

**TRUE BI-METALLISM.**

**EDWARD ATKINSON'S FAL-LACIES ABLY REFUTED.**

C. Austin Smith of Englewood, Ill., Tells the Story of the People's Money in a Very Few Words—Attention Students!

"Then the true question of bimetal-lism will come up—not the false bi-metallism under which it is proposed to force a man to take silver when he has been promised gold—but a bimetal-lie international system of coinage un-der which there shall be a world's coin made of silver under another name— whoever names either in any contract or bill of exchange to be called upon to pay that coin and not to substitute one for another. That would be a true system of bimetalism, and to secure that the international conference ought to be held." Edward Atkinson in The Chicago Record, April 26.

This is a new and untried theory for two kinds of metal money pieces. Hith-erto metal money has been national mainly, not universal. Metal between countries is taken by weight, not at its face value.

"Custom makes the strongest of laws," and gold and silver for money are of ancient origin. Silver dates back for thousands of years and has been popular with the people—more popular, perhaps, than gold. Why advocacy of silver should be called a "crisis" and the advocates of its restoration should be called "fools" is difficult to under-stand. Mr. Atkinson's theory, as quoted above, tends to place money contracts on a level with commodity contracts within the national domain and a private contract higher than the public policy which the law is supposed to re-resent. The theory tends to keep gold and silver separate, thus defeating equal bimetalism of long years' stand-ing. In other words, it would be two kinds of separate monometallism on the theory of commodity contracts.

Before 1873 we had free coinage and bimetalism pure and simple at a ratio of 16 to 1, the two metals equal in legal powers. If A had executed his note of hand to B for, say, \$100, and had specified gold in the note and when the note was due had tendered silver dol-lars, or vice versa, the courts of this country would have sanctioned the tender and would not enforce a specific performance. Full legal-tender dol-lars were sufficient in law for a money contract. If ounces of metal had been named it would have been a commodity contract, quite another thing. The doctrine of common law would not al-low any discrimination in the kinds of legal-tender money, for otherwise the sharp creditor, knowing the depend-ence of the borrower, could exact and have "nominated in the bond" or con-tract the highest-priced money and thus wedge the two kinds of money asunder. Hence it was unnecessary to mention one of the two kinds of metal dollars in the money contract; the law maintained their equality by equal pow-ers and equal mint privileges. This debtors' option was a balance, for when one metal advanced a trifle the cheaper one would be in demand, and that demand would raise the lower one.

But when silver was (partly) remon-etrized in 1873 they sought to stab this doctrine of full legal tender, public and private, with that fatal dagger "ex-cept," the exception clause, "except where otherwise expressly stipulated in the contract." So to-day I take it that a silver note of hand can be paid with gold dollars, but a gold note of hand cannot be paid with silver dollars, plainly inequality of legal powers of money. This exception clause and private contract theory disintegrates bi-metallism, cripples the legal-tender function of silver and helps to keep silver subsidiary and subordinate to the monopoly of gold.

It seems "the wish is father to the thought" to make silver lame some way—a bolt drawn to clog the machinery—to keep silver "cheap" and thus have an excuse to condemn it because it is cheap. That does not look honest. It is not fair to denounce silver in its crippled and unequal condition and not en-lighten the people that it is so crippled. If there is superior "honesty" in all this "honest-money" talk, first make the conditions of the two metals equal be-fore you compare them. Equal terms is the foundation of all comparative logic—equal both as to legal powers and mint privileges. Then, after a fair-trial, if any difference exists between the two metals it can be adjusted.

If a silver miner can take his silver to a mint and have it coined into full legal-tender 100-cent absolute dollars would he part with the bullion for any less? This country being a large pro-ducer of silver and European nations being dependent and non-producers, it would be right for us to set the price, and if they will not agree we can go it alone and let them follow.

Right here I must inject a little philo-sophy that is little understood and must analyze this "intrinsic" value "hammer-text" theory. Rogers in his "Political Economy" admits that if either gold and silver were demonetized and reduced to merchandise in the arts alone it is doubtful whether they would command one-half of their present value or price. Very well; then what is the last half value on top? Why, it is money value—functional value or utility value in its chief use.

Gold owes its chief value to its chief use, which is money use, and where gold has to do all the work of both metals, since silver as absolute money is relegated to a back seat, gold is in greater demand, and its value is en-hanced relatively. Silver bullion has lost in its money value, or last "half value on top," as evidenced by the legal tender dollar at 100 cents and its bullion value at 53 cents.

A legal tender dollar always has 100



THE NAPOLEONIC CANDIDATE NOW WISHES HE HAD FOLLOWED THE CAUSE OF THE PEOPLE—NATIONAL BIMETALLIST.

cents in change. Once it actually took 285 coined cents to buy a gold dollar. The representative value is the main thing in money; primarily the value was in the money when little confi-dence existed between man and man and barter was kept in view and a con-ceived equivalent was demanded on the spot, but as confidence grew by the sustaining hand of law the representa-tive value is the main thing relied upon. We have outgrown the time of running our money up into spoons or jewelry "to get our money out of it." Bankers understand this representa-tive feature, hence their "philan-thropy" in wanting to create all the paper currency themselves, and not one is obliged to pay gold on their demand notes on which the banks realize inter-est on their own promises to pay.

As Dr. Benjamin Franklin also in-vented a stove, I will quote him: "Gold and silver are not intrinsically of the same value as iron; their value rests chiefly in the estimation they happen to be in among the generality of nations. Any other well-founded credit is as much an equivalent as gold and silver." On the whole, no method has hitherto been a medium of trade equal in all its advantages to bills of credit made a general legal tender.

Mr. Atkinson intimates that "silver barons" are interested in free-silver literature to boom silver. Well, now, honor bright, is it not axiomatic that the higher silver bullion "booms" up toward 100 cents, its face value, the more "honest" the bullion in the dol-lar becomes? I sometimes think these excessive "honesty" folks give away their argument in their denunciation of silver miners. It is scarcity rather than "honesty" that the single-gold standard folk want—gold for "ulti-mate redemption." It would be clear-er to the average mind if they would say remote redemption.

**THE MILK IN THE COCOANUT** is in the accumulative power of com-pound interest. One great writer ex-claimed over a compound interest ta-ble: "One thing that astonishes me is that the deadly fact that lies buried in these tables has not devoured the whole race."

If when Christ was born Joseph had taken \$1 down to the money-changers and "improved" it at 4 per cent in-terest, compounded nineteen centuries, it would amount to over 228 nonillion dollars, thirty-three figures in a line to express it, or, in other words, over 15,000 spheres of standard gold the size of this earth. I dropped several words for the brevity of round num-bers. Or it would equal a string of gold worlds to the sun and a quarter of the way back. Where are you go-ing to get the gold or the silver, either?

What does this array of figures teach? This: The heavy fundholders like the Rothschilds have learned this "deadly fact," the accumulative power of compound interest. They may oc-casionally assent to take their inter-est in currency that they can turn in the market for more bonds by "con-sent of parties," but when it comes to the principal, the goose that lays the coupon egg, they stand back on their "legal rights"—nothing but absolute legal-tender money—which they con-spire to limit to gold alone, so relative-ly scarce as to postpone indefinitely the payment of the principal—force a refunding—and crystallize and per-petuate bonded debts on all good, in-dustrious, tax-paying nations in the civilized world. It is long-time in-vestments for their unwieldy fortunes. What protects long-time investments, largely created with paper credit cur-rency? The pitiable superstition that nothing can be absolute legal tender save scarce gold under the dis-guise of a single standard, so scarce as to force refunding instead of payment.

It is no trouble and is safe so long as governments are strong and the people are gullible. Thus the industrious become hewers of wood and drawers of water. It was the fundholders' in-fluence that struck down gold in Ger-many after California and Australia discoveries, when they thought silver would be the scarcer of the two metals and gold was guilty in their minds of the unpardonable sin of "inflation." After the Nevada discoveries they struck down silver and reinstated gold. Their influence stands in the way of European nations making sil-ver absolute legal-tender money. They were quick to discover that the old ab-solute legal-tender silver dollar of our fathers was rapidly increased in coin-age in the last few months of free coinage. It is scarcity and not this latter day cant about "honesty" they were after, for the silver dollar was a trifle above par, the difference be-tween 16 to 1 and 15½ to 1, the ratio of the Latin union.

A single gold standard means re-mote redemption, a barren idealism when put to a test of redemption, as Wendell Phillips illustrated when the chairs broke down: "Why, you must have actually sat down in those chairs!" A scarce single standard means all sorts of excuses and subter-fuges to breed debts to keep the coun-try moderately "hard up," so as to force enterprise to come to the creditor class to borrow; also the creditor class get permission to issue and control the currency and "get rich on what they owe."

Bimetallism means to widen the legal tender base, to right the wrong and lessen the excuses for private snaps and subterfuges. It means the equality of all money before the law, it means more legal-tender cash and less misery. It means the utilizing of the best available material for legal-tender money. And as far as possible all cash should be a legal tender. And more cash would be like the introduc-tion of letters and the invention of printing. It would pour sunshine and joy in dismal places and burst the "bonds" that grind to servitude.

C. AUSTIN SMITH, Englewood, Ill., May 9.

H. A. Arthur Sewall, Omaha World-Herald, July 13: The charge that the adherents of bimetal-lism are engaged in creating a new sectionalism was well answered by the nomination of Hon. Arthur Sewall of Maine to be vice president.

Mr. Sewall is a loyal, earnest cham-pion of bimetalism. He belongs to the William P. St. John school of business men. He has been brave enough to declare his principles and to defend them in times when those princi-ples were not so popular as they are today. He has been the acknowledged leader of the forces of bimetalism in Maine and his selection is a formal service of notice upon the champions of the single-gold standard that every inch of ter-ritory of the United States is to be con-tended in behalf of popular government.

The coinage of the constitution can be restored without the help of the state of New York and of other eastern states. But we will have the help of Maine beyond any reasonable doubt. We will fight for Massachusetts and we will invade New York. Pennsylvania and New Jersey will not be surrendered without a struggle and Vermont will be royal battle ground.

The restoration of bimetalism is as important to the farmers and the laboring men of the east as it is to the middle states.

Eastern newspapers do not reflect public sentiment. They distort it. The abolition of slavery was accomplished without the aid of the eastern press and the newspapers of that section ad-vocated universal freedom only when

they realized that the majority was de-termined to establish freedom.

From Maine to California the battle of the standards will be fought out. The champions of bimetalism ask no quarter and will grant no quarter. They invite the co-operation of all thinking men, but they will not lift a hand to check a deserter in his flight to the foe.

We believe with Secretary Olney, that on United States soil Uncle Sam is sovereign and that "his fat is the law." We believe that England has no authority to rule this country, and in the favorite language of Andrew Jack-son, "by the eternal" England shall not encroach upon the authority of the American people.

**The Electoral Vote.**

The total Electoral vote is 447. It is probable it will be divided as follows as between Bryan and McKinley:

Alabama	11	Bryan, McKinley
Arkansas	8	.....
California	9	.....
Colorado	4	.....
Connecticut	6	.....
Delaware	3	.....
Florida	4	.....
Georgia	13	.....
Idaho	3	.....
Illinois	24	.....
Indiana	15	.....
Iowa	13	.....
Kansas	10	.....
Kentucky	13	.....
Louisiana	8	.....
Maine	6	.....
Maryland	8	.....
Massachusetts	15	.....
Michigan	14	.....
Minnesota	9	.....
Mississippi	9	.....
Missouri	17	.....
Montana	3	.....
Nebraska	8	.....
Nevada	3	.....
New Hampshire	4	.....
New Jersey	10	.....
New York	36	.....
North Carolina	11	.....
North Dakota	3	.....
Ohio	23	.....
Oregon	4	.....
Pennsylvania	32	.....
Rhode Island	4	.....
South Carolina	9	.....
South Dakota	4	.....
Tennessee	12	.....
Texas	15	.....
Utah	3	.....
Vermont	4	.....
Virginia	12	.....
Washington	4	.....
West Virginia	6	.....
Wisconsin	12	.....
Wyoming	3	.....
<b>Total</b>	<b>285</b>	<b>162</b>
		<b>447</b>

**From Bryan's Own Paper.**

Omaha World-Herald: A president of the United States can be elected this year without the aid or consent of the eastern states, which have in the past dictated nominations and swayed elections. Every time a goldbug democrat goes to McKinley in New York he paves the way for two silver republicans to come to Bryan in the west. Every time a goldbug democrat paper in New York repudiates the democratic plat-form it renders more certain the repudiation of the republican gold platform among thousands of republicans in the middle and western states.

**Returning to First Principles.**

Atlanta Constitution (dem.): The re-turn of the democratic party to its fun-damental principles has caused a great scattering among the mugwumps. Their coming was no cause for rejoic-ing, and their going will not be the sig-nal for tears.

**GROWING OLD GRACEFULLY.**

One of Nature's Compensations Is a Philosophic Mind.

It is one of the many kindly provi-sions of nature that "age brings the philosophic mind." Looked at in the right way there is a good deal of satis-faction to be found in growing old, a peacefulness in being hors du com-bat, which is not unpleasant, says the New York Tribune. The years, if they have somewhat destroyed the keener and more ecstatic sense of enjoyment, have also dulled the capacity for suf-fering and have given the patience which makes it possible to bear those inevitable disappointments of life which, to the "young heart hot and restless," seem absolutely unendurable.

Among the minor afflictions of youth which are apt to disappear with advanc-ing years is self-consciousness. "As people grow older and see more of the world they lose this characteristic which is so trying to themselves and to others, and in consequence improve in both manners and character. Look at Jones, for instance—what an insur-ferable little creature he used to be! What an Adonis he thought himself, and how he bored people with his at-tentions! His time is over now, he says; he has left off trying to capti-vate since his hair has become gray, and he has turned into a kind, plain, middle-aged little gentleman, who is always ready to oblige and whom every one likes. Then there is Robinson, poor fellow; how bashful and awkward and miserable he was! Now he has given himself up as a "bad job," he tells people, and laughs at his own blunders, while his good-natured simplicity makes him popular with everyone. For these two the years certainly have done much. But when it does not bring the philosophic mind it must be ac-knowledged that age is by no means attractive. There is Mrs. Gray, who takes her advancing years very much to heart and clings like grim death to her youthful frivolities. How foolish! It all is! How can she imagine that she is deceiving her world when she puts the roses in the window which she herself has ordered from the florist, and hints, giggling, at the names of the donors to her inquiring friends, who laugh at her behind her back? And why does Mrs. Sere enamel over her wrinkles and smiles at you with those terrible white teeth? Women such as these make a travesty of youth and destroy the beau-ty of age. But these are not the only ones to whom age brings neither dig-nity nor honor. "What hypocrites these women are!" cries Mrs. Stout, who pides herself upon making no pretense, and to whom it is true the world and the devil are no temptation. But the flesh, oh, the flesh, it gains upon her daily. She tells you at one time she has lost one pound and at another she has gained two; and she dis-cusses what she can eat and what she cannot eat, and her cook and her avoid-uis, and her avoiduis and her cook ad nauseam. Even the elderly co-quetries of Mrs. Gray and the vanities of Mrs. Sere are better than such stagna-tion. What a contrast to such as these is that dear little saint who, wholesome, natural, autumnal and serene, shows by her sweet old face that Time, while furrowing her forehead with wrinkles, has ironed out all the creases in her heart.

**Personal.**

ANY ONE who has been benefited by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, will receive information of much value and interest by writing to "Pink Pills," P. O. Box 1592, Philadelphia, Pa.

The river Rhine flows at three times the rate of the Thames.

It takes just one month to send mail from Bulwago to London.

It costs 27 shillings a week to maintain an English lifeboat.

Personal.

ANY ONE who has been benefited by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, will receive information of much value and interest by writing to "Pink Pills," P. O. Box 1592, Philadelphia, Pa.

The river Rhine flows at three times the rate of the Thames.

It takes just one month to send mail from Bulwago to London.

It costs 27 shillings a week to maintain an English lifeboat.

Personal.

ANY ONE who has been benefited by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, will receive information of much value and interest by writing to "Pink Pills," P. O. Box 1592, Philadelphia, Pa.

The river Rhine flows at three times the rate of the Thames.

It takes just one month to send mail from Bulwago to London.

It costs 27 shillings a week to maintain an English lifeboat.

Personal.

ANY ONE who has been benefited by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, will receive information of much value and interest by writing to "Pink Pills," P. O. Box 1592, Philadelphia, Pa.

The river Rhine flows at three times the rate of the Thames.

It takes just one month to send mail from Bulwago to London.

It costs 27 shillings a week to maintain an English lifeboat.

Personal.

ANY ONE who has been benefited by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, will receive information of much value and interest by writing to "Pink Pills," P. O. Box 1592, Philadelphia, Pa.

The river Rhine flows at three times the rate of the Thames.

It takes just one month to send mail from Bulwago to London.

It costs 27 shillings a week to maintain an English lifeboat.

Personal.

ANY ONE who has been benefited by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, will receive information of much value and interest by writing to "Pink Pills," P. O. Box 1592, Philadelphia, Pa.

The river Rhine flows at three times the rate of the Thames.

It takes just one month to send mail from Bulwago to London.

It costs 27 shillings a week to maintain an English lifeboat.

Personal.

ANY ONE who has been benefited by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, will receive information of much value and interest by writing to "Pink Pills," P. O. Box 1592, Philadelphia, Pa.

The river Rhine flows at three times the rate of the Thames.

It takes just one month to send mail from Bulwago to London.

It costs 27 shillings a week to maintain an English lifeboat.

Personal.

ANY ONE who has been benefited by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, will receive information of much value and interest by writing to "Pink Pills," P. O. Box 1592, Philadelphia, Pa.

The river Rhine flows at three times the rate of the Thames.

It takes just one month to send mail from Bulwago to London.

It costs 27 shillings a week to maintain an English lifeboat.

Personal.

ANY ONE who has been benefited by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, will receive information of much value and interest by writing to "Pink Pills," P. O. Box 1592, Philadelphia, Pa.

The river Rhine flows at three times the rate of the Thames.

It takes just one month to send mail from Bulwago to London.

It costs 27 shillings a week to maintain an English lifeboat.

Personal.

ANY ONE who has been benefited by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, will receive information of much value and interest by writing to "Pink Pills," P. O. Box 1592, Philadelphia, Pa.

The river Rhine flows at three times the rate of the Thames.

It takes just one month to send mail from Bulwago to London.

It costs 27 shillings a week to maintain an English lifeboat.

Personal.

ANY ONE who has been benefited by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, will receive information of much value and interest by writing to "Pink Pills," P. O. Box 1592, Philadelphia, Pa.

The river Rhine flows at three times the rate of the Thames.

It takes just one month to send mail from Bulwago to London.

It costs 27 shillings a week to maintain an English lifeboat.

Personal.

ANY ONE who has been benefited by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, will receive information of much value and interest by writing to "Pink Pills," P. O. Box 1592, Philadelphia, Pa.

The river Rhine flows at three times the rate of the Thames.

It takes just one month to send mail from Bulwago to London.

It costs 27 shillings a week to maintain an English lifeboat.

Personal.

ANY ONE who has been benefited by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, will receive information of much value and interest by writing to "Pink Pills," P. O. Box 1592, Philadelphia, Pa.

**United States Patent Office Report.**

TRANS-MISSISSIPPI INVENTORS.

351 patents were issued to United States inventors the past week, of which number Nebraska inventors re-ceived 2 patents, while 10 Iowa inven-tors were rewarded. James Gilbert of Omaha, Nebraska, receiving a patent for a thrust bearing for marine engines while W. H. Fairchild, Diller, Nebras-ka, received a patent for a corn planter.

Among the notable inventions are found a railway track layer; a sand pa-pering machine; a fence comprising a split tubular rail having a projecting serrated tongue; a vegetable cutter, grader and dish strainer; a pad attach-ing attachment for sewing machines; a machine for forging car wheels; a pocket for prize fruit; a hair-errier compris-ing a pliable web provided with longi-tudinal rolls; a self-feeding mangle brush; a new tubing for bicycle frames, comprising two half sections provided with projecting flanges, between which half sections and flanges is held a web plate; an electric igniter for gas en-gines; an improved carpet sweeper; a golf club; a support for musical per-formances; a tire shrinker attachment for anvils; a bicycle shoe provided with an outer sole comprising a layer of fibrous material; a field anchor for check row corn planters; a step cover for stairs; an improved bicycle pump; a folding brush; a collapsible chair; an inflated bicycle tire comprising a plu-rality of tubes arranged to form tam-poons with intervening air spaces; a fire proof floor or roof; a combined child's wagon and velocipede; a com-bination bloomer and divided skirt; and a lap board in the form of a cylinder.

Parties desiring free information rela-tive to the law and practice of patents may obtain the same in addressing Sues & Co., United States Patent Soli-citors, Bee Building, Omaha, Neb.

It takes just one month to send mail from Bulwago to London.

It costs 27 shillings a week to maintain an English lifeboat.

Personal.

ANY ONE who has been benefited by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, will receive information of much value and interest by writing to "Pink Pills," P. O. Box 1592, Philadelphia, Pa.

The river Rhine flows at three times the rate of the Thames.

It takes just one month to send mail from Bulwago to London.

It costs 27 shillings a week to maintain an English lifeboat.

Personal.

ANY ONE who has been benefited by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, will receive information of much value and interest by writing to "Pink Pills," P. O. Box 1592, Philadelphia, Pa.

The river Rhine flows at three times the rate of the Thames.

It takes just one month to send mail from Bulwago to London.

It costs 27 shillings a week to maintain an English lifeboat.

Personal.

ANY ONE who has been benefited by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, will receive information of much value and interest by writing to "Pink Pills," P. O. Box 1592, Philadelphia, Pa.

The river Rhine flows at three times the rate of the Thames.

It takes just one month to send mail from Bulwago to London.

It costs 27 shillings a week to maintain an English lifeboat.

Personal.

ANY ONE who has been benefited by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, will receive information of much value and interest by writing to "Pink Pills," P. O. Box 1592, Philadelphia, Pa.

The river Rhine flows at three times the rate of the Thames.

It takes just one month to send mail from Bulwago to London.

It costs 27 shillings a week to maintain an English lifeboat.

Personal.

ANY ONE who has been benefited by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, will receive information of much value and interest by writing to "Pink Pills," P. O. Box 1592, Philadelphia, Pa.

The river Rhine flows at three times the rate of the Thames.

It takes just one month to send mail from Bulwago to London.

It costs 27 shill