

HONEST MONEY.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT'S DISCUSSION OF THE MONEY QUESTION.

Major McKinley's letter of acceptance is as much as a dollar. The following are some of his best points:

What Free Coinage Means. The character of the money which shall measure our values and exchange and settle our balances with one another and with the nations of the world is of such primary importance and so far-reaching in its consequences as to call for the most painstaking investigation, and in the end a sober and unprejudiced judgment at the polls. We must not be misled by phrases nor deluded by false theories. Free silver would not mean that silver dollars would be freely had without cost or labor. It would mean the free use of the mints of the United States for the few who are owners of silver bullion, but would make silver coin no freer to the many who are engaged in other enterprises.

It would not make labor easier, the hours of labor shorter or the pay better. It would not make farming less laborious or more profitable. It would not start a factory or make a demand for an additional day's labor. It would create no new occupations. It would add nothing to the comfort of the masses, the capital of the people or the wealth of the nation. It seeks to introduce a new measure of value, but would add no value to the thing measured. It would not conserve values. On the contrary, it would derange all existing values. It would not restore business confidence, but its direct effect would be to destroy the little which yet remains.

The meaning of the coinage plan adopted at Chicago is that any one may take a quantity of silver bullion, now worth 63 cents, to the mints of the United States, have it coined at the expense of the government and receive for it a silver dollar which shall be legal tender for the payment of all debts, public and private. The owner of the silver bullion would get nothing from the transaction. It would bear the expense of coining the silver, and the community would suffer loss by its use.

Silver Dollars Now on a Gold Basis. We have coined since 1878 more than 400,000,000 of silver dollars, which are maintained by the government at parity with gold and are full legal tender for the payment of all debts, public and private. How are the silver dollars now in use different from those which would be in use under free coinage? They are to be of the same weight and fineness. They are to bear the same stamp of the government. Why would they not be of the same value? I answer: The silver dollars now in use were coined on account of the government, and not for private account or gain, and such a change in value as would result from free coinage would be equally agreed to keep them as good as the best dollars we have. The government would have the silver bullion at its market value and coined it into silver dollars. Having exclusive control of the mintage, it only coins what it can hold at a parity with gold. The profit, representing the difference between the commercial value of the silver bullion and the face value of the silver dollar, goes to the government for the benefit of the people.

Farmer and Laborer Would Suffer Most. If there is any one thing which should be free from speculation and fluctuation, it is the money of a country. It ought never to be the subject of mere partisan contention. When we part with our labor, our products or our property, we should receive in return money which is stable and unchanging in value as the integrity of honest men can make it. Debasement of the currency means destruction of values. No one suffers so much from cheap money as the farmer and laborer. They are the first to feel its bad effects and the last to recover from them. This has been the uniform experience of all countries, and here as elsewhere, the poorest and the most are always the greatest sufferers from every attempt to debase our money. It would fall with alarming severity upon investments already made, upon insurance companies and their policy holders, upon savings banks and their depositors, upon building and loan association members, upon the savings of thrift, upon pensioners and their families, and upon wage earners and the purchasing power of their wages.

"Good Money Never Made Times Hard." It is a mere pretense to attribute the hard times to the fact that all our currency is on a gold basis. Good money never made times hard. Those who assert that our present industrial and financial depression is the result of the gold standard have not read American history aright or been careful students of the events of recent years. We never had greater prosperity in this country, in every field of employment and industry, than in the busy years from 1880 to 1892, during all of which time this country was on a gold basis and employed more gold money in its fiscal and business operations than ever before.

Thrifty's Savings Would Shrink. The savings bank deposits of the United States amount to \$1,900,000,000 on a gold basis. Under free coinage they would shrink in actual value to about \$900,000,000.

If this country is big enough to "get along" with a 50 cent dollar, it is big enough to get along twice as well with a real dollar.

Honesty Leads to Prosperity. No country can prosper that habitually tells lies. If the United States stamps the lie "This is \$1" on pieces of silver worth 53 cents, it will have taken the first step away from the straight path of national truth and honor.

WHERE THE WORKINGMAN WILL GET IT.



(From Harper's Weekly, Copyright, 1901, by Harper & Brothers.)

BRYAN TO WORKINGMAN: "Now, hold still, and I'll cut your dollar in two without hurting you a bit."

BOURKE COCHRAN ON BRYAN. The Eloquent Ex-Congressman Exposes the Free Silver Fraud on Workingmen. In his great speech in Madison Square Garden, New York city, ex-Congressman Bourke Cochran said in reply to Presidential Candidate Bryan:

If everything in this world or in this country, including labor, be increased in value tomorrow in like proportion, not one of us would be affected at all. If that was Mr. Bryan's scheme, he would never have a Populist nomination to give him importance in the eyes of this community. If that were all that he meant, he would not be supporting it, and I would not be taking the trouble to oppose it. If everything in the world be increased 10 per cent in value, why, we would pay 10 per cent in addition for what we would buy and get 10 per cent more for what we would sell. What, then, is it? It is an increase in the price of commodities and allowing labor to shift for itself. If the price of commodities be increased and the price of labor be left stationary that means a cutting down of the rate of wages. If, instead of a dollar which consists of a given quantity of gold equal to a hundred cents anywhere in the world, with the purchasing power of a hundred cents, the laborer is to be paid in dollars worth 80 cents each, he can only buy half as much with a day's wages as he buys now. If the value of this Populist scheme, then, is to be tested, let the laboring men of this country ask Mr. Bryan and his Populist friends a simple, common, everyday question, "Where do I come in?"

Mr. Bryan himself has a glimmering idea of where the laborer will come in, or, rather, of where he will go out. There is one paragraph in his speech which—whether it was the result of an unconscious stumbling into candor or whether it was a contribution made in the stress of logical discussion I am utterly unable to say—that throws a flood of light upon the whole purpose underlying this Populist agitation. Wage earners, Mr. Bryan says, know that while a gold standard raises the purchasing power of the dollar it also makes it more difficult to obtain possession of the dollar. They know that employment is less permanent, less work more probable and re-employment less certain. If that means anything, it means that a cheap dollar would give him more employment, more frequent employment, more work and a chance to get re-employment after he was discharged. If that means anything in the world, a same man, it means that if the laborer is willing to have his wages cut down he will get more work.

If it were true that a reduction in the rate of wages would increase the chance of employment, I would not blame Mr. Bryan for telling the truth, because, however unpalatable the truth may be, I conceive it the duty of any man who attempts to address his fellow citizens never to shrink from a statement of the whole truth, whatever may be the consequences to himself. But, as a matter of fact, a diminution in the rate of wages does not increase the scope of employment.

There cannot be an abundant product unless labor is extensively employed. You cannot have high wages unless there is an extensive production in every department of industry, and that is why I claim that wages are the one test of a country's condition—that high wages mean abundant production, and abundance necessarily means prosperity. Mr. Bryan, on the other hand, would have you believe that prosperity is advanced by cheapening the rate of wages, but the fall in the rate of wages always comes from a narrow production, and narrow production means there is little demand for labor in the market. When, after the panic of 1873, the price of labor fell to 90 cents a day, it was harder to obtain work than when the rate of labor was \$2, and the difference between the Populist, who seeks to cut down the rate of wages, and the Democrat, who seeks to protect it, is that the Democrat believes that high wages and prosperity are synonymous, and the Populist wants to cut the rate of wages in order that he may tempt the farmer to make war upon his own workingman.

How do you find business? If you want to borrow money, are you not told that this free silver racket is causing inflation? Don't manufacturers complain that they have difficulty in getting loans with which to buy raw material, pay wages and carry stocks of goods? Isn't the uncertainty about the money in which loans will be repaid playing the dickens with credits and confidence among business men?

Property and Industry. Property is desirable in a positive good in the world. That some should be rich shows that others may become rich, and hence is encouragement to industry and enterprise. Let no man who is homeless pull down the house of another, but let him work diligently and build one for himself, thus, by example, assuring that his own shall be safe from violence when it is built.—Abraham Lincoln.

CUBA LOST TO SPAIN.

THE LONDON TIMES SAYS THE INSURGENTS WILL NEVER YIELD.

A Havana Paper Denounced the President For His Attitude on the Cuban Question. Weyler Will Hold Tolon—Anarchists Arrested in Barcelona.

LONDON, Sept. 3.—The Times this morning publishes a lengthy letter from its Havana correspondent, dealing with the state of affairs in Cuba, in the course of which he says:

"Careful study for the past four months convinces me that, despite serious losses, the rebels are holding their own against the troops. The wealthy agricultural districts are completely under rebel control, and the whole sympathy of the islanders is with the rebels. Even Havana, which is now Spanish, is more Spanish than any other town or district, is permeated with animosity toward Spanish rule and is honeycombed with intrigues on behalf of the rebellion.

"It is quite false to call it a color struggle. In the fighting districts of the north, the proportion is 70 per cent of whites to 30 per cent of negroes.

"Another fallacy is the rebel contention that Spanish misrule originated the rebellion. The real cause of the trouble is much more formidable in fomenting the revolt. The struggle is prolonged by the facility with which the insurgents obtain ammunition and stores of all kinds from the Spaniards. In the present state of the war, the seizure of contraband being most rare.

"It is now too late in consequence of granting reforms. The Cuban insurgents would not now accept full autonomy as the price of yielding their arms. I say this advisedly after a careful examination of the situation from all points of view. Spain will be compelled to conquer or to abandon the island. This irreconcilable attitude of the rebels is largely due to the wholesale execution of rebels after summary trial from all points of view. It increases the hatred of Spain without deterring recruits from joining the rebellion.

"Another reason is the hopeless prospect of any relaxation of Cuban credit, while the island is under Spanish rule. Taxation must be heavily increased to pay the burdens of the war. Hence the people with vested interests prefer the risk of an American invasion to the certainty of the spreading and is more serious than the official admit."

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—General Lee has demanded and General Weyler has refused the release of Samuel T. Tolon, the American merchant arrested on board an American steamer in the harbor of Havana a few days ago on a charge of espionage. This, with the additional information that General Weyler wishes to look into all the circumstances of Tolon's arrest before sending him on his way, has increased the anxiety of the American press and the indignation of the American public.

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NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Thursday, Sept. 3.

Thomas F. Burke, superintendent of the Hawthorne mills in Glenville, Conn., had a desperate fight with two burglars, who dragged him with chains from the scene. An eloping couple, near New Brunswick, N. J., raced to the office of a justice on a tandem, beating the girl's father, who pursued them in a wagon, and were married.

Joseph Chamberlain, the British colonial secretary, arrived on the Teutonic, with his wife, who was formerly Miss E. Wood, and went to the home of Mrs. Chamberlain in Danvers, Mass. He declared that his visit was purely personal and had no political significance whatever.

In an interview in New York Li Hung Chang denounces the Chinese exclusion act as unfair and said America would be better off if Chinese cheap labor were imported to compete with Caucasian. He called at the city hall, visited the navy yard and was entertained at the Union League club in Brooklyn. He left for Philadelphia this morning.

Friday, Sept. 4. Fourteen Connecticut men assaulted a farmhand near Monroe who was suspected of paying attention to the wife of one of them. The assault was a case of honor.

A large number of Republican delegates have made arrangements to visit Major McKinley within the next fortnight.

An impressive open air mass was held in San Sebastian, Spain, on the eve of the departure of troops for the Philippines and Cuba.

The Bridgeport day boat Rosedale, loaded with passengers for New York, was in collision with the ferryboat Oregon of the New York and Brooklyn Ferry company, off South Fifth street, Brooklyn, and sank in 10 feet of water. The passengers were rescued.

A wind, rain and electric storm of unusual severity passed over New York city, Long Island, Staten Island and portions of New Jersey, doing much damage. William Campbell, a contractor, was struck by lightning and killed at Yonkers, N. Y. Several horses were killed at Stapleton.

Saturday, Sept. 5. The meeting of the American Social Science association in Saratoga closed. The Irish National League elected P. A. McHugh vice chairman, in place of T. D. Sullivan.

It was reported that the Duc d'Aumale had invited the Earl of Chantilly and that the latter had declined.

The first cure of tetanus by antitoxin serum in a public institution took place at Fordham hospital, New York.

Mrs. Nat Goodwin has retained counsel to bring a divorce suit for divorce against her husband, the noted comedian.

A dispatch from Cairo states that cholera has suddenly broken out there, causing much alarm to the British sanitary authorities, and that there have been 64 deaths during the last three days.

Dr. Thomas Gallagher, released from prison by the English government, arrived in New York on the steamer St. Paul. He was found to be violently insane at intervals, and a reception to him had to be abandoned.

Monday, Sept. 7. John Theurer shot and killed Michael Murphy, who attacked Mrs. Theurer in their home in New York.

Annie Livingston, a former actress, the common law wife of John L. Sullivan, died at Bellevue hospital, New York.

Dr. Gallagher, the Irish patriot, who was released from Portland on a madman, showed a glimmer of returning reason.

Alonso Sperling, 35 years old, died at New Brunswick, N. J., from wounds self-inflicted Aug. 23. Sperling was suffering from consumption.

J. P. Connelly, United States consul to Japan, has made a report showing that American industries are in no danger from the competition of Japanese labor.

A little girl, now Peterson, N. J., was bitten by a pet snake. She died with symptoms of hydrophobia, and physicians quarantined those who touched the child.

By the aid of chloroform, secured in some unknown way, John Love, who was awaiting trial for murder, escaped from the jail at Huntington, W. Va., accompanied by five other criminals.

Tuesday, Sept. 8. The Canadian players won the international cricket match in Philadelphia.

John Joseph Aron, Governor, the distinguished author and diplomat, is dead.

Mrs. Florence Maybrick, who is confined in Woking prison, is said to be critically ill.

News from the Philippines is that the rebel bands are being rapidly exterminated by police hunters.

Deputy Excise Commissioner Clement decided that wine given in church at communion services does not come within the prohibition of the Excise law.

William Gallagher, the released Irish patriot, who recently came to New York from London, was adjudged hopelessly insane and sent to the asylum at Amityville, N. Y.

Evarelo Fernandez was stabbed in a quarrel between Cubans and Spaniards in New York, and a detective held a desperate struggle on a fire escape in arresting one of the alleged slayers.

Wednesday, Sept. 9. Mark McGoldrick of Flushing Landing, N. Y., was found on the railway tracks with his head split open with an axe.

An injunction was issued by the supreme court preventing the Drug trust from discriminating against customers.

Colonel Pattle Watkins of the American Volunteers was married to her typewriter, J. F. Lindsay, at Carnegie hall, in New York.

EARL LI HAS LEFT US

DEPARTURE OF THE CHINESE ENVOY FROM OUR SHORES.

His Expresses Interest in American Railway Management and Equipment and May Adopt Our Methods and Purchase Our Machinery.

NIAGARA FALLS, Sept. 7.—The special train bearing Li Hung Chang and his party has arrived at this place, and the Chinese envoy has been delighted with a two-hour inspection of the wonders of Niagara, visiting all the principal points of interest on the American side.

At the electric powerhouses of the Niagara Falls Power company the distinguished visitor had his first experience with American electricity, the result being as startling as it was unexpected. With his usual curiosity and desire to make personal investigation of the machinery before him, he peered at a switchboard with his walking stick. The metal ferrule closed a circuit instantly, and Li's stick was violently thrown from his grasp. He was naturally much astonished at the effect of the stick's contact with the switchboard, but fortunately he suffered no damage beyond a good scare. However, he decided that he had seen enough, and he went to his rooms, where he remained until bedtime.

On the journey to this place Li and his party spent their first night in an American hotel. Previous to this they had enjoyed dinner in a dining car. This meal, which was especially prepared by the Pennsylvania railroad dining car people, was quite elaborate. The menu (and was decorated with American and Chinese flags intertwined) and a facsimile of the photograph of Earl Li, done in yellow.

While en route Li sent for George W. Boyd, assistant general passenger agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad company, who piloted the train over the lines of his company. Li spent about two hours questioning him about railroads.

The deep interest which the Chinese in railroad matters evinced shows that they have paid attention to the subject that his principal object in visiting this country is to study American railway construction and management with a view to the adoption of some of the features in a proposed general extension of the Chinese railway system.

In fact, the viceroy intimated that he is negotiating for the services of an American civil engineer, who, if he accepts the offer made him, will go to China in the near future and take charge of the railway extension scheme now being outlined. Li says he has only about 20 miles of (old gauge track) railroads in China at present. Only three trains are run each day, and there is no traffic at night, the system being so crude and the liability to accident a constant menace.

At 9 o'clock this morning Li Hung Chang and his party crossed the river to Canada. Sir Henri G. Joly de Loche welcomed the travelers on behalf of the Canadian government, and the viceroy severed his official connection with the viceroy as the representative of President Cleveland.

Entertained by Ex-Secretary Foster. WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—Li Hung Chang was entertained at dinner by ex-Secretary of State John W. Foster, the guests including three members of the cabinet, the commanding general of the army and several other notables in official life.

Responding to a toast, the viceroy said: "In acknowledging the hospitality extended to me by my old friend, the Hon. John W. Foster, I have to thank him for affording me an opportunity before my departure from the capital of this country to renew once more the sincere expression of my gratitude and thankfulness to the American government and citizens for the welcome and reception offered to me as representative of my august master, the emperor of China, and the personification of the Chinese empire."

"Since the establishment of our treaty relations there have always been evidences of good fellowship between our two countries, but all these evidences, I dare say, have now been eclipsed by the cordiality and warmth displayed by the American government and citizens in welcoming and receiving my special mission."

"Though I regret that my time does not allow me to make a longer stay in this country, as I wish in order to appreciate more fully the accomplishment and progress of the United States of America as a nation, I cannot help, during my brief visit here, to express to you my desire for the liberty and freedom enjoyed by the people; by the welfare and prosperity in their agricultural, industrial and commercial pursuits; by the character of their architecture, historical, philosophical and poetical literature; by the manner of application of the scientific discoveries and inventions for promoting the happiness of mankind and by their display of their artistic genius in the architecture of their buildings, sculpture and painting of historical figures and facts, which my old friend, Hon. John W. Foster, has been kind enough to show me."

"These impressions I will carry home, not only as augmentations to my store of knowledge of the fruits of western modern civilization, but as the means of enlightening the millions of my people, facilitating the introduction of the best methods and ends of civilization into China and amalgamating the oldest civilization of the far east with the most modern one of the extreme west."

Li Talks About Ships. PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 4.—Li Hung Chang paid a flying visit to this city and was entertained by the Union League and visited Independence hall and called on John Russell Young. Although he had not had an opportunity to visit Cramp's shipyard as was planned, Li found Charles Cramp, the head of the establishment, awaiting his arrival at the station in Philadelphia. He greeted Mr. Cramp affectionately and engaged him in conversation for about ten minutes. In reply to a question Mr. Cramp told Li that he was not only the president of the company but the designer of all its ships.

"What have you done?" "I have designed more ships and a greater variety of them than any other man in the world," was Mr. Cramp's reply. Li inquired closely regarding the class of ships built at the Philadelphia yard and then said: "I find that most of the nations build their ships in England and France. Why is that?" Mr. Cramp's response was that there were various reasons for this condition. As a general thing, he said, the countries that buy ships in England do so at the lowest of negotiated prices, and bankers who have financial interests which make it more desirable to them that English shipyards be patronized. Li expressed over and over again his regret at not being able to personally inspect the great shipyard on the Delaware and ended the visit by inviting Mr. Cramp to visit him in Washington.

Killed by a Coachman. SABLE RIVER, N. J., Sept. 3.—A tragedy, unparalleled in every detail, occurred at the summer home of Frank L. Wendall at this place. The family coachman and man of all work, gone suddenly mad, shot and killed a visitor at the house, and then, locking himself in the stable, blew out his own brains. The name of the coachman was William Dowling. His victim was Isaac Caryl of the city of New York. Dowling has long been employed by the Wendalls, and for years has enjoyed a position somewhat above that of a common servant.

Work For Three Thousand Hands. LAWRENCE, Mass., Sept. 3.—The upper Pacific mill's new mill and print works resumed operations after a shutdown of two weeks. This affects about 3,000 hands.

Removal of the Khalifa's Death. ROME, Sept. 3.—A dispatch from Kassel to The Tribune mentions a doubtful rumor that is in circulation there that the Khalifa Abdullah, the leader of the dervishes and ruler of the Sudan, is dead at Khartoum.

THE LADIES' COLUMN.

We wish to suggest to the ladies that this column is always open to any and all who wish to suggest domestic subjects or any nature whatever, either to ask advice or furnish information to others, and we earnestly hope all readers of the Press and who desire will avail themselves of this opportunity, and thus receive as well as confer benefits.

All communications relative to this column intended for publication will be held over until next week if they reach this office later than Tuesday.

Our thanks are extended to the ladies who have so kindly contributed receipts and house hold items. All receipts contained in this column should receive the careful attention of lady readers of the Press as they come from experts in the cuisine department.

DUGGED TOMATOES.—Cut smooth solid tomatoes into slices, dust with salt and pepper. Beat an egg and add a tablespoonful of boiling water. Dip each slice in egg, then in bread or cracker crumbs, or flour and fry brown on both sides in two or three tablespoonfuls of lard and butter. Serve on a heated dish.

FRIED TOMATOES.—Cut in halves ripe tomatoes. Place in a baking pan skin side down. Cut a quarter of a pound of butter in small pieces, place over the tomatoes, dust with salt and pepper, stand in oven ten minutes. Then place over a fire and fry slowly without turning. Lift with a cake turner when tender, on a heated dish. Draw the baking pan over a quick fire, stir till the butter is brown, add two tablespoonfuls of flour, mix till smooth, add a pint of milk seasoned with salt and pepper, stir until boiling, pour over the tomatoes and serve.

CHEESE STRAWS.—One pint of flour and half a pint grated cheese; mix them, and make a paste with butter and water. Roll out in a thick sheet; cut in strips half an inch wide, five or six inches long. Bake a light brown. Place a white napkin on a plate, and pile the straws in log cabin shape upon it. Nice to eat with salads.

TOMATO JELLY.—Stew ripe tomatoes with a few cloves until done. Pour into a jelly-bag, and allow the juice to run through. Add to a pint of juice, one pound sugar, and boil together for fifteen minutes, then add for every quart of juice, 1/2 ounce of gelatine, previously soaked in half a cup of water. Stir until the gelatine is dissolved, then strain into moulds. Very nice with roast meat.

CURRIED TOMATOES.—1 quart stewed or canned tomatoes, 1 cup of rice, 1 teaspoonful curry powder, salt and pepper to taste. Wash the rice, add the powder and salt to the tomatoes, mix well. Put one layer of tomatoes in a baking dish, then a layer of uncooked rice, and so continue, having the top layer tomatoes. Sprinkle the top with bread crumbs. Place a few bits of butter here and there, and bake in a moderate oven forty-five minutes. Serve in the dish in which they were baked.

The Yield of Year's Crop. Old corn is now going on the market in large amounts. The wheat yield will not be nearly so large this year as last. Heavy hogs will be numerous as a result of the large supply of corn. Prices will not likely advance.

The Nebraska farmer gets 7 1/2 cents per bushel for his corn and the railroad 15 cents. The oat crop is 250,000,000 bushels above the average, and the prices are exceeding low.

The apple crop will be