

## CONVENTION DAY SET

THE DEMOCRATS WILL GET TOGETHER IN JULY.

And About That Date Place in Nomination a Candidate for President—A Resolution That the Convention Be Held Behind Closed Doors Unanimously Voted Down—The Convention City Not Yet Named.

July 7 is the Date Set.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—The Democratic national convention will be held July 7. The national committee decided to-day on this date. An opposition motion favored June 2. The vote on the date for holding the convention resulted 32 to 18 in favor of July 7 and was taken after a little discussion, in which considerable difference of opinion developed.

The resolution of Patrick Collins of Massachusetts, offered in the convention of 1892, that the next national convention be held behind closed doors, was reported adversely by the sub-committee to which it was referred and the report was adopted unanimously.

It was decided to give each city thirty minutes in which to present their claims this afternoon, but a new departure was made by the adoption of a resolution requiring each city to put its guarantee in writing to prevent any misunderstanding in the future.

Senator Morgan, who held a proxy of Mr. Clayton of Alabama, talked for some time about a proposition to change the basis of representation in the convention to two delegates for each Democratic representative in Congress and two for each Democratic Senator and one for each Republican Senator and representative. He offered no motion to this effect. He may bring the question up in the convention. It was decided to allow each territory six delegates, after which the committee took a recess until 3 o'clock.

## EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

Balance of Trade in This Country's Favor for the Year of \$23,269,884.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—The report of the treasury statistician shows the exports for December exceeded the imports by \$9,358,146. The total of exports for the month was \$92,565,503, and the imports \$83,207,357, of which \$32,753,530 was dutiable. As compared with December, 1894, exports gained \$8,000,000.

The total of exports for the year 1895 was \$824,896,522, and of imports, \$801,626,638, giving a balance of trade in this country's favor of \$23,269,884. In 1894 the balance of trade was \$148,789,307. The exports for the two years were about the same, but the imports of 1894 were \$125,000,000 less than in 1895. That accounts for the drain of gold.

The net export of gold in December, 1895, was \$14,170,299, and for the year 1895 it was \$72,065,687. The net export of silver for the year was \$42,553,876.

The immigration for 1895 was 324,542, against 248,983 for 1894.

## SETTLES AN OLD CASE.

A Former Officer Who Fought a Duel Given Honorable Discharge.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—It is a curious story that is embodied in a report Mr. Tarsney made to the House from the military affairs committee to-day. When Captain of the Fourth Missouri Cavalry William M. R. Grebe, was challenged to fight a duel by a fellow officer, Ferdinand Hanson, he accepted, and on December 13, 1869, all concerned in the affair were court-martialed and cashiered. The report recommends at the conclusion of a several years' fight that Captain Grebe should be granted an honorable discharge. It exhibits the pleadings of the accused, who set up that foreign birth and training had built in him the conviction that not to fight was disgraceful. Tom Fletcher, when Governor of Missouri, vainly endeavored to secure a pardon from the President. The case is among the celebrated cases of Missouri, and Captain Grebe, who now lives at Bonner Springs, Kan., formerly lived in Kansas City and is well known there.

## TO SUCCEED HIMSELF.

Republican Caucus Nominates Allison for Senator Amid Wild Enthusiasm.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Jan. 17.—The Republican joint legislative caucus met yesterday afternoon. Representative Allen was made chairman and Senator Ellis nominated W. B. Allison for United States senator. Each speaker referred to Mr. Allison's fine record, and paid especial attention to the fact that he is a very available candidate for the presidency. Every allusion to Allison for president was greeted with great applause by the members and visitors crowding the lobby and galleries.

At the conclusion of the speeches Mr. Allison received the unanimous rising vote of the caucus for the nomination, and was declared the nominee.

An Anglo-French Agreement in Siam.

PARIS, Jan. 17.—At a cabinet council held this morning, M. Bentholt, the minister of foreign affairs, announced that the Anglo-French agreement regarding Siam was signed yesterday, and that by its terms the Mekong becomes the boundary and both powers undertake to refrain from an armed advance into the Menam valley. But the Siamese territory west and east of it is excluded from this clause.

Deputy Floquet Ill.

PARIS, Jan. 17.—Charles Thomas Floquet, the celebrated French politician and deputy, for a number of years president of the Chamber of Deputies, is seriously ill with congestion of the lungs and is not expected to recover.

Campos Asks for Cavalry.

MADRID, via Bilpa, Jan. 17.—Captain General Campos has asked for cavalry re-enforcements to be sent to Cuba and it is officially reported that the situation there is regarded as being of the most critical sort.

## CLEVELAND IS CRITICISED.

The New Jersey Senator Presents a Declaration.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—In the Senate to-day Mr. Allen, Populist, Nebraska, called attention to the indefinite postponement of his bill prohibiting American citizens from receiving foreign titles, decorations, etc. It occurred through an oversight of his and he asked that the measure go to the calendar for consideration as the people did not believe in this undemocratic practice and wanted it stopped. The request was agreed to.

Mr. Hansbrough, Republican, North Dakota, from the committee on agriculture, reported favorably the resolution directing the secretary of agriculture to carry out the provisions of the law relative to the distribution of seeds and of government publications.

Mr. Call (Democrat) of Florida offered a resolution directing the secretary of State to send to Congress all dispatches from the United States consuls in Cuba concerning the present war.

Mr. Cullom (Republican) of Illinois presented a resolution which was agreed to, requesting of the state department information as to whether naturalized United States citizens of American birth were allowed to visit Turkey, whether their families living in Turkey were allowed to depart for the United States and whether Americans living in Turkey had the same rights as were accorded to the citizens of Great Britain, Germany, France and Russia.

Mr. Sewell (Republican, New Jersey) offered a resolution declaratory of the policy of the United States on the Monroe doctrine as follows:

"Resolved, That the Monroe doctrine as originally propounded was directed to the special prevention of the threatened action of the allied powers in reference to the revolted colonies of Spain, and the occupation by way of colonization of any derelict territory on this hemisphere, to resist such action by armed force if necessary.

"That the executive has pressed the Monroe doctrine beyond what was contemplated at the time of its announcement and that the resultant sequence of the position thus taken seems to be a committal of this government to a protectorate over Mexico and Central and South American states.

"That this would be most unwise and dangerous, and would violate the sound and well established policy that we should avoid all entangling alliances with foreign powers, whether they be European or American.

"That this action was premature, looking to the history of the controversy and inopportune in view of the business and financial condition of the country.

"That neither congress nor the country can be nor has been committed by the action or position of the executive department in reference to the Venezuelan boundary controversy as to the course to be pursued until the time shall have arrived for a final determination. It will then be our province to adopt such a line of policy and to take such action as may then be demanded by our sense of duty to the country and by a due regard for its honor and dignity, the welfare and safety of our people and the integrity of our institutions."

## PENSION DEBATE.

Democrats and Republicans Displeased With the Administration's Policy.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—Another day was consumed by the house in oratory upon the pension appropriation bill, in the course of which the policy of the present administration toward the veterans was scored by both Republicans and Democrats and defended by two or three Democrats. The most notable incident of the debate was the attack made by Mr. Grow of Pennsylvania, upon what he termed the extraordinary attempt by the President and his clerks to encroach upon the prerogatives of the legislative branch of the government. He denounced Secretary Carlisle for sending a financial bill to congress, and the action of the President in having read the famous letter to Mr. Catchings on the Wilson bill just before the vote on the bill, which he said was an attempt to influence the vote. Congress should resent such encroachments upon its prerogatives, Mr. Grow declared.

Mr. Crowther of Missouri, was one of the speakers. He closed as follows: "Judas Iscariot betrayed the Son of God; Benedict Arnold attempted to betray the nation that had respected and honored him; and here comes along a Democratic administration, the first in thirty-two years, that is attempting to betray the men that made it possible for a Democratic administration to be elected."

## Left a Million for Life Annuities.

NEW YORK, Jan. 17.—One of the most remarkable wills ever offered for probate in the surrogate's office was that of William Fowler Foster. He leaves an estate of over \$1,000,000. He requests that all his real estate be converted into cash for the purchase of 150 annuities. The only lump bequest is to his wife, Bertha, Foster, who is left \$100,000 in cash and an annuity for life. Not a cent is left to public charities.

## Living is Expensive in Havana.

HAVANA, Jan. 17.—The prices of provisions, etc., are rising very rapidly here, and the expense of living is fully fifty per cent more than a month ago. At the rate things are going, though the Spanish authorities are still hopeful of driving the insurgents eastward and westward of Havana, the city of Havana will soon be the most expensive place in the world to live in. Business is suffering terribly on all sides.

## His Eighth Daughter to Marry.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—The engagement is announced of Miss Katharine, eighth daughter of Chief Justice Fullerton of the United States Supreme court, to Mr. Beecher of Buffalo, cousin of the late Henry Ward Beecher. The date of the marriage is set for February 17.

## Greenway Carried the Day.

WINNIPEG, Manitoba, Jan. 17.—At the polls yesterday the electors of Manitoba declared almost unanimously against interference by the Dominion with her school laws, and ex-Premier Greenway's administration was endorsed by a majority of about fourteen.

## SYNDICATE LETS GO.

PLENTY OF GOLD OFFERED FOR THE NEW LOAN.

A Circular from Mr. Morgan—He Says that \$300,000,000 Were Subscribed in Four Days—An Explanation of the Operations of the Syndicate—Mr. Morgan's Letter to President Cleveland—Syndicate Dissolved.

Bond Syndicate Quits.

NEW YORK, Jan. 16.—Members of the Government bond syndicate received in their mail this morning a circular letter from J. P. Morgan & Co., releasing them from their commitments to furnish their pro rata of \$100,000,000 in gold and a second \$100,000,000 if they desired, taking their payment therefor in four per cent Government bonds. Accompanying this letter was a circular explaining how the syndicate was formed, what action was taken on its behalf, and why it is now dissolved.

"On the 23d of December," Mr. Morgan says, "I was invited to Washington for a conference. During my visit there no negotiations for a loan were ever suggested, nor was there then, nor has there been since, any agreement or request that I should take any steps preparatory to making a contract. I came, however, to the conclusion that the President and secretary of the treasury would use every power at their command to restore and maintain the gold reserve; that no steps would be taken until it was ascertained what Congress would do; that the executive department would prefer to secure \$200,000,000 of gold, and that it was certain that no relief could be obtained from Congress.

"Upon my return, appreciating the gravity of the situation and in order that I might be prepared to act promptly, I took steps to ascertain to what extent it would be possible to secure the co-operation of capitalists in forming a syndicate which would agree to sell to the United States Government \$200,000,000 of gold coin. The contract prepared and signed by the participants did not stipulate whether the purchase would be by private contract or by public offer.

"The only provision in addition to the important one that no gold should be withdrawn from the treasury was that the minimum amount of the contract should be \$100,000,000, the maximum not over \$200,000,000. The applications far exceeded my expectations. At the end of three or four days the total of \$200,000,000 was reached, and I had full authority which would enable me whenever and wherever the Executive might decide to act to secure that amount of gold for the treasury reserve in exchange for United States bonds.

"Having completed the formation of the syndicate, I entered into negotiations in Europe and in places other than London, where the market was closed to us, and through the Deutsche Bank and Messrs. Morgan, Harjes & Co. Negotiations were practically concluded for public subscriptions in Germany, France and Holland, which would have resulted in a large amount of bonds being placed in those countries.

"On January 4, realizing that the tension was growing daily and had become serious, I addressed a letter to the President, calling his attention to the situation and representing that the most important step was the restoration of the government credit by replenishing the stock of gold. Details of what was proposed were given and assurances offered that the utmost efforts would be made to procure for the treasury 11,500,000 ounces of gold. The reason given for the dissolution of the syndicate is that the contract called for a bid of "all or none," and therefore Mr. Morgan was unwilling to make a bid under the present circumstances, as he might seem to desert the secretary of the treasury to three or smaller bids made in good faith under the public call. This only emergency, in Mr. Morgan's judgment, which would justify such a course, would be the failure of the public to respond to the call of the government.

The circular concludes: "I feel perfectly satisfied that there is no question as to the success of the loan."

MORGAN'S LETTER TO THE PRESIDENT.

The following is the text of Mr. Morgan's letter to President Cleveland on the 4th of the month.

"Sir: It is with great hesitation that I venture to address you in relation to the present financial situation. As you are doubtless well aware, financial affairs are approaching a crisis and the tension to-day is extreme; and whilst no outward evidences have developed, we are likely at any moment to reach the point and consequences which it will then be too late to remedy. The gravity of the situation must be my excuse. The most important step at this moment is the restoration of government credit by re-planting the gold reserve in the treasury. I do not hesitate to affirm that such a contract would in every way be for the best interests of the government and the people, would be followed by less derangement of the money market and of trade. In fact, all interests, including foreign exchanges would be benefited. I urge your serious consideration of such a contract. At the same time I recognize the effect of legislation which has been proposed and the discussions thereupon in both Houses of Congress, all of which might lead you to hesitate to make a private contract and consequently, in view of the gravity of the situation, I feel bound to say

that if after a conference, in which I can more fully lay the matter before you—and without expressing any confidence in such a mode of procedure in face of previous failures of similar attempts, but recognizing as I do that the responsibility of decision lies with you—I pledge to you every influence and effort in my power to assist the government in its effort to make successful a negotiation by public advertisement which shall result in a sale to the treasury of 11,500,000 ounces United States gold coin (\$200,000,000) and further, I will, so far as I possibly can, take such steps as will enable the syndicate which represent to join in making the negotiation successful to its full amount.

"Awaiting the indications of your pleasure I remain, respectfully yours,

J. PIERPONT MORGAN.

## MILLS FOR SILVER.

The Texas Senator Declares Himself a Public Speech.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—Mr. Sherman secured the floor shortly after the session of the Senate began to-day and presented an adverse report on the bill prohibiting citizens of the United States from accepting any titles, decorations, etc., from foreign nations. Mr. Sherman said there appeared to be no need for the proposed legislation and the consideration of the bill was indefinitely postponed.

He reported favorably a joint resolution appropriating \$75,000 for the expenses of the commission engaged in fixing the boundary between Alaska and British America along the line of the 141st meridian of West longitude. There was some objection to immediate consideration of the measure, but on Mr. Sherman's statement that the commission now at work would have to suspend operations unless the appropriation was given, the resolution was passed.

Mr. Mills of Texas, Democrat, then took the floor in support of his resolution, introduced yesterday, concerning silver bonds, etc. He spoke extemporaneously and was given close attention. He first drew attention to the long continued antagonism to silver and the present locking up of the accumulation of silver in the treasury vaults, due he said, to the powerful corporation influence in this country claiming the prerogative of issuing money to expand and contract as they pleased. The National bank idea was not a Democratic idea, the Democratic policy favoring the retention by the government and the people of the money-making prerogative.

Mr. Mills showed the expansions and contractions of the circulation made by banks and said this system was now to be perpetuated by further issues of bonds. He spoke about an hour. At the conclusion of his speech Mr. Peffer took the floor on the bond bill.

## IN THE VOLKSRAAD.

President Kruger Delays Legislation Until Next May.

PRETORIA, Jan. 16.—The Volksraad met yesterday and authorized the government to increase the state artillery force by 400 men. A message was read to the Volksraad from President Kruger to the effect that he intends to discuss with the Rand in later and calmer moments the cause which led to the dastardly plot against the state and government. He was firmly resolved the message said, to maintain the sacred rights and interests of the Republic and to establish the same on a firmer and surer foundation. The brief sitting of the Volksraad then adjourned till May. Owing to the excited feeling among the burghers, calm and dispassionate legislation in connection with the recent events was considered impossible.

Dr. Jameson and the officers of his raiding expedition and political prisoners, numbering sixty, are still in the jail here and are well cared for pending the final decision between Sir Hercules Robinson and the Transvaal government as to their fate.

## Bank Cashier Acquitted.

CELLICOTTE, Mo., Jan. 16.—In the Circuit court yesterday the jury, by direction of Judge Broadus, rendered a verdict of "Not guilty" in the case of the State against Charles D. Huxthal, late cashier of the Bank of Dawn, charged with receiving deposits when the bank was in a failing condition.

## Harrison Will Wed.

NEW YORK, Jan. 16.—The statement was given out last night by a close friend of General Harrison that it was true the ex-President was to marry Mrs. Dinwiddie, but that the marriage would not take place before Lent, and that a formal announcement of the engagement would be made before that time.

## Indicted for Embezzlement.

BERLIN, Jan. 16.—The trial of R. F. Kneeb, the American horseman, charged with fraudulently entering the mare Bethel in races under the name of Nellie Kneeb, resulted in a verdict of guilty. Kneeb was sentenced to nine months' imprisonment, to pay a fine of 1,000 marks and to three years' loss of his civil rights. In addition, the mare was confiscated.

## Proceedings in the House.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—In the House to-day the Speaker announced the appointment of Mr. Allen of Utah to the committee on public lands in place of Mr. Curtis, of Kansas, resigned.

Then on motion of W. A. Stone of Pennsylvania the house went into committee of the whole on the pension appropriation bill.

## For Coast Defenses.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—Senator Lodge introduced an amendment to the fortifications appropriation bill, authorizing a popular 3 per cent coin loan for \$100,000,000, the proceeds to be used in providing for the defense of the coast, for the manufacture of guns and the erection of forts and batteries.

Cherokee Bill Again Sentenced to Die.

FORT SMITH, Ark., Jan. 16.—Judge Parker sentenced Cherokee Bill to be hanged on Tuesday, the 17th of March. Cherokee was once before sentenced to death, but his case was appealed to the Supreme court of the United States, where the judgment of the lower court was affirmed.

## PRAISE FOR GROVER.

THE NATIONAL BIMETALLIST PRAISES THE MESSAGE.

The Chief Paper of the Silver Advocates, However, Points Out the Inconsistencies of the Situation—An Able Written Reply to the Message.

From the National Bimetallist.

Mr. Cleveland's message on the subject of the Venezuelan boundary line, is a genuine American document. Whatever may be thought of his course on other matters, the sentiments expressed in that message undoubtedly receive the heartiest endorsement of the great body of the American people. If Mr. Cleveland arbitrarily assumed that England was wrong in her claim as to the location of the true line, and without accurate knowledge he espoused the side of Venezuela, the case would be altogether different. But he simply recognizes the fact that there is a dispute between England, with all of her strength, and Venezuela with all of her weakness, concerning a question which involves title to a considerable stretch of American territory. If England is wrong, and insists upon taking lands that do not belong to her, it is virtually a conquest of American territory, and directly contravenes the Monroe doctrine. But the president does not assume that England's claim is wrong. He merely considers that as it is a disputed point, she may be wrong. If so, Venezuela is powerless to resist, and the two nations do not meet on equal terms.

Therefore, while laying down in unmistakable language the principle that no European nation shall encroach upon territory belonging to an American, Mr. Cleveland asks Congress to provide for a commission to investigate the question and ascertain the facts. If England is right, that ends the matter. If she is wrong, the "Monroe doctrine" should be enforced if it takes the whole power of the American Republic to enforce it.

The position of England is not one to be commended. The fact that the dispute with Venezuela has been allowed to drag along for half a century, indicates that her rights are by no means clear. Her unwillingness to submit the claim to impartial arbitration tinges it with suspicion.

It is idle for people to intimate that the President has some ulterior design in the stand which he has now taken, or that republicans are simply trying to "out Herod" him for political effect. Whatever the motive, the principle is right and upon such a question Americans are "Americans." It is not likely that there will be any war. That is merely a remote possibility.

But there will be more or less of war talk, and it is not practicable to talk "war" without some discussion of the sneers of war. In modern warfare chief among these sneers is money, and the question of our financial policy, present and future, naturally comes under review.

What shall that policy be? Shall it be an English policy or an American? Shall we continue to borrow money in England to fight England with, or shall we utilize our own resources and provide money for ourselves? Is there an advocate of the gold standard in the United States who believes that we could fight a great European war, especially with England, and maintain specie payments on the basis of gold? Is there an advocate of that standard any where who believes that in the event of such a struggle, senseless twaddle about "sound money" and maudlin sentimentality about being in accord with "civilized nations" would do us any good?

The events of the last few days prove more conclusively than volumes of argument could, the utter soundness of every stereotyped argument in favor of the gold standard. That is a monetary system consisting of a mere speck of yellow metal with a mountain of credit resting upon it, which credit is liable to collapse with the most disastrous results, at the slightest whisper of discord. Think for a moment of the attitude of English financiers at the present time. The American government announces the time honored doctrine of "America for Americans" and instantly comes the threat from England that if we dare to lay a straw across the pathway of English aggression our credit will be stopped and our gold taken away from us. It is enough to make the ears of every honest American tingle with shame. And what is worse, Wall street shows its craven heart and its cloven foot at the same time. The leaders of thought in that money center are British in peace and British in war, and it is simply because their financial interests are with Britain rather than with the United States. A more humiliating spectacle could scarcely be imagined.

During the Civil War when the nation was struggling for its very life the leading statesmen of the country proudly proclaimed that we had enough gold and silver in our rock-ribbed mountains to pay every debt that might be incurred.

Scarcely, however, were we well settled in the walks of peace when, loaded down with indebtedness, both public and private, we joined hands with our greatest commercial rival and greatest creditor to destroy one-half of our debt-paying power.

Silver was demonetized, gold was almost doubled in value, and the debts of this great nation were made payable upon that depreciated basis. Our country sold in foreign lands much more than it has purchased. We have sent abroad hundreds of millions of dollars more of silver and gold than we have imported. We ought to have an enormous balance in our favor as a nation. But instead of such balance, our foreign debt has gone on increasing year after

year, until now it is at least \$5,000,000,000, and possibly \$7,000,000,000, all payable in gold. The country has been almost bled to death by foreign shysters, aided by their Wall street lieutenants, and the American people have submitted blindly and innocently in the name of "honest money." A war with England would be a dreadful thing. That country is rich, she has an unrivaled navy, a superior army, and none will deny that the Britons are brave and determined fighters. Sorrow and desolation would be carried into thousands of happy homes on both sides of the Atlantic. But in the end the Stars and Stripes would wave in triumph over every British possession north of the United States, and American political and financial independence would march hand in hand.

## ALL ARE UNITED.

All the National Silver Organizations Amalgamated for Work.

For some time past negotiations have been pending for a complete consolidation of the American Bimetallist League, National Bimetallist Union and the National Silver Committee, the three principal silver organizations in the United States, representing all sections of the country. Last week these negotiations culminated in an agreement by the representatives of the respective organizations by which such consolidation has been substantially perfected. Nothing now remains to be done but a ratification by the executive committees of these organizations, each acting separately, which will speedily follow.

The consolidated organization will be known as the American Bimetallist Union. Its principal office and general headquarters will be in Chicago at 134 Monroe street, in the offices occupied by the National Bimetallist Union, with branch offices in Washington, San Francisco, and perhaps in other cities both north and south.

It is the purpose of the united organization to press the campaign of education on behalf of bimetallism with the utmost vigor in all parts of the country. The silver leaders are very much elated over the course of recent events and believe that combinations may be made, as a result of which bimetallism, which means the complete restoration of silver to free mintage and full legal tender, will be accomplished not later than 1897.

The union of the different organizations which have heretofore acted independently is regarded as a most important step to that end. A conference of pronounced silver men of a highly representative character will be held at Washington on the 22d of January, when a plan of action will be outlined which will doubtless have a very important bearing upon the political events of next year.

## "BUSINESS MEN."

They Do Not Know Everything About the Financial Question.

Mr. John A. Grier, ex-chief engineer United States navy, delivered the principal address before the Loyal Legion in Chicago last Thursday evening. It was a superb effort and the closing portion a magnificent and eloquent plea for an American merchant marine commensurate with the greatness and dignity of the American republic.

We are reminded by it that Mr. Grier, like nearly all careful students, is a strong advocate of the complete restoration of silver. Few men have a more extensive or accurate knowledge of the subject than he, or have written more intelligently concerning it.

But it matters not how able a man may be, how careful, thorough and conscientious his study of the subject may have been, let him espouse the cause of bimetallism—the constitutional money of the country—and every little anglicised dude in New York and Boston will instantly pronounce him a "crazy fanatic." And the country is full of strong, common sense business men who will echo the cry for no better reason than that they have not studied the question, and know nothing of it. There are unfortunately too many men who pose upon the assumption that they understand the money question merely because they are "business men." No man can understand any question without studying it, whatever his calling may be. The great difficulty with our business men, generally, is that they allow their bankers to do their thinking for them, and the great majority of bankers draw all of their inspiration from a common source. Mr. Grier is to be congratulated on his splendid essay. He is a good man deserving of all success, and a most valuable aid to the cause of bimetallism.

## THINK THIS OVER.

Create a Demand for Silver and Its price Will Enhance.

Legislation has increased the demand for gold and the demand has raised the price of gold.

Legislation can increase the demand for silver and the demand will raise the price of silver.

Secretary Carlisle says Uncle Sam has lost \$162,000,000 trying to maintain a parity between gold and silver.

Give gold and silver an equal chance in the mints, and the parity will take care of itself. There can be no parity of the two metals while the government pays out only gold.

All debts of the government are payable either in gold or silver. If Secretary Carlisle had paid out silver, the people's money, Uncle Sam would have saved all that vast sum.

The states, under the constitution, reserved the right to make gold and silver full legal tender for all debts. What right has the Secretary of the Treasury to stop the coinage of silver and deprive the people of their constitutional right?—Cleveland (O.) Sun.