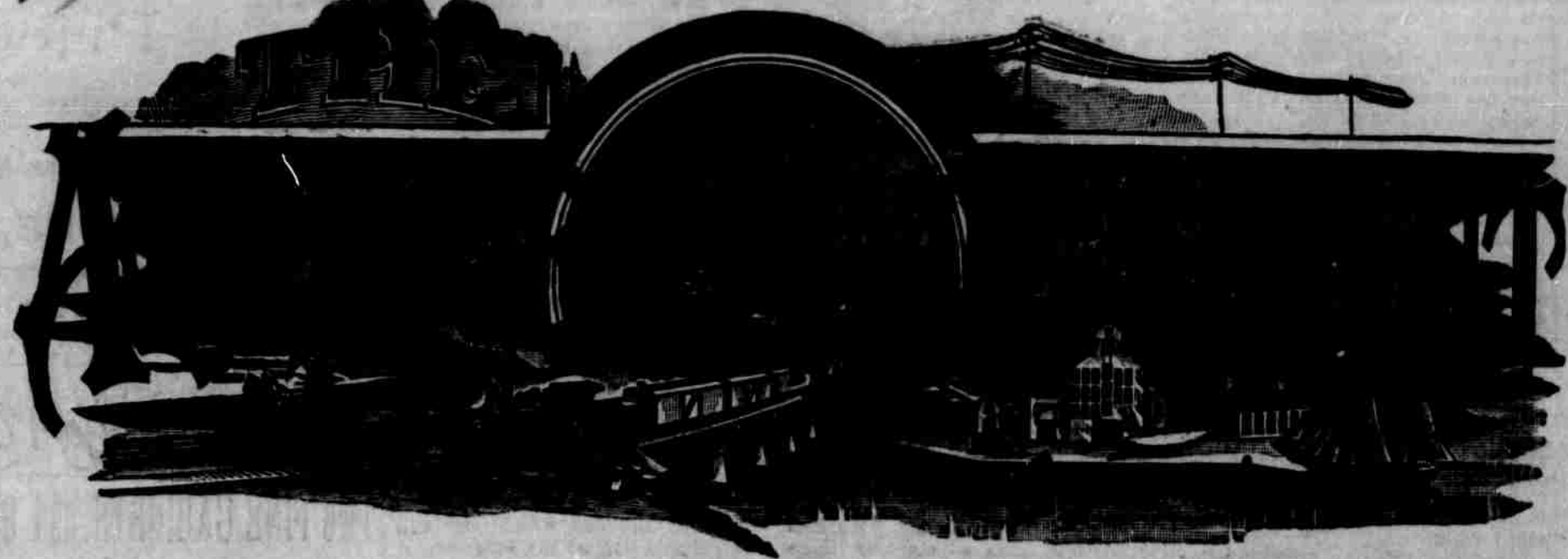


State Historian
Box 153



The Alliance-Independent

is the best Advertising medium in the west. It is especially valuable as a means of reaching the farmers. Its circulation is as large in Nebraska as the circulation of all the "farm journals" combined. Give THE ALLIANCE-INDEPENDENT a trial if you want good results.

The Alliance-Independent

Advocate: The free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1; in other words, the restoration of silver to the place it held in our currency from 1792 to 1873. That the Sherman law should not be repealed unless a law more favorable to silver is substituted for it.

ON THE RAGGED EDGE.

The Banks of New York City Ignore the Law and the Rights of Depositors.

THEY ARE RUNNING ON WIND.

Silver and Paper Money Command a Premium—The Banks Likely to Collapse Any Day.

A Startling Situation.

The banks of New York City present a remarkable spectacle to the American people. In all parts of the west and south banks have been forced to the wall by respecting the rights of depositors and observing the laws. The new comptroller of the currency has taken prompt and effective steps to close national banks in all other cities whenever the interests of depositors were in danger, or the requirements of the law were not fulfilled. But in New York city the banks are openly and boldly ignoring the rights of depositors and running regardless of law. Still the comptroller of the currency says nothing and does nothing.

The fact is that the banks of New York city are "hanging on by the skin of their teeth." By issuing clearing certificates they have held up the weaker banks, until the fate of all are linked together. If they were compelled to keep the full amount of reserve required by law, and if they would pay depositors on demand as all other banks do, they would all collapse at once.

Tom Patterson, the brilliant editor of the Rocky Mountain News, sizes up the situation in the following forcible language:

TOM PATTERSON TALKS.

"The big New York banks may be able to pull through, but if they were in the west and Comptroller Eckles should treat them as he did the western banks a majority of them would have been compelled to close their doors a week ago.

"For more than a month now cash transactions between these banks have ceased. Balances, that in the west must be daily settled in cash, are settled in the New York clearing house by loan certificates—a new species of currency, altogether unknown to law. More than \$34,000,000 of this wind money has been issued, and it is upon this that the New York banks are running.

"Every one of these banks have suspended payment. The Denver, Milwaukee, Indianapolis and Louisville banks that closed their doors are not a whit worse than the bloviating, bullying, inflated New York banks. If the western banks had elected to pay only checks for small amounts and refused to pay these for large sums—as the New York banks have done and are now doing—all the western banks would be running today. Only Thursday the Chicago Trust Savings bank sent its check for \$25,000 on the Western National bank of New York for collection. The check was drawn against money on deposit in the New York bank, but its president, Brayton Ives, refused cash on the check and tendered these clearing house certificates instead.

"The First National, the Fourth National, the Chase National and the City National banks, all of New York, wired the First National bank of Chicago a few days ago, that it, too, must receive clearing house certificates from them for its money deposit in New York. Under pretense of a famine in small currency and to prevent depositors taking it out to sell at a premium, the dispatches announced that the banks are refusing to cash checks unless they are well satisfied there is necessity for use of currency.

"What is all this about suspension? Why are not these banks closed? What understanding is there between them and the banking authorities in Washington that permits them to suspend payment at will and yet keep open doors? It is a curious phenomenon—national banks investigating when a depositor's check is presented for payment, whether the check holder intends to speculate on his own money or not and if they conclude he does, refusing to honor the draft.

"Since the last showing of these banks their reserve has decreased nearly \$6,500,000, their specie has decreased \$6,602,000 and their legal tender currency, \$5,322,000. Their reserve is over \$14,000,000 below the legal requirements. This showing from a group of banks with a capital of but \$63,000,000 the banking authorities should not overlook. By these extraordinary

DOWN WITH SILVER

Cleveland Demands Unconditional Repeal of the Sherman Law—No Substitute Offered.

IT IS A VERY WEAK MESSAGE.

A Gold-bug Ca'mity Howl—Toss for the Poor Laboring Men—"Silver and Gold Must Part Company"

For a Gold Standard.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—The message of President Cleveland to the extra session of congress was delivered to both houses shortly before 1 o'clock to-day. It is as follows:

To the Congress of the United States: The existence of an alarming, an extraordinary business situation, involving the welfare and prosperity of all our people, has constrained me to call together in extra session the people's representatives in congress to the end that through a wise and patriotic exercise of the legislative duty with which they are so heavily charged, present evils may be mitigated and dangers threatened for the future may be averted.

Our unfortunate financial plight is not the result of untoward events or of conditions related to our national resources; nor is it traceable to any of the conditions which frequently check national growth and prosperity. With plentiful crops, with abundant promise of remunerative production and manufacture, with unobstructed trade and commerce, with satisfactory assurance to business enterprise, sudden financial distress and fear have appeared on every side. Numerous moneyed institutions have suspended because their assets were not immediately available to meet the demands of frightened depositors, survivors of the panic of 1892 are content to keep in hand the money they are usually loaned, and those engaged in legitimate business are surprised to find that the accounts they offer for settlement are no longer accepted. Values supposed to be fixed are fast becoming conjectural and loss and failure have invaded every branch of business.

I believe these things are principally chargeable to congressional legislation touching the purchase and coinage of free silver. This legislation is embodied in a statute passed on the 14th day of July, 1890, which was the culmination of much agitation of the subject involved and which may be considered a true and the long struggle between the advocates of free silver coinage and those intending to be more conservative.

Undoubtedly the monthly purchases by the government of 4,500,000 ounces of silver, forced under the statute, have produced a certain guarantee of its increase in price. The result, however, has been entirely different. For immediately after the passage of the act the price of silver began to fall after the passage of the act and has since reached the lowest point ever known. This disappointing result has been produced by the constant effort to purchase and coinage of free silver.

Meanwhile, not only are the evil effects of the act being felt, but the country is constantly accumulating but the result to what amounts to a national calamity. The price of silver has fallen to a point which is becoming palpable to all who give the least attention to financial subjects.

EFFECTS OF THE LAW. This law provides for the payment for the 4,500,000 ounces of silver which the secretary of the treasury is commanded to purchase monthly, there shall be issued treasury notes redeemable on demand in gold or silver coin, at the discretion of the secretary of the treasury, and that the said notes may be released, if it is, however, declared in the United States to maintain the two metals upon a parity with each other upon the present legal ratio or such ratio as may be proclaimed by the secretary of the treasury to prevent his exercising the discretion nominally vested in him by such action the price between gold and silver may be disturbed. Manifestly, a refusal by the secretary to pay these treasury notes in gold if demanded would necessarily result in their being paid in silver, and would destroy the parity between the two metals by establishing a discrimination in favor of silver.

DEPLETION OF THE GOLD RESERVE. The policy necessarily adopted of paying these notes in gold has not spared the gold reserve of \$100,000,000, long ago set aside by the government for the redemption of other notes, for this fund has already been subjected to the payment of new obligations amounting to about \$150,000,000 on account of silver purchases, and has as a consequence, for the first time since its creation, been encroached upon.

When the government passes a banking law, charters banks, furnishes them currency, provides for their inspection and gives the people to understand that they are safe places of deposit, ought not the government to be responsible to the people for their deposits? If one of these banks fails, does it not the depositor have a right to call upon Uncle Sam to make their losses good? Some unfortunate depositor ought to hire a lawyer, bring Uncle Sam into court and test this matter without delay.

The gold bugs of Wall street have issued over \$35,000,000 of clearing house certificates to save the best banking system the world ever saw from utter collapse. These certificates are a species of paper money based on bonds, stocks, mortgages, etc., deposited with the clearing house. But when the farmers of the country propose an issue of paper money based on "non-perishable farm products," or the greenback cranks propose an issue based on "the wealth of the nation," these same gold bugs attack the dictionary for words of ridicule for such absurd and dangerous proposals.

THE EXPRESS ROBBERS

Those Who Did the Wichita Job Are Now in Jail.

ONLY ONE OF THEM STILL AT LARGE

The Affair Was Planned and Carried Out by the Express Messenger, a Hotel Clerk and a Negro.

They Confess Their Guilt.

WICHITA, Kan., Aug. 10.—The mystery of the robbery of the United States Express company's wagon in the heart of this city on the night of July 29 is solved, \$5,000 of the booty recovered and three of those who were in the conspiracy are now in the county jail. Each of them has made a confession.

Colonel John Byrne, ex-superintendent of police at Buffalo, who is now the special agent in charge of all the criminal work of the company, worked the case to a successful issue. On the eventful night mentioned a telephone message came into the office of the company and asked the express wagon to call at the creamery on its way to the Rock Island depot to get some goods for shipment. The wagon called as directed and, while in the dark alley, a negro jumped in, held up the messenger and driver and robbed the safe of \$7,000. That negro is the only man in the combination that has not yet been caught, and he has with him his share of the booty, which is \$2,500.

The negro is the only man that did the robbery. The others implicated are Howard H. Greer of Eldorado, a telegraph operator, Arthur Hancher, the messenger in charge of the express wagon, and Jack Beck, clerk in the Occidental hotel.

Hancher planned the robbery, the negro did the actual work, Greer did the telephoning for the express wagon to come to the creamery and Beck was the treasurer of the combination, who held all the money until a few days ago, when the negro took his share and skipped.

Greer was the first man to peach. He was arrested early last evening and the first thing he told was that Beck had the money. Beck was immediately arrested, and after confessing he went into a storage room in the hotel, fished the money out of a tomato can and gave it up. Hancher was immediately arrested. All three of them separately confessed.

The first clue obtained to the theft was by the strange actions of Greer and Hancher. They did not recognize each other in any public place, but still the officers found they were rooming together. Incidentally it slipped from the lips of a man named Breckmeyer, who was formerly a comrade of Hancher in a grocery house, that he had been approached to join in the conspiracy. After this he was pumped freely, and thus the crime was fixed. Nothing was left but to get the evidence, and this the company now has in the robber's own confession.

DIFFERENCES OF OPINION.

How Various Senators and Representatives Viewed the Message.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—The message of the president was received by congress with a degree of attention and earnestness that has seldom been accorded to that state paper. Senator Cookrell, chairman of the appropriation committee, when pressed for an opinion, said:

"I am not sure that I understand fully the purport of the message and until I have read it carefully I cannot express my opinion."

Senator Teller—The simple assertion of the president that the present financial condition is due to the Sherman law does not make it so. His premise is wrong, and his conclusion necessarily fall to the ground.

Senator Peffer—The banker will regard it as perfection, the farmer and workman will see in it a further reduction of the product of their farm and their labor. It is the first attack of money kings in their final struggle for supremacy.

Representative Bland, of Missouri, the Moses of the free coinage men, said: "As nearly as I could make out, it was a plea for a single gold standard because England maintains it. If England would coin silver probably this country would do so. We seem to have lost the spirit of 1776." Representatives Rynum and Harter commended the message in the highest terms. So did Messrs. Springer and Holman.

Representative Simpson, Populist, Kansas, said: "It is the weakest message ever presented to the country. Weak as dishwater does not express it. The president's reference to the labor question is the veriest rot."

EVERY WORD LISTENED TO

Intense Interest Shown in the Reading of the Message in the House.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—By a peculiar combination of circumstances the communication of the president's message was delayed until some time after the convening of congress. The president expected to send in the message yesterday, but the senate after appointing its committee on notification adjourned until to-day. When Mr. Springer, chairman of the committee on the part of the house, sought the senate members of the joint notification committee he found that some of them had made engagements which would prevent their fulfilling their committee functions this forenoon and it was impossible to get a full meeting of the committee before noon.

At exactly 12 o'clock the joint committee met on the senate side, and, after having made the suggestion that the journals of the two houses be read as leisurely as possible, in order to preclude the intervening of other business before the reading of the message, departed in haste for the White house to notify the president that congress was organized and ready to receive any communication he might desire to make on the state of the union.

In the house there was an intense desire to get the message before the body as soon as possible, as one of the first things to come before the house was to be the Bellnap-Richardson contested election case of Michigan, and two or three hours at least would be consumed before a final vote could be taken to determine which of these gentlemen had the prima facie right to occupy his seat pending investigation by the committee on election. When the house met the opening prayer of the new chaplain was brief.

The reading of the journal of yesterday was a monotonous proceeding and consumed half an hour. Then the president's message was read, and he would therefore move a recess until 12:45. The motion was unanimously concurred in.

When the house convened at 12:45 the president's message was communicated to congress and read by the clerk. It was listened to with intense interest during its entire reading and there was an absolute silence. General James B. Weaver of Iowa, the late People's party candidate for the presidency, was on the floor by virtue of his right as an ex-member and occupied a seat beside Mr. Hayes of Iowa. There were a number of broad smiles on the Republican side at the president's allusion to tariff reform as a secondary issue just at this

Dr. Miss Operators Organize.

JOPLIN, Mo., Aug. 10.—A meeting of operators of the lead and zinc mines was held in Joplin yesterday afternoon and an association organized to correct some of the evils from which the mining industry is now suffering. It is a notorious fact that the ore market has never been governed by the smelter market, but prices have fluctuated according to the will of the buyers. The business depression over the country has been the pretext for screwing the prices for ore down below the cost of production. The operators in the association will close their mines down until some agreement may be made with the smelting companies.

Women to Study Our Schools.

English educators have done a good thing for the cause in that country by sending five women to the United States for the purpose of examining the American system of public education in order to ascertain if there be any of its features that can be advantageously adopted in England or can be incorporated in a new school bill which is in course of preparation for introduction to parliament. This is a compliment to the American school system and to woman.

A Year of Odd Names.

It is a year of odd names for men of sudden fame. Here is a list that suggests itself at a second's thought: Zimri Dwiggins, banker; Dahomey Dadds, warrior; Hoke Smith, journalist and statesman; Sylvester Pennington, who told the president "to mind his own business"; Stanhope Tamm, poet and statesman; Colonel Pod Dismah, statesman; Colonel Dick Botta, office seeker. And the year is not over.

Warrensburg Savings Bank Rescues.

WARRENSBURG, Mo., Aug. 10.—The Johnson County Savings bank of this city opened its doors for business again yesterday after a suspension of about three weeks.

Fort Scott, Kan., 10 Aug.—A heavy and very seasonable rain fell in this corner of Kansas yesterday afternoon, and insures the proper maturity of the largest corn crop ever raised here. Fields which will at least produce seventy-five bushels to the acre are not at all uncommon.

Executive Mansion, August 10, 1893.

A Good Rain in Southern Kansas.