## **PROPOSED** CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

The following proposed amendments to the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, as hereinafter set forth in full, are submitted to the electors of the State of Nebraska, to be voted upon at the general election to be held Tuesday, November 3, A. D. 1896:

amend sections two (2), four (4), and five (5), of article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, relating to number of judges of the supreme court and their term of office.

Be it resolved and enacted by the Legislature of the State of Nebraska: Section 1. That section two (2) of article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as fol-

Section 2. The supreme court shall until otherwise provided by law, consist of five (5) judges, a majority of whom shall be necessary to form a quorum or to pro-nounce a decision. It shall have original jurisdiction in cases relating to revenue, civil cases in which the state shall be a party, mandamus, quo warranto, habeas corpus, and such appellate jurisdiction as may be provided by law.

Section 2. That section four (4) of article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, be amended so as to read as fol-Section 4. The judges of the supreme court shall be elected by the electors of the state at large, and their term of office. for a period of not less than five (5) years as the legislature may prescribe. Section 3. That section five (5) of article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, be amended to read as follows: Section 5. At the first general election to be held in the year 1896, there shall be elected two (2) judges of the supreme court one of whom shall be elected for a term of two (2) years, one for the term of four (4)

years, and at each general election thereafter, there shall be elected one judge of the supreme court for the term of five (5) years, unless otherwise provided by law; Provided. That the judges of the supreme court whose terms have not expired at the time of holding the general election of 1896, shall continue to hold their tion of 1896, shall continue to hold their office for the remainder of the term for which they were respectively commis-Approved March 29, A. D. 1895.

A joint resolution proposing an amendment to section thirteen (13) of article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, relating to compensation of supreme and district court

Be it resolved by the Legislature of the Section 1. That section thirteen (13) of article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to Section 13. The judges of the supreme and district courts shall receive for their services such compensation as may be provided by law, payable quarterly.

The legislature shall at its first session after the adoption of this amendment, three-fifths of the members elected to

each house concurring, establish their compensation. The compensation so es-tablished shall not be changed oftener than once in four years, and in no event to each house of the legislature concur Approved March 30, A. D. 1895.

A joint resolution proposing to amend | cated. section twenty-four (24) of article five (5) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, relating to compensation of the officers of the executive department.

Be it resolved and enacted by the Legisla-ture of the State of Nebraska: Section 1. That section twenty-four (24) State of Nebraska be amended to read as

department of the state government shall receive for their services a compensation to be established by law, which shall be the term for which they shall have been commissioned and they shall not receive to their own use any fees, costs, interests, upon public moneys in their hands or un-der their control, perquisites of office or other compensation and all fees that may hereafter be payable by law for services performed by an officer provided for in this article shall be paid in advance into the state treasury. The legislature shall at its first session, after the adoption of this amendment, three-fifths of the mem-bers elected to each house of the legislature concurring, establish the salaries of the officers named in this article. The compensation so established shall not be changed oftener than once in four years members elected to each house of the leg-

A joint resolution proposing to amend section one (1) of article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska. relating to judicial power.

Be it resolved and enacted by the Legisla ture of the State of Nebraska: Section 1. That section one (1) of article six (6) of the Constitution of the State o Nebraska be amended to read as follows: Section 1. The judicial power of this state shall be vested in a supreme court. dis trict courts, county courts, justices of the peace, police magistrates, and in such other courts inferior to the supreme court as may be created by law in which twothirds of the members elected to each house Approved March 29, A. D. 1895.

A joint resolution proposing to amend section eleven (11) of article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, relating to increase in number of supreme and district court

Be it resolved and enacted by the Legslature of the State of Nebraska: Section 1. That section eleven (11) of article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended to read as fol-

Section 11. The legislature, whenever two thirds of the members elected to each after the year one thousand eight hun-dred and ninety-seven and not oftener than once in every four years, increase the the office of any judge. Approved March 30, A. D. 1895.

A joint resolution proposing amend section six (6) of article one (1) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, relating to trial by jury.

Be it resolved and enacted by the Legislature of the State of Nebraska: Section i. That section six (6), article one (1) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended to read as follows: Section 6. The right of trial by jury shall remain inviolate, but the legislature may provide that in civil actions five-sixths of he jury may render a verdict, and the legislature may also authorize trial by a jury of a less number than twelve men, in courts inferior to the district court.
Approved March 29, A. D. 1895.

A joint resolution proposing to amend section one (1) of article five (5) of the Constitution of Nebraska, relating to officers of the executive depart-

ment. Be it resolved and enacted by the Legislature of the State of Nebraska: Section i. That section one (1) of article five (5) of the Constitution of the State of Ne-braska be amended to read as follows: Section 1. The executive department shall consist of a governor, lieutenant-governor, secretary of state, auditor of public accounts, treasurer, superintendent of public instruction, attorney-general, commissioner of public lands and buildings, and three railroad commissioners, each of whom, except the said railroad commissioners, shall hold his office for a commissioners. term of two years, from the first Thursday after the first Tuesday in January, after his election, and nutil his successor is elected and For sale by A. F. Streitz

qualified. Each railroad commissioner shall hold his office for a term of three years, beginning on the first Thursday after the first Tuesday in January after his election, and until his successor is elected and qualified; Provided, however. That at the first general election held after the adoption of this amendment there shall be elected three railroad commissioners, one for the period of one year, one for the period of two years, and years are the first years are the first years. the period of two years, and one for the period of three years. The governor, secretary of state, auditor of public accounts and treasurer shall reside at the capital during their term of office; they shall keep the public records, books and papers there and shall perform such duties as may be required by law. Approved March 30, A. D. 1895.

A joint resolution proposing to amend section twenty-six (26) of article five (5) of the Constitution of the A joint resolution proposing to State of Nebraska, limiting the number of executive state officers.

Be it resolved and enacted by the Legisla-ture of the state of Nebraska: Section 1. That section twenty-six (26) of article five (5) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, be amended to read as follows:

Section 26. No other executive state officers except those named in section one (1) of this article shall be created, except by an act of the legislature which is concurred in by not less than three-fourths of the members elected to

Provided, That any office created by an act of the legislature may be abolished by the legislature, two-thirds of the members elected each house thereof concurring. Approved March 30, A. D. 1895.

A joint resolution proposing to amend section nine (9) of article eight (8) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, providing for the investment of the permanent educational funds of the state.

Be it resolved and enacted by the Legislaure of the State of Nebraska: Section 1. That Section nine (9) of article eight (8) of the Constitution of the State of Ne-braska be amended to read as follows: Section 9. All funds belonging to the state for educational purposes, the interest and in-come whereof only are to be used, shall be deemed trust funds held by the state, and the state shall supply all losses thereof that may in any manner accrue, so that the same shall remain forever inviolate and undiminished, and shall not be invested or loaned except o United States or state securities, or registered county bonds or registered school district bonds of this state, and such funds, with the interest and income thereof, are hereby solemuly pledged for the purposes for which they are granted and set apart, and shall not be transferred to any other fund for other uses; Provided, The board created by section of this article is empowered to sell from time to time any of the securities belonging to the permanent school fund and invest the pro ceeds arising therefrom in any of the securi-ties enumerated in this section bearing a higher rate of interest, whenever an opportunity for better investment is presented; And provided further, That when any war rant upon the state treasurer regularly issued in pursuance of an appropriation by the legis-lature, and secured by the levy of a tax for its payment, shall be presented to the state treas-urer for payment, and there shall not be any

rant as an investment of said permanent school fund

A joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the State of Nebraska by adding a new section to article twelve (12) of said constitution to be numbered section two (2) relative to the merging of the government of cities of the metropolitan class and the government of the counties wherein such cities are lo-

money in the proper fund to pay such warrant the board created by section 1 of this article

may direct the state treasurer to pay the amount due on such warrant from money's in

fund of the state, and he shall hold said war-

Be it resolved and enacted by the Legisla Section 1. That article twelve (12) of the constitution of the State of Nebraska be ended by adding to said article a new sec on to be numbered section two (2) to read as Section 2. The government of any city of

he metropolitan class and the government the county in which it is located may be merged wholly or in part when a propositi law to the voters of such city and county and received the assent of a majority of the votes cast in such city and also a majority of the n such metropolitan city at such election. Approved March 29, A. D. 1895.

amendment to section six (6) of article seven (7) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, prescribing the manner in which votes shall be cast: Be it resolved and enacted by the Legislaire of the State of Nebraska: Section 1. That section six (6) seven (7) of the Constitution of the State Nebraska be amended to read as follows: Section 6. All votes shall be by ballot, uch other method as may be prescribed by law, provided the secrecy of voting be pro Approved March 29, A. D. 1895.

A joint resolution proposing to amend section two (2) of article-fourteen (14) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, relative to donations to works of internal improvement and manufactories.

Be it resolved and enacted by the Legislature of the State of Nebraska: Section 1. That section two (2) ourteen (14) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, be amended to read as follows: Section 2. No city, county, town, precinct, municipality, or other subdivision of the state shall ever make donations to any works of internal improvement or manufactory unless a proposition so to do shall have been first submitted to the qualified electors and ratified by a two-thirds vote at an election by authority of law; Provided, That such donations of a county with the donations of such subdivisions in the aggregate shall not exceed ten per cent of the assessed valuation of such county: Provided further, That any city or county may, by a three-fourths vote, increase such in-debtedness five per cent, in addition to such ten per cent and no bonds or evidences of indebtedness so issued shall be valid unless the same shall have endorsed thereon a certificate signed by the secretary and auditor of state, showing that the same is issued pursuant t

Approved March 29, A. D. 1805.

I. J. A. Piper, secretary of state of the state of Nebraska, do hereby certify that the foregoing proposed amendments to the Constitution of business of the this country are go- the champions of silver. number of judges of supreme and district courts, and the judicial districts of the state. Such districts shall be formed of compact territory, and bounded by county lines; and such leaves and bounded by county lines; and such leaves and s and engrossed bills as rassed by the lines; and such increase, or any change in the boundaries of a district, shall not vacate Twenty-fourth session of the legislature of the state of Nebraska, as ap- tion has 50,000 members, compris pears from said original bills on file in ling 27,500 republicans 20,500 demo this office, and that all and each of crats, 1,000 populists and 1,000 promitted to the qualified voters of the state of Nebraska for their adoption or rejection at the general election to be held on Tuesday the 3rd day of November, A. D. 1896.

> In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the great seal of the state of Nebraska. July in the year of our Lord, One money." Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-Six, of the Independence of the Twenty-First, and of this state the tariff, and it is impossible to justify

Thirtieth. [SEAL] J. A. PIPER, Secretary of State.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve-The best salve in the world for cuts corns, and all skin eruptions, and posi-

SUBSCRIPTION RATES One Year, cash in advance,.....\$1.2 Intered at the North Platte (Nebraska) postoffice a

THE WINNERS OF 1896

NATIONAL TICKET. For President-WM. McKINLEY, of Ohio. For Vice President-G. A. HOBART, of New Jersey. STATE TICKET.

JOHN H. MACCOLL.

ROBERT RYAN.

MOSES P. KINKAID.

For Supreme Judge, Short Term -

For Regent of State University-

For Lieutenant-Governor— ORLANDO TEFFT. For Secretary of State-JOEL A. PIPER. For Auditor Public Accounts-P. O. HEDLUND. For State Treasurer--CHARLES E, CASEY. For Supt. Public Instruction-HENRY R. CORBETT For Com. Lands and Buildings-HENRY C. RUSSELL. For Attorney-General-ARTHUR S. CHURCHILL. For Supreme Judge, Long Term -

For Governor

W. G. WHITMORE. LEGISLATIVE TICKET. For Congress, 6th District-E. A. CADY. For Senator, 30th District-J. S. HOAGLAND. For Representative, 54 District-J. H. ABBOTT.

COUNTY TICKET. For County Attorney, C. PATTERSON. For Commissioner, Third District, JAS. S. ROBBINS.

FINANCIAL PLANK OF THE REPUBLI-CAN PLATFORM.

ADOPTED AT ST. LOUIS. for the resumption of specie paydollar has been as good as gold. against the fluctuations of the curof our country. We are therefore except by international agreement with the leading commercial nations of the world, which we pledge ourselves to promote, and until such agreement can be obtained the ex-

silver and paper currency must be currency is as good in 1896 as it maintained at parity with gold. and we favor all measures designed | tor Stewart has a few mountains to maintain inviolable the obligations of the United States and all A joint resolution proposing an our money, whether coin or paper, at the present standard, the standard of the most enlightened nations of the earth."

THE democratic national committee has refused to allow Bryan to make speeches in the New England states. The committee does not propose to allow Tom Reed to make a "monkey" of Bryan.

THE free silver democrats of North Platte have been swallowed by the populists. This simplifies matters in the local campaigns. There will be but two parties in the future the republicans and the populists.

CHAIRMAN JONES, of the democratic national committee, says Bryan cannot carry any state north of the Potomac and east of the Alleghanies. North Platte free silverites, who apparently know more of the political situation than does Mr. Jones, are confident that Bryan will carry every state in the union.

MR. WHITNEY says the republican majority in New York will be 200,000 and Mr. Dana places it at 250,000. Col. McClure estimates the republican majority in Pennsy-Ivania at 300,000. If these eminent democrats and veteran observers

THE Indiana Farmers' Associaproposed amendments are sub- hibitionists, and 42,250 of them are going to vote for McKinley and sound money. This indicates a republican gain of 15,000 over the presidential vote of 1892. "The silver sentiment is swiftly disappearing," says the president of the association, "and the Indiana far-Done at Lincoln this 17th day of mers don't want any of your cheap

MR. BRYAN says: "It is as easy United States the One Hundred and to justify a bounty as a protective either." Those who are interested try 32.09 bushels of corn for every in the production of sugar beets should bear this in mind. It is the sugar bounty that has made beet 16.68 bushels per head. raising possible and Mr. Bryan bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever does not propose to protect the in- his corn market by voting for free sores, teter, chapped hands, chilblains, dustry. He would rather see our sugar, as well as nearly all other voting to restore a tariff that em- coinage to this dollar of inferior value debt altogether if the debtor happened articles produced in foreign countries, and American factories are closed and American labor is unem- factories and idle men at work .ployed .- North Bend Republican. Fremont Tribune.

THE stock assertion of the free coiners that the prices of wheat and silver began to fall in 1873, the year of the "great crime," and have fallen continuously ever since, is easy to answer. It is but necessary to say that the statement is untrue. The market records show that wheat did not begin to fall until 1883. In 1882 it was several points higher than in 1874, 1875 and 1876; and in 1881 it was higher than it had been at any time during the past ten years, with a single exception. But in the same period, while wheat was keeping its price and frequently rising, silver fell more than 12 per cent. It is absurd, therefore, to talk about a connection between the two things .--Globe Democrat.

A good comparison of the exports of western tarmers' products between the republican administration with the McKinley law and the present administration with the Wilson bill is given as follows by a writer in the State Journal: In 1892, the last year of the republican administration, this country exported bread stuffs in value \$299,-363,117. In 1895 the last year of the present administration, this country exported bread stuffs to the value of \$114,604,780. As additional comparison in the last three years of the Harrison administration this country exported 1,165,000 head of cattle and 318,-765 head of hogs. In the last three years under the present administrations the exports of cattle were 935,000 head and the export of hogs

On February 11, 1874, Senator west to buy produce will be under ments in 1879. Since then every no necessity to insure himself We are unalterably opposed to rency. He can pay the full value of every measure calculated to debase | the wheat then without fear that a our currency or impair the credit change in the price of gold will break him down before he gets opposed to the free coinage of silver back to New York. The wheat will be measured by the same standard-gold-in Illinois as it is in Liverpool, and any man can figure it up. But it is a mystery; the whole subject of finance is a mysisting gold standard must be pre- tery; and what do we see every day? We see those who are mak-All of our silver and paper cur- ing large fortunes out of this mysrency must be preserved. All our tery." The argument for a stable was in 1874. The fact that Senaof silver to sell does not change the truths contained in this extract

THE Omaha World-Herald, now so rampant for free silver, had the following to say on the free coinage question in its issue of August 3d 1893: The silver agitators who insist on free coinage upon the dis honest ratio of 1 to 16 and refuse to accept it upon the honest ratio of 1 to 25 are very anxious to de lude the public into the belief that the demand for more currency and the demand for free coinage upor the ratio of 1 to 16 are identical. They brand as goldbugs all who decline to advocate 54-cent silver dollars. In truth, however, the only honest bimetallist is he who believes in the free coinage of gold and silver, each taken at its mar ket value and so coined that 10 cents worth of gold shall be in the gold dollar and 100 cents worth of silver shall be in the silver dollar. The bimetallist who advocates free not only do justice among our citizens at coinage of gold and silver on a ratio of 1 to 25 is as much a believer in an monometallists of Europe, who, whenincrease in the circulating medium | ever the opportunity offers, will quickly as the man who demands coinage on the ratio of 1 to 16. The silverites in Chicago need not arrogate to | below the current value of the gold dolthemselves the championship of an lar, we are opening wide our doors and increased currency. That is not their real purpose, nor is it the real are near the mark the credit and effect of their agitation. They are and our relations with the leading com-

## WHY COBN IS CHEAP.

which are the battle ground of the present presidential fight.

interested in knowing why he is getting from 12 to 15 cents a bushel ratio. He said: for his corn and in knowing how this may be remedied.

know that his corn market is the home market. He sells very little corn abroad because foreigners have not learned to consume corn. In 1895 we exported only 2 36 per

cent of our corn crop, the remainder being consumed here. In 1890 we consumed in this coun-

man, woman and child, whereas, in full dollar, 1895 the consumption dropped to The farmer can't vote to restore

silver. He can restore it only by ployes home labor and sets silent

## BLAINE MISQUOTED.

HE WAS PLAINLY AND UNEQUIVO-CALLY FOR HONEST MONEY.

His Reported Declirations Concerning the Remonetization of Silver Were Garbled to Suit the Purpose of the Politicians. The Speech as Found In the Record.

The Populists recently have distributed in Indiana a large number of handbills containing the purported expressions of Secretary Blaine on the silver "The greatest Republican states-

man," as he is called in the handbill, is quoted as unconditionally opposed to the gold standard, and it is made to appear in the two paragraphs that the distinguished statesman would have repudiated the St. Louis platform if he had been alive today.

The handbill purports to quote from a speech delivered by Mr. Blaine in 1880, but Mr. Blaine made no speech on the money question in that year, and the author of the handbill is misleading. The paragraphs in question, however, are found in a speech delivered by Mr. Blaine in the United States senate on Feb. 7, 1878. Standing alone, these paragraphs make it appear that Mr. Blaine was a rabid antigold man, but when read in the order in which they appear in the text the dishonesty of the authors of the handbill appears.

The senate had under consideration house bill No. 1093, to authorize the free coinage of the standard silver dollar and to restore its legal tender char- law for gold—the collection of customs acter. Almost at the outset of his speech Mr. Blaine said—and this is part lic debt. But if the inferior silver coin of the quotation in the Indiana circular: is also to be used for these two reserved

"No power was conferred on congress to declare that either metal should be to us. money. Congress has therefore in my judgment no power to demonetize silver any more than to demonetize gold; no power to demonetize either any more than to demonetize both. Few persons can be found, I apprehend, who will maintain that congress possesses the power to demonetize both gold and silver, or that congress could be justified in prohibiting the coinage of both, and yet in logic and legal construction it Stewart of Nevada said, and the would be difficult to show where and speech is to be found on page 1392 why the power of congress over silver the enactment of the law providing worth. Then the man who goes favor of remonetizing it. If its coinage has been prohibited, I am in favor of holders of it, who are indeed our entire enlarged."

What Mr. Blaine Said.

Read by itself this appears to be a pretty strong denunciation of the action of congress, smacking strongly of the "crime of 1873" order of oratory which has been flooding congress for years past. In the very next paragraph Mr.

"However men may differ about causes and processes, all will admit that within a few years a great disturbance has taken place in the relative values of gold and silver, and that silver is worth less or gold is worth more in the money markets of the world in 1878 than in 1873, when the further coinage of silver dollars was prohibited in this country. To remonetize it now as though the facts and circumstances of that day were surrounding us is to willfully and blindly deceive ourselves. If our demonetization were the only cause for the decline in the value of silver, then remonetization would be its proper and effectual cure. But other causes beyoud our control have been far more potentially operative than the simple fact of congress prohibiting its further coinage, and as legislators we are bound to take cognizance of these causes. The demonetization of silver in the German empire and the consequent partial or well nigh complete suspension of coinage in the governments of the Latin union have been the leading dominant causes for the rapid decline in the value

of silver." Mr. Blaine then gave his reasons why the remonetization of silver is impracticable and was so "unpatriotic"

as to base his objections on the noncurrence and want of co-operation of the European nations. He says: "By our line of policy in a joint novement with other nations to remonetize is simple and direct. The difficult problem is what we shall do when we aim to re-establish silver without a co-operation of European powers and really is an advance movement to coerce them into the same policy. Evidently the first dictate of prudence is to coin such a dollar as will home, but will prove a protection-an absolute barricade-against the gold draw from us the \$160,000,000 of gold coin still here. And if we coin a silver dollar of full legal tender, obviously inviting Europe to take our gold. And with our gold flowing out from us we are forced to a single silver standard, mercial countries of the world are at once embarrassed and crippled.'

Disparity of the Ratio.

When Mr. Blaine delivered this speech, Corn is the most important crop | the silver contained in a standard silver of the great states of the mid-west | dollar was worth 92 cents in gold instead of 52 cents, as now. Although this was a difference of 40 cents in favor of the silver dollar of 1878, as compared The farmer is therefore vitally with that of 1896, Mr. Blaine called attention to the disparity of the metallic

"The question before congress then -sharply defined in the pending house bill-is whether it is now safe and ex-In the first place the farmer must | pedient to offer free coinage to the silver dollar of 4121/2 grains, with the mints of the Latin union closed and Germany not permitting silver to be coined as money. At current rates of silver the free coinage of a dollar containing 4121 grains-worth in gold about 92 can's—gives an illegitimate

> profit to the cwner of the bullion, enabling him to take 92 cents' worth of it to the mint and get it stamped as coin and force his neighbor to take it for a

"This is an undue and an unfair advantage which the government has no right to give to the owner of the silver bullion and which defrauds the man gold, and unless we expect the uniform | no free silver movement.



The Old Man: "Sonny, you're a good talker, but you're pushin a durned poor line o' goods." -Chicago Inter Ocean.

tions to be in some mysterious way feeling of hositility to loans at interest suspended for our peculiar benefit we inevitably lose our gold coin.

"It will flow out from us with the certainty and resistless force of the tides. Gold has, indeed, remained with the legal tender, but that was because there were two great uses reserved by purposes, then gold has no tie to bind it

Cannot Afford It.

"What gain, therefore, would we make for the circulating medium if, on opening the gate for silver to flow in, we open a still wider gate for gold to flow out? If I were to venture on a dictum on the silver question, I would declare that until Europe remonetizes we cannot afford to coin a dollar as low as 4121/2 grains,"

A little further on Mr. Blaine said: "Consider further what injustice would be done to every holder of a legal 99 cents on the dollar in gold coin. The gold. To pay silver for the greenback is infamous calling. a full compliance with this promise and this obligation, provided the silver is made, as it always has been hitherto, as good as gold. To make our silver coin | Melanchthon agreed with him. In Engeven 3 per cent less valuable than gold inflicts a loss of more than \$20,000,000 on the holders of our paper money. To lent money at interest should forfeit make a silver dollar worth but 92 cents well nigh \$60,000,000. For whatever the value of the silver dollar is the whole paper issue of the country will a book entitled "Usury Condemned," sink to its standard when its coinage is in which he defined usury as the taking authorized and its circulation becomes general in the channels of trade.

Effect of Cheap Dollars.

will follow inevitably from the coinage that remonetization of the former dollar ment against the taking of interest, and its value to par with gold must go for logians finally retreated from the tradiwhat they are worth in the face of opposing and controlling facts.

of exchange

much discussion as to its effect on the public credit. My own views on this question can be stated briefly:

"I believe the public creditor can be paid in any dollar that the United States can afford to coin and circulate. We have \$40,000,000,000 of property in this country, and a wise self interest will not permit us to overturn its relations by seeking an inferior dollar wherewith to settle the dues and demands of any creditor. The question might be different from merely a selfish abroad will come back.

"The interest of the public creditor is indissolubly bound up with the interest of the whole people. Whatever affects him affects us all, and the evil that we might inflict on him by paying an inferior dollar would recoil on us with a vengeance as manifold as the aggregate wealth of the republic transcends the comparatively small limits of our bonded debt."-Washington Cor. Chicago Tribune.

MISGUIDED DEBTORS.

IOSTILITY TO INTEREST BEARING LOANS AND ITS FOUNDATION.

How Scripture Has Been Misquoted-If Creditors Would Forego Interest and Even Cancel Obligations, There Would Be No Free Coinage Cry.

As we shall hear a great deal about the grievances of the debtor class during the present campaign, it is worth while to inquire what those grievances are, says the New York Tribune. The cry for free silver is, of course, only a symptom, an extraneous issue that circumstances have linked with the movement which culminated in the Chicago convention. Back of the question of silver lies the fact that a multitude of honest but mistaken debtors believe themselves to be the victims of injustice. Few of them could explain just what that injustice is. But if we assume that their sense of wrong has something to do with their being obliged to pay interest on the money they have borrowed we shall not be far out of the way. If the men who have money would lend it without interest to all worthy who is forced to take the dollar. And it | people who need it, giving them their assuredly follows that if we give free own time to repay it, or canceling the and put it in circulation we do so at | to be hard up, there would be no dissatthe expense of our better coinage in | isfied debtor class today, and therefore

and invariable experience of other na- Now, it is an interesting fact that this

is not a new thing. Aristotle and other Greek and Roman thinkers gave expression to it, and for 17 centuries the theologians of Catholic and Protestant Christianity reflected the same view, on us in considerable amount during the the ground that the Bible forbade the circulation of the inferior currency of taking of interest for money lent. Among the early church fathers who denounced interest may be mentioned St. Basil, St. Chrysostom, St. Gregory and the payment of interest on the pub- of Nyssa, St. Ambrose, St. Augustine and St. Jerome. Lactantius called the taking of interest robbery. Pope Leo the Great declared it to be a sin worthy of severe punishment. Every great church council from the council of Elvira in 306 to that of Vienne in 1311 solemnly condemned money lending at interest. Many sovereigns of Europe, under the influence of the church-among them Justinian, Charlemagne, Alfred the Great of England and St. Louis of Franceissued decrees against money lending. Pope Gregory X forbade Christian burial to usurers. St. Thomas Aquinas elaborated the Scriptural argument against usury, and Dante placed money lenders in the hottest corner of his "In-"The republican party is unre- of the Congressional Record: "Let is greater than over gold-greater over tender or national bank note. That vast ferno." This was the view of interest ervedly for sound money. It caused everybody know what a dollar is either than over the two. If, therefore, volume of paper money—over \$700, uniformly taken by the madiæval ey lenders were Jews, since Christians could not go into the business without ordering it to be resumed. If it has been population, from the poorest to the losing their souls. But, as it was berestricted, I am in favor of having it | wealthiest, have been promised from | lieved that Jews were to be damned in the hours of its issue that the paper any case, some canonists held that they money one day would be as good as might wisely be allowed to pursue the

Nor did Protestants differ greatly from Catholics on this question. Luther denounced every usurer as a thief, and land, during the reign of Edward VI, a law was enacted declaring that whoever principal and interest. Some of the precipitates on the same class a loss of Puritan preachers condemned all interest as un-Scriptural. In 1634 John Blaxton, an Anglican clergyman, wrote

of any interest whatever and quoted as condemning it 6 archbishops and bishops and more than 30 doctors of divinity in "And yet it is demonstrable almost the Anglican church. But even while mathematically that the same effect this book was being read its teachings began to be questioned, not in England of an inferior silver dollar. Assurances alone, but all over Europe. The necessifrom empiries and scientists in finance ties of commerce overbore all the arguwill at once and permanently advance both the Protestant and Catholic theotional view. The texts which seemed to them to forbid ugary are still in the "It is for us to bring the continent Bible, but they are no longer taken to of Europe back to the full recognition mean what they were supposed to mean of the value of the metal as a medium for so many centuries. Similarly, in Scotland, at the beginning of this cen-"The question of beginning anew the tury the use of fanning mills for wincoinage of silver dollars has aroused nowing grain was for a time condemned as un-Scriptural, because the Bible says, "The wind bloweth where it listeth," etc. But as the fanning mills continued to be used a modified interpretation of

adopted. It would be erroneous to suppose that this feeling of hostility to loans at interest is an evidence of dishonesty, mistaken though we know it to be. The theologians who fastened it as a dogma on the church were honest and conscientious men, and so are most of their folpoint of view if, on paying the dollar to lowers today in the south and west who the public creditor, it would disappear are denouncing the money power. They after performing that function. But are simply laboring under a grievous the trouble is that the inferior dollar mistake, as were the theologians, and you pay the public creditor remains in instead of growing impatient with them circulation, to the exclusion of the bet- it is our duty to show them, in all kindter dollar. That which you pay at home ness, wherein their mistake lies. The will stay there; that which you spend campaign upon which we are entering must be one of education, and not one

the text supposed to condemn them was



The ancient story-tellers, no doubt, be lieved the infant Hercules inherited his father, but modern science shows that a baby's strength depends largely on the mother's health at the time the baby is

To bestow a strong and rugged constitution on her little one, a prospective mother should fortify her own health and strength with Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It is the most wonderful health builder ever devised for women. It imparts elasticity and endurance to the special organism, and gives power and tone to the entire

Taken early during the expectant period, it enables her to meet her time of trial with a strong body and cheerful mind. It shortens confinement; relieves labor of all its danger and most of its pain, and promotes the secretion of healthy nourishment for

There is no other medicine equal to it in nerve-building power. It is the only remedy of its kind prepared by a regularly graduated, experienced physician. No woman should risk her health by resorting to any preparation compounded by a mere nurse or other unscientific, uneducated person.

Women would save themselves and their families from much unnecessary sickness by obtaining and reading a copy of Dr. Pierce's free book, "The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser," a thousand-page volume, explaining human physiology in clear and interesting language, and giving many suggestions and receipts for hometreatment of common ailments; with over three hundred illustrations and colored plates. It will be sent absolutely free on receipt of twenty-one cents in one-cent stamps to pay the cost of mailing only. Address, World's Dispensary Medical Association, No. 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y. If a handsome cloth-bound embossed binding is desired, send ten cents extra, (thirtyone cents in all) to pay the additional expense of this handsome cover,