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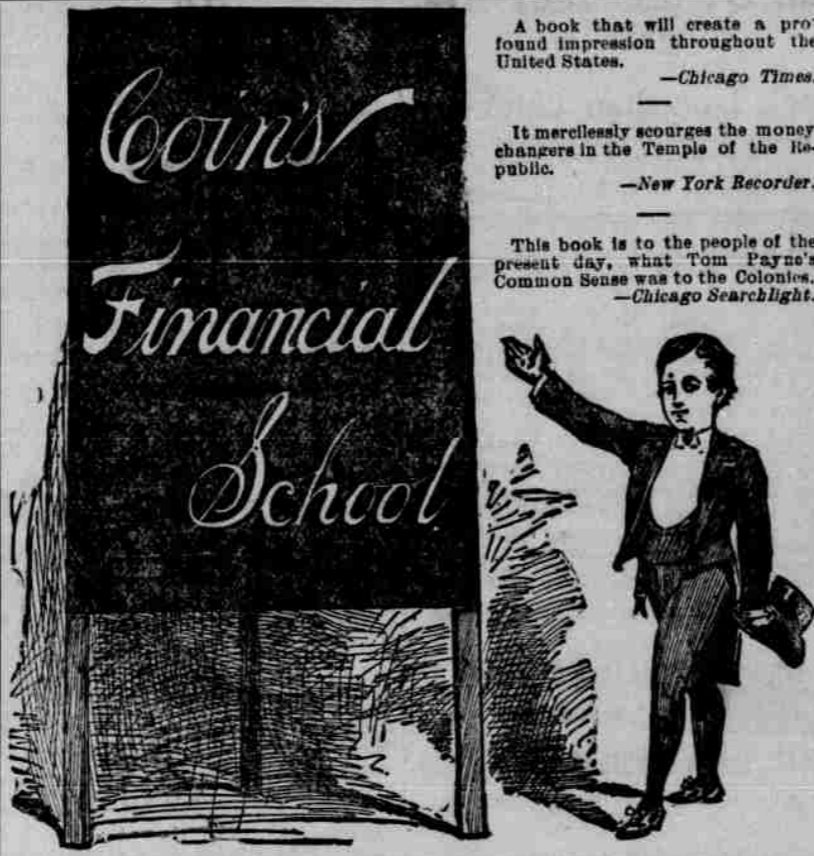
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### THAT INTERNATIONAL FAKE.

Statements in a Leading Republican Paper It Will Be Well to Preserve for Reference.

The Chicago Times-Herald, in a recent issue, says editorially: "It was believed that the proposal of an international agreement which would be satisfactory to all Americans had made such progress on the continent that sooner or later it would be accepted by England. That it would be futile to undertake an international monetary agreement on any ratio without the concurrence of England and her dependencies will not be denied by any who have studied the history of trade or are familiar with the fundamental principles of currency. A new movement in opposition to any participation by the English government in any international conference for the purpose of rehabilitating silver has appeared in London. Behind it are formidable forces.

"The entire banking interests of the metropolis are associated with a powerful and probably a representative body of the leading merchants. The memorial they have presented to the chancellor of the exchequer declares that so long as it was proposed to revive the silver question in foreign countries only they did not feel concerned, but that now they are constrained to say that they view with apprehension any change in the currency that has prevailed in that country since 1816. They appeal to the government to avoid entangling proposals that might lead persons at home and abroad to suppose that England is prepared to depart from the standard established by law and sanctioned by custom.

"So long as the liberals remain in power no action on the currency question for the purpose of altering it in any manner can be expected from Great Britain. It is doubtful whether, even if the conservatives carry the approaching general election, the party could be induced to make Mr. Balfour's views official. A grave change in the outlook for an international agreement must be admitted."

In the news columns of the same issue appeared the following: "The English bimetallic league is pressing its crusade with great vigor, and has a very imposing list of members both in numbers and business and prominence. Its president is Henry Gibbs, a director of the Bank of England. As its chairman of the general council it has H. H. Grenfell. Mr. McNeill, the secretary, tells me that Mr. Lidderdale, the famous ex-governor of the bank, is a member.

"Besides Arthur Balfour, it numbers many prominent politicians and influential peers, including the dukes of Aberdeen, Fife and Beaufort, Jacob Bright, Sir Lepel Griffin, Henniker Heaton, Lord Rawton, Disraeli's former adjutant, as well as the young Disraeli. Sir Henry James, attorney-general in Salisbury's cabinet, and Henry Chaplin, a member of the same cabinet; Knatchbull Hugesson and many other members of parliament.

"Among the bankers and business men there are Charles and Alfred Hoare, Thomas Baring, Sir Thomas Sutherland, chairman of the Peninsula and Oriental Steamship Co.; Sir Samuel Montagu and many others. It is well known here that the movement has the warm sympathy of the Rothschilds. It must be understood, however, that the league is much opposed to the free silver movement in the United States, except as it may lead to an international agreement. The interviews I have heretofore sent have made this plain, and the league here, for this reason, has constantly refused to connect itself in any way with the United States league."

### IT MAKES US WEARY.

Our Lawmakers Plead the Baby Act to Rid Themselves of Responsibility. The constant reiteration by free coinage advocates of the statement that the standard silver dollar was surreptitiously dropped from the coinage of the United States by the act of 1873, is somewhat wearisome. Every person who has ever investigated the subject knows that the act of 1873 was before congress for more than two years before it was adopted. There were various recommendations to congress from the secretary of the treasury upon the subject touching the very point of discontinuing the coinage of silver dollars. The question was fully discussed in the house and in the senate, and the claim afterwards set up by senators and representatives that they were not aware that the act affected the coinage of silver was preposterous. The Records give the lie to that pretense. The only surreptitious action relative to silver was in June, 1874, when the commission appointed by congress to compile from laws then in force, a revision of the United States statutes, inserted a clause in their report that had no existence in any statute, providing that "the silver coins of the United States shall be a legal tender at their nominal value for any amount not exceeding \$5 in any one payment;" and congress adopted that report without knowing what it contained.—Topeka Advocate.

### PAPER SAFETY VALUE.

A Sufficient Volume of Absolute Paper Money Would Neutralize the Evil of Metallism.

Should Europe or any considerable portion of it agree to restore free coinage of silver the benefits to the United States silver remonetization would be lessened. The great advantage of our silver money is, it is non-exportable, being worth more here than anywhere else. But with free coinage in France and Germany our silver money would be liable to get upon and leave us at any time, and being together with gold the "basis" of other money and of business, financial disturbance would follow, as it now follows any considerable export of gold. However, if the United States should provide for home use a sufficient volume of paper money, in no way tied to or depending on either gold or silver, the foreign free-coinage of silver would be an advantage, because both silver and gold then could be kept in chunks by our dealers in foreign exchange and exported and imported without interfering with business in this country. We believe and have for years believed it would be a good thing if gold and silver were both at a premium or discount as compared with paper money, that is, if there was enough absolute paper money. Such premium or discount fluctuating more or less as it would be, would prevent the metal entering circulation and therefore large exportations of these metals would not contract the volume of money in circulation. The fact that the precious metals are liable to be needed for export at any time, is the strongest argument, in our opinion, that they should not be made the basis of our monetary system, for exporting a part of them when they are the basis, is like removing a portion of the foundation of a house. The idea of making the basis gold alone is preposterous. With only \$400,000,000 of gold, as is believed by many, and only \$600,000,000 as the highest estimate, as a basis, our business interests would be but a plaything in the hands of foreign capitalists. They could quietly agree among themselves that they would not reinvest in the United States their interest for a year on the notes and bonds they hold against our people, and we would have to send them one-third to one-half of our money basis and business disaster and hard times would follow. With free coinage of silver and both silver and gold as a basis the withdrawal of one hundred or two hundred million dollars from this country would not hurt so much, because the amount withdrawn would not be so great a per cent of the whole. But with a sufficient volume of paper money based on receivability for all dues to national, state, county and city governments and full legal tender for all debts, and wholly independent of the metals, and with the metal money out of circulation by reason of a premium or discount, Europe might take our gold and silver without in the least disturbing our business affairs. And even if the metal money were in circulation a withdrawal of \$100,000,000 or \$200,000,000 of it would be such a small part of the whole volume, its exportation would not prove very injurious. With three billions of absolute money, consisting of paper, silver and gold, the shipment abroad of \$200,000,000 of gold, would contract the money of final account only 7 per cent. But with gold as the basis such an exportation of gold would bring bankruptcy and ruin to all enterprise. Absolute paper money for home use; the metals for international transactions, is the only thing that will give stability to business and free us from the power of foreign capitalists. The next best thing is a larger basis to be brought about by the unlimited coinage of silver, and the issuance of more greenbacks with the exceptions removed.—Missouri World.

—The Denver Times must know the sentiment of the west when it says, "it is free coinage or disruption of the republican party in 1896—which will you have?" It further declares that the republican party in that section is of that opinion.



### TIRED, WEAK, NERVOUS, Could Not Sleep.

Prof. L. D. Edwards, of Preston, Idaho, says: "I was all run down, weak, nervous and irritable through overwork. I suffered from brain fatigue, mental depression, etc. I became so weak and nervous that I could not sleep, I would arise tired, discouraged and blue. I began taking Dr. Miles' Nervine and now everything is changed. I sleep soundly, I feel bright, active and ambitious. I can do more in one day now than I used to do in a week. For this great good I give Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine the sole credit. It Cures."

Dr. Miles' Nervine is sold on a positive guarantee that the first bottle will benefit. All druggists sell it at \$1.00 bottles for \$5.00 or it will be sent prepaid, on receipt of price by the Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

—It is time to revise and amend a constitution under which five judges of the supreme court can defeat the will of the people.—Star and Kansan.