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# "The Crime of 1873."

TO A MY AS MORE POLICE AND A SECRETARION OF THE PROPERTY OF TH

FRAUDULENT DEMONETIZATION OF SILVER.

Proofs That This Act, Which has Caused the American People Untold Financial Suffering, was Surreptitiously Altered, and That its Enactment was Purchased by the Bank of England for \$500,000 in "British Gold."

The Rochester *Post-Express* is indignant at the use of the above phrase by the advocates of free silver to characterize the act of 1873, by which the silver dollar was demonetized. It says:

"How it can be considered a CRIME passes ordinary comprehension."

We propose to show that it comes within the easy reach of ordinary intelligence. That a crime was committed is beyond all reasonable doubt—a crime which should have landed its perpetrator or perpetrators in the penitentiary, if it could have been brought home to him or them at the time. This will appear in the course of our remarks on our esteemed contemporary's article.

The Post-Express says:

"It is said that the act was surreptitiously adopted. This is a downright falsehood. No act can be secretly adopted under the parliamentary rules that obtain in Congress. This act especially had a flood of sunshine thrown upon it. Submitted by the Secretary of the Treasury, April 25th, 1870, it was under the review of two Congresses, was printed, reported upon, amended, debated, referred to conference committees, whose reports were approved by the Senate and the House, and finally became a law on the 12th of February, 1873, nearly three years after it was proposed. It had large majorities in both Houses, the vote in the lower House being 110 ayes and 13 nays, many of the affirmative votes being given by the very men—such of them as survive—who are now most clamorous in denouncing it."

We propose to refute the above statements by unimpeachable testimony, and show, first, that the section of the bill demonetizing silver.

WAS SURREPTITIOUSLY ALTERED

after it left the hands of the committee, on coinage and before it ultimately passed the House; second that it passed the House in an unparliamentary manner, without being printed, read or discussed; third, that the members of Congress were deceived and led to believe that the bill provided for the standard silver dollar when

in its ultimate passage it did not so provide. We now present our witnesses.

Judge Kelley, of Pennsylvania, was chairman of the committee on coinage, weights and measures in 1872, when the bill originally passed the House When chaiged with having advocated the demonetization of silver, he said on the floor of the House:

"In connection with the charge that I advocated the bill which demonetized the standard silver dollar. I say that, though the chairman of the committee on coinage, I was as ignorant of the fact that it would demonetize the silver dollar, or of its dropping the silver dollar from our system of coins, as were those distinguished Senators, Messrs. Blaine and Voorhees, who were then members of the House, and each of whom a few days since, interrogated the other: 'Did you know it was dropped when the bill passed?' 'No,' said Mr. Blaine; 'did you?' 'No,' said Mr. Voorhees. I do not think there were three members in the House that knew it. I doubt whether Mr. Hooper who, in my absence from the committee on coinage and attendance on the committee on ways and means, managed the bill, knew it, I say this in justice to him.'" (Congressional Record, vol. vii., part 2, Forty-fifth Congress, second session, page 1605.)

In the Forty-sixth Congress, the same Indge Kelley threw an X-ray into the mys-

In the Forty-sixth Congress the same Judge Kelley threw an X-ray into the mystery when he said;

"All that I can say is that the committee on coinage, weights and measures, who reported the original bill, were faithful and able, and scanned its provisions closely; that as their organ I reported it; THAT IT CONTAINED PROVISIONS FOR BOTH THE STANDARD SILVER DOLLAR AND THE TRADE DOLLAR. Never having heard until a long time after its enactment into law of the substitution in the Senate of the second which dropped the standard silver dollar, I profess to know nothing of its history, but I am prepared to say that in the legislation of this country there is no mystery equal to the demonetization of the silver dollar of the United States. I have never met a man who could tell just how it came about or why." (Congressional Record, vol. 9. part 1, Forty-sixth Congress first session, page 1231.) Again Judge Kelly said: "It (the bill) was passed without any allusion in debate to the question of the retention or the abandonment of the standard silver dollar."

Here we have the chairman of the committee that prepared the bill declaring positively that it made provision for the standard silver dollar. Yet, after it passed the standard silver dollar was found to be omitted! Now, the crime of 1873 was committed on that bill after it had left the committee, and before it was voted on in the

### IT PASSED BY FRAUD.

Congressman Bright, of Tennessee, thus tells how it passed:

"It passed by fraud in the House never having been printed in advance, being a substitute for the printed bill; never having been read at the clerk's desk, the reading having been dispensed with by an impression that the bill made no alteration in the coinage laws; it was passed without discussion, debate being cut off by operation of the previous question. It was passed, to my certain information under such circumstances that the fraud escaped the attention of some of the most watchful, as well as the ablest statesmen in Congress at the time. Ay, sir, it was a fraud that smells to heaven. It was a fraud that will stink in the nostrils of posterity, and for which some person must give account in the day of retribution." (Congressional Record, vol. 7, part 1, second session, Forty-fifth Congress, page 584.)

Separtor Allicon late candidate for the Perublican population which is the conditional control of the condition of the provinciant of the condition of the provinciant of the provinci

Senator Allison late candidate for the Republican nomination, ought to be good authority for our Republican contemporary. Here is what he said in reference to

"When the secret history of this bill of 1873 comes to be told, it will disclose the fact that the House of Representatives intended to coin both gold and silver, and intended to place both metals upon the French relation instead of on our own, which was the true scientific position with reference to this subject in 1873, but that the BILL AFTERscientific position with reference to this subject in 1873, but that the BILL AFTER-WARD WAS DOCTORED, if I must use the term, and I use it in no offensive sense, of course"—Mr. Sargeant interrupted him and asked him what he meant by the word "doctored." Mr. Allison said: "I said I used the word in no offensive sense. It was changed after discussion, and the dollar of 420 grains was substituted." (Congressional Record, vol. vii., part 2, Forty-fifth Congress, second session, page 1058.) Senator Beck, in a speech in the Senate, said: "It (the demonetization bill) never was understood by either House of Congress. I say that with full knowledge of the facts. No newspaper reporter—and they are the most vigilant men I ever saw in obtaining information—discovered that it had been done." (Congressional Record, vol. vii., part 1, Forty-fifth Congress, second session, page 260.) —discovered that it had been done." (Congressional Record, vol. vii., part 1, Forty-fifth Congress, second session, page 260.)

Senator Thurman said: "I cannot say what took place in the House, but I know when the bill was pending in the Senate, we thought it was simply a bill to reform the mint, regulate coinage and fix up one thing and another; and there is not a single man in the Senate, I think, unless a member of the committee from which the bill came, who had the slightest idea that it was even a squint toward demonetization."

"A COLOSSAL SWINDLE."

Mr. Holman said that in the House of Representatives: "I have before me the record of the proceedings of this House on the passage of that measure, a record which no man can read without being convinced that the measure and the methods of its passage through the House was a colossal swindle. I assert that measure never had the sanction of this house, and it does not possess the moral force of law." (Congressional Record, vol. iv., part 6, Forty-fourth Congress, first session, appendix, page 193.)

Again on another coossion, he said:

Again, on another occasion, he said :

Again, on another occasion, he said:

"The bill which finally passed the House and which ultimately became a law was certainly not read in the House.

Representative Cannon said: "This legislation was held in the Forty-second Congress, Feb. 12th, 1873, by a bid to regulate the mints of the United States, and practically ABOLISHED SILVER AS MONEY by failing to provive for the coinage of the silver dollar. It was not discussed, as shown by the record, and neither members of Congress nor the people understood the scope of the legislation." (Appendix, page 197. Congressional Record, vol. iv., part 6, Forty-fourth Congress.)

Senator Hereford, discussing the subject in the Senate said: "So that I say that beyond the possibility of doubt (and there is no disputing it) that bill which demonetized silver, as it passed, never was read, never was discussed, and the chairman of the committee who reported it, who offered the substitute, said to Mr. Holman when inquired of that it did not effect the coinage in any way whatever." (Congressional Record, vol. vii., part 1, Forty-fifth Congress, second session, page 989.)

In view of this testimony the advocates of silver, and every one else who has a

In view of this testimony the advocates of silver, and every one else who has a shred of moral sense left to him, are justifled, nay, bound by the obligation of veracity to designate the law demonetizing silver as the "Crime of 1873," the as yet unpunished crime that has brought untold misfortune on the American people. The The St. Louis convention has resolved to maintain that fraudulent law and perpetuate its evil results. The Chicago convention has concluded to blot it from the record and remove as far as possible the evils it has produced.

# THE CRIME OF 1873.

According to the statement of Judge Kelly, given above, the silver bill, when it left the hands of the committee on coinage, did not demonetize the silver dollar. On the contrary, it made provision for its continued coinage. After the bill was passed it was discovered that the provision for the silver dollar was omitted—had been SURREPTITIOUSLY OBLITERATED from the document! Here we have the crime of '73. Who did this nefarious work? By whose request or suggestion was it that this doctored substitute for the original printed bill was not read in the House? Who shut off debate by a demand for the previous question?

To bring a crime home to its perpetrator, the first question asked is: Who benefitted by it? The foreign and Wall street bondholders made millions by it. This fact in itself is not enough to convince, but it affords a clue. With this clue in hand, we intoduce Mr. Ernest Seyd into the conspiracy. A writer, quoted by Samuel Leavitt in his book, "Our Money Wars," says:

'The English capitalists raised \$500,000 and sent one Earnest Seyd to America to have "The English capitalists raised \$500,000 and sent one Earnest Seyd to America to have silver demonetized. He came. In the bill was skillfully inserted a clause demonetizing silver. Before the bill passed a member of the committee which had the bill in charge stated that "Ernest Seyd, of London, a distinguished writer and bullionist, who is now here, has given great attention to the subject of mint coinage. After having examined the first draft of this bill he has made various sensible suggestions, which the committee adopted and embodied in the bill." (Congressional Record, April 9, 1872.)"

As Ernest Seyd is an interesting and important character in this conspiracy, we will follow him to London and see what he has to say about his missionary work in America.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND FURNISHED THE MONEY TO DO IT. In 1892 Frederick A. Lukenbach, a former member of the New York Stock Exchange, made an affidavit in which the following statements occur:

change, made an affidavit in which the following statements occur:

"In 1865 I visited London, England, for the purpose of placing there Pennsylvania oil properties in which I was interested. I took with me letters of introduction to many gentlemen in London, among them one to Mr. Ernest Seyd, from Robert M. Faust, extreasurer of Philadelphia. I became well acquainted with Mr. Seyd and with his brother Richard Seyd, who, I understand, is yet living. I visited London thereafter every year, and with each visit renewed my acquaintance with Mr. Seyd. In February, 1874, while on one of these visits, and while his guest at dinner, I among other things, alluded to rumors affoat of Parliamentary corruption, and expressed astonishment that such corruption should exist. In reply to this he told me he could relate facts about the corruption of the American Congress that would place it far ahead of English Parliament in that line. After dinner he invited me into another room, where he resumed the conversation about legislative corruption. He said: "If you will pledge me your honer as a gentleman not to divulge that I am about to tell you while I live. I will convince you that what I said about the corruption of the American Congress is true." I gave him my

promise, and he then continued: 'I went to America in 1872-73 authorized to secure, if I could, the passage of a bill demonetizing silver. It was to the interest of those whom I represented—the Governors of THE BANK OF ENGLAND TO HAVE IT DONE. I took with me \$500,000, with instructions, if that was not sufficient to accomplish the object, to draw for another \$500,000, or as much more as was necessary. I saw the committees of the House and Senate and paid the money, and stayed in America until I knew the measure, was safe. Your people will not now comprehend the far-reaching extent of that measure, but they will in after years. Whatever you may think of corruption in the English Parliament, I assure you I would not have dared to make an attempt here as I did in your-country.''

Such is Ernest Seyd's confession; such the history of the "Crime of 1873;" such the way in which the standard dollar was dropped from our coinage.

THE ST. LOUIS PLATFORM ENDORSES THE CRIME OF 1873.

Strange and incredible as it may seem, the platform of the St. Louis convention maintains as a party principle that the law thus passed by the intrigue of English capitalists must not be abolished without the consent of those same conspirators against the welfare of the American people! Our national honor, we are told, requires that we may continue indefinitely to suffer the evil results of the criminal conspiracy. Every effort to free ourselves from the iniquitous burden is called repudiction. In view of these things, it is not difficult to understand the intense earpudiation. In view of these things, it is not difficult to understand the intense earnestness and enthusiasm of the common people at the Chicago convention and the brusque manner in which they treated the professional politicians, the political hacks, the pliant tools of the organized and conspiring wealth that caused the evils of which the laboring people are the victims.—New York Freeman's Journal.

#### For Insect Stings.

One of the worst insect offenders is the mosquito. Its size is out of all proportion to its ravages till it has stung us and flown The paid can be alleviated by bathing with warm water, in which honey

has been put.

The proportion is two teaspoonfuls of honey to a pint of boiling water. A lotion made of methol and alcohol will be found of great use in subduing irration and swelling. "There is no absolute remedy for the bites of mosquitoes or other insects," observed a physician: "that is, nothing that will make you as good as new, instantly, but I have found that the ordinary household ammonia is as good as anything else. It should be applied freely to the bite except in cases where the bites are above the eyes. In such cases I would not use it, for the reason that should any of it get in the eyes it would give cosiderable pain. For flea bites ammonia is very effectual. For the stings of bees, hornets or wasps apply the ordinary bread soda dampened by water in the form of a paste or ammonia. Allow it to remain on the part affected as long as possible, and at least for ten min-

ntes. The alkali in the ammonia or soda neutralizes the poison in the bite which is generally acid. The witch hazel which is much used now is also good for bites of any It neutralizes irration and will do considerable in the way of keeping children absolutely pure.

The finest Port For sand flies—one dram of pennyroyal and one ounce of eau de cologne washed

over the skin often prevents their biting, and they are said to dislike the smell of scented verbena, one of the remedies advised for mosquito bites. In some seaside places there is a very troublesome insect, the sand fly, that is so small as to be almost invisible. This bites the ankles most unmercifully, as well as the hands, and can be warded off by the

remedies given above and by not wearing open work stockings. In all cases of severe sting it is well to drinks.

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The Pennsylvania railroad company's ten-day excursions to Niagara Falls present the most advantageous method of witnessing this wonderful example of nature's

The remaining excursions of the series will leave Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington on September 5th and 17th. An experienced tourist agent and chaperon will accompany each excursion. Excursion tickets, good for return passage on any regular train, exclusive of

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cursion. An additional attraction to the tour of September 5th will be Canada's grand industrial fair, which is to be held at Toronto from August 31st to September 12th, which will have new and varied attractions.
Tourists on this excursion will be granted greatly reduced rates between Niagara Falls and Toronto in order to avail them-selves of the opportunity of visiting this great exposition.

For further information apply to nearest ticket agent, or address tourist agent, room 411, Broad street station, Philadelphia.

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Ice water kills more persons than strychnine does. It should be taken in great moderation and slowly sipped a mouthful at a time-never gulped. It should be absolutely avoided at meals. Taken into the mouth directly after hot food it cracks the enamel of the teeth, and entering the stomach it chills the natural fluids' so that they are unfitted for the work of digestion, thus laying the foundation for a thousand evils. The use of moderately cold water not only averts these, but slakes the thirst much better than the ice cold fluid.

It is not so long ago that William Mc-Kinley favored paying government bonds, principal and interest, in silver dollars of 412½ grains. On Janutry 14, 1879, William McKinley voted as he thought on that matter and he voted for what most republican organs now assure us is repudiation. William WcKinley voted to pay the principal and interest of government bonds in silver dollars. Is the Canton statesman an anarchist? -Gettysburg Argus.

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Hood's Pills are prompt and efficient.

No reform, moral or intellectual, ever came from the upper class of society, each and all came from the protest of martyr and victim. The emancipation of the working people must be achieved by the working people themselves.

— Wendell Phillips.

Last year 4,000,000,000 cigarettes were smoked in this country. It is not countenancing the youth-killing joke to say such numbers are calculated to take away people's breaths.-Philadelphia Times.

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great question; but that one question must be setlled first before other questions can be settled. A nation that is not able keep quiet a day or two, have a light diet, to adopt its own financial policy is imavoid wine and spirits and take cooling potent to legislate on any question where to adopt its own financial policy is imported to legislate on any question where the people are concerned."—Bryan in Pittsburg.

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