[Centinued from First Page.]

, and It must depend upon the annual ase of that metal to keep pace with

increase of that metal to keep pace with the need for money.

The director of the mint gives about \$120,000,000 as the world's production for last year. Something like one-third is produced in connection with silver, and must be lost if silver mining is rendered anyroductive. It is estimated that nearly two-thirds of the annual product is used in the arta, and the amount so used is increasing. Where, then, is the supply to meet the increasing demands of an increasing sepulation? Is there some new California or some undiscovered Australia yet to be explored?

Is it not probable that the supply available for coinage will diminish rather than increase? Jacobs, in his work on the precious metals, has calculated the appreciation of the monetary unit. He has shown that the almost imperceptible increase of 2 per cent ber year will amount to a total appreciation of 500 per cent in a century. Or, to illustrate, that cottes at 10 cents today and wheat at 60 cents would mean sotton at 2 cents and wheat at 12 cents in one hundred years. A national, state or municipal debt renewed from time to time would at the end of that period be six times as great as when contracted, although several times the amount would have been paid in interest.

when one realizes the full significance of a constantly appreciating standard he can easily agree with Aison that the Dark Ages resulted from a failure of the money supply. How can anyone view with unsoncern the attempt to turn back the tide of civilization by the compiste debasement of one-half of the world's money. When I point to the distress which, not suddenly, but gradually, is entering the habitations of our people; when I refer you to the census as conclusive evidence of the unequal distribution of wealth and of increasing tenancy among our people, of whom, in our cities, less than one-fourth new own their homes; when I suggest the possibility of this condition continuing until, passed from a land of independent swhers, we become a nation of inadiords and tenants, you must tremble for civil liberty itself.

FREE GOVERNMENT IN DANGER.

Free government cannot long survive when the thousands enjoy the wealth of the country and the millions share its poverty in common. Even now you hear among the rich an occasionally expressed contempt for popular government, and among the poof a protest against legislation which makes them "tell that others may reap." I appeal to you to restore justice and bring back prosperity while yet a peaceable solution can be secured. We mourn the lot of unhappy Ireland, whose alien owners drain it of its home-created wealth; but we may reach a condition, if present tendencies continue, when her position at this time will be an object of envy, and some poet may write of our cities as Goldsmith did of the "Deserted Village."
While scourged by famine from a smilling la nd The mournful peasant leads his humble ba and And, while he sinks without one hand to save The country blooms—a garden and a grava.
But, lest I may be accused of reasonless somplaining, let me call unimpeachable witnesses who will testify to the truth of my premises and to the correctness of my conclusions. PREE GOVERNMENT IN DANGER.

UNIMPRACHABLE WITHERES. OYORS BEYS:

If all the nations of the globe were sud-lenly and simultaneously to demonstize sil-rer and require gold money, a revolution in the value of gold would be inevitable.

Giffin, who is probably the most fanati-cal adherent to the gold standard, says, in his book entitled "The Case Against Bi-

primary offender in the matter,

gentleman from Maryland (Mr. Rayner) said in the opening speech of this debate:

In my opinion there is not a sufficient amount of gold in existence to supply the de-mands of commerce and the necessities of the world's circulation.

Mr. Balfour, member of parliament, in a

speech recently made, said:

Let Germany, India and the United States try a gold currency and a tremor seizes every one of our commercial magnates. They look forward, in the immediate future, to catastrophe, and feel that the ultimate result may be a slow appreciation of the standard of value, which is perhaps the most deadening and benumbing induence that can touch the enterprise of a nation.

Mr. Goschen, delegate from Great Britain, said at the international monetary conference in 1878:

ference in 1878:

If, however, other states were to carry on a propaganda in favor of a gold standard and the demonetization of silver, the Indian government would be obliged to reconsider its position and might be forced by events to take measures similar to those taken elsewhere. In that case the acramble to got rid of silver might provoke one of the gravest criess ever undergone by commerce. One or two states might demonetize silver without serious results, but if all demonetize there would be no buyers, and silver would fall in alarming proportions. * If all states should resolve on the adoption of a gold standard, the question arose, would there be sufficient gold for the purpose without a tremendous crisis? There would be a fear on the one hand of a depreciation of silver, and on the other of a rise in the value of gold, and a corresponding fail in the prices of all commendation.

Russia and Austria, whenever they Italy, Russia and Austria, whenever they resume specie payments, would require metal, and if all other states went in the direction of a gold standard, these countries, too, would be forced to take gold. Resumption on their part would be facilitated by the maintenance of silver as a part of the legal tender of the world. The American proposal for a universal duble standard scened impossible of realization, a vertiable Utopia; but the theory of a universal gold standard was Utopian, and indeed involved a false Utopia. It was better for the world at large that the two metals should continue in circulation than the should be universally substituted for the other.

AMERICAN AUTHORITY.

AMERICAN AUTHORITY.

The does an eminent English monometdenounce the idea of a universal gold
dard and foretell its consequences,
we are not dependent for authority
foreign advocates of a single standRead the words of him who for many
a was the guiding genius of the repubiparty, Hen. James G. Blaine, and say
ther he was a lunatio because he desed in emphatic words the
pers attendant upon universal
calculate the house, on February,
The standant of the standant of the house, on February,
The standant of the standant of the house, on February,
The standant of the

money or one American people, anterior to the constitution, which the great organic law recognized as quite independent of its own existence. No power was conferred on congress to declare either metal should not be money. Congress has therefore, in my judgment, no power to demenstize silver any more than to demonstize gold.

Senator Sherman said in 1859:

Senator Sherman said in 1859:

The contraction of the currency is a far more distressful operation than senators suppose. Our own and other nations have gone through that operation before. It is not possible to take that voyage without the sorest distress. To every person except a capitalist out of debt, or a satarted officer or annitant, it is a period of loss, danger inssitude of trade, fall of wages, suspension of enterprise, bankruptcy and disaster. It means ruin of all dealers whose debts are twice their business capital, though one-third less than their actual property. It means the fall of all agricultural production without any great reduction of taxes. What prudent man would dare to build a house, a railroad, a factory, or a barn with this certain fact before him?

Let me quote from an apostle of the dem-

Let me quote from an apostle of the democratic faith, whose distinguished services in behalf of his party and his country have won for him the esteem of all. Mr. Carlisle, then a member of the house of representatives, said, February 21, 1878;

tives, said, February 21, 1878;

I know that the world's stock of precious metals is none too large, and I see no reason to apprehend that it will ever be so. Mankind will be fortunate indeed if the annual production of gold and silver coin shall keep pace with the annual increase of population, commerce, and industry. According to my views of the subject the conspiracy which seems to have been formed here and in Europe to destroy by legislation and otherwise from three-sevenths to one-half the metallic money of the world is the most glgantic crime of this or any other age. The consummation of such a scheme would ultimate; entail more misery upon the human race than all the wars, pestilences, and famines that ever occurred in the history of the world.

The absolute and instantaneous destruction of half the entire movable property of the worle, including houses, ships, railroads, and other appliances for carrying on commerce, while it would be falt more sensibly at the moment, would not produce anything like the prolonged distress and disorganization of society that must inevitably result from the permanent annihilation of one-half the metallic money of the world.

The junior senator from Texas (Mr. Mills) never did the party gradler services.

The junior senator from Texas (Mr. Mills) never did the party greater services than when, on February 3, 1895, on this floor he denounced, in language force and enrestness of which cannot be surpassed, the attempted crime against sliver. Let his words be an inspiration now:

the attempted crime against sliver. Let his words be an inspiration now:

But in all the wild, reckless and remorse-less brutalities that have marked the foot, prints of resistless power there is some extenuating circumstance that mitigates the severity of the punishment due the crime. Some have been the product of the flerce passions of war, some have come from the antipathy that separates alien races, some from the superstitions of opposing religions. But the crime that is now sought to be perpetrated on more than fifty millions of people comes neither from the camp of a conquerer, the hand of a foreigner, nor the aliar of an idelator. But it comes from those in whose veins runs the blood of the common ancestry, who were born under the same akies, speak, the same language, reared in the same institutions, and nurtured in the principles of the same religious faith. It comes from the cold, phiegmatic, marble heart of avarice—avarice that seeks to paralyze labor, increase the burden of debt, and fill the land with destitution and suffering to gratify the lust for gold—avarice surrounded by every comfort that wealth can command, and rich anough to satisfy every want save that which refuses to be satisfied without the suffocation and strangulation of all the labor of the land. With a forehead that refuses to be ashamed it demands of congress an act that will paralyze all the forces of production, shut out labor from all employment, increase the burden of debts and taxalion, and send desolation and suffering to all the homes of the poor.

LANGUAGE COULD NOT BE STBONGER.

Can language be atronger or conclusion more conclusive? What expression can be more forcible than the "most gigantic crime of this or any ether age" What picture more vivid than that painted in the words, "The consummation of such a scheme would ultimately entail more misery upon the human race than all the wars, pestilences, and famines that ever occurred in the history of the world?" What more than \$3,436 on an investment of \$9,666, or more than \$3 per cent. If, however, the increased demand for bonds raised the premium to 15 per cent, we could only calculate a little less than \$3,436 on an investment of \$14. scathing rebuke sould be administered to avarice than that contained in the words of Mr. Mills?

It is from the awful horrors described by these distinguished men, differing in politics, but united in sentiment, that I beg you, sirs, to save your fellow men.

On the base of the monument erected by a grateful people to the memory of the late Senator Hill of Georgia are inscribed these

Who saves his country saves himself, and all things saved do bless him. Who lets his coun-try die, lets all things die, dies himself ignobly, and all things dying, curse him.

if, sirs, in saving your country you save yourselves and earn the benedictions of all things saved, how much greater will be your reward if your efforts save not your country only but all mankind! If he who lets his country die, brings upon himself the curses of all things dying; in what language will an indignant people express their execration, if your actions lead to the enslavement of the great majority of the people by the universal adoption of an appreciating standard!

BIMETALLISM.

Let me call your attention briefly to the advantages of bimetallism. It is not claimed that by the use of two metals at a fixed ratio absolute stability can be secured. We only contend that thus the monetary unit will become more stable in relation to other property than under a single stand-ard. If a single standard were really more ard. If a single standard were really more desirable than a double standard, we are not free to choose gold and would be compelled to select silver. Gold and silver must remain component parts of the metallic money of the world—that must be accepted as an indisputable fact. Our abandonment of silver would in all probability drive it out of use as primary money, and silver as a promise to pay gold is little, if any, better than a paper promise to pay. If the thin the property is the silver standard or to the abandonment of both gold and silver.

silver.

Let us suppose the worst that has been prophesied by our opponents, namely, that we would be upon a silver standard if we we would be upon a silver standard if we attempted the free coinage of both gold and silver at any ratio. Let us suppose that all our gold goes to Europe and we have only silver. Silver would not be inconvenient to use, because a silver sertificate is just as convenient to handle as a gold certificate, and the silver itself need not be handled except where it is necessary for change. Gold is not handled among the people. No one desires to accept any large amount of gold. The fact that the treasury has always on hand a large amount of gold deposited in exchange for gold certificates shows that the paper representative is more desirable than the metal itself. If, following out the supposition, our gold goes abroad, Europe will have more money with which to buy our experts—cotton and wheat, cattle and hogy.

It, on the other hand, we adopt gold, we must draw it from Europe, and thus lessen their money and reduce the price of our exports in foreign markets. This, too, would decrease the total value of our exports and increase the amount of products which it would be necessary to send abroad to pay the principal and interest which we owe to bondholders and stockholders residing in Europe. Some have suggested the advisability of issuing gold bonds in order to maintain a gold standard. Let them remember that those bonds sold in this country will draw money from circulation and increase the stringency, and sold abroad will affect injuriously the price of our products abroad, thus making a double tax upon the tollers of the United States, who must ultimatery pay incoming the beld abroad must compating be paid in gold, and the supportation of that gold broad beid abroad must constime be paid in gold, and the supportation of that gold two of time in order to save this country from another stringency. A cliver standard, too would make us the trailing center of all the silver-using countries of the world, and those countries contain far more than one half of the world's population. What lt, on the other hand, we adopt gold, we

one half of the world's population. What an imposus weals be given to our western

and southern scaports, such as San Franciese, Gaiveston, New Orleans, Mobile, Savannah and Charleston. Then, again, we produce our silver, and produce it in quantities which would to some extent satisfy our monetary needs.

OUR GOLD PRODUCT SMALL Our annual product of gold is less than 50 cents per capita. Deduct from this sum the loss which would be occasioned to the gold supply by the closing of our silver mines, which produce gold in conjunction with silver; deduct, also, the amount consumed in the arta, and the amount left for coinage is really inconsiderable. Thus, with a gold standard, we would be left dependent upon fereign powers for our anwith a gold standard, we would be left de-pendent upon foreign powers for our an-nual money supply. They say we must adopt a gold standard in order to trade with Europe. Why not reverse the propo-sition and say that Europe must resume the use of silver in order to trade with us? But why adopt either gold or silver alone? Why not adopt both and trade with both gold-using and silver-using countries? The principle of bimetallism is established upon a scientific basis.

The government does not try to fix the

principle of bimetallism is established upon a scientific basis.

The government does not try to fix the the purchasing power of the dollar, either gold or silver. It simply says, in the language of Thomas Jefferson, "The money unit shall stand upon the two metals," and then allows the exchangeable value of that unit to rise or fall according as the total product of both metals decreases or increases in proportion to the demand for money. In attempting to maintain the parity between the two metals at a fixed ratio, the government does not undertake the impossible. France for several years did maintain the parity approximately at 15% to 1 by offering unlimited coinage to both metals at that ratio. It is very common for some people to urge, "You cannot put value into anything by isw," and I am sorry to see some procisim this who know by rich experience how easy it is for the government to legislate prices up or down.

VALUE CREATED BY LAW.

WALUE CREATED BY I.AW.

We were called together to relieve financial distress by legislation. Some propose to relieve the present stringency in the money market by remeving the tax on national bank circulation and allowing banks to issue 100 per cent on their bonds instead of 90 per cent. This legislation would put values into bank stocks by law, because it would add to the profits of the bank, and such a law would probably raise the market price of bonds by increasing the demand for them. I will not discuss the merits of this proposition now, Let those who favor it prepare to justify themselves before their constituents. The New York World of Angust 3 contained an article encouraging the banks to issue more money under the present law. It showed the profit as follows:

These bonds are selling now as 100 to 116. At VALUE CREATED BY LAW.

These bands are selling now as 109 to 110. At this laster period \$100,000 band transaction would stand as follows:
\$100,000 U. S. 4's at 110, less ½ per cent accrued interest. \$100,000 net would cost.

Less circulation issued on this amount 90,000

Making the actual cash investment

probably call a fair divide. The bond-holder would receive an advantage in the increased premium of, say, \$25,000,000, and the national bank would be able to make about double on its investment what it does now. If the premium should increase more than 5 per cent the bondholder would make more and the bank less. If the pre-mium should not increase that much the bondholder would make less and the bank

Let those, I repeat, who favor this plan be prepared to defend it before a constituency composed of people who are not making 5 per cent on an average on the money invested in farms or enterprises, and let those who will profit by the law cease to deny the ability of government to increase the price of property by law. One is almost moved to tears by the sight of New England manufacturers protesting of New England manufacturers protesting with indignation against the wisdom of possibility of giving fictitious value to a product, when for the last thirty years they have drained the rest of the country and secured artificial prices by protective tariff laws. Some of our eastern friends accuse the advocate of free coinage of

favoring repudiation.

Repudiation has not been practiced much in recent years by the debtor, but in 1869 the credit strengthening act enabled the bondholder to repudiate a contract made with the government and to demand coin in payment of a bond for which he had given paper, and which was payable in lawful money. That act increasing the market value of the bonds gave a profit to many who now join the beneficiaries of the act in assuming the district debt in vociferous proclamation that "the government cannot create value." Does not the loca-tion of a public building add to the value of adjacent real estate? Do not towns of adjacent real estate? Do not towns contest the location of a county seat because of the advantage it brings? Does not the use of gold and sliver as money increase the value of each ounce of each

PRECIOUS METALS LIMITED.

These are called precious metals because the production is limited and cannot be increased indefinitely at will. If this government or a number of governments can offer a market unlimited as compared with the supply. It can maintain the bullion value of gold and silver at the legal ratio. The moment one metal tends to cheapen, the use falls on it and increases its price, while the decreased demand for the dearer metal retards its rise, and thus the bullion values are kent pear to the legal ratio. values are kept near to the legal ratio, so near that the variation can cause far less inconvenience and injustice than the variation in the exchangeable value of the unit would inflict under a single standard. The option is always given to the debtor in a

in fact, the system could not exist if the option remained with the creditor, for he would demand the dearer metal and thus increase any fluctuation in buildon values, while the option in the hands of the debtor reduces the fluctuation to the minimum. That the unit under a double standard is more stable in its relations to other things is admitted by Jevons and proved by several illustrations. Mr. Giffen tried to avoid the force of the admission by saving that the difference is favor of the double standard is only in the proportion of 2 to 1, and therefore not sufficient to justify its adoption. It would seem that where stability is so importantant under war so important as today, when so many iong-time contracts are executed—even a slight difference in favor of the double standard ought to make it acceptable. In fact, the system could not exist if the

We established a bimetallic standard in 1792, but aliver, being overvained by our ratio of 15 to 1, stayed with us and gold went abroad, where mint ratios were more favorable.

favorable.

THE BOLLAR OF OUR D ADDIES.
I have here a silver coin [exhibiting it] which came from the mint in 1795. It has upon the edge these significant words: "Hundred Cents—One Dollar or Unit." It would seem, therefore, that the weight of the gold dollar was regulated by the silver dollar, and the gold piece previded for made multiples of it. In 1884 and 1887 the

has never been changed since its adoption in 1792.

The ratio of 16 to 1 overvalued gold and our silver west abroad. The silver dollar was worth about 5 cents more than the gold dollar because it could be coined in France at the ratio of 15% to 1. Thus, during all the period prior to 1873 this country enjoyed bimetallism, and, although at one time we used one metal and at another time another, no statesman arose to demand a single standard. We now have time another, no statesman arose to demand a single standard only by international agreement, those who favor independent action at the present ratio. Those favoring an international agreement might be again divided into those who favor a greement by a few nations, those who favor an agreement by many nations, and those who favor it only on condition that all nations would join.

INTERNATIONAL BIMETALLISM.

INTERNATIONAL BIMETALLISM. I suppose it would hardly be proper to further divide them into those who really sesire an international agreement and those who utilize the possibility of an international agreement to prevent independent action. I am afraid the agreement dent action. I am afraid the agreement will not be brought about by those who, like the gentlemen from Ohio Mr. Har-terl, are willing to try it, but have no faith in its permanency; nor will it receive much aid. I fear, from the gentleman from New York [Mr. Hendrix], who said on last

baturday:

I predict to you that inside of three months
before this congress meets again—if you repeal this Sherman law and adjourn, England
will make proposals to this country to come
into a monetary conference and see what can
be done for the sake of her ward, India.

Less than five minutes before he had plerced the veil of the future with prophetic ken and declared:

The moving finger of time, down from the Jays when gold started in the race for first place to this moment, has pointed to a single unit of value. It is our destiny, it will triumph in this hall—perhaps not in this congress, nor in your day; but it is going to become the financial policy of this country just as sure as tomorrow morning's sun will rise.

Any hope of bimetallism there?
What is the prospect for the establishment of international bimetallism? I would be giad to see the unlimited coinage of gold and silver at a fixed ratio among the nations, but how is such an agreement to be secured? The gentleman from Maryland (Mr. Rayner) says the unconditional repeal of the Sherman law will bring Engand to terms. Is it impossible to extract a lion's teeth without putting your head in his mouth? Is it not a dangerous experiment to join England in a single standard in order to induce her to join usin a double standard? International agreement is an old delaying and has done important day old delusion and has done important duty on many previous occasions.

WE ARE STILL WAITING.

The opponents of the Bland law in 1878 were waiting for international bimetallism. Mr. Cleveland mentioned the prospect of it in his message in 1885, and again this year. It was a valuable weapon in 1899, when the Sherman bili was passed and the Brussels conference was called in time to carry us over the last presidential election. Are we any nearer to an international agreement than we were fifteen years ago? The European nations wait on England, and she refused within a year to even consider the adoption of the double standard. Can we conquer her by waiting? We have tried the Fabian policy. WE ARE STILL WAITING.

BOND OR PREE?

Suppose we try bringing her to terms by action. Let me appeal to your patriotism. Shall we make our laws dependent upon England's action and thus allow her to legislate for us upon the most important of all questions? Shall we confess our inability to enact monetary laws? Are we an English colony or an independent people? If the use of gold alone is to make us slaves, let us use both metals and be free. If there be some living along the eastern coast—better acquainted with the beauties of the Alpathan with the grandeur of the Rockies, more accustomed to the sunny skies of Italy than to the invigorating breezes of the Mississippi valley—who are not willing to trust their fortunes and their destinies to American citizens, let them learn that the people living between the Alleghanies and the Golden Gate are not afraid to cast their all upon the republic and rise or fall wish it.

the republic and rise or fall with it.

One hundred and seventeen years ago the Liberty bell gave notice to a waiting and expectant people that independence had been declared. There may be doubt ing, trembling ones among us now, but, airs, I do not overestimate it when I say that out of 12,000,000 voters, more than 10,000,000 are waiting anxiously waiting for the signal which shall announce the fluancial independence of the United States. This congress cannot more surely win the approval of a grateful people than by declaring that this nation, the grandest which the world has ever seen, has the right and the ability to legislate for its own people on every subject regardless of the tyishes, the entreaties, or the threats of foreign powers.

WHAT SHALL THE RATIO BE? Perhaps the most important question for Perhaps the most important question for atio. Comparatively few people in this country are in favor of a gold standard, and no national party has ever advocated it. Comparatively few, also, will be deceived by the promise of international pimetallism annually held out to us. Among those in favor of bimetallism, and in favor of independent action on the part of the pendent action on the part of the United States, however, there is an honest difference of opinion as to the particular ratio at which the unlimited coinage of gold and allver should be undertaken. The principal of dimetallism does not stand upon any cor-tain ratio, and may exist at 1 to 30 as well

as at 1 to 16. In fixing the ratio we should select that one which will secure the greatest ad vantage to the public and cause the least injustice. The present ratio, in my judg-ment, should be adopted. A change in the ratio could be made (as in 1834) by re-ducing the size of the gold dollar or by inducing the size of the gold dollar or by in-creasing the size of the silver dollar, or by making a change in the weight of both dollars. A larger silver dollar would help the creditor. A smaller gold dollar would help the debtor. It is not just to do either, but if a change must be made the benefit should be given to the debtor rather than

to the creditor.

Let no one accuse me of defending the justness of any change; but I repeat it, if we are given a choice between a change which will aid the debtor by reducing the which will aid the debtor by reducing the size of his debt and a change which will aid the creditor by increasing the amount which he is to receive, either by increasing the number of his dollars or their size, the advantage must be given to the debtor, and no man during this debate, whatever may be his private wish or interest, will divocate the giving of the advantage to the creditor.

A CHANGE OF BATIO UNFORTUNATE. To illustrate the effect of changing the ratio ict us take, for convenience, the ratio of 24 to 1, as advocated by some. We could make this change by reducing the weight of the gold dollar one-third. This would give to the holders of gold an advantage of some \$200,000,000, but the creditors would lose several billions of dollars in the actual value of their debts. A debt contracted before 1873 would not be scaled, because the new gold dollar would purchase as much as the old gold dollar would in 1873. Creditors, however, whose loans have been made since that time would suffer, and the most recent loans would show the greatest lose. The value of silver builton has only failen in relation to gold. But the purchasing power of one cancer of allver has varied less since 1873 than has the purchasing power of one cancer of allver has varied less since 1873 than has the purchasing power of one cancer of allver has varied less since 1873 than has the purchasing power of one cancer of allver has varied less since 1873 than has the purchasing power of one cancer of sold, which would indicate that gold had rises.

If, on the other hand, the ratio is changes by increasing the size of the size To illustrate the effect of changing the

duced in size in order to correspond to the newly established ratio of 16 to 1. The amount of pure sliver in the standard dollar has never been changed since its adoption



265 Feet Front.

Second Largest Normal College in America.

THIS SCHOOL is now in full operation in all its departments—between 700 and 800 students in actual attendance. There has been at least \$250 000 spent in buildings in 1892, and we need an equal amount in 1813. We need now 50 to 75 houses to accommodate the students. We are selling lots from \$60.00 to \$400 on easy terms and it is a first-class chance to double your money within the next 12 months. Buy a lot, build a house; it will pay for itself within five years.

HAWTHORNE,

Is situated on high rolling ground overlooking the Capitol city—a city of 65,000 people—and is connected with the city by electric cars. Hawthorne property is the finest property around the city of Lincoln and is the place to educate your children. You have city advantages with country tax. If you are thinking of sending your children to school buy a lot, build a house and rent a part of it—it will pay all expenses, and will pay for itself in a short time. We also have some small tracts of isnd near the college—from one to thirty acres—just the thing for gardening, and near the Western Normal—will sell cheap and on easy terms. For any information in regard to lots and lands at or near Western Normal call on or write.

BARBER & FOWLER,

ROOM 10--1041--0 St.

ver dollar, it would be necessary to recome our silver dollars into dollars a half larger, or we would have in circulation two legal tender silver dollars of different sizes. Of tender silver dollars of different sizes. Of the two plans it would be better, in my judgment to keep both dollars in circula-tion together, though unequal in weight, rather than to recoin the lighter dollars. The recoinage of more than 500,000,000 of silver dollars, or the builton representing them, would cause a shrinkage of about \$170,000,000, or one-third of our sliver money; it would cause a shrinkage of nearly one-sixth of our metallic money and of more than one-tenth of our total circulation. This contraction would in-crease our debts more than \$1,000,000,000 and decrease the nominal value of our

and decrease the nominal value of our property more than \$5,000,000,000.

A change in the ratio made by increasing the size of the sliver dollar as above suggested would also decrease by one-third the number of dollars which could be coined from the annual product of sliver. If, as Mr. Carlisle has said, the supply of metal, both gold and sliver, is none to large to keep pace with population, the increase in the weight of each dollar would make the aupply to that extent deficient. A change in ratio, whether secured by decreasing the gold dollar or by increasing the sliver dolgold dollar or by increasing the silver dollar, would probably make an international agreement more difficult, because nearly all of the silver coin now in existence circulates at a ratio less than ours.

If the change should be made in this country by increasing the size of the silver dollar and an international agreement secured upon the new ratio, to be effected by other nations in the same way, the amount of money in the world, that is, metallic money, would suffer a contraction of more than \$1,000,000,000, to the enormous injury of the debtor class, and to the enormous advantage of the creditor class. If we believe that the value of gold has risen be cause its supply has not increased as fast as the demand caused by favorable legislation, then it would be unfair to continue this appreciation by other legislation fav-orable to gold. It would be a special in-justice to the mine owner and to the farmer, whose products have failen with silver, to make perpetual the injunction against their prosperity.

WHO IS UNSELPISH?

We often hear our opponents complain of the "cupidity of the mine owner." Let usadmit that the mine owner is selfish and that be will profit by the increased price silver builion. Let us, for the sake of argument, go further and accuse him of favoring the free coinage of silver solely for the purpose of increasing the price of his product. Does that make him worse than other men? Is not the farmer selfish enough to desire a higher price for wheat? enough to desire a higher price for wheat; is not the cotton grower selfish enough to desire a higher price for his cotton? Is not the laboring map selfish enough to desire higher wages? And, if I may be parsoned for the boldness, are not bankers and business men selfish enough to ask for legislation at our hands which will give them prosperity? Was not this extraordinary session called in order to bring back

nary session called in order to bring back prosperity to our business men?

Is it any more important that you should keep a mercantile house from failing than that you should keep a mine from suspending? Are those who desire free coinage of aliver in order that the barren wastes should be made to blessom like the rose any worse than those who want the Sherman law repealed in order to borrow foreign gold and retire clearing house certificates? There is a class of people whose interest in financial legiciation is too often overlooked. The money leaner has just as overlooked. The money leaner has just as much interest in the rise in the value of his product—money—as farmers and miners have in the increased price of their products.

products.

The man who has \$10,000 in mency becomes worth \$50,000 in reality when prices fall one-half. Shall we assume that the money lenders of this and other countries ignore the advantage which an appreciated cur.ency gives to them and desire it simply for the heast of the poor man and the laborer? What refining influence is there in their business which purges away the drain of selfishness and makes pure and patriotic only their motives? Has some new dispensation reversed the parable and left Laisarue is torment while Dives is borne sieft in Abraham's hospin?

To be continued sext week.

Ripans Tabules assist digestion; sweaten a sour stomach; cure liver troubles.

Take THE ALLIANCE-INDEPENDENT.

NEW YORK POPULISTS. Resolutions Adopted in Favor of Free

Lincoln, Neb.

Coinage and Government Work. SYLVAN BEACH, N. Y., Aug. 21 .-The state convention of the People's party got down to business at 8:30 o'clock this morning. The report of

the committee on credentials showed

that 135 delegates were present. of the committee on platform was not unanimous as the committee could not agree on all portions of it. He read the platform. There was a hot fight over nearly every proposition and a number of amendments were offered to be cardinal principals of the Peo-ple's party until it was explained that they were taken verbatim from the platform adopted by the national convention at Omaha. The platform adopted was as follows:

adopted was as follows:

The People's party of New York state, in convention assembled at a time of almost unprecedented national disaster, reiterates its allegiance to the three basis planks of the Omaha platform, as safe and sound, flexible mational money which shall be full legal tender with free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at 16 to 1; increase in the amount of circulation to fifty per cent per capita: the establishment of postal savings banks: government ownership of railways, telegraphs and telephone s We declare that the business depression of

1873 was caused by demonstration of silver and the contraction of the currency and that the immediate cause of the present financial distress is the loss of confidence induced by the wall of the capitalists over the exporta-tion of gold and the urgent demands of the bankers for the issuance of more govern bonds
We demand the construction of public works

for the unemployed, including a rapid transit road for New York city, an eight-hour law rigidly enforced, state and municipal owner-ship of railways and gas and electric lighting plants and the incorporation in the new con-stitution of the principle of the initiative and referendum After the adoption of the platform the convention adjourned to an adjoin-

WARRANTS FOR BANKERS, Officers of the Kansas City Savings Hank to He Arrested.

ing tent to hear Mrs. Lease speak.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 21.-Warrants for the arrest of J. C. Darragh, president of the suspended Kansas City Safe Deposit and Savings bank, and Elmer C. Sattley, its cashier, were issued at noon to-day by Justice of the Peace Latshaw, on complaint of Marcy K. Brown, prosecuting attor-

They are each charged with the crime of grand larceny, which is a felony, and the specific accusation is the receiving of a deposit of \$1,030 from Benjamin M. Sopher on July 7. last, four days before the bank's failure, "well knowing that the bank was then in a failing condition "

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