

THE NEWS OF THE WEEK

Comprehensive Review of the Important Happenings of the Past Week
Called From the Telegraph Columns.

J. H. Rook, white, was shot and killed by a negro near Sunnyside, Miss. A posse hanged the negro. It is said that in consequence the negroes have challenged the whites and a riot is imminent.

Saturday, October 31, has been declared as flag day by the national chairman of the Republican, Democratic and Populist parties. It is requested that the national colors be displayed on all residences and places of business on that day.

The Berkey & Gay furniture factory, of Grand Rapids, Mich., the largest in the world, has resumed operations after a period of enforced idleness during the business depression. The factory employs more workmen than any other institution in that city.

It is now certain that the lumber combine, known as the Central Lumber Company, of California, will have a new lease of life. January 1, 1897, and that it will early in the spring attempt to hold prices at a higher figure than they have been for years.

W. T. Rambusch, the defaulting banker of Juneau, Wis., shot and killed himself in Fredericksburg, Vt. He left a note expressing a desire that he be identified in order that his wife might get his life insurance. About \$100 was found on his person.

While the Dunham family was doing its aerial bar act in Barnum's circus, at Chicago, one of its members, John, met with an accident that is likely to prove fatal. He dropped eighty feet into a net, alighting on his head. His spine was injured and lower limbs paralyzed.

T. P. Farnsworth, of Cresco, Ia., accidentally killed his wife in that city. Just as they were going to dine Farnsworth was in the act of loading his revolver, when the cartridge exploded, the ball striking his wife nearly in the center of the forehead, killing her instantly.

Hamlin J. Andrus, president of the Arlington Chemical Company, Yonkers, N. Y., was instantly killed by the explosion of a bomb in his office. He was alone when the tragedy occurred. Who placed the bomb in the office, or whom it was intended for is unknown. John Andrus, a brother of the victim, was generally the first to enter the office, and as the dead man is very well liked, it is supposed that his brother is the one whose life was desired.

The loss occasioned by the burning of the flouring mill and wheat warehouse at Weston, Or., has been placed at about \$20,000. The mill was owned principally by I. E. Saling and P. A. Worthington, and there was no insurance. The mill was equipped with modern machinery, and was almost constantly operated. It had 100 barrels daily capacity. The warehouse contained 10,000 bushels of wheat that were insured for half their value. The origin of the fire has not been discovered.

General Carlos Ezeta has taken quarters in Oakland, Cal., and says he is prepared to meet his enemies. He imagines he is being pursued by hired assassins in the employ of Mr. Lopez, the minister from Salvador. Lopez asserts that the general is a bluffer and is afraid to make a move.

The board of supervisors of San Francisco has appropriated \$800 for the purchase of a supply of the Goto remedy for leprosy. It will be used for the relief of the thirteen men and two women in the leper colony at the pesthouse. The remedy as far as tried by the physicians has had good effect and many of the afflicted will recover.

Weyler and Blanco will be recalled, Premier Canovas will fall, and grave events will occur in Spain, Madrid dispatches say, it is believed there, unless the rebels in Cuba and the Philippine islands are conquered within a month. The Madrid press openly attacks Canovas and Weyler because of their inability to check the Cuban revolution.

Albert Hene Downing, a highwayman arrested in Denver, Col., has confessed that he murdered Joel G. Ashworth in that city and committed numerous robberies, besides having murdered a man in 1885 at San Jose, Cal., and committed other crimes there. He promises to plead guilty to all the crimes which he has committed and says he wants to be hung.

The people of Albuquerque, N. M., paid their homage to a true hero at the funeral of John Braden, who sacrificed his own life to save those of women and children. During a parade in that city Braden was driving an ammunition wagon, the contents of which exploded and set fire to the wagon. The team started to run, in the direction of a crowd of women and children, but Braden stayed at his post until he had checked the frenzied animals, and then fell from the seat, burned to a crisp.

Five outlaws appeared at the ranch of R. T. Brooke, an Englishman, whose place is near Tonkawa, O. T., and who is considered wealthy. They called Brooke to the door and commanded him to hold up his hands, their apparent purpose being robbery. Brooke replied with bullets from his revolver, and shot two of his visitors dead and wounded a third. The uninjured outlaws fled, carrying their wounded companions. The dead men have not been identified, but are supposed to belong to the Dalton gang.

Gavin Dhu High, late of the Los Angeles Record, San Francisco Report, Oakland Morning Times and Evening Item, received a genuine and woeful surprise, when Police Judge Wood, of San Francisco, sentenced him to sixty days in the county jail for libeling W. J. Dungee in connection with the fight between rival water companies. High had served six days on a former charge, and had pleaded guilty on the second charge, expecting a light sentence. He now intends to continue the legal fight, his attorney stating that he would swear out a writ of habeas corpus.

Speaker Crisp Dead.
Charles F. Crisp, ex-speaker of the house of representatives, died in Atlanta, Ga. His death was not altogether a surprise in political circles, as it has been known for some months that he had not long to live, and never again could be an active figure in public affairs. The speaker had several spells of illness in Washington. He suffered from asthma and later from heart trouble. His ill health, however, did not become a matter of public notoriety until the past spring, when he was compelled to abandon a series of joint debates arranged with ex-Secretary Hoke Smith by reason of the advice of his physician. Crisp had been in the sanitarium for five weeks, suffering from malarial fever. The immediate cause of his death was heart failure.

Suicide of a Minister.
Rev. Thomas Stoughton Potwin, M. A., one of the best-known Congregational clergymen of New England, has committed suicide at his home in Hartford, Conn. Rev. Potwin had been in poor health for some time, and, since the recent developments of melancholia, had been under the care of Dr. Stearns, of the insane retreat. While his family were away he went to an upper room and hanged himself with a rope fastened to the door knob.

The Tables Were Turned.
Dr. T. W. Bowman, of Savannah, Ga., tried to kill his wife. He was prevented from so doing by W. T. Haskell, a commercial traveler. Haskell seized Bowman's pistol and wrenched it from him. Mrs. Bowman and her mother then assaulted the doctor. They blackened his eyes and beat him about the head very badly. Bowman was arrested and taken before a judge who gave him twenty-four hours to get out of the state.

Must Release Sun Yat Sen.
The Marquis of Salisbury has demanded the immediate release of Sun Yat Sen, the Chinese physician, said to be a British subject, who was, according to the statement of his friends, kidnapped while passing the Chinese legation in London, and is held a prisoner in the legation on a charge of having been engaged in a conspiracy to overthrow the Manchu dynasty.

A St. Louis Broker Assigns.
L. A. Coquard, a well-known St. Louis broker, has filed an assignment. He gives his assets as \$100,000; liabilities not stated, but may exceed the assets. It is claimed that during the last six months he lost heavily in wheat and stocks, the total amount being estimated at \$300,000.

A Missouri Bank Looted.
Robbers entered the bank at Cassville, Mo., and blew open the safe, securing its contents. The amount was large, but the bank officials refuse to say how much. The robbery was the work of professionals.

Oriental Question Settled.
The Paris correspondent of the London News reports that he hears the czar's visit to Queen Victoria at Balmoral resulted in Russia, England and France agreeing on the basis of a policy in Japan and China, while the Levant, Mediterranean and African questions are being arranged. The czar wants the results obtained without bloodshed, says the correspondent, and is supported by Italy and Austria. The sultan is likely to die hard, but he will be obliged to yield.

Filibusters to Be Tried.
Admiral Navarro, president of the naval court of Havana, has caused notice to be served upon forty-one filibusters and others, including the crew and passengers of the Competitor, that they must answer charges of piracy and rebellion against the government. Consul-General Lee, in an interview in a Spanish paper, denies having insisted upon his recall to the United States, and says his relations with Captain-General Weyler are cordial.

A Fatal Gas Explosion.
In Chicago George McWhorter turned on the gas in his room and lay down to die. The odor of the gas was detected by Charles Collard, who called George Holt. Lighting the gas in the room adjacent McWhorter's, they burst in his door. An explosion followed, blowing out a section of the rear wall of the building, and burning Collard badly. Holt escaped injury. McWhorter died while being taken to the hospital.

A Millionaire Armenian.
The most sensational trial ever known in Turkey has just been concluded in Constantinople. Ask Effendi, the millionaire Armenian, has been condemned to three years' seclusion in a fortress. He was accused of being chief of the revolutionary committee. This latter was considered not proved, but his connection with the movement was established. He was given the minimum penalty possible.

A Cowardly Suicide.
Alfred G. Andrew, a carpenter from San Francisco, ended his own life by shooting himself in the stomach with a revolver. He had been driven to poverty and left a widow and three grown children to struggle for the living he had grown weary of endeavoring to make for them. He took carbolic acid and died in great agony. His wife was a witness to his sufferings.

Fell Through a Floor.
Robert Summers, of Tacoma, a gardener, fell ten feet, through a floor, and died three hours later at the hospital. The fall fractured the skull, and congestion of the brain followed. He lived in an old building, and entered a dark room adjoining his own, near the door of which was a large hole, in which a wheel for cleaning carpets had once been set. Into this hole he fell, being unaware of the existence of the death-trap.

The Rebellion Not Suppressed.
Once again it is announced that the Mohammedan rebellion has been suppressed, though the missionary reports do not in any way agree with the official intelligence. Meanwhile, there is a lively rising in Chung Lok district, about 100 miles from Swatow island. This is the district where Hakkes destroyed the property of the Basel missions, for which act the German government obtained ample reparation. So far, no mission stations are reported as being in danger, and the troops have been dispatched to the scene.

GEORGE S. BOWEN AND ADLAI E. STEVENSON

The Former Answers Henry Clews' Revolutionary Letter--Vice-President Stevenson's Speech at St. Louis.

Henry Clews' Letter.
The Wall street threat reads as follows:
New York, May 24, 1896.—"Wall street continues to lack any fixed basis of confidence for transient operations. Material conditions are satisfactory, such as the prospects of the crops, the earnings of the railroads and the movements in the larger departments of merchandise, and the exports of gold are viewed as but a natural movement. Virtually the sole obstacle in the way of an attractive and rising market is the condition of politics.

"With such an issue as now profoundly agitates the country from end to end, an unsettled and waiting feeling in speculative circles is perhaps all that may be expected. Wall street is the point at which the greatest sensitiveness of the silver agitation centers. The mere fact that a large portion of our people should be intent upon forcing the acceptance of a debased and fluctuating metal as standard money is a discouraging symptom, for it shows to what dangerous ends an ignorant free suffrage may be prostituted. That alone is enough to produce a deep unsettlement of feeling among responsible property-owning citizens; for the same incapacity for judging upon complex money questions may easily, at any time, imperil the country under the settlement of other large questions affecting the welfare of the nation.

"The danger from popular prejudice and ignorance in connection with this silver agitation is, however, something more than a conceivable evil possibility. It is an immediate decision; and, at this moment, no one can feel absolutely certain that this worst course of a nation may not be brought to a conclusion within a comparatively few months.

"Wall street is not in any degree insensible to this crisis. It can understand that the danger may reach an acute stage than it now presents; it is quite prepared for the possibility that managing politicians may go further than they have yet dared in the way of sacrificing sound money policy in order to secure votes for their candidates; it is aware that startling results may come out of either of the party conventions; it would hardly be surprised should silverites be able to block sound-money legislation in the next congress; all these things may be classed among the possibilities of the next few months.

"But Wall street has learned to believe that there are greater potencies than party platforms, than legislative subservience to popular ignorance, than the madness of a partisan infatuation. There are situations and events which can instantly coerce and convert the most reckless legislators into the willing servants of a conservative sentiment that represents the real interests and safety of the nation. It will not be necessary to wait for any after effects of silver legislation to remedy its mischiefs, although that would be a perfectly safe course. The free coinage—a counting of heads showing certainty of a two-thirds vote in the house and senate for 16 to 1—would evoke in Wall street the kind of conditions that no congress has ever yet dared to disregard, and the cause of free coinage would be overthrown at the moment when its success seemed most certain. It is this reserved power on which Wall street is now relying.

"HENRY CLEWS."
Mr. Bowen's Reply.
Henry Clews has brought forth a tornado of protests. We quote the following from George S. Bowen, of Elgin, Ill., as expressive of the very best American sentiment. Mr. Bowen is known all through the United States as a man of great integrity, a scholar and a Christian. The letter is as follows:

"Henry Clews, New York: Sir—In replying to your audacious threats and autocratic references as to the effects of an 'ignorant free suffrage,' permit me to remind you that the producers of the West and South are not unmindful of the tender expressions of regard extended for them by the 'conscientious' and 'progressive' Wall street. We beg to assure you that the conditions of politics will continue disturbed until the great issue now before the country is justly settled. We understand that we are now on a gold basis, and that it requires at present three bushels of wheat to buy a dollar of gold, instead of one bushel in 1880; that two pounds of cotton are required to buy as much gold as one pound would buy five years ago; that wool, iron, cattle, land and labor are at a lowest point in our history, while gold has doubled in purchasing power, and shrinkage of values has been going on and must continue to progress in still greater ratio, until we broaden the base of our money structure by restoring silver to its proper place in our money system. The 'ignorant' voters of the West and South agree with Thomas Jefferson and are in favor of sound, metallic money, the money of the Constitution, and they understand perfectly that a contracted volume of money lowers prices and they have concluded that we must change the basis and that the load of debt carried on each gold dollar we have in this country is too great; that we must increase the metallic base, by the addition of the silver dollar.

"Your co-laborers, R. G. Dun & Co., in their weekly report of May 29th, tell us that 'trade still waits,' 'exports of gold continue,' 'there is a general conviction that destructive schemes will not succeed.' They say further, 'Wheat has fallen three cents; that 'low prices bring larger Atlantic exports,' that is to say more bushels of wheat are required to buy a dollar in gold; 'cotton has fallen an eighth in spite of continued reports, that famine is near; decrease in manufactures, 30 per cent; print cloths weak; nobody can tell what quantities of goods have been accumulating; wool sales 40 per cent less than a fair week's consumption; iron and steel markets are weak, with lower prices; pig iron has fallen 5 per cent since April; stoppage of two-thirds of the furnaces in West Virginia; failures increasing!'

"A. E. Becker & Co., wool mer-

chants, Chicago, say: 'The price of wool has reached a climax; the markets are glutted with wool, etc., etc.' It costs the farmers of Illinois to raise 73,334,916 bushels of wheat during the past three years \$54,338,410 or 69.4 cents per bushel, and they received for it \$37,708,974, or 48.1 cents per bushel. They received 5 cents less per bushel for \$36,012,953 of oats than it cost to raise them; they lost 4.2 cents on their crop of 167,687,971 bushels of corn in 1893. Our secretary of agriculture, J. Sterling Morton, reports that in 1893 the farmers of the United States received \$5.82 less per acre for their wheat, and \$3.50 less per acre for their corn, than it cost to produce these cereals. The state comptroller of New York reports a decline in the value of farm lands of 13-13 per cent within a few years.

"The 'responsible' property-owning citizens,' farmers of our country, are rapidly becoming the tenants of New York and Boston money owners; 70 per cent of them now being their tenants, and conditions are being made that no congress can fail to 'disregard.' The New York Times in a review of the conditions existing concedes that our farmers could purchase \$1,450,000,000 more manufactured goods if they received the prices prevailing in 1875 for their products in 1895, or could pay that much more of their debts.

"These 'ignorant' producers and voters raised 498,549,863 bushels of wheat in 1880 and sold it for 95.1 cents per bushel. In 1895 they raised 467,103,000 bushels of wheat and received for it 50.9 cents per bushel. Thirty million bushels less of wheat, 15,000,000 more consumers and yet were compelled to sell at half price. In 1890 the cotton producers of the United States sold 4,316,043,989 pounds of cotton for 10.1 cents per pound, while in 1894 they received 4.6 cents per pound for 4,516,736,000 pounds. Official reports note a decline of 22.6 per cent in the value of farm animals in the United States from 1893 to 1895 and a decrease of 5.3 per cent in numbers. The London price for wheat declined from \$1.25 in 1891 to 76 cents in 1893. Cotton sold in London in 1891 for 9.88 cents per pound and in 1895, with over 130,000,000 less pounds of cotton to sell, it brought but 6.7 cents per pound. The overproduction theory can't explain this great and continued decline in prices.

"The 'ignorant free suffrage' citizens of the West conclude that our present financial system—the destruction of one-half of our metallic money and the contraction of our paper money—is the main cause of the fearful conditions now existing, and it is proposed to restore more equitable and just conditions throughout the country—East and West, North and South. We concede that Wall street understands the situation and you may rest assured that we will understand the situation and keep in line, until after election, such members of the party as still believed the interests of the people could best be subserved by the use of the two precious metals as standard?

"I repeat the inquiry of our candidate for the presidency: 'If the gold standard is the best, if it is desirable, why even this thought of a change? Why even the suggestion of an international agreement? Why humble ourselves at the feet of England that she may consent to something that will not redound to our benefit as a people? This clause of the Republican platform is a confession of weakness. Either the single gold standard is the best for our country or it is not. If the best, why ask the consent of England or of any nation that bimetalism be restored? If not, as its maintenance bodes evil and only evil to our people, why shall not our government, the greatest the world has ever known, take the lead in accomplishing what the Republican platform, by implication, admits should be done? In a word, is not the clause in the Republican platform looking to international agreement a feeble confession that a return to bimetalism is desirable?"

In conclusion, Mr. Stevenson said: "I am firmly persuaded that in all the present contest the interests of all the people are bound up in the success of the Democratic party, whose creed upon the pending vital issue, was the living faith of its founders of our government. Now, as in the struggles of the past, its appeal is to the judgment, the patriotism, the sense of justice of the American people. Its candidate for the presidency is the able and eloquent statesman whose words have cheered the despondent, given hope and inspiration to his countrymen, and whose inauguration will be the earnest of better days to the republic."

VICE-PRESIDENT STEVENSON
Says the Republican Platform Declares for the Single Gold Standard.
Vice-President Stevenson lately made a speech at St. Louis, Mo. He showed where the Democratic and Republican parties stood until the money power obtained the control of the Republican party. Republicans, in voting for a firmly established gold and silver money standard will uphold the Constitution and the money standard of their revolutionary fathers, and a better doctrine of that party. The following are extracts from that speech:

"The financial question, however, overshadows all others in the present contest. I have no hesitation in maintaining my party allegiance and casting my vote for Bryan and Sewall, the nominees of the Democratic convention. I deeply regret that many of those with whom I have been associated in former contests now oppose the election of the candidates nominated in accordance with the time-honored methods and usages of the Democratic party. Without questioning their sincerity, the inquiry is significant: What is there in the attitude of the Democratic party upon the monetary question to justify its abandonment by those who have long shared in its councils, and who have been the recipients of its rewards and its honors?"

"As the 'parting of the ways' has been reached, it is well to inquire: Is their path, or is ours, the true one? Are we regnant to Democratic faith and traditions in standing by the historic organization, or they, in aiding directly or indirectly in the triumph of its great antagonists?"

"By the constitution of the United States, the congress is vested with sole power to coin money, regulate the value thereof and of foreign coins, and fix the standard of weights and measures, and it is further provided that 'no state shall coin money or make anything but gold and silver coin a

tender in payments of debts.' The system of bimetalism is here established. Gold and silver coin here find equal recognition.

"As Democrats, we believe in honest money—the money of the constitution. We attach deep importance to the words of Thomas Jefferson: 'I concur with you that the unit must stand on both metals.' It was during the administration of Washington that the great secretary of the treasury, Alexander Hamilton, said: 'To annul the use of either of the two metals as money is to bridge the quantity of the circulating medium, and is liable to all the objections that arise from a comparison of the benefits of a full with the evils of a scant circulation.' Have we, in the advocacy of bimetalism, departed from Democratic teachings, from the Democratic faith on this question? We believe in honest money, the gold and silver coinage of the constitution and the circulating medium convertible into such money without loss. In 1888 the reform of the 1st preceding convention was unanimously reaffirmed, and in 1892 the platform declared for the 'use of both gold and silver as a standard money of the country.'

"This declaration," continued Mr. Stevenson, "met my earnest approval; then, as it does now. Can it be that those of us, who four years later still held to the use of both metals as standard money of the country have abandoned the faith and are no longer worthy to be called Democrats.

"Is it too much to claim that in giving our support to the nominees of the Chicago convention we are 'keeping the faith.' The charge of recreancy to party does not lie at our doors. It is well now to inquire: what has been, and is, the attitude of the Republican party upon this question. The financial plank of the Republican national convention of 1892 declared in favor of bimetalism and demanded the use of both gold and silver as standard money. In 1892 both parties favored bimetalism and demanded gold and silver as the standard money of the country. The Republican platform of 1896 is a departure from that of 1892. It reads: 'We are, therefore, opposed to the free coinage of silver, established except by international agreement with the leading commercial nations of the world, which we pledge ourselves to promote, and until such agreement can be obtained the existing gold standard must be preserved.'

"Here we have an explicit declaration for the gold standard. This is an undisputed declaration—the first of any national convention—in favor of gold as our sole standard money. By this declaration the Republican party stands pledged to the maintenance at all hazards of the gold standard, unless by international agreement the leading commercial nations of the world will consent to the return to bimetalism.

"In what party platform at any period of our history can there be found so humiliating a proposition? Did the Republican leaders who formulated that declaration really expect England, the leading commercial nation of the world, to consent to an international agreement, looking to the re-establishment of bimetalism in the two great English speaking nations? Or was this proposition simply to placate and keep in line, until after election, such members of the party as still believed the interests of the people could best be subserved by the use of the two precious metals as standard?"

"I repeat the inquiry of our candidate for the presidency: 'If the gold standard is the best, if it is desirable, why even this thought of a change? Why even the suggestion of an international agreement? Why humble ourselves at the feet of England that she may consent to something that will not redound to our benefit as a people? This clause of the Republican platform is a confession of weakness. Either the single gold standard is the best for our country or it is not. If the best, why ask the consent of England or of any nation that bimetalism be restored? If not, as its maintenance bodes evil and only evil to our people, why shall not our government, the greatest the world has ever known, take the lead in accomplishing what the Republican platform, by implication, admits should be done? In a word, is not the clause in the Republican platform looking to international agreement a feeble confession that a return to bimetalism is desirable?"

In conclusion, Mr. Stevenson said: "I am firmly persuaded that in all the present contest the interests of all the people are bound up in the success of the Democratic party, whose creed upon the pending vital issue, was the living faith of its founders of our government. Now, as in the struggles of the past, its appeal is to the judgment, the patriotism, the sense of justice of the American people. Its candidate for the presidency is the able and eloquent statesman whose words have cheered the despondent, given hope and inspiration to his countrymen, and whose inauguration will be the earnest of better days to the republic."

Making It Easy.
An American tourist recently tramping through Germany met some members of a village church choir returning from rehearsal. He asked one of them what music they had been singing. The answer was "Handel." "Well," said he, "but don't you find Handel rather difficult?" "Why, no, sir," replied the Cornishman, "not very. You see, we alter him."—New York Tribune.

It Has a Potent Charm.
That the life of the girl bachelor has a subtle charm of its own, even for those who are not urged to it by expediency, is shown by the fact that Miss Emilie Yznaga, the youngest sister of the Duchess of Manchester, has, after several years spent in the highest and most interesting society of England and the continent, settled down to an independent life in a charming apartment in the Avenue Marceau, one of the wide, beautiful streets which radiate from the Arc de Triomphe like the spokes of a wheel. Miss Yznaga, to whom the more formal side of fashionable life never appealed, enjoys a simple life with her intimates, does a great deal of bicycling and spends much of her time in needlework, of which she is very fond. The duchess and her little daughter, Lady Alice Montagu, have been staying with her, as has also the well known beauty, Lady de Grey, formerly Lady Londale. The latter is certainly "divinely tall," being over 6 feet in height.

IN A NUTSHELL.

Facts for Consideration for the Voters of the Country—Written by a Gold Mine Owner.

Why are 90 per cent of all the millionaires and the ten thousand national bankers of the United States in favor of the gold standard? The question is easily answered. I will first state that 90 per cent of the men who become millionaires and bankers possess no souls. Their hearts are ossified. Avarice and greed for gold is paramount in their composition. They seem hypnotized at the sight of the yellow metal and become wilfully blind to the interests of all but self.

And these are the men who only a short time ago, on Wall street, New York, subscribed twenty million dollars for Mark Hanna's campaign fund. This was but the work of one day among the money kings. On other days five, ten and fifteen millions have been subscribed for the same purposes in order to hold this country to a gold standard. One hundred million dollars will be subscribed if necessary. They have promised this amount and the promise will not be broken.

Why have those facts not been discovered by the masses—the laborers, mechanics, farmers and artisans? It was the policy of the banks to keep quiet. These vast sums of money are readily put up because if McKinley is elected and a gold standard remains, every dollar and millions more will flow back into their coffers.

I will endeavor to show why the gold standard will be retained if money will buy such conditions. Look up the government statistics and draw a balance of imports and exports for the silver standard countries, Japan, China, Mexico, South and Central America, India and the Southern Islands.

You will find the balance against us to the amount of one hundred and sixty millions per annum. This balance has been paid in gold.

This is why bonds have been sold in times of peace to get the gold back.

This is why \$13,000,000 goes to Europe each month—to settle the balance. These banks buy our silver as far as they can at fifty cents on the dollar, and place it at par when settling the balance.

This is one plausible reason why the European money kings and their United States emissaries desire the gold standard.

This is why we have 3,000,000 idle men in the United States today.

We are paying this \$160,000,000 in gold to Asiatic and Peon labor for products we can produce with our own labor at good wages while the goldbugs are forcing their goods and wares upon us and we are compelled to take them.

This is why we have so many idle laborers. We cannot compete with labor paid for with 600 dollars as against a gold dollar which we pay.

Silver remonetized at 16 to 1 is equal to 100 per cent duties put up in all silver standard countries. Is Mark Hanna, chairman of the national Republican goldbug committee, doing anything to prevent the debasement of our labor?

Is he not doing everything in his power to reduce American labor to a level with the coolies slaves of China?

A Western merchant says that while in New York recently, he overheard a conversation between bankers of that city and London capitalists, wherein one of them said: "Our laboring men are getting too independent—they are getting too much money for their work. What we must do is to reduce wages. We must keep them down or they will control our legislation. Keep them on a level with the poor of Europe and they will be more submissive."

Mark Hanna's record with his own laborers proves conclusively that he endorses such sentiments as the above. In William Jennings Bryan we find a man so different from Mark Hanna that comparison would almost be a crime. In Mr. Bryan we have a poor but honest man whose heart and soul is in the cause of right and justice.

In Joel Vall's book of Denver, Col., page 4, I take the following statistics which are taken from Statesmen year book:

Silver Standard Countries Export Trade.
Japan, 1890-94, increase..... 102 per cent
China, 1890-94, increase..... 65 per cent
Mexico, 1890-94, increase..... 56 per cent

Gold Standard Countries.
Great Britain, 1890-94, decrease, 16 per cent
Germany, 1890-94, decrease..... 10 per cent
France, 1890-94, decrease..... 16 per cent
United States, 1890-94, decrease 22 per cent

This shows how the little brown man of Japan is in the lead. The pigtailed Chinaman comes second. The lazy peon is third, but look out for the field. In the latter are India, South and Central America, and all the Southern Islands. These are the countries that produce wheat, cotton, corn and sugar, to the detriment of our farmers. The sepoys of India are working great injury to our farmers. India with its 250,000,000 people takes from the world's market 60,000,000 ounces of silver per annum. The money kings buy this at 50 cents on the dollar, and coin it into rupees at a ratio of 15 to 1. At this ratio it amounts to 46 cents in gold, but at the demonetized price of silver (50 cents on the dollar) it is 23 cents. Twenty-two cents is the price of a bushel of wheat in India today, but with silver remonetized at 16 to 1, the money kings have to pay 46 cents in gold for the same amount of wheat. These indisputable facts explain why our farmers have been compelled to sell their products for such low prices and these conditions will work the same with cotton, sugar or anything else produced by silver standard countries.

Now, I will show where the gold of the world is to be found. Mr. Muhlenberg, of the treasury department of New York, in his book of statistics, page 153, says: "Europe, with 364,000,000 people, has now \$3,048,000,000 of the gold of the world today. Four billion dollars being the total of the world, it gives but about \$1 per capita for these outside of Europe.

The best authority quotes the amount of gold coin in the United States at \$300,000,000. This is locked up in the government vaults and banks of the moneyed kings. Such being the case, what earthly show have the masses to get it for present or future use.

Statistics of the mints of the world show that only \$10,000,000,000 of silver has been produced in the past 400

years. Of this amount \$8,500,000,000 was coined in Mexico during the past 350 years. Mexico, as a silver country, is one of the most prosperous in the world.

At present there is but \$4,000,000,000 in use.

You ask what has become of the \$6,000,000,000? It has been consumed by abrasion and the arts. This is continuing. Art is increasing the use of silver until today art consumes an amount nearly equal to the production. Supposing all the depositors having money in the banks of the United States today should call at one and the same time and demand gold coin for the amount of their deposits, how much would they get? There is not sufficient gold in the United States to pay 5 per cent of the deposits, and yet the gold bugs demand a single gold standard without gold to uphold it.

They advise the selling of bonds in times of peace to get gold to pay for Asiatic labor while our own laborers are idle and starving.

Think for a moment of the present condition of the country. Want, suffering and starvation brought about by Grover Cleveland. Under his gold bug administration we will have sold \$400,000,000 in bonds without just cause or reason, for we are at peace with all nations. The compound interest on this for thirty years amounts to one billion, one hundred million dollars. If Grover Cleveland has run the government in debt over one billion dollars during his administration, what will the result be with Mark Hanna and his money kings in possession of the government?

The question might be pertinently asked, "How much has Cleveland made out of the deal and how much more will Hanna have to make to get a return of the millions he is expending in this campaign?"

Who is putting up this campaign money?

It is not the money kings of the Republican or Democratic parties alone who are advancing the vast amounts to enslave our people. The major portion comes from the combined moneyed powers of Europe that the gold standard may be maintained. The Rothschilds will undoubtedly have the stubs to show for it.

Think for a moment of Japan gaining on her exports 102 per cent in four years; every wheel turning, every man, woman and child busy making all kinds of manufactured goods which are sold for gold in gold standard countries.

The 50 cent dollar is used to produce these goods. Remonetize our silver and they will have to accept it at par with gold, 16 to 1, or keep their goods at home. This will be the case with all silver standard countries.

Exports from the United States during the past four years having decreased 22 per cent under the gold standard furnishes sufficient proof of the cause for idleness among so many of our people.

Ten to twenty years more of the gold standard will equalize the Asiatic labor element with the gold standard countries. This will elevate the Asiatic laborers or the gold standard countries will be compelled to work for lower wages or remain idle.

Ask you to think seriously before casting your ballot.

If you vote for Bryan, you will not only vote for yourself, but for your wife and children and your children's children that they may be kept from perpetual slavery.

On the other hand a vote for McKinley is a vote for the money powers of Europe, headed by the Rothschilds and their emissaries in the United States, the gold bug bankers; the Vanderbilts, the Astors, the Carnegies, the Pullmans, Rockefeller and the hundred other millionaires; men who are seeking to destroy one-half of the wealth of the world.

Being already in possession of the gold, if they can but succeed in preventing the free coinage of silver the masses will be at their mercy, and no mercy will be shown.

Pleadings, tears, misery, starvation, crime or death has no influence with this class who are devoid of feeling only for themselves; who know no sense of justice, who are no respecters of poverty; men who would make you their abject slaves to be held in ignorance and bondage forever.

J. K. CL