

MORE MONEY NEEDED.

THE CAUSE AND REMEDY FOR HARD TIMES.

When the Country Gets Free Coinage at Sixteen to One Prosperity Will Be With Us Again—Plenty of Money the One Mode of Relief.

The present hard times are owing to the demonetization of silver. It caused a contraction of currency. It reduced the amount of money in the country. This reduction caused a fall in prices of produce and commodities. Falling prices mean hard times. They herald panics. No man ever heard of falling prices being an index of prosperity. No man ever heard of a sound dollar, a healthy currency, causing hard times.

As a country's population increases its money supply must increase in proportion. In 1873 and soon after, the United States, France and Germany demonetized silver. This contraction of the currency, burdening gold with the money function of the leading commercial worlds, caused the panic of 1873.

In 1878 the Bland-Allison bill was enacted, and the addition of 2,000,000 ounces of silver a month relieved the strain on gold in the United States until 1884, and from that time until 1890 the superior resources and energies of the American people compelled panics to stay just beyond the border line. Sherman saw the necessity for more money. He also saw that unless he made concessions to the people bi-metalism would come to stay. The Sherman Silver Purchase bill, requiring the purchase of 4,500,000 ounces of silver a month, was made a law. That was in 1890. Harrison was President. Foster was Secretary of the Treasury. But for an incident in Boston the panic of 1893 would not have swept the country.

By a preconcerted arrangement with the gold controllers, one Phineas Pierce presented a \$1000 Treasury note at the Boston sub-Treasury and demanded payment in gold. The Assistant Treasurer refused to surrender the Government right or option to pay in gold or silver. Pierce complained to Foster. Foster directed that the note be paid in gold. The option was surrendered. Gold became the basic money. This was in October, 1891. Soon after, Mr. Preston states, the foregoing ruling was extended to silver certificates and the beginning in evil was made.

On June 30, 1890, there was outstanding legal tender notes, resting on a gold basis \$346,681,016. The gold on hand was \$190,232,401. Thus fifty-five cents in gold was behind each dollar.

On June 1, 1896, there were outstanding in circulation:

| | |
|---|---------------|
| Silver certificates | \$336,313,090 |
| Treasury notes | 58,080,506 |
| Greenbacks | 225,562,755 |
| Currency certificates issued against deposits of greenbacks | 33,430,600 |
| Bank notes in circulation | 216,285,500 |
| | \$908,671,451 |

The gold basis upon which the \$908,671,451 was resting on June 1, 1896, was the reserve of \$107,658,954 in the Treasury, or a little over eleven and one-half cents of gold back of each dollar outstanding. England has back of her redeemable obligations half of their value in gold. To have much less would be industrially suicidal. It is so in the United States to-day.

The Boston incident made the operations of the Sherman law injurious instead of beneficial. Every dollar of silver taken by the Government as a basis for the issuance of silver certificates, instead of increasing the money supply, the intention, only added to the burden that the gold reserve was compelled to bear. And since October, 1891, the strain has been growing and growing. The repeal of the Sherman law under the circumstances was necessary. Had silver been recognized as a part of the Government redemption money, its natural function, the repeal would have been injurious and the monthly addition to the amount of money would have relieved the strain occasioned by the steadily growing demand for money owing to increase in population.

As it is, since the repeal, November, 1893, a state of panic has prevailed. More money is wanted. The supply is at a standstill. Population is increasing. Bond issues to secure gold cannot keep up with the demand, and if it could, complete ruin would be hastened by the appalling debt. There is but one mode of relief. It is bi-metalism, the free coinage of gold and silver at 16 to 1, the natural ratio. Then the money supply would keep pace with the demand. Then would prosperity come and be as welcome as food to a starving people. The Democratic party's candidate will furnish this means of prosperity if he is elected. In the West and South and throughout the North and East light is penetrating. Bryan's success means life, regeneration. It means the saving of the country. It means a reunited people, the casting out of the evil that advocacy of gold has ever brought in its trail.—Madison (W. J.) Democrat.

An Increased Increment.

The almighty dollar has been increased in value fourfold in the past thirty years. Still we are told that we cannot legislate people rich—when we legislate to increase, year by year, the value of the dollar, compelling the debtor to pay the bond and mortgage holder more and more, measured in labor and its products. And this ever increasing in value is said to be "honest." It is an unearned increment given to the rich at the expense of the poor.—Knight.

Child Dies From Hydrophobia.

At Danbury, Conn., Carrie Koch, six years old, died of hydrophobia. The child was bitten by a mad dog about two weeks ago.

THE REPUBLICAN ATTITUDE TOWARD LABOR.



As exemplified in the records of Mark Hanna and Thurston, of Nebraska, the McKinley leaders—they clearly represent the attitude of their party.—After Davenport, in the New York Journal.

SILVER NOTES.

Bryan is making his mark. McKinley has got a Mark already, and it is whispered that he wishes that he could rub it out.

Trusts, combines and corporations breed goldbugs, as putrid flesh breeds maggots; but the maggots have a use—they are good for fish bait.

Boss Hanna says that his employees are not interested in the silver question. If they were to let him find out that they were they would lose their job.

It is stated that "there are 5,000,000 peasant farmers in Germany marching fast to irretrievable ruin." The British gold standard is getting in its work the world over.

There is no question of more vital importance to the people than an ample currency. Every restriction thrown around money benefits the millionaire, and injures all other classes.

Montesquieu, the great French statesman, said: "Financiers support a State as the cord supports the man it hangs." He spoke truly, but were he living to-day the gold bug press would dub him an anarchist.

It might suit the Astors, Vanderbilts, Goulds, Rothschilds and others of that ilk to have a diamond currency through which they could control the world, but what would become of the rest of mankind?

How the plutocrats of Great Britain must despise their fawning sycophants in this country who dare to assert that the United States are not great enough to have their own independent financial policy.

Restrict the currency and you block the wheels of commercial and industrial life, throw the workmen out of employment, lower the prices of farm products, and the great creditors and the money shavers alone grow fat on the poverty and ruin of the masses.

Our first coinage act passed in 1792, prepared by Hamilton, indorsed by Jefferson, and approved by Washington, provided for the free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. These great men would now be classed as cranks, communists, socialists and anarchists.

"Overproduction!" Oh, what hollow mockery! Overproduction of wheat when millions are starving; of clothing when millions are naked. The man who can write thus is surely a lunatic or the most heartless of created beings. It is not overproduction but underconsumption which is causing the misery of the people, and this can be remedied only by placing in their hands the means to make them consumers.

Congressman Towne, the gallant young Minnesotan, who left the Republican party rather than be an accessory to the crime of shackling his fellow-countrymen with golden fetters, uttered a great truth when he said: "The true flatist is your modern American gold standard advocate. The logic of his argument leads to a money base so small and a credit top so large that 'confidence' is to take the place of redemption, and confidence never realized is only another name for irredeemability."

What stupid rot that is, about "money that is good in Europe." Let's see what there is in it. A is a farmer in Oklahoma; B is a farmer in silver standard Mexico. Both want to visit England. A sells 1000 bushels of wheat for \$500 in gold, and in London exchanges his gold for £100 English money. B also sells 1000 bushels of wheat, getting \$1000 in silver for it, and going to London, exchanges his silver for—£100! Now, what advantage has A over B? What is wanted is money that is good in Norman—and lots more of it.

The failure of the Labrador fishery is now said to be complete.

DEMOCRACY'S PLANK THE BEST.

The Financial Declarations of the Two Platforms Contrasted.

As the campaign progresses thoughtful men are continually asking what is the essential difference between the two great parties on the money question. They are not satisfied with the wappings of the subsidized Republican press, consisting of assertion without argument, which loudly proclaim that the Republican party is for "sound money," whatever that may mean, and that their opponents are awilders, repudiators and lunatics.

Party lines are hanging loosely in this campaign and thinking voters, more than ever before, are trying to get at the real foundations of the issue.

To such it may not be out of place to call attention to the platforms of the parties.

In 1888 and 1892 the Republican party declared for the use of both silver and gold as money. In 1896 they changed front and declared that they were for the "existing gold standard" until a change could be brought about by agreement with the leading commercial Nations of the world. The Democratic platform adopted at Chicago on the other hand declares "we favor the coinage of both gold and silver at the present legal ratio of sixteen to one without waiting for the consent of any other Nation."

Thus we have presented the essential difference between the two great parties on the money question. The one declares for existing conditions until the consent of foreign Nations to a change can be obtained; the other in effect declares that the United States is great enough and strong enough to maintain its own financial policy without the consent of any other Nation on earth.

Every man who has faith in the strength and greatness of his country must believe that the Democratic declaration is the right one.

Even so zealous a Republican partisan as John Russell Young, in a recent newspaper article reviewing the campaign, makes the admission "that America is strong enough to develop and enjoy her own resources and would prosper in spite of the antagonism of all the money markets of the world."

For thirty years attempts have been made to obtain an international agreement on the money question, but without success, mainly through the opposition of Great Britain, which, as the largest creditor Nation, controls the gold of the world.

Such being the case, it is not unreasonable to believe that the United States, without the intervention of England or any other foreign Nation, can solve its own currency problem.—New York Suburban.

The Advantage of Free Silver.

The great advantage of free silver lies in the fact that it will introduce an era of expanding currency and rising prices in place of the falling market that has so long depressed us. Although the immediate effect of free silver may be to lessen the volume of the currency by driving our gold away, yet very soon the influx of silver will more than make good the loss of the gold and the volume will rapidly expand. The consequence will be that prices will rise, commerce and manufactures will be encouraged, labor will be in demand, many who are unemployed will get work, competition for employment will become less severe, wages will rise, and, in the end, workmen will be benefited as well as merchants and manufacturers.

Debtors who have been wronged by the shrinkage of prices will secure at least a partial justice and be able to pay off their notes and mortgages with something like a fair equivalent for what they got when they borrowed.—Frank Parsons, in Arena.

That Pennsylvania man who ate thirty pies and one watermelon and dropped dead should have known enough to leave watermelons alone; they are dangerous for those with delicate digestive apparatus.

IGNORING THE TRUTH.

CANDIDATE MCKINLEY TRIES TO DECEIVE FARMERS.

False Charges Concerning the Cause of the Agricultural Depression—Hay Crops and the Tariff—A Fall in Demand and Increase in Supply.

"During the last seventeen months of the Republican tariff law there were imported into this country 140,000 tons of hay, and during the first seventeen months of the Democratic tariff law there were imported 373,000 tons. Depression in agriculture has always followed low tariff legislation."—Mr. McKinley to farmers, at Canton.

It is true that there has been a slight increase of the imports of hay, but the imports are only a "drop in the bucket" as compared with the quantity produced in this country, and the reduction of the price of hay in the United States has not been caused by any change in the tariff. Mr. McKinley must know what the causes of depression in the hay market have been. These causes will continue to be effective.

The following table shows the size of the domestic crops and the imports and exports, in tons, for the fiscal years named:

| Year | Group | Imports | Exports |
|------|-------|------------|---------|
| 1891 | | 58,242 | 58,056 |
| 1892 | | 79,715 | 35,204 |
| 1893 | | 65,766,000 | 104,257 |
| 1894 | | 86,794 | 54,441 |
| 1895 | | 261,909 | 47,117 |
| 1896 | | 302,652 | 59,052 |

It will be noticed that the imports last year were equal to less than 1/2 of 1 per cent. of the quantity produced at home. The hay market in a Nation of 70,000,000 people is not depressed by the importation of this comparatively small number of tons.

But the market for hay, as well as the markets for oats and horses, has been very seriously affected by the substitution of electric power for horses on street railroads and by the general use of bicycles. With reference to this change the Philadelphia Record says:

"The advent of the trolley and the displacement of horses by it have affected the business of a large class of farmers who depend upon this city as a market for their hay. Eight or ten thousand horses which formerly belonged to the old car lines were an important factor in the consumption of hay that has disappeared. The popularity of the trolley for pleasure travel also has cut into the business of the livery stables, and here too the demand for the farmers' product is lessened. The bicycles are also displacing horses, liverymen again being the sufferers."

A conservative estimate places the quantity of hay now received in this city at only two-thirds of what was brought in a few years ago, and the quotations have dropped about fifteen per cent. since the trolleys were put in operation."

The same story could be told in every large American city. Do not all intelligent persons know how the trolley and the bicycle have affected the demand for horses, hay and oats? But while the demand has been falling, the supply has been increasing. There were a million more horses in the country in 1896 than in 1891, the crop of oats last year was 824,000,000 bushels, as against an average of only 675,000,000 for the four years immediately preceding, and the average crop of hay for the five years ending with 1890 was only 45,500,000 tons.

But Mr. McKinley says nothing about the trolley, the bicycle and the crops. He tells the farmers that the hay market has been depressed by the wicked Democratic tariff.—New York Times.

As to Tariff Responsibility.

The returns of exports and imports recently made officially show that for the seven months ending July 31, this country exported to Europe nearly \$50,000,000 more of merchandise than we sent in the same months of 1895. We have imported also \$43,000,000 less. The result is a foreign credit balance this year on merchandise made alone of \$93,743,602, against an actual debt balance last year of \$21,219,092. This is a conclusive answer to the charges that it is the importation of foreign goods that is responsible for our business troubles, and that the tariff of 1894 encourages foreign importation. In the latest six months reported it will be seen that the export trade has made a gain over that of imports of nearly \$112,000,000. In confirmation of what is thus proved, Senator Teller, who is a protectionist, and voted for the McKinley tariff and against the Wilson tariff acknowledges in a recent speech that the Wilson bill is "a better bill for the manufacturer of this country than the Republican bill of 1890." He says that "the people who make iron and steel tell us that the schedule on iron and steel was also lately satisfactory," and it is well known that the cotton schedule was dictated by the manufacturers themselves.—Boston Herald.

Free-Wool Facts and Fancies.

Fancy—Putting wool on the free list decreased the number of sheep in North Dakota 300 per cent.—Senator Hansbrough. Free wool swept the sheep from the prairies of North Dakota; free trade came in and the sheep went out.—Ben Butterworth.

Fact—The wool clip of North Dakota is the largest in its history. The number of pounds marketed here exceeds that of last year by 300,000 pounds.—Dickinson (N. Dak.) news item, 1896. Wells Bros., of Fargo, have been buying cattle and sheep in this county.—St. Joseph Herald, September, 1895.—St. Paul Globe.

A FREE TRADE COLONY.

Result of Six Months' Operations in New South Wales.

An experiment is going on in the English colony of New South Wales which promises to be of great economic value. When the Hon. G. H. Reid, the present Premier, succeeded last fall in passing his bill, embodying a new scheme of taxation, it was asserted by the protectionists of New South Wales, as well as by those living in other Australian colonies, that an application of the plan could not fail to lead to general industrial bankruptcy. Premier Reid's plan was a more radical free trade method than any hitherto in use in any civilized country in the world. All of the customs taxes are under it abolished except those on spirits, wines, beers, tobacco and opium. These are looked upon as luxuries upon which a tax can fittingly be paid, while if distilling, brewing or tobacco growing takes place in a colony a countervailing internal revenue tax would undoubtedly be placed upon those enterprises. The deficiency in the National receipts brought about by this radical curtailment of revenue is, under the law now in force, to be made good by direct taxation. A part of this is secured by a tax on land, and the other part is received through the instrumentality of an income tax. As the result of six months' operations, instead of proving disadvantageous, the new plan of taxation has been found to be distinctly beneficial. It was said that wheat growing would be abandoned in New South Wales because there was no longer any protection granted the farmers; but instead of this the area of wheat planting has been much larger this year than ever before, and, curiously enough, a large number of farmers have come from the protectionist colony of Victoria into the unprotected colony of New South Wales for the purpose of engaging in the farming business. It is said that New South Wales may this year grow enough wheat to feed its population—a thing that has never happened in any past year. General trade has also received a great impetus, and with this object lesson before them it is by no means improbable that the other Australian colonies will realize the necessity of speedily abandoning the protectionist methods to which they are now attached. It may be interesting to add that there is no place in the world, not even in the United States, where the hours of labor are so short (eight hours) and the wages paid labor uniformly so high as in this free trade colony of New South Wales.—Boston Herald.

The situation took a new turn Friday. An unusually high tide prevailed, and, while it was touching the wall of the German consulate, Khalid was placed, under an escort of armed German sailors, on board the German cruiser Seeadler for conveyance. It is believed, to one of the German colonies.

The British Consul, Mr. Basil Cave, in charge of the British agency during the absence of Mr. A. H. Hardinge, the British agent and consul-general, who has been to England to consult with the home government regarding the administration of Zanzibar, was not notified of the removal of Khalid to the German warship until after the usurper was safe on board the Seeadler.

As soon as he became aware of the action of the German authorities, Mr. Cave lodged a vigorous protest at the German consulate against the embarkation of Khalid, especially pointing out that the question of his surrender to the British authorities was still under discussion by the governments of Great Britain and Germany.

The German cruiser Seeadler, from Zanzibar, having on board the deposed Sultan Seyyid Khalid, has arrived at Dar-es-Salaam, on the coast of German East Africa, 25 miles south of Zanzibar.

It is said that England was officially notified several days ago of the intended transfer of Seyyid Khalid from the German consulate at Zanzibar.

THE MEANING OF MCKINLEYISM.

It Means the Same Thing in 1896 That It Meant in 1892.

Vague promises that if the Ohio Major is elected President the country will in some mysterious way become more prosperous, should not blind the American people to the real nature of McKinleyism. Four years ago that word was understood to mean a policy of high taxation, dear goods and a restricted foreign trade. This was the form in which it was embodied in the McKinley tariff, and after a full and fair discussion for over two years the people rejected the policy and ordered the tariff repealed.

Nothing has happened since 1895 to change in the slightest degree the essential nature of McKinleyism. It is now as then a demand for special tariff privileges for the benefit of a few great trusts and manufacturing monopolists. It is a scheme by which seventy million American consumers are to be taxed on the goods they buy, in order that a small number of millionaires may make greater fortunes. It means class legislation in the interests of men who furnish money to buy votes and corrupt the sources of popular government. It is a bold assertion of the right of some men to get rich at the expense of the masses who produce all wealth.

The popular verdict in 1892 was that McKinleyism was a fraud and robbery. Theft is always theft, no matter what it may be called. Four years ago the people voted against stealing under the form of law. Is there any reason why the same people should now vote in favor of high tariff robbery, merely because the McKinleyites are this year calling their leader "prosperity's advance agent."

The McKinley Bill and Wages.

The McKinley tariff law, says the New York World, went into effect October 6, 1890, and the Wilson-Gorman bill August 28, 1894. The first effect of the passage of the McKinley bill was a general reduction in wages in protected industries. The World in 1892 printed several thousand instances of strikes and lockouts in protected industries that followed the enactment.

Yesterday the junior organ of the protectionists continued the tale of disaster to workmen under the McKinley bill by publishing the following as the experience of merely one protected firm—the Cambria Iron Company:

LOSS TO WORKMEN.—There were \$888,401 less wages paid in 1893 than in 1892. There were \$1,500,410 less wages paid in 1894 than in 1892. The loss in wages in two years amounted to \$2,394,814.

LOSS TO COMPANY.—The value of the product of the Cambria Iron Company in 1893 was \$2,034,000 less than in 1892. The value of the product of 1894 was \$1,916,200 less than in 1892. The shrinkage in two years amounted to \$6,380,200.

KHALID REMOVED.

Germany Runs Off With the Madagascar Usurper.

ENGLAND IS INSULTED.

The Seeadler Has Landed the Pretender at Dar-es-Salaam, on the Coast of German East Africa.

An incident of great political importance occurred at Zanzibar, Friday, resulting in decidedly strained relations between the British and German officials ashore, and which may lead to international complications of a serious nature.

After the bombardment of the palace of Zanzibar by the British gunboats Sparrow, Thrush and Baccoco, Seyyid Khalid, who had proclaimed himself Sultan on August 25, after the sudden death of Seyyid Hamed Bin Thwain Bin Said, sought refuge at the German consulate.

A demand was made by the British authorities for his surrender, but the German consul, acting upon instructions received from his government, refused to place the fugitive in the hands of the British. This caused considerable irritation, and the latter has since been the cause of considerable diplomatic correspondence between Great Britain and Germany.

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PENNSYLVANIA ITEMS.

Epitome of News Gleaned From Various Parts of the State.

It is supposed that a gang of counterfeiters are working Lebanon.

Philip Hober was robbed of \$6.24 and knocked senseless by two footpads in Reading.

Edward Carr, borough supervisor of Ashland, aged 60, was found dead in a mine breach.

In a raid on a barn near Reading twelve tramps were captured and charged with malicious mischief and trespass.

By a gas explosion at the Carrie Furnace, James Magee and William Lamont were badly burned and John Barker injured.

The mystery surrounding the death of Charles Bettsant, the hotelkeeper living at Lackawanna, Pike county, promises never to be solved.

Charles Henwood, of Dunmore, was assaulted with an ax by Spencer Masters, who lives on Mill street, in the same borough, and his left arm was badly gashed.

Williams' colliery, on the Thonrea track, above Fishback, was the scene of another gas explosion in which a boy was killed and three men were burned. The victims are: Killed—Joseph Donnelly, door boy, aged 16 years, of Mount Lefee, killed instantly; injured, Richard Reese, miner, aged 55 years, of Pottsville, severely burned about the head, neck and arms; Edward Reese, miner, aged 23 years, Pottsville, seriously burned on the face, neck, arms and hands; James Brown, laborer, of Pottsville, burned on the back.

James Barrett, of Carbondale, was struck by a New York, Ontario and Western express train between Carbondale and Mayfield, and probably fatally injured.

The meat house of Butcher William Eader, of Cedarville, Chester county, was burglarized and \$50 worth of fresh beef carried away.

Three accidents about the mines occurred in the vicinity of Mahanoy City. Paul Bitt, a Polisher, aged 30, was crushed to death between two mine cars; William Shuttles, a miner, was seriously injured by a fall of top rock, and John Roscholar, a miner, was seriously injured by a fall of top coal.

The cider crusher plant of William Little & Co., at Swedesland, one mile above West Conshohocken, was almost totally destroyed by fire. Much valuable machinery is badly damaged. The loss will be about \$4000, covered by insurance. The origin is a mystery. The plant has only been in operation about two years.

William Simon, a fireman employed at the power house of the Scranton Heat and Power Company, narrowly escaped being scalded to death. He was hauling ashes out of the pit beneath a boiler when one of the bars burst open and allowed steam to escape. Simon was caught in the hissing steam. It is feared he cannot recover.

George Kirkwood, single, aged 39 years, committed suicide in McKeesport, by hanging himself by a towel. Despondency was the cause. Kirkwood was employed as clerk in the office of Wampler's lumberyard, and has been sick for a month. His brother Samuel awoke and was surprised to see his brother's dead body hanging by a towel which had been fastened around his neck and thrown over the top of the door.