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J. H. Van Etten, PUBLISHER,
Milford, Pike County, Pa.

Table with 7 columns: Su., Mo., Tu., We., Th., Fr., Sa.
Rows show dates from 5 to 31 for July 1896.

MOON'S PHASES.
Third Quarter 3 5:00
New Moon 10 11:30
Full Moon 24 1:00

Regular Republican Nominations.

FOR PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM M'KINLEY,
OF OHIO.
FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,
GARRET A. HOBART,
OF NEW JERSEY.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

For Congressmen-at-large,
GALUSHA A. GROW,
of Susquehanna County.
SAMUEL L. DAVENPORT,
of Erie County.

Editorial.

M'KINLEY NOTIFIED

Republican voters throughout the country will approve the creed expressed by William McKinley in his speech of acceptance. He places himself squarely on the St. Louis platform and accepts "its direct, clear and emphatic" declarations, as his own and pledges himself to their support. The three principles which he emphasizes, and especially affirms are the tariff, adequate revenue and sound money.

These provide for a prosperous country, the solvency of the Government, and the security of the currency. They are so closely allied that neither can be omitted without injury to the other, and for their success every man in the land, irrespective of party, can most cordially co-operate. Protection will aid wages, restore confidence, build up home markets, and with reciprocity will carry our goods into foreign markets. He says "the money of the United States, and every kind or form of it, whether of paper, silver or gold, must be as good as the best in the world, and he even goes beyond the maintenance at home of the existing gold standard and declares that the money of the United States "must not only be current at its full face value at home, but it must be counted at par in any and every commercial center of the globe."

ence of those using wide tires, that the narrow tires are preferable. Such people are blind to the facts, and regardless of the best interests of the community. Every locality needs good roads. They are an inducement to people to travel, and travelers scatter money. They invite settlers, who add to the prosperity of the county, and who take a natural pride in having good, easy roads. There is little encouragement to spend money in grading and leveling and making a smooth hard road bed when vandals with narrow tire wagons heavily loaded, in muddy weather go over the roads cutting deep ruts and rendering them rough and uneven and even dangerous. A wheel is chain-locked on a hill and forthwith a gutter is cut from top to bottom, which at the first shower becomes a sluiceway for the water, and a deep and ragged trench is the result, which must be repaired at more or less expense. This is wasteful, extravagant, and unnecessary. A wide tire would avoid this evil.

The wheelmen of the country are taking the subject of good roads in hand and we hope they will push the matter energetically. If men are so blind to their own interests and those of the community that they will not accept the hint which the legislature has given we trust that body at its session this winter will administer a stronger one in the shape of an act compelling all who use wagons designed for loads above a certain specified weight to have tires of a certain width, and if a man persists in using a narrow tire compel him to take out a license therefor and pay an extra road tax. We think such an act would fall within the police power of the Legislature.

A REMINISCENCE.

As the commissioners who are seeking re-election may need some additional argument besides the one that it is customary to give a second term, we reproduce briefly a few figures from the Press of February 14, showing conclusively that on the ground of business capacity and general economy in financing the county they should be in the interest of reform be made life custodians of the office.

The percentage of cost for the pay, etc., of county commissioners, and treasurer in Wayne county for last year was 6.24, for Monroe 4.90 and for Pike 16.30.

The total amounts paid commissioners was in Wayne, \$1,552.87; in Monroe, \$1,506.80, and in Pike, \$1,648.53. Tax-payers will contrast the wealth, population, number of bridges and amount of work necessary to carefully look after the various matters in our county, with those of our sister counties, and they will see that our officials exercised more care by \$141.73 than those of Monroe and only \$4.14 less than in Wayne. This demonstrates clearly their unremitting attention to their office. Now should such faithful public servants, after an unlimited expenditure of care, grey matter and in certain cases even muscle, be relegated to the walks of a private life? Shades of economy forbid it.

A captious correspondent in the Port Jervis Gazette last winter criticized our county commissioners for their refusal to appropriate funds to clear up the "Twist murder case near Mill Rift." In striking contrast with this alleged parsimony, was the action of a former board in regard to the Greening case as is set forth on their minute book in 1883, page 237. Where may be found a resolution appropriating \$1,400 or so much as may be necessary, "and that we will appropriate at any time hereafter such further sum or sums as shall be necessary for the purpose aforesaid."

Commissioners { Henry DeWitt, James M. Bensley, John H. Newman. One of the gentlemen above named is a candidate for associate judge and another is, we have been informed, a candidate for county commissioner. We offer the above to show that there is nothing small about them when it comes to investigating with the taxpayers' money.

THE TWO-THIRDS RULE.

Some Democrats are trying to console themselves and the east with the idea that while there are enough delegates instructed for free silver, to adopt a plank of that character at Chicago there are not two-thirds the number required to nominate a candidate. The fact is there is no two-thirds rule, which can bind the Convention. There has been such a rule followed for about sixty years but it was invented originally only for the Convention by which it was adopted, and it has been kept up by subsequent re-enactment at each succeeding Convention. The practice has been to move "that the rules of the last Democratic Convention govern the body," and that motion has carried with it the two thirds rule, the rules of the House of Re-

presentatives and the recognition of any State to have its vote cast as a unit.

There will, therefore, be no rule to govern the coming convention, and it will formulate such as may be in accord with the sentiment of the majority. If the silver men are sure of their ground they may as a sop to the people allow the old rule to prevail, but if they have any doubt as to their ability to fully control the convention and nominate a free silver candidate they will not permit the old rule to prevail. There seems to be nothing in the situation as it now is and will likely remain, to prevent a free silver platform and a candidate of the same stripe.

DELEGATES TO CHICAGO.

All the states have now elected their delegates and the absorbing question is as to whether the sound money or the free silver faction shall control the convention.

The most careful estimate places the delegates as follows: For gold, 329; for silver, 597. The majority of state delegations are bound by instructions to vote as a unit. This is the case with the Michigan, but as there are some contested seats the decision as to them will determine on which side the state will vote.

There are enough silverites to control the convention and force a silver platform but there are not enough to nominate a candidate.

A feature of the Republican platform upon which womankind is reflecting with a good deal of interest is the woman suffrage plank. This does not commit the party squarely to the granting of the suffrage to women. It says: "We favor the admission of women to wider spheres of usefulness and welcome their co-operation in rescuing the country from Democratic and Populist mismanagement and misrule." But it does call for equal pay for equal work in all public employments for women.

The present Democratic program may be outlined as follows: The gold men will endeavor to secure sufficient support from the silver element through whatever means they can, to nominate a conservative man, who will stand on an outright silver platform and in his letter of acceptance make some declaration on the financial question which may be capable of two constructions. This they hope will give the Eastern Democrats a slim, but sufficient excuse for remaining in the party.

The lack of American ships, notable in nearly every foreign port, is emphasized in a recent consular report. Of over 1,500 merchant steamers at Bangkok, Siam, in one year, not one was American, and of over 1,700 vessels which entered Japanese ports in the same year only 32 carried the United States flag. The construction of the Nicaragua canal will go far toward increasing our Asiatic trade.

Peter Pindar expressed the present Democratic situation when he wrote: "Great floas, 'tis said have smaller floas. Upon your backs to bite 'em; This smaller floas have lesser floas, And so ad infinitum."

The Democrats are all sorry for the "mistake" the Republicans made in nominating McKinley. If it had been any one else possibly—but they can't go him. Too bad.

A Salute. Attention, loyal girls and boys! Salute the flag with merry noise From Maine to California, From Texas to the lakes, Give three hurrahs For the stripes and stars Till the farthest echo waxes. Youth's Companion.

Don't Seed to Grass with Millet or Hungaria. These plants must make their growth in sixty days, or less, and should have full use of the soil. They grow so thick and shady that grass could not get a start. If the millet is sown very thin and rather late, the grass might get a start that would not burn up when the millet is out. For fine hay, Hungaria is preferred, next common millet. German millet is more coarse, and Pearl millet (a sorghum) is still larger in growth. If you decide to sow grass seed with millet, take extra pains to have the soil well worked to a good depth, as the grass roots must have a good bed to hold a mowing in fine shape for several years. The longer the land can be kept in grass without receding, the more care should be taken in this work.

CANDIDATE'S CARD.

Having been appointed to fill a vacancy in the office of Associate Judge, I hereby announce myself a candidate for the nomination at the Republican Convention. Should I receive it, and be elected, I shall endeavor to perform the duties of the office impartially and to the best of my ability. WILLIAM MITCHELL. July 2, 1896.

GREAT BARGAINS.

PIECES OF ALL GOODS ADVANCED FIFTY PER CENT. THE DEAREST STORE IN TOWN. DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, HATS, BOOTS, SHOES, AND HARDWARE AT HIGHER PRICES THAN EVER BEFORE. EVERYTHING MARKED UP. IF ANY LINE OF GOODS IS TOO CHEAP FOR OUR CUSTOMERS, A DISCOUNT OF TEN PER CENT WILL BE ADDED. WE GUARANTEE THAT ARTICLES BOUGHT FROM US WILL COST MORE THAN THE SAME QUALITY CAN BE HAD FOR ELSEWHERE. A Special Lot of Women's Hats, Former Price \$1.00, Now Going at 75c. Best Quality—Sold at Other Stores for 80c. For Front, Our Price 15c. One Hundred Girls' Boy's Clothing, Cost \$1.50 Each, Reduced at Only 10c. Equally Big Advances in Price of All Other Goods in Stock. Come Early and Avoid the Rush, as This Unparalleled Sale Will Only Last Two Weeks. All persons who prefer to buy dear goods, and who value currency schemes for raising prices, will please send their orders to the firm of STEWART, BLAND, ALTGELD, TELLER & CO. Dealers in Cheap Money Notions, High Price Arguments, Free Silver Notions and Cheap Goods Theories. -Weekly Herald Times Buzzer, Pufferville, Chantilly County, N. C.

Some Sixteen to One Ratio. Mexico has free silver. The Mexican people are very poor. Therefore, we want free silver. Wages in this country are too low. Wages are higher here and in all the gold standard countries than in China, India and other silver using nations. Therefore, we want free silver.

We believe in the double standard under which both metals will be used to measure values. Free coinage at 16 to 1 will drive out all our gold and put our currency on the silver basis. Therefore, we want free silver.

We favor an honest dollar which shall be just to all the people. The adoption of the silver standard will enable debtors to repudiate one-half of their obligations, which both metals will be used to measure values. Free coinage at 16 to 1 will drive out all our gold and put our currency on the silver basis. Therefore, we want free silver.

The government can make 50 cents worth of metal worth 100 cents in gold by stamping it "one dollar." Under free coinage such a dollar would buy only half as much goods as a gold dollar—that is, it would be worth only half as much. Therefore, we want free silver.

The prosperity of the American people depends on the amount of wealth produced and the fairness with which it is distributed among the producers. Measuring products in silver instead of gold would neither create any more wealth nor distribute it more justly. Therefore, we want free silver.

The country is suffering because there is not half enough money to do business with. As soon as a free coinage law is passed our \$600,000,000 in gold will be withdrawn, and we shall lose all that amount from circulation. Therefore, we want free silver.

There is something wrong with the country somehow, though we don't know what it is nor how to cure it. But everything will come all right if a lot of cheap money agitators are elected to congress, so now and everlastingly we want free silver. -Whidden Graham.



Going Back to Their Grandfathers. The silverites who want the American people to give up the stable money standard under which they have prospered, in order to go back to the silver dollars of their ancestors, are the kind of men who are afraid of everything that is new. They are like the boy who went to the mill with a big bag across his horse's back. In one end of the bag was two bushels of corn and in the other end a big stone. When the miller asked the boy why he did not divide the corn and put half of it on each side of the horse the bright youth replied: "Father said grandfather alius took their corn to mill this-a-way. I ain't no better than this. What was good enough for grandfather is good enough for me."

The idea that because the men who lived in this country 100 years ago adopted a free coinage law we should be satisfied with the same system, is not suited to progressive, go ahead Americans. The latter want the very best of everything and just as soon as a better way of doing things is discovered, the old way is dropped and the new taken up. The question as to what was the best money system 100 years ago has nothing to do with the practical affairs of today. To talk of going back to free silver merely because it was an old system is on a level with trying to establish a monarchy in this country because we were once ruled by the British kings. When the people got tired of kings they kicked them out and established the republic. When they got tired of trying to use the double standard they made gold the unit of value, and they intend to keep it. Out of date systems don't count for much with live Americans.

All Kinds of Reasons. Not only does every consideration of honor and patriotism command us to stand for sound currency, but considerations of expediency as well. There is a probable presidency in sound currency. There is nothing but disaster in free silver. -Utica Observer.

CHEAP MONEY DEVIL.

ALWAYS ON HAND TO ENCOURAGE FIAT SCHEMES WITH SOPHISTRY AND GLOWING PROMISES. First Begun Speculations in the Middle Ages—His Method Explained in Goethe's "Faust"—Had a Hand in the John Law Bubble—The French Assignats—American Greenbacks—Now They Pushing Along the Sixteen to One Scheme. In a recent interview Governor Altgeld of Illinois told how many hundred years gold and silver were maintained in circulation at a fixed ratio by the fiat of government. It is not disputed that whenever the legal ratio has coincided with the market value of the two metals they have circulated together without any need of legislative fiat, but whenever the legal ratio did not coincide with the commercial value of the two metals, having equal privileges at the mint, the coinage that was undervalued dropped from circulation by a law more potent than the decree of government.

Of course depreciated currency can be kept in circulation as long as a government may be willing and able to keep the promise to redeem it in standard money, as is the case with the silver dollar of the United States and the 5 franc piece of France. The enormous cost and embarrassment of a fiat currency to the government of the United States are witnessed in the frequent borrowings of gold to provide for its redemption.

To Governor Altgeld it is a matter of indifference, as he says, whether the legal ratio for the free coinage of silver be 16 to 1 or 8 to 1 with gold, since the fiat of the government would be as omnipotent in the one case as in the other. But in giving the history of fiat currency for the instruction of Illinois editors and speakers he might have mentioned in the course of his narrative the royal coin clippers who knavishly debased the money of their realms and meanly defrauded their subjects, just as the silverites propose to do with the monetary standard of the United States.

The inventor, however, does not go back quite far enough in tracing the origin of fiat money. We have the high authority of Goethe, who deeply penetrated the nature of things, that the devil—Mephistopheles—was the inventor of this kind of currency (for which see the second part of "Faust").

Far back in the middle ages we read that the affairs of the Germanic empire were in the greatest disorder. The treasury was empty and utterly unable to redeem its obligations. The army was ready to mutiny because of the long arrears of pay. The courtiers in the imperial palace complained of the deprivation of the luxuries to which they had been accustomed. Discontent and distress prevailed throughout the empire.

At this juncture Mephistopheles appeared on the scene, as he always does on such occasions. He proceeded at once to issue fiat currency under the authority of his imperial majesty. At first the emperor was shocked at the monstrous fraud, and indignantly asked who had dared to forge the imperial name, threatening at the same time that such a crime should not go unpunished. But the imperial scruples were soon removed by the arguments of Mephistopheles and the brilliant success of the scheme. The treasury was quickly replenished.

The army, having received its pay, was eager to re-enlist. In the imperial palace the courtiers, and even the pages, had "money to burn" and prospered again dawned upon the empire. In his acknowledgment the emperor asked: "And does this pass for good gold with my people? Is it accepted for full pay by the army and the court? Much as I wonder, I must let it go."

But the court fool could not quite understand this magic power, of which he had received 5,000 crowns, and he asked Mephistopheles if this was good money's worth. Mephisto—"You can have first what ever your gutlet and belly may desire. Fool—And can I buy with it fields and house and cattle? Mephisto—"Of course! Demand only that, and it shall not be wanting to you. Fool—And cattle, with forest and deer park and fish pond? Mephisto—"Truly, I would like to see you a worshipful lord. Fool—This very evening I will rock myself in a landed estate. Mephisto (alone)—Who now doubts the wisdom of our fool?"

The other fools held on to their magic money until it was reduced to nothingness in their hands. When the inevitable crash came Mephistopheles had business somewhere else in his vast domain. The same personage again made his appearance to lure the French people to financial ruin when John Law acted as his fiat money agent in the Mississippi scheme. He turned up again to persuade the French convention to print millions of assignats on the pledge of the confiscated lands of the nobility and clergy. His cloven foot was exhibited once more when congress was induced to issue an immense volume of legal tender paper; and he laughed with Satanio glee when this greenback currency depreciated to less than 50 cents on the dollar. He is now busy at the legs of the numerous victims of the free silver mania, while he permits to them of the wonderful prosperity that would flow from the coinage of silver, worth 50 cents each, into full legal tender dollars.

Whenever the Altgelds and other demagogic advocates of fiat money, whether it consist of irredeemable paper currency or of depreciated silver, undertake to trace the history of such methods of finance they should give the devil his due. -Philadelphia Record. How to Tell Good Money. Henri Comuchasi is an eminent political economist and an able advocate of international bimetallicism. He is often quoted by free coinage advocates who would never accept his test for good and bad money. It is as follows: "It is by the ordeal of fiat that money can be tried. The coins which, being melted down, retain the entire value for which they were legal tender before they were melted down, are good money. Those which do not retain it are not good money." Straight Goods. There can be no middle ground. It must be sound money first, last and all the time. -Baltimore American.

The Courier-Journal Speaks Its Mind.

The day after the Kentucky primaries the Louisville Courier-Journal said editorially: "They (the Democrats) have repudiated the only president the Democratic party has elected and seated for 50 years. They have repudiated the most distinguished of Kentucky's living sons and the greatest Democratic intellect in the United States. They have split upon the fathers of the party whose name and organization they claim, have proclaimed Jefferson an ignoramus, Jackson a conspirator, Benton a knave and Cleveland a traitor. For the faith handed down through a hundred years of glorious party history they have substituted a bad rejected by every intelligent civilization on the globe, and for the exponents of that faith they have substituted such apostles of Populism as Stewart, such exhortors of socialism as Tillman, such evangels of anarchism as Altgeld. Saturday's work makes Kentucky Republican for years. Before Saturday Bradleyism was dead, but Saturday made it possible for any Republican to carry Kentucky over a party which binds itself to the corpse of free silverism. The one thing now for Kentucky Democracy is that the Chicago convention shall not ratify its stupendous blunder, and that chance seems all too remote."

How It Looks Abroad. Hamilton & Co. of Baltimore, in their weekly letter of May 30, offer the following explanation of why capital is being withdrawn from business enterprises: "Let us put ourselves in the place of our European creditors and consider if we would not act as they have acted. Would we buy British securities or invest in British industries and enterprises if we were called upon to invest our money in currency worth only half as much as the money which we loaned? Suppose our financial journals and newspapers generally should daily warn us against investing our money in England and intimate that we run a great risk of getting back only 50 cents for every dollar already so invested, would we not only not buy British securities, but would we not, before the threatened disaster came, draw home every dollar we could obtain? This is what Europe has been doing in regard to the United States for five years past.

"Ever since the passage of the Sherman silver act of 1890 Europe has foreseen the danger, sold our securities and withdrawn capital from this country. This has resulted in our paying off hundreds of millions of dollars of what we owed Europe, and we are at least to this extent the gainer. But we cannot afford to be independent of the European markets and European capital, and we cannot enjoy full prosperity until we satisfy other countries—what we are fully convinced of—that free silver coinage is a dead issue, and that every dollar of our currency and every other obligation will be maintained on a parity with gold."

Inflated Prices For Our Dogs.

If this government should open its mints to coinage of the world's silver at 16 to 1, we would go at once to silver monometallism. This is the voice of all history emphasized by the present status of every free coinage country on the earth. We can no more have bimetallicism in actual use and unlimited silver coinage than we can have a square round object or dry, wet weather. Wherein would the people be benefited if they got double prices in half value money? If farmers' products brought double prices, so would the manufacturers'. The benefits and advantages would be equal, except that buyers would always deduct enough to safely cover the fluctuations of silver, and this amount would be a dead loss to producers and a premium to speculators. I know a boy who sold a cur dog for \$100, but he took pay in pups at \$30 apiece, so he was not materially benefited by the inflated prices. -From Speech of Judge George K. Aldredge.

All Prices Would Advance.

Let those farmers who believe free silver will cause the prices of farm products to advance ask themselves this simple question: Will free silver cause wheat to advance to \$1 a bushel, or corn to 50 cents a bushel, and not cause a \$10 suit of clothes to advance to \$30, or a \$1 hat to \$4? Can it be possible that any intelligent farmer believes free silver will advance the price of the products of his labor and not the price of the products of every other man's labor? -Henderson (Ky.) Sun.

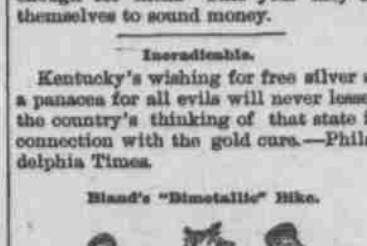
Michigan's Experience.

In 1893 it was nip and tuck between the Democrats and Republicans in Michigan. In 1894 the Democrats put a distinguished and popular man up for governor on a straight 16 to 1 platform, making that the issue, and the majority against him was 105,892. In less than six months there happened to be another state election, and the Democrats still clung to 16 to 1, and in a mid-year contest, as it was, the majority against them amounted to 80,407. That was enough for them. This year they tie themselves to sound money.

Incidental.

Kentucky's wishing for free silver as a panacea for all her ills is the wrong lesson the country's thinking of that state in connection with the gold curve. -Philadelphia Times.

Blair's "Bimetallic" Mke.



Where the Germans Stand. Out of 508 German newspapers to which circulars were sent by the German-American Sound Money League a short time ago, 351 are in favor of a gold standard, and only 51 in favor of the free coinage of silver. Over 100 of the 508 German papers have thus far failed to make any reply to the committee's circular.

The party that overlooks the German vote need not worry itself about official responsibility. The Germans constitute but a small percentage of our politicians, but are an important class on election day.

Not Certain That Fire Will Burn.

In 1890 silver inflation was authorized. As a result, in 1893 there was a financial collapse. The country has not yet been able to right itself, but the crazy advocates of cheap money insist upon a renewal of their wild experiment.

WOULD INJURE ALL.

Chairman Fairbanks Says Free Coinage Would Mean Ruin. Before the Republican party at St. Louis adopted its clear cut sound money plank Temporary Chairman Charles W. Fairbanks said in his opening speech: "The Republican party has not been unfriendly to the proper use of silver. It has always favored and favors today the use of silver as a part of our circulating medium. But it favors that use under such provisions and safeguards as shall not imperil our present national standard. The policy of the Republican party is to retain both gold and silver as a part of our circulating medium, while the policy of free coinage of silver leads to certain silver monometallism. It is an immutable law that two moneys of unequal value will not circulate together and that the poorer always drives out the better. Those who profess to believe that this government, independent of other great commercial powers, can open its mints to the free and independent coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1 when the commercial ratio in all the great markets is 30 to 1, and at the same time not drive every dollar of gold out of circulation, but deceive themselves. Great and splendid and powerful as our government is, it cannot accomplish the impossible. It cannot create value. It has not the alchemist's subtle art of transmuting unlimited silver into gold, nor can it, by complicit fiat, make 50 cents worth 100 cents. As well maintain by a resolution of congress to suspend the law of gravitation as attempt to compel an unlimited number of 50 cent dollars to circulate with 100 cent dollars at a parity with each other. An attempt to compel unlimited dollars of such unequal value to circulate at a parity is bad in morals and is vicious in policy."

Upon opening our mints to the independent free coinage of silver foreign credits would be greatly curtailed. More than this there would be certain and sudden contraction of our currency by the expulsion of \$250,000,000 of gold and our paper and silver currency would instantly and greatly depreciate in purchasing power. But our result would follow this—enterprise would be further embarrassed, business demoralization would be increased and still further and serious injury would be inflicted upon the laborers, the farmers, the merchants and all those whose welfare depends upon a wholesome commerce.

A change from the present standard to the low silver standard would cut down the recompense of labor; reduce the value of the savings in savings banks and building and loan associations; salaries and incomes would shrink; pensions would be cut in two; the beneficiaries of life insurance would suffer; in short, the injury would be so universal and far-reaching that a radical change can be contemplated only with the gravest apprehension.

A sound currency defrauds no one. It is good alike in the hands of the employee and the employer, the laborer and the capitalist. Upon faith in its worth, its stability, we go forward planning for the future. The capitalist erects his factories, acquires his materials, employs his artisans, mechanics and laborers. He is confident that his margin will not be swept away by fluctuations in the currency. The laborer knows that the money earned by his toil is as honest as his labor, and that it is of unquestioned purchasing power.

No Ratio Trick Will Win.

The trick of saying that the 16 to 1 ratio is not material, which appeared as an afterthought shortly before Altgeld made his Chicago speech, will not go. The 16 to 1 formula is in all the silver platforms, with one or two very recent exceptions, and now it will not down at the bidding of any silverite conjurer. The plan of leaving the question of ratio to congress will not deceive any honest money man nor will it satisfy any silverite who is in good earnest. To drop the 16 to 1 formula would offend the silverite rank and file and send them over in a body to the separate silver party or the Populists, while it would not satisfy any sound money man. A platform demanding free coinage at 80 to 1 or any other ratio would not satisfy any honest money man.

The Chicago convention must say either 16 to 1 or gold standard. There is no middle ground, for neither free silverites nor sound money men can by any possibility be induced to stand on such uncertain ground. This money question has been vexing the business public, holding all industries in terror and suppressing all enterprise altogether too long. It is high time to have it settled and settled with such a profound truth that no demagogue will think of bringing it out again with intent to befuddle and befoul the people for a whole half century to come. It is time for this generation to have done with this distracting lunacy and settle down to solid business. -Chicago Chronicle.

Chicago Should Follow St. Louis.

Now if the Democrats at Chicago will only put as sound a money plank into their platform as the Republicans have put into their platform at St. Louis, but little doubt will remain as to our future standard of value, and capitalists will at once begin to invest in American securities and industries. This is the surest and quickest way to bring back good times. Sound money Democrats should not give up the fight before the battle occurs.

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