Statisticians estimate that the orld's stock of silver coin amounts to \$4,000,000,000.

The Vermont State prison is a selfsustaining institution. "Every State prison should be," maintains the Newport (R. I.) Herald.

In the Nuremberg Chess Tourna ment, the young German, Dr. Laskar. fairly earned the honor of being the greatest living player of the royal game.

Lawn tennis has fallen into a state of almost hopeless desuetude in this country, and even in England, its home, it has been eclipsed by the fascinating sports of bicycling and golf.

An optimistic livery stable keeper says that the use of the bicycle will out. Hope, springing eternal in the human breast, and, in the estimation of the San Francisco Examiner, has seldom given a more sprightly exhibition than this

A German physician says that Stanley owes the fact that he alone of those who made up his party has so long survived the most dangerous of his African trips to his having submitted five times to a trausfusion of African blood into his veins, which is believed in Africa to be a great aid to acclimatization.

It is not generally known, except by certain persons whose office it is to learn of such matters, that the immense sum of \$9,500,000 is annually expended in charity in the city of New That, at least, is the approximate amount, estimated as closely as circumstances admit of on the part of experts. There are about 5000 families .7ho are listed "givers" to charity.

The accident insurance business in the United States has been of rapid growth. It is hardly more than twenty years ago that it was undertaken by a single company as an experi-ment, but there are now ten large stock companies and many more mu-tual or assessment companies in the field. Last year they received nearly \$7,000,000 in premiums, and paid out about \$3,000,000 in losses. In 1895 ten of the leading mutual companies carried \$301,539,750 of risks, received \$933,397 in premiums, and paid out \$441,172 in losses; the loss ratio was 47.2 per cent. In the same time the ten stock companies carried \$1,261,-274,617 in risks, collected \$5,752,623 in premiums, and paid \$2,515,850 in losses; their loss ratio was 43.7 per cent.

In San Francisco the telephone company is putting in what it calls kitchen telephones at fifty cents a month. For this sum the subscriber may call up and talk to one other subscriber as often as he chooses. But he has no bell by which the other subscriber may call him up. The kitchen tele-phone is connected usually with the grocery. For fifty cents more the sub-scriber may have a telephone connection with his doctor, or any other person. He may call up any subscriber to the general service of the city for five cents. The company does not say that this service can be given with profit at the rate named; it expects to recoup by getting the people into the of using telephones, knowing that the telephone habit is a hard one to break.

The action of the German Government in passing a law by which the Government is to exercise control over all stock exchanges will doubtless result in a similar attempt in the United States, predicts the New York Commercial Advertiser. It is the purpose of the German Government exercise severe control over the stock exchange transactions and the issue of stocks and bonds by new companies, with a view to lessening spec-ulation and protecting the public from fraudulent or uncertain financial and commercial enterprises. A comprehensive law to this end has just been adopted by the Reichstag by an overwhelming majority. It is likely to cause a revolution in the present took exchange methods In first place, it is intended to discourage stock speculating by forbidding cer-tain borsen-termin-handel (exchange tain borsen-termin-inandel (exchange time contracts) for grain, as well as stocks and bonds. The Government will assume a certain control over the stock exchange business, with special reference to listing on the stock ex-change of new issues of stocks and bonds or paper of now companies. It will endeavor to maintain less fluctu ating and, as the agrarians hope, bickpe prices for grain and mill pro-lices. ating and, as the agrarians hope, higher prices for grain and mill pro ducts by forbidding all time delivery contracts being made on 'change for such grain and products.

WILSON LAW A SUCCESS. AMPLE FOR REVENUE AND PROTEC-TION TO LABOR.

McKinley's Letter Reviewed by John

De Witt Warner, a Member of the Committee of Congress That Framed the Wilson Bill.

McKinley's Letter Reviewed by John De Witt Warner, a Nember are of the Committee of Congressi That Framed the Wilson Bill. Nr. McKinley begins the unfortun-alt high-protection portion of his let-ter of acceptance by claiming that in December, 1892, under the tariff act bearing his name, the country was in a condition of extraordinary pros-parity. He cites from President Har-rison's message the statement that be-tween October, 1890, and October 22, 1892, 345 additional industrial plants had been established and 108 exten-sions had of existing plants, and that during the first six months of the cal-endar year 1892, 135 new factories had been built. The facts were that the two preceding years had been vieter doubful or clearly other-mits of be classified, there has been collated and published as a challengo to protectionists, with date and place and circumstances in each case, nearly twolve hundred instances of wage re-ductions during those very two years, with strikes against them or lockouts at factories and extensions of such quoted by him from President Harrison is petty, when the size of this country and the myriadis of its industries are taken into account, as to be but a trifing offset to the tarrible record of of diasater then daily being added to, and in reality a humiliating confersion of the failure of McKinley legislation the condition of our country eight months atter, whon its condition, still under such a crisis that Congress was called together in midsummer to save our finances from run by the repeal of the purchasing clause of the scheman atter, for which Mr. McKinley had votad and which the party which now prese as a knight errent of sound finance had voeiferously pointed to with pride to the bucchasing clause of the sheman atter, the abser years previ-ous. The abyss from which the action of the bucchasing clause of the sheman atter doy the twin "protection" siz-tor. Mr. McKinley says that from 1880 to the which hamen revues were c

Arrea by the twin "protection" sis-ters. Mr. McKinley says that from 1880 to 1892 we had "a protective tarift un-der which ample revenues were col-lected for the Government and an ac-sumulating surplus." Of these years he was responsible only for two-1890 to 1892-during which his law was in operation. So far from a surplus ac-cumulating under his bill the annual surplus had fallen from \$100,000,000 (in thè year before the passage of the McKinley bill) to \$37,000,000 in the McKinley bill) to \$37,000,000 in the

(in the year before the passage of the McKinley bill) to \$37,000,000 in the first year of its operation, to \$10,000,-000 in the second year, and to \$2,300,-000 in the second year, and had turned to a deficit of \$60,000,000 in 1804, in-last year before its repeal. Such is the demoralization of our finances, resulting from Republican legislation, with which our commerce and manufactures have struggled for years; and Mr. McKulley's figures by which, charging to the Wilson bill the strives to make the McKinley bill tolerable by comparison, are not merely unfair, but, when rightly read, the best proof that he is wrong. That, under all the circumstances, our ex-ports of manufactured goods are so nearly the maximum figure for our most prosperous years; that the bal-ance in our favor of our foreign trade is so large and' so rapidly growing, shows how much the Wilson bill has done to offset the disaster bred by the Sherman act.

Sherman act. Mr. McKinley charges the Wilson air, atokiney enages no raise revenue tariff with failure to raise revenue sufficient to satisfy the needs of Gov-ernment. What does he mean? Does he not believe that, even from a proerment. What does he mean? Does he not believe that, even from a pro-tectionist standpoint, all interests of busness demand that in adjusting a tariff it should be so fixed as to remain without substantial change for a con-siderable period, say eight or ten years? If this be true, must he not also admit that its rates should be so adjusted, not in view of the maximum prosperity or to the possible minimum under an extraordinary depression, but to the probable average of condi-tions during the entire term contem-plated? To adopt the latter measure, Mr. MoKinley must admit, would be wantonly to overtax our people and derange their finances by looking up in the Treasury an increasing propor-tion of our inelastic circulation. The monthly receipts and expendi-tures of our Government each vary so

The monthly receipts and expendi-tures of our Government each vary so much, both in fact and in relation to each other, that any argument drawn from comparing single months would be misleading. But if we take the first complete year under the opera-tion of the Wilson bill (the one ending June 30, 1896, and one of extraordin-ary depression) we find the deficit for the which year is the same \$200,000.

life It is not, however, claimed but that any conceivable revenue could be turned into a deficit by Republican expenditure. That, however, consti-Topeka (Kan.) Journal.

tutes no excuse for attempting to meet limitless waste by pitiless taxation. And if for any reason it becomes desirable to provide for more revenue it can be and it should be raised by taxes on wealth, or by tariff or excise upon articles comparatively those of laxary, rather than by increased tax-ation upon wool and sugar. For these are the two articles which—the one in clothing and the other in food—have become at once the leading ones of all those consumed by our people, and those as to which the poor and the rich are most nearly on a par as to per

rich are most nearly on a par as to per capita consumption; and upon which,

1 rich are most nearly on a par as to per é apita consumption; and upon which, a san adjustment of burdens in pro-portion to want rather than wealth. Even werea Mr. McKinley correct in his charge that the Wilson act is un-a adequate for revenue purposes, bis proposal now to increase taxation would be none the less absurd when we consider the actual condition of the Treasury. At the begunning of the treasury. At the begunning of this fased year it contained of free ensh some \$270,000,000, that is to ray, \$170,000,000 gold reserve. It is true that of the receipts of bond sales a portion had been used to meet Treasury defi-tiets having grown under McKinley's own bill. Bat as a net result there remained at the beginning of this fised year, a couple of months ago, sufficient free cash in the Treasury, after making provision of \$100,000,-000 for the gold reserve, to have met, without addition taxation, all defi-cits for six years to come, even though ensone expenditures should during The indictment brought against Mr. Bryan is that he does not consider a millionaire any better than any other American citizer.

winou additional taxation, all defi-cits for six years to come, even though pension expenditures should during that time remain\_ast they cennot-ast their late high figures, and though postal receipts should stop increasing reast by will not-and though busi-ness should remain until 1902 as de-pressed as it has been ever since, the Treasury was put at hazard. Under the conditions, with a surplus in the Treasury above the gold reserve, of more than 10 per cent. of the entire circulation in the country outside of the Treasury, Mr. McKinley proposes, without any necessity for revenue, and solely as a sacrifice to the protection fetish. further to tax our people and in the rot sufficiently protected un-der, the Wilson bill. What would he have? The average duty levied by the Wil-free as well dutiable ones, is above 20 per cent, which is about the total la-bor cost in American products. In the more highly developed manufac-tures it is of course higher. Of these those of iron and steel and textiles constitute the greater part of our im-ports, and steel raits and cotton and woolen sloths are probably the most frapersentive items. Taking the re-ports for 1890 and 1891 of the United States Commissioner of Labor, we find that the total labor cost per ton of steel raits "from materials in each to the finished product" was then in the United States \$11.59, in Great Britain 37.81 and on the Continent somewhat higher than in Great Britain. To meet this \$7.81 difference per ton in abor cost, the Wilson bill gives \$7.81 per ton protection, which, with the trans-port cost of such bulky articles, m-sures the American producer prote-tion of a least his total labor cost. In cotton and woolen cloths the same re-ports do the labor toost then to have been on the average well under 25 per cent, while the Wilson bill protects them by duties averaging 40 per cent, or, with every allowance (and adding pothing for transportation), giving protection of more than the total lab-roetime. Neard and the sume theotind anding pothing f

point, would be not be well before pro-posing further taxation to find out what proportion of the tariff taxes ha-bor actually gets, and into whose pockets goes the bulk of the "protec-tion" element to be imposed for ha-bor's sole benefit? JOHN DE WITT WARNER.

# Japan's Business Boom.

In 1873, in Japan, an ounce of gold bought 15; onnees of silver. In 1893 half an ounce of gold buys 15; onnees of silver. Prices in gold standard countries are calculated in gold value. The Japanese manufacturer can, there-fore, make goods in that country, send them to the United States, sell them

The subplices inhibit detire can, there-fore, make goods in that country, send them to the United States, sell them for half the goid price of 1873, get with that gold as much silver as he did in 1873, take that silver to Japan and with it purchase as much of everything as he ever did and pay as much dobts and taxes as he ever did. As gold rises still higher in value, compared with silver, the Japanes an afford to make still lower and low-er gold prices for his goods, and as the same goods must sell for the same price in the same market the Ameri-can manufacturer must come down in his price, although his debts and taxes do not come down. This is the secret of the recent importations of Japaneso goods at prices that have alarmed our manufacturers. -Cumberland (M-L) Times. Times.

Farmers and the Nail Trust,

Each keg of nails used by the farm-ers this year will cost more than twice as much as last year. The highly pro-tected nail trust will make fortunes for the few firms which control the nail industry. How will that help the farmers?

## nail industry. farmers Can the United States Do It?

Any Nation which is the equal of England can do for silver what Eng-and has done for gold. The United

ercially what it says it is worth .--

land has done for gold. The United States can do it, and the duty rests with her. The Government should make the citizen's dollar worth com-

of the people, for the people, by the people. The counting out of that matchless statesman and Democrat, Samuel J. Tilden, from the Presidency, should never be condoned or forgotten and the professions of patriotism coming from the party that perpetrated that wrong bears upon it the stamp of iraud and insincerity. If the country needs to be saved, let it be saved from the clutches of a party guilty of the fonlext erime in American history-the disgradeful robbery of the Presidency in 1876,-New York Suburban.

The People Versus Pintocracy.

SILVER NUGGETS. LABOR AND COMMODITIES There is no yellow streak in Mr. Bryan's white metal speeches. Why Wages Must Rise. Under Fre

Coinage of Silver. America is about old enough and big enough and strong enough to stand alone. A good many gold newspapers seem o think they can fool their readers with 53-cents facts. The term "sound money" is the most dangerous and wicked deception that the prolific brain of speculators ever promulgated.

Why Wages Must Rise.Under Free Coinage of Silver. Many workingmen fear that under a law for the free coinage of silver the prices of the necessaries of life would rise so much faster than their wages would be increased, that in the end they would be the sufferers. This is no the experience of the past. The prices of the product of labor always have risen with wage, and they al-ways have fallen together. The price of the necessaries of life constitutes the wages of the product of labor always of the necessaries of life constitutes the wages of the product. The price of when is just as much the wages of the farmer as the so much a week is the wages of the factory hand, the only difference being that the farmer deals directly with the market, whereas the factory hand deals with it through a midleman, his employer. It is important to repeat the truth that the law of supply and demand governs the prices of labor, that is, wages. If the producers of the neces-saries of life get twice as much money for their product, they will create twice the demand for other products of labor. This country can no more proper nuless these producers, by far the largest factor in this commun-ty, have more money to spout that a mar can prosper with half his body paralyzed. The increased demand by his producers of the necessaries of the is robulcers of the necessaries of ite is abound the necessaries of the isolution necessaries of very wage earner. Without this demand by his marges cannot rise. It, as the goldbugs say, the fight for sound money is in the interest of the wage workers when were their employ-ers seized with this sudden desire to sacrifice another slice of their profils to their employee? Bryan is in favor of coining silvér without the consent of England. Mo-Kinley will coin silver if England will allow it. Which is the American patriol? Work for America and let England attend to her own business. Abundant currency made up of gold, silver and good paper, means activity in every depariment of trade and manufactures, employment for all, living wages for the artisan, and good prices for the farmer.

Let all friends of bimetallism call a hat to interneeine strife and stand shoulder to shoulder against the com-mon foe that threatens destruction to American liberty, American pros-perity, American institutions.

Senator John Sherman says that th Senator John Sherman says that the free coinage of silver would raise prices of farm products, but what good would the money do when it would require so much more of it to pur-chase anything? Why it would do much good every way, if there was more to pay to buy something there would be more to pay it with and as so many are in debt it would be their very salvation.

The producers of the necessaries of life is absolutely necessary to every wage earner. Without this domand his wages cannot rise. The important and serions point for workingmen to consider is that the prosperity of the farmers and cotton growers of this country is not only a hepe for them, but their only hope. Without an uncrease in that prosper-ity their wages cannot rise. If that rise comes quickly, so much the bet-ter. But, so long as the prices of the necessaries of life are where they are to-day, nothing can rise, generally, the prices of labor, the wages of the workingman. Labor organizations may struggle horoically to keep wages from going down, and may cheet their tendency to all for a time, but without the increased demand for the products of the toil of their members, all the labor organizations in the world cannot raise wages. Let the providers of the necessaries of life get more money for their pro-duct, and they will spend that money at once. The farmer who gets a fow hundred dollars more needs a thousand and one thinga. He will not wait a funder who have haven safter getting the money with which to buy. Direct-ly he buys, other workingmen feel the demand. First nnemployed labor will be employed; then wages will rise. Again let it be and that this is not one process by which workingmen may bo If free comage would enable the savings bank to pay off their \$1,350, 000,000 of deposits in 53 cent dollars and thereby make a profit of \$334, 560,000, why is it that the heads of those banks, who are in the business to make money, are so bitterly op-posed to free coinage? Don't they want to make all that profit? W. J. Bryan stands for this princi-W. J. Bryan stands for this princi-ple: America first, the world after-wards. Wm. McKinley stands for a principle that is just the opposite. It is this: England's grip on this coun-try, even though obtained by unfain and secret means, must be perpetu-ted if it takes the last shingle off the roof of your house.

be employed; then wages will rise. Again let it be said that this is not one process by which workingmen may be benefited; it is the only one possible. Opponents of free silver admit that the price of the necessaries of life will rise, in the hope of frightening the workingman. In making the admis-sion, which they hardly can help do-ing, they have rofuted their own ar-guments; they have shown the work-ingman the only road of progress. There has been no more hopeful eiga and abundant proof of the progress of humanity in the whole, long history of this world than the earnest and in-telligent way in which the workingmen of this country, those who work with their heads as well as those who work with their hands, have entered upon the study of the silver question, the most important political question now before all the Nations of the world. The sill and intelligence which com-mands higher wages in the workshop may also be used at the polls to bring higher wages to every workingman.— Harold Johnston. Every attempt to restore silver, Every attempt to restore silver, every appeal pointing out the awful effects which have followed its de-monetization, has been met and fought back. The old cry has been time and time again raised: "If you try it, all the gold will drift away; if you try it, there will be a panic," which is precisely as though some people had a man in an air chamber, and had exhausted nearly all the air and stood with one hand hold of the pump handle, saying to him: "If you dare to kick, we will give you two or three strokes and take away what air you have." higher wages to every workingman. Harold Johnston.

### Money's Narrow Basis.

The only money in the country is the goid estimated at between \$500, 000,000 and \$600,000,000, but in fact probably much less. All other forms of currency are in fact or in practice, promises to pay money. The silver In the matter of the action of the People versus Pintorney, the formal pleadings of the parties have raised the issue of the standard of monetary currency. But the verdict in the great trial now proceeding before the Amer-ican people should be given not only with strict regard to the evidence pro-

probably much less. All other forms of enrency are in fact or in practice, promises to pay money. The silver movement has for its purpose an in-crease of the amount of actual money, and nothing else. Putting the highest estimate on the amount of gold in the country, there would then be less than \$10 per capita on which to carry on the business. It is enstomary to use all the currency as a basis in estimating the per capita circulation. Such a course is no more justifiable than it would be to include all bank checks, promissory notes and drafts as a part of the circulation. They, like greenbacks, National bank notes and Trasaury certificates, are mere promises to pay money, which is gold, and in which all other medi-ums of exchange must be finally re-deemed. Silver men think the monetary basis is too narrow for the superstructure. --Topka Journal. ican people should be given not only with strict regard to the evidence pro-duced, but also with reference to the character and credibility of the partier producing it. The Democratic party ina always been the friend of the toil-ers of the Nation and has ever stood as the champion of equal rights and individual liberty. It represents the best interests of all the people. And yet it is claimed that they are now en-deavoring to accomplish the ruin of the country, to depress labor, bring abont panic, shocking credit and par-alyzing overy industry. Can it be pos-sible, is it reasonable to believe that the Democratic party is about to com-mit hari-kari? That its special object is to render the people miscrable and to spread universal ruin? The Democracy which we love and for which we stand has ever been the firm and faithful friend of the poor and weak as against the rich and strong. The Republican party is at-temping to pose as the guardian of the people, who will hardly be de-ceived by the cheap, false halo with which it seeks to decorate itself. That party comes into cont with unclean hands, stained by the crime of a

## "Labor Crucified "

The London Times has the follow ing, which laboring men, producers, and business men should read care-

and business men should read care-fully: "If the single gold standard can be forced upon South America and Asia, as it has been since 1873 forced on North America and Europe, gold must party comes into court with unclean hands, stained by the crime of s stolen Presidency in 1876. It did not hesitate the most daring and despic-able treason by assassinating the inas it has been shed to to to beed on North America and Europe, gold must inevitably appreciate to at least four times its present absurd value, or to put it otherwise, commodities must decline to one-fourth of the present price and labor all the world over, be able treasen by assassinating the in-stitution under which we live, and undermining the best hope of every lover of the human race—government of the people, for the people, by the people. crucified as it was never crucified b fore-in days of mediaeval seridom or even chattel slavery. Such is the contest. If the money lords can force contest. If the money lords can force monometallism upon the whole world, they will anceced in establishing the most gigantic moneyed aristoeracy among the rich, and the worst system of peonage serfdom among the masses that has ever cursed the hapless sons of men."

If praying were only done by thos

Waggles-"I don't think it thing. It doesn't seem to t a bit,"-Som rville Journal. who could look into heaven like Stephen, the millenium would never come.

MR. BRYAN MAKES PLAIN THE OF-JECT OF THE GOLDBUGS.

They Would Compel This and Other

World's Money and Enslave Men. Thirty thousand people is a consor-vative estimate of the solid acres of humanity gathered in High School Square, Toledo, last evening to hear Mr. Bryan deliver a campaign ad-dress. Forty thousand would proba-bly be nearer the correct figure. The audience was very enthusiastic, and at timesits cheers became a deafening upzoar. Mr. Bryan was introduced by Judge Lemmon, and spoke, in part, as follows:

"Upon the action of the United States may depend the action of other Nations upon the money question. If the influences which are at work hero for the destroyal of silver as a stand-ard money succeed in this election, and the influence of this Nation is cast deliberately upon the success of gold, you must remember that those same influences will be turned against weaker Natiors, and Nation after Na-tion will be driven from the use of sil-ver as a standard money to the use of tion will be driven from the use of sil-ver as a standard money to the use of gold alone, and every Nation that re-joices in the demand for gold may help to increase the purchasing power of an ounce of gold, and every time the purchasing power of an ounce of gold shall rise the prices of the pro-ducts of human labor will fail (ap-plause), because a dear dollar is sim-ply another definition of cheap prop-erty.

plutacol, occases a dear doilar is sim-ply another definition of cheap prop-ery. "A dollar cannot buy more unless property sells for less. If you think you have hard times what would it be if these same influences succeeded in driving India to a gold standard, if they should succeed in suspending the free coinage of silver in India? Wait until they make gold the standard in India. Wait until those 250,000,000 of people there reach out for their share of the world's supply of gold. Where will they get it? They will get it from the Nations which now have it, and they will have less. Wait un-til these influences have driven Chima to a gold standard and her 356,000,000 of people demaud their share of the world's supply of gold. Where will they get it? From the Nations which now have it, and they will have still less than they have now. Wait until they have driven Japan and South Americs and all the other silver-ning Nations to a gold standard and then what? Then you have a little chunk

Virginia editors. Isn't it dangerous tc make wild and self-evidently false statements such as this? Do they not statements such as this? Do they not tend to cause people to suspect that the man who utters them is either a foolish fellow who never knows what he is talking about, or else a person who is reckless with the trath? The truth never needs the cruth? The aggeration, and their use is a confes-sion that the truth is not there.—New York World.

Wiggles—"There's one good thing about Hicks. He is always willing to admit it when he is in the wrong." Waggles—"I don't think it is a good

in the interest of lenders and investors in securities to the detriment of bor-rowers and producers; and they also recognize that the spirit of protection played its part in the solection of gold and the exclusion of silver as the so-called standard of value, and that cheap silver for its silver-using sub-jects could be secured from its commercial rivals by Great Britain only through its demonetization. If the figures of the Director of the Mint be reliable, the combined annual silver product of all the gold standard countries is less than half that of the United States, while the combined annual gold product of all the silver standard countries is less than half that of Great Britain and her depon-dencies, a fact which the gold standard members of the British Monetary Com-mission made good use in their celebrated report. We repudiate the charge that the majority of them in the East) are seeking by unjust legislation to de-baned the National currency, or that sordid motives of personal gain prompt all the agitation in silver's behalf. Silver mine owners are interested in sordid motives of personal gain prompt all the agitation in silver's behalf. Silver mine owners are interested in the question, just as the gold minors are, and have a night to be. The charge involves an admission of the falsity of the assertion that free coin-age can not exait the bullion value of silver. An enhancement of its value, while personally beneficial to the miner, is comparatively so to every industry in the land, if there be any truth in the economic maxim that an increasing and stable circulation raises prices and stimulates business. As it is, the profit derived from silver min-ing largely goes to others. For ex-ample, the silver mine owners of tho world realized less profit on the oth-put of 1802 than did Great Britian upon her purchases of that year from the United States and Mexico at a ratio of 12 to 1, which she either coined or deposited in fine bars at a ratio of 15 to 1 for her India subjects; a profit realized at our expense and by

ratio of 15 to 1 for her India subjects; a profit realized atour expense and by the operation of laws evidently made for her benefit. Did her dependencies produce silver instead of gold, every advocate of "sound money" in either hemisphere would denounce the cheap and nasty yellow mctal and all who advocated its use in the monetary use of the world of the world. It is true that our gold output is in-

of people demand their share of the world's supply of gold. Where will now have it? From the Nations which now have it, and they will have still less than they have ow. Wait unit they have driven Japan and South America and all the other silver-and indus-they have driven Japan and South America and all the other silver-and of low world. So is the peoperation of the what? Then you have a little church of gold. So is the ansamption in the arts and indus-tie clunk of gold will measure all of the property of the gold. (Applaue, You will then have something it stead of \$8,000,000,000, and that lie state demand of the creditor for gold only twenty-two feet each way when metted into enbes, and that lie state demand of the creditor for gold only twenty-two feet each way when metted into enbes, and that lie state demand of the creditor for gold out to mankind at stuch prices as the owners shall detornine. (Applaue, Yang and they near that white for all the nears. "Suppose the peopie of this city should derive their water supply from one great spring that furnishes water for all the nearly. No matter supply foll the to resit? No matter supply nearly well in this world. (Applaue, yeaks, who acted in concert. What was controlled by one person, or a list or ourse to suit her purposes, and furnish that water at what price the yould, would always get along tolerably well in this world. (Applaue, plaue,) " The lieve that illustrates just what will go on if the close crusade in favor of pold continues to its legitimate, its notral, its logical condusion. It will mean that those who are able to control will samply to heaves of woord." (App plause,) " The lieve that illustrates just whit in each of the world." (App plause,) " The lieve that illustrates is with will go on if the close crusade in favor of pold continues to its legitimate, its not out so fill as much silver over stabilished gold momentalism. Nore way that the supply of the world." (App plause) " The lieve that illustrates just what it work and wages have been enth

of every section of our Union. With the history before us of thirty centuries of mining, we know that an injurious and excessive increase of metallic money has never occurred. We may feel assured that it never can occur, because the enlargement of commercial exchanges, which results from an increase of money, specifily restores the equilibrium.--New York Suburban.

Peasant-I spoke to our herb dector and he advised me that I should---Doctor (interrupting)-Oh! he gave you some idiotic advice, I don't doubt. Peasant-He advised me to see you.--Humoristische Blaetter.

Character building is bigger work than building railroads,

A NATIONAL POLICY.

Why We Need the Free Coinage of Gold and Silver. In the first place we believe in bi-metallism as a National policy. We know that there was no serious dis-turbance between the mint and mar-ket value of silver until by legislation its right to coinage and legal tender was destroyed, and the past experience of our country with the free coinage of gold and silver justifies us in the assortion that with the restoration of that right to silver bullon values will return to their old place. Until silver was demonstized in 1873 there was nover any suggestion in the United States as a fifty-cent dollar, and that no silver coin turned out of cur mins ever failed to circulate at suggested and afterwards established in the interest of lenders and investors in securities to the detriment of bor-rowers and producers; and they also

follows: "Ladies and gentlemen: As I look

follows: "Ladies and gentlemen: As I look over this vast audience, which is meas-ured by the acre rather than by the head, I am led to regret that the sil-ver craze is dying out. (Great ap-planes and laughter.) If this is what the people do when the silver senti-ment is on the wane, what are they go-ing to do when the settiment begins to increase? "Between a gold standard and bi-metallism, whether that bimetallism be independent or international (cries of 'Independent'), there is an impassa-ble gulf. Those who believe in a gold standard cannot politically affliate with those who believe in bimetallism cannot for one hour remain in politi-cal association with those who would fasten a gold standard upon the hu-man race. "Upon the action of the United

other If

"Upon the action of the United

WOULD DESTROY SILVER. Why We Need the Free Coinage of Gold and Silver.

Countries to Turn From the Use of Silver—A Scheme to Corner the World's Money and Enslave Men.