions did not agree with the views of the majority of congress. In other words, that the decisions of court should be based not upon questions of right or wrong, not upon questions of law and justice; but that they should be compelled to decide in accordance with the whim of the partisan majority in congress. Should this principle be carried into effect, when you appeal to the courts for justice, the question would not be what is the law, or what evidence have you; but are you of the same political faith as the court. How long do you think this government would exist if a policy of that kind should once obtain? The manner in which the people of the U. S. submit to the decisions of their courts has been the wonder and the admiration of the greatest thinkers of the world. Without confidence in the courts, free government would not stand for an hour.

The Chicago convention further declared in favor of the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 at a time when the commercial ratio of the world was 32 to 1. Notwithstanding the fact, that Thomas Jefferson, the founder of the democratic party, declared that the question of ratio was entirely a commercial one. They declared for the repeal of the law of specific contracts. That is to say, if A borrowed gold from B., hey would not allow A to agree to pay his debt in the same kind of money which he borrowed. Senator Hill, of New York, offered an amendment to provide that this should not apply to existing contracts. This amendment was overwhelmingly voted down, and I am ashamed to say that every delegate from the state of Oregon to that convention voted against the amendment. Whatever of dishonesty may exist in private life, however dishonest our public men may be, surely the laws enacted by our congress ought to give no countenance to dishonesty. How can the government expect its citizens to be honest when it passes laws encouraging dishonesty. Suppose that your neigbor wishes to borrow from you 50 bushels of seed wheat, you say to him, you may have it if you will repay me next harvest in wheat equally good. He says no, I will agree to give you wheat but I will not agree to give you good wheat What would you think of his honesty? Let us go a little further. Suppose that your neighbor does agree to repay you as good wheat as that which he received from you and that many such contracts are made; that the legislature meets and passes a law that your contract shall be invalid and that your neighbor not only is not required to pay you good wheat, but that he can cancel his obligation by giving you 50 bushels of oats; what would you think of the members of the legislature who voted for such a dishonest measure? Would you believe that they were entitled to the votes of honest men? Ought they not rather be driven from public life and forever held in scorn and contempt by all men who believe in honor and good faith. Oh! but some one says the courts would hold such a law to be unconstitutional as violating the obligations of a contract. This is probably true unless you should pack your court with judges subservient to the will of the majority of the legislature as was proposed by the Chicago convention. But whether they would or would not so hold, has that anything to do with the honesty of the men who vote for the measure. I have appealed to friends of mine privately who are ardent Bryan men and asked them how they justified this action. They were honest men in their private affairs and I was anxious to know how they reasoned on this subject. Not one of them would undertake to defend it except to say that they had to do this in order to get the support of the populists. I do not know whether this is true or not, but if it is true it is the worst indictment I have ever heard brought against the populist party. They said in effect: "we know it is not honest, in fact we concede it to be dishonest, but we are compelled to advocate it in order to secure the support of the populist party." Is it not a sad commentary upon the condition of a party when it so far loses its self-respect, when it becomes so anxious for success in order that it may share the spoils of office that it will incorporate into a solemn declaration of principles a proposition which it concedes to be essentially dishonest. I should like to work in harmony with my party, but I cannot make so great a sacrifice.

The Chicago convention also declared against what they are pleased to term government by injunction. This is simply another sop to the lawless element of society. An injunction is not a new thing, but they have been issued ever since our government was organized. Suppose some reckless, irresponsible person claims to own your house and with a crowd of equally irresponsible men, threatens to tear it down and to expose you and your wife and children to the fury of the elements; you go to the court and by giving a bond to secure the other party against any damage which he may sustain, you secure a writ of injunction which simply prevents him from tearing down your house until the court shall determine whose house it is. If it turns out upon a trial that it is your house, he is forever enjoined from interfering with it the injunction is made perpetual. If, on the contrary, it turns out that it is his house, then the injunction is dissolved and he is permitted to tear it down at his leisure and you and your bondsmen are responsible for all damages which he has sustained by reason of the delay. Is there anything wrong about this? On the contrary, is it not right? Do you desire to be deprived of this right to a writ of injunction and to have no remedy except to sue the offender for damages when you know you cannot collect a dollar no difference how large a judgment you may recover? This writ is not a special privilege. It will be issued as quickly for a poor man as for the rich. It is accessible to all and this declaration against it is simply an appeal to the mob element of society. Is a party, which will descend to this, worthy of the votes of a peaceable, quiet, orderly and home-loving community? Ought not a party which panders to the lawless element for votes lose the votes of the law-abiding?

At the time of the adoption of the Chicago platform, times were hard, people were excited and easily inflamed and every thoughtful man who loved his country ought to have counseled prudence and moderation. No such considerations appeared to enter into the minds of the leaders of the democratic party. On the contrary, they seemed to be only too anxious to take advantage of the excitable condition of the country. These conditions having passed away, many democrats like myself were in hopes that these errors would not be repeated. We were inclined to excuse what might have been merely a temporary aberration of mind upon the same principle that we sometimes excuse a man for his acts when he is drunk. But, when the democratic national convention met at Kansas City on the Fourth of July this year, it solemnly re-affirmed every dogma and doctrine of the Chicago platform. This was done deliberately and not under temporary excitement, and whatever might be said in extenuation of the Chicago platform cannot be urged in its behalf after four years during which every prediction made by its leaders in 1896 had been falsified by experience. It deliberately re-affirms the revolutionary doctrines of the Chicago platform. For those who view these matters as I do there is no longer room in the democratic party. Some of them may vote there, but they do not belong there.

The principal issue discussed during the campaign of 1896 was the free silver question. We were told then that every other question paled into insignificance by the side of the great question of the standard of money; that there was a money trust; that the gold standard was a conspiracy against the human race, etc., etc. Now our friends sing very low on that subject. But let us look at it for a moment and apply a little common sense to this question. Suppose that some leader should arise up in this country and should say to the farmers, particularly the wheat-growers, that the law which required 60 pounds of wheat for a bushel was an outrage and a fraud; that it is something which we acquired from England, that England bought our wheat from us and therefore it was to her interest to have immense large bushels and that that was the reason why the farmer was required to give 60 pounds of wheat to the bushel; that it was time for American manhood to rise up in its might and declare that we were able to fix the number of pounds of wheat in the bushel without waiting for the aid or consent of any nation on earth; that we did not propose to have our downtrodden farmers ground to powder under the iron heel of English despotism by being compelled to sell 60 pounds of wheat for a bushel, and that, hereafter in this land of the free 30 pounds of wheat should constitute a bushel, and then every farmer who now raises 500 bushels of wheat would have 1000 bushels and the farmer who now raises 1000 bushels would have 2000 bushels, and consequently, be twice as rich. Or suppose he applied it to land and he said that 160 rods of land was too much land for an acre; that this idea of having 160 rods of land in an acre was something that had been imposed upon us by England and that the American people should declare that 10 rods of land was amply sufficient to constitute an acre of land; that we didn't care a continental what England or the balance of the world thought about it, we proposed to do as we pleased; that he who now has 160 acres of land and 10 children, when the new law came into effect, could give each one of his children 160 acres and thus bring peace and prosperity. Would not such a speaker be ridiculed? Would you listen to him with patience? Would not every wheatraiser know that a 30 pound bushel of wheat would only bring half as much as a 60 pound bushel and would he not know that only one-tenth as much wheat could be raised on an acre of land under the new method of measurement? But suppose instead of this that he proposed to have two kinds of bushels; that we might have 30 pounds of wheat for a bushel or 60 pounds of wheat for a bushel; that the law should be that either one of these weights should constitute a standard bushel. In other words that you should have a double standard of measurement as applied to wheat. Is anyone foolish enough to believe that any single business transaction would ever take place on the double standard? When the wheat buyer came to buy your wheat and offered you 50 cents a bushel for it, would you not at once ask him what kind of bushels are you talking about? Are these 30 pound bushels or 60 pound bushels? Or if you offered to sell your wheat to the buyer at 40 cents a bushel, would he not at once say, I will do that if you will give me the 60 pound bushels but I wont pay that much for the 30 pound bushels? And would not every single sale or transaction be made with reference to the single standard. The fact is, my friends, that all this talk about the double standard is the variest rot. The mind of man cannot conceive of a transaction of business being carried on upon a double standard. It is unthinkable. Either the minds of the parties will meet and agree before the trade is made upon a 30 pound bushel or upon a 60 pound bushel, therefore it is made upon a single standard. The requisites of commerce and of business would soon cause all sales of wheat to be made upon whichever standard was most in harmony with the surroundings and of the countries to whom we sold wheat. But suppose it was possible for business to be carried on in some sort of a way with the question of which standard was meant left in doubt, Who would profit by that state of affairs? Would it be the farmer or the shrewd trader? If we adopted the 30 pound bushel as the standard, would the farmer get any more for his crop of wheat? The only chance for the farmer to make anything out of this sort of a deal would be to contract his wheat at so much per bushel before the law was changed, and then deliver it after the change of the law. By this method he might be enabled to swindle the buyer once, but would this add anything to the wealth of the country? What one man made by a dishonest change of the standard another man would lose and it is simply nonsense to try to make ourselves believe that we have doubled our wealth by cutting in halves the standard by which we measure it. The American people are not to be deceived by such a transparent sham as this. But it may be urged upon the other hand that as the change in the weight of the bushel would not cause any material difference so a change in the standard of money would not work any great harm. The difference is here. In the case of the wheat there is not one real sale in 10,000 for future delivery, but in the case of money, there are thousands of millions of contracts in existence for the future payment of money. All business transactions of every kind are stated in terms of money so that the change in the standard deranges all business. History is filled with examples of this kind and in every instance of a change of the standard of money or of the derangment of the finances of the country the rich speculator profits and the farmer and the laborer more especially the latter is the sufferer. Daniel Webster said that if he were undertaking to devise a scheme to most effectually rob the laborer of the product of his toil he would do it by means of a debased currency.

The very threat of changing the money standard produces apprehension, fear, contraction and stagnation. If Mr. Bryan is elected, it is as certain as anything in the future can be that we shall have hard times and they will come at once. They will begin the next day after election. Some of you may think I am trying to frighten you, that there is no reason for this prediction. I base my opinion upon human nature and upon the facts of history. Mr. Bryan is running for president upon three or more platforms every one of which declares for the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. He is pledged by everything which a man can hold honorable to carry out that policy to the best of his ability. Every one knows that this policy if adopted would bring us to the silver standard instead of the gold standard. Our opponents admit this because they say that the gold dollar is a 200 cent dollar and that their object is a 100 cent dollar. Is it not natural for a man who has 200 cent dollars, if you please to call them such, in the bank, as soon as he has reason to think that the bank may have the privilege of paying him in dollars worth one half as much, to rush to the bank and withdraw his money and hide it away until he sees what the result is to be. When the depositors go after their money, the bank is compelled to call upon its debtors to settle. The merceants who owe the bank must pay at once. The people who owe the merchant must pay him at once, and the result is easily foreseen. It means attachments, foreclosures, receiverships, insolvency and bankruptcy. The banks could realize handsome profits by paying their depositors in money worth one half as much as they received if they could have time in which to pay it, but if Mr. Bryan should be elected, it will be six months or a year before a free coinage law could be passed, so that the banks probably would not be able to make much out of it. Their only show would be to have a receiver appointed and run the matter along until they could convert their assets into half money and settle with their depositors. Many people have an idea that it is the poor man that owes the debts, He doesn't owe five per cent of them, and if it were possible to pass a law and have it go into effect at once and to have the half-value money ready on the instant to pay debts with, the beneficiaries of such a law would be the great corporation of the country such as banks, insurance companies, etc. The poor man's debt in nine cases out of ten is by its terms payable in gold coin. The banker does not agree to pay his depositor gold coin neither do the life insurance or fire insurance companies agree to pay their losses in gold although their premiums have been all paid in gold. So that if you can persuade yourselves that a policy of this kind would be honest or if you can waive the question of honesty it is a suicidal

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