

GREAT CRIME OF 1873

Continued from first page.

There is evidence, although we admit it is not conclusive, that at the time of the passage of the demonetizing act, and for some time before, there was a wealthy ring of European speculators in Washington, busy with the mysteries of legislation in the quiet way known to the experienced traffickers in finance and law.

III.

How the Great Crime Was First Discovered in England.

It was not for a year after the act was accomplished that this great crime was discovered. And then, strange to say, it was discovered in England. The British financiers were better posted on the subject than the American people.

I learned of the demonetization in London in 1874 a year after the crime 1873. In conversation with a number of men, one of whom was afterward a member of Gladstone's cabinet, the subject of American finances was broached, and I said: "We will get over our troubles and resume specie payments easier than did England after her Napoleonic wars."

They said: "Our silver mines will help us." I replied: "Our silver mines will help us. Their reply astonished me. It was: "You have demonetized silver."

When I came back to New York I could find no one who knew anything about it but a few bankers. I had to send to Washington to get the bills before I could understand it.

Even the newspaper press of the United States was in ignorance of the demonetization of silver for nearly a year after the passage of the bill, when the fact was discovered and public agitation commenced to grow for the righting of the wrong to the people.

Mr. Sherman called up the bill to revise and amend the laws relating to the mints, assay offices, and coinage of the United States, which was amended and passed.

That was all. There are no newspaper men on the face of the globe keener on the hunt of news and more quick to discover the hidden springs and results of legislative acts than the corps of Washington correspondents, representing all parties and all sections of the Union.

The Evidence of President, Senators and Congressmen They Were Deceived.

It only remains in completing this history to present the proof that the president of the United States, the speaker of the house, and senators and representatives were cheated by John Sherman's tricky legislation of 1873.

The panic has brought greenbacks about a par with silver. I wonder that silver is not already coming into the market to supply the deficiency in the circulation medium.

James G. Blaine was speaker of the house when the demonetizing act of 1873 passed, and as speaker signed the bill. In the senate, on February 15, 1873, during the consideration of the Bland silver dollar bill, the following colloquy took place between Senators Voorhees and Blaine:

Mr. Voorhees—I want to ask my friend Mr. Blaine, whom I am glad to designate in that way, whether I may call him as one more witness to the fact that it was not generally known whether silver was demonetized.

Mr. Blaine—I did not know anything that was in the bill at all. As I have before said, little was known or cared on the subject.

It was more than a year after the bill became a law that the people of this country had intimations of its effect and purpose. It was well known in England among British financiers what its intent was, but not in America.

Senator Conkling, in the senate, on March 30, 1876, during the remarks of Senator Boggs on the bill (S. 263) to amend the laws relating to legal tender of silver coin, in surprise inquired:

Will the senator allow me to ask him or some other senator a question? Is it true that there is now by law no American dollar? And if so, what is the effect of the demonetization of the silver dollar and quarter dollars the only silver coin which can be used as a legal tender?

Senator Allison, on February 15, 1878, when the bill (H. R. 1093) to authorize the free coinage of the standard silver dollar and to restore its legal tender character was under consideration, observed:

Mr. William D. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, a recognized leader of the Republican party, who had charge of the bill, in a speech made in the house of representatives on March 9, 1878, said:

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 of coinage, I was ignorant of the fact that it would demonetize the silver dollar or of its dropping the silver dollar from our system of coins.

Senator Beck, in a speech made in the senate January 10, 1878, said:

It is the bill demonetizing silver never was intended in the most honest position, and 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.

We could quote columns of testimony by members of congress in line with what is given above. Republicans and Democrats all came forward in 1878, when the weight of public censure was heaviest, to declare they would have no knowledge of the character of the law—that they were deceived into voting for this. Such Republicans as General Garfield, of Ohio, and Mr. Cannon and Mr. Burchard, of Illinois, declared the same effect, while the veteran watchdog of legislation, Mr. Holman, of Indiana, declared its "passage by the house was a colossal swindle."

England Planned the Game.

Mr. Voorhees—I very frankly say that I did not.

No man in the country had the confidence of the people of all parties to a greater extent than the late Senator Thurman, of Ohio. He was in the senate when the bill of 1873 was passed, and in the same debate, when all senators were on the confessional that they had no knowledge of John Sherman's trick, Mr. Thurman said:

When the bill was pending in the senate we thought it was simply a bill to reform the mint, to change the 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 a bill to change the demonetization—Congressional Record, volume 7, part 2, Forty-fifth congress, second session, page 10.

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.

POINTED QUESTION.

W. C. Munson, a prominent free silver Republican addressed an open letter to Senator Sherman as follows: "Can and will you, before retiring to private life, tell the dear people who so long have supported you the secret of serving your country thirty-six years on a \$5,000 salary, at the same time living at a \$10,000 a year and retiring a multi-millionaire."

—Look in this issue for Lyon & Co's new advertisement. They are opening some fine goods at unheard of prices.

WE CAN GO IT ALONE.

ENGLAND MUST FOLLOW SUIT FOR SELF PROTECTION.

This is What a Former Governor of the Bank of England Says on Silver Coinage—The Electric Spark That Was Kindled in Chicago.

Now, then, here is the only question, the simple question, but it seems to me important: Is it possible for the United States, by its legislation, to realize what every one admits to be a national and an international necessity, the restoration of silver in the coinage systems of the world?

International agreement is the answer we have from our Republican opponents—namely, that the great nations of Europe shall join us and legislate at the same time in the same direction.

Well, to show you that it is not so preposterous an idea that this government should undertake it alone, let me quote to you the words of Lord Liddendale, who was a former governor of the Bank of England, one of the best posted men in financial matters known in the world, as to the results of such legislation in this country.

At a banquet held at the Mansion House in London he spoke as follows: "If the American people had the courage of conviction and adopted the double standard of gold and silver, no matter what the ratio, they would inside of a year command the trade of the east—India, the Straits, China and Japan. Unless England should follow suit and adopt a bimetallic standard, she would inside of 18 months cease to be a commercial factor in the markets of the world."

That bears out what our distinguished friend has already so ably pointed out to you, that this question not only involves our internal industries, but opens up the markets of the world to our toilers here in the city of Lowell, in competition with the whole world, under a righteous monetary system.

New, listen to the words of the monetary commission of 1880. The greatest authority on exchanges known to the world perhaps, Mr. Hux Gibbs, now Lord Alderman, said that "America could, with open mints, maintain the parity between the metals without help from any other nation."

Connecticut's Nicknames.

we will follow him to London and see what he has to say about his missionary work in America.

In 1892 Frederick A. Lukenbach, a former member of the New York Stock Exchange, 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, ex-treasurer 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.

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Connecticut's Nicknames.

AS TO HATS.

Slouched Hats Caused a Riot in Spain Which Cost Many Lives.

Has not some one calculated that a sixth part of the memoirs of St. Simon in the original is occupied with the controversy whether or not the president of parliament should wear his hat or put it on the desk when performing various functions? At length the matter was compromised. The Tiers-etat should wear a chapeau rabattu, which had the slouched brim pinned up. This childish quarrel was remembered, no doubt, when the states general met and the king harangued them. His speech over, he put on his hat, and the nobles did likewise, according to their privilege. The commons had no such claim, but they also clapped on their chapeaux rabattus, amid fierce protests from the nobles. The revolution might have begun that day with a scrimmage in the king's presence had he not removed his own hat, when all, of course, did the same.

But slouched hats had already caused a riot in Spain, which lasted so long and cost so many lives that it might almost be termed a civil war. This was 20 years earlier. Charles III thought them untidy. He thought the streets of his capital untidy also and denounced both eyecases in an edict. Every Spaniard henceforth must pin up his flopping brim, and every householder of Madrid must clean the street opposite his premises. Forthwith the people rose. They were little interested, comparatively, in the street cleaning, but they would die for their hats. And a good many of them did, but not unavenged. More than a week the fray lasted, but it was thought remarkable by foreign observers that at 2 p. m. regularly the soldiers plied arms, the furious citizens withdrew and silence reigned for one hour. Both parties were enjoying the siesta, except, perhaps, the wounded. After that interval they recommenced. The king fled, and for the rest of his life he never returned to Madrid willingly. In fact, it was understood he designed to make Seville the capital henceforth, and only gave up the project when his ministers showed him what a vast sum he had already spent on the new palace. So, mightily was the influence of the hat in state affairs! Finally the king compromised. He withdrew his edict so far as the realm at large was concerned. Within the walls of Madrid every man must wear his brim pinned up, but outside he was at liberty to let it slouch. But the police courts did not cease to be busy until the fashion changed.—Pall Mall Gazette.

AMERICANIZED CHINAMEN.

How Yankee Sign Painters Sophisticated Oriental Names.

It is rather amusing to note the curious disguises under which Chinese names appear on the laundry signboards so thickly scattered through our cities. It is the natural result of the Chinaman's imperfect acquaintance with English and the sign painter's absolute ignorance of Chinese.

For instance, John goes to the painter and explains—"Want paint washed by Charlie who wear pig tails, but it always come to pass in the way just indicated."

"All right. What's your name?" asks the painter.

"Name Cha Li Ling," replies the oriental, and down it goes on the sign, "Charlie Ling."

It is surprising the number of these Charlies who wear pig tails, but it always come to pass in the way just indicated.

One sign painter did still better. The applicant gave his name as Cha Ku Li. This in due time appeared on a square red board as follows: "Chas. Q. Lee, First Class Chinese Laundry."

It is often alleged that the Chinese never become truly American, but here was a Chinaman pretty thoroughly Americanized, one would fancy. It was from the bumptious sign painter, however, that he got his naturalization papers.—Boston Post.

Dancing and Tauxels.

A boy of 4 asked to be taken with his elders to a ball. He was told that he must first learn to dance. Upon this he delivered himself as follows: "But I tan dance, and my way is more difficult than your way. I tan dance alone, but you have to be holded up." This was not smartness, perverted ingenuity, as some might suppose. It was a bit of perfectly natural child thought. To the little philosopher there seemed nothing in the nature of things to make dancers dance in "pairs" and hold one another in so tight a grip unless it were to keep one another from falling.

In many of these naive misinterpretations of what is seen the point of the humor involves, of course, a side hit at grown up weaknesses which lie hid from the child. A good example of the charm of this childish innocence is given by Mr. Punch when he makes little Jessie ask her mamma in a railway carriage, "Why do all the tunnels smell so strong of brandy?" to the disgust of a Puritanic looking lady traveler sitting close by. Here, indeed, I suppose, everybody recognizes that the butt of the joke is this hypocritical looking lady with her carefully hidden bottle.—National Review.

Connecticut's Nicknames.

Connecticut enjoys the proud distinction of having three sobriquets. It has been called the "Land of Steady Habits," from the sobriety and gravity of its people; the "Freestone State," from the enormous quarries of that description of stone, and the "Nutmeg State," from the tradition prevalent in surrounding communities over 100 years ago that the chief industry of its inhabitants was the manufacture of nutmegs of wood, to be passed off as genuine on unsuspecting purchasers.

Not Dangerous. Judge—You are accused of carrying a razor. Prisoner—But, yo' honor, it war' safety razor.—Washington Times.

RAILROAD SCHEDULES

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD AND BRANCHES. BEANFIELD. In effect on and after May 18, 1896.

VIA TYRONE—WESTWARD. Leave Bellefonte 9:55 a.m. arrive at Tyrone 11:30 a.m. at Altoona, 1:10 p.m. at Philadelphia 5:47 p.m.

VIA TYRONE—EASTWARD. Leave Bellefonte 9:55 a.m. arrive at Tyrone 11:30 a.m. at Harrisburg 2:40 p.m. at Philadelphia 9:47 a.m.

VIA LOCK HAVEN—SOUTHWARD. Leave Bellefonte 9:25 a.m. arrive at Lock Haven 10:30 a.m.

VIA LEWISBURG. Leave Bellefonte 6:20 a.m. arrive at Lewisburg 7:30 p.m.

LEWISBURG & TYRONE RAILROAD. In effect May 17, 1896.

WESTWARD. EASTWARD.

Table with columns for Stations, P.M., A.M., and times for Westward and Eastward routes.

For rates, maps, etc. apply to ticket agent or address Thos. E. Watt, P. A. W. D., 909 Fifth Ave. Pittsburgh. J. H. Wood, Gen'l. Manager.

BELLEFONTE CENTRAL RAILROAD.

To take effect May 25, 1896.

EASTWARD. WESTWARD.

Table with columns for Stations, P.M., A.M., and times for Eastward and Westward routes.

Morning trains from Montandon, Williamsport, Lock Haven and Tyrone connect with train No. 7 for State College. Afternoon trains from Montandon, Lewisburg and Tyrone connect with Train No. 11 for State College. Trains from State College connect with Penna. R. R. trains at Bellefonte.

Daily except Sunday. F. H. Thomas, Supt.

THE CENTRAL RAILROAD OF PENNA.

Time Table effective May 18, 1896.

READ DOWN. READ UP.

Table with columns for No., Stations, and times for Read Down and Read Up routes.

\* Daily. \* Week Days. 6:00 p. m. Sunday 10:10 a. m. Sunday.

Philadelphia Sleeping Car attached to east bound train from Williamsport at 11:30 p. m. and west bound from Philadelphia at 11:30 p. m. J. W. GEPHART, General Supt.

BALD EAGLE VALLEY.

WESTWARD. EASTWARD.

Table with columns for Stations, P.M., A.M., and times for Westward and Eastward routes.

\* Daily. \* Week Days. 6:00 p. m. Sunday 10:10 a. m. Sunday.

BELLEFONTE & SNOW SHOE BRANCH.

Time Table in effect on and after May 18, 1896.

Leave Bellefonte, except Sunday, 9:55 a. m. Arrive at Snow Shoe 11:40 a. m.

Leave Snow Shoe, except Sunday, 3:51 p. m. Arrive at Bellefonte 5:46 p. m.

Wanted—An Idea. Who can think of some simple thing to patent? Protect your ideas! They may bring you wealth. Write JOHN W. KILPATRICK & CO., Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C., for their \$1.00 price offer and list of two hundred inventions wanted.