AUGUST 31, 1893

(Continued from Second Page 1

From the arguments of some of our op-ponents we might be led to the conclusion that the time would come when money would not only be unnecessary, but really

REAL OR CREDIT MONEY?

The real question, Mr. Speaker, is whether we shall increase our supply of primary money, as we do when we increase our gold and silver, or whether we shall increase our promises to pay real money, as we do when we increase national bank notes. The larger the superstructure of credit, as related to the basis of metal, the credit, as related to the basis of motal, the more substantial our system. If we present a bank note for payment, we receive a preenback; if we present a greenback for payment, the treasurer has a right to pay in aliver dollare, and now our opponents want is understood that a silver dollar is only a promise to pay a gold dollar. Is that sound money? No, Mr. Speaker; if metallie money is sound money, then we who insist upon a base broad enough to support a currency redeemable in coin on demand, are the real friends of sound money, and those are "dangerous failsts" who would make the metallic base so narrow as to compel the

metallic base so narrow as to compel the government to abandon it for the preservagovernment to abandon it for the preserva-tion of its people. If all the currency is built upon the small basis of gold those who hold the gold will be the masters of the situation. We have a right to demand that the future financial policy shall be a part of the repealing act, so that we may choose between it and what we have and reject it if it is less favorable than the present isw. And I may aid, in the ian-guage adopted by the bimetailie league a few days agofew days ago-

The refusal of the opponents of bimetallism to propose any substitute for the present law, or to evaluate any plan for the future, indi-cates either an ignorance of our financial needs or an unwillingness to take the public into their confidence.

THE GREAT OBJECTION. But, sir, more serious than any other ob-jection which can be made to the uncondi-tional repeal of the Sherman law is the incontrovertible fact that a suspension of incontrovertible fact that a suspension of silver would tend to lower the price of sli-ver buillon and thus make the restoration of bimetallism more difficult. That this will be the effect is proven not only by reason but by the utterances of Mr. Her-schel's committee in discussing the finances of India. That report says:

of India. That report says: In December last, a bill was introduced fo the senate to repeal the Sherman act, and an-other to suspeed purchases under it. Whether any such measures will pass into law it is im-possible to foretell, but it must be regarded as possible; and, although, in the light of past experience, predictions on such a subject must be made with caution, it is certaily probable that the repeal of the Sherman act would be followed by a heavy fail in the price of sliver, The first question for us to decide, then, is, are we in favor of bimetallism or a uni-versal gold standard? If we are in favor of bimetallism, the next question is, will a

of bimetallism, the next question is, will a fail in the buillon price of silver, as meas-ured with gold, help or hinder bimetallism? We are told by those who want a gold standard that it will belp bimetailism; but the query is, if it would, "Why do they favor it?" It is sufficient to arouse susplfavor it?" It is sufficient to arouse suspi-cion when every airocate of gold mono-metallism favors unconditional repeat, and the more emphatic his advocacy of gold the more earnest his desire for repeat. Is any subsequent legislation is behalf of sli-ver intended? If so, why not propose it now? What money loaner, loaning upon a mortgage, would be willing to let the money go upon a promise that the mort-gage should be delivered next week? Or what business may would cancel au obligawhat business man would cancel an obliga-tion today on the promise of having the money paid tomorrow? Shall we be more carcless in protecting the sacred interests of our constituencies than a business man

of our constituencies that a business into is in transacting his business? What excuse can we give to our people for releasing what we have with the ex-ception of getting something in the future when the advocates of repeat boldiy demand, upon this floor, the adoption of a universal gold

As the members of that party, ooth the senate and in the house, stand ready carry out the pledge there made, no appe to them is necessary.

THE REPUBLICAN POSITION, 1888. The republican national platform a lop to n 1888 contains this plank :

The republican party is in favor of the up of both gold and silver as money and con-domus the pilicy of the democratic admini-tration in its efforts to demonstring silver.

1892 The same party in 1892 adopted a plat

orm containing the following language:

form containing the following language: The American people from tradition and in terest favor ulmatallism, and the republica marty domains the use of both rold and silve as standard money, such restrictions to be d realize either their opportunities or termined by contampiation of values of the realize either their opportunities or two metals, so that the purchasing and deb their obligations. The newspaper of two metals, so that the purchasing and deb their obligations. The newspaper of rold or paper, shall be equal at all times. today is the most widely circulated me-rold or paper, shall be equal at all times. today is the most widely circulated me-try, its tarmers and its working user, do and tium for the communication of thought that every dollar, paper or rold, issued by thin the civilized world. There are comthat every dollar, paper or gold, issued by thin the civilized world. There are com-government, shull be as most as any other, the civilized world. There are com-We commend the who and particule steps aparatively few people who can read at ready taken by our government to secure a all who do not read the papers to a cer-and silver for and silver for use as money throughout theain extent. Admitting this fact, we

Are the republican members of this housenay form some idea of the vast influ-

Are the republicas memoers of this honsenay form some idea of the vast influ-ready to abandon the system which the nee exerted by the correspondents and Amorican people faver "from tradition and the nee exerted by the correspondents and interest?" Having won a presidential electrical writers of our large dailies in li-tion upon a platform which condemnet noulding public opinion. "The policy of the democratic administra "the policy of the democratic administra". But do we find in the papers the sre they ready to join in that demonstizatraightfor ward, honest and forcible tion? Having advocated the Sherman lay because it gave an increased use of silve presentation of facts and logically " are they ready to repeal it and make adrawn conclusions therefrom which provisions for silver at all? Are they will should characterize such work? Instead that they secured the present law by should this, we usually find facts distorted practice, and only adopted it as an inger hous device for preventing free coinage, and suppressed for the sole purpose of the repealed as soon as the hour of daug blinding the reader to the real merits was passed?

THE DEMOCRATIC POSITION.

1880. The democratic platform of 1550 connewspapers, at least, we constantly

The democratic platform of 1550 to find evidence of the determination to tained these words: Honest money, consisting of gold and silve make what is known as political capi-and paper convertible into coin on demand tal at any cost. Party success is the It would seem that at that time silve tal at any cost. Party success is the was honest money, although the buillogoal in view, and no effort is spared value was considerably below the coinagthrough honorable or dishonorable value. 1884.

In 1884 the democratic platform connents are unfairly judged or the reputa-ained this plank: tion of individuals maliciously injured. In 1884 the democratic platform control of individuals maliciously injured. We believe in honest money, the gold an That's practical polities, we are told, subserve the subservential of the constitution, and a circulating medium convertible into such and the would-be brilliant expounder money without loss. It would seem that at that time silveour simplicity pitful if we presume to was considered honest money. 1888. 1888. 1888. 1897 We believe the practice of the practice 1897 We believe the practice of the practice 1997 We believe the practice of the practi

Isss. honorable. In 1988 the democratis party did not ex Now, whatever may be the practice press itself on the money question except partisan politicians, or whatever by saying: It remeved the pledge of its fidelity to demomsy be the preponderance of superficial cratic faith, and reaffirms the platforsophilon in favor of resorting to ques-adopted by its representatives in the conventionable means for the accomplishment tion of itse. Since the platform of 1884 commende thinking person is ready to admit that silver as an honest money, we must assum thinking person is ready to admit that that the reaffirming of that platform depolitics is necessarily corrupt. Web-clared anew that silver was nonest monester defines politics as the science of as late as 1888, sithough at that time incovernment, and surely government.

ciared anew that silver was nonest monester defines politics as the science of th in 1892. It is as follows: We denounce the republican legislation known as the Sherman act of 1990 as a cow-ardly mageshift, fraught with possibilities of danger in the titure, which should make all of its supportors, as well as its author, anz-tions for its speedy repost. We hold to the use of both gold and silver as the standard money of the country, and to the coinage of both gold and silver without discrimination against either metal or charge for mintage, but the dohar unit of coinage of both metals must be of equal intrinsic and exchangenble value or be adjusted through international agreement, or by such as feguards of logislation as shall the unit of coinage of the parity of the payment of debts; and we demand that all paper currency shall be kept at par with a d redeemable in such coin. We insist upon this policy as especially necessary for the protec-tion of farmors and incoring classes, the first and most defenseless victims of unstable money and fluctuating currency. Thus it will be seen that gold and silver have been indissolubly linked together in more bidforms. have been indissolubly linked together in our platforms. Never in the history of the party has it taken a position in favor of a gold standard. On every vote taken in the house and senate a majority of the party has been recorded not only in favor of bimetallism, but for the free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver at the ratio of 15 to 1. SHALL WE REPUDIATE OUR PLEDGES? The last platform pledges us to the use of both metals as standard money and to the free coinage of both metals at a fixed ratio. Does anyone believe tast Mr. Cleve-land oculd have been elected president upon a platform declaring in favor the anconditional repeal of the Sherman law? Can we go back to our neeplo and tell them that, after denouncing for twenty years the crime of 1873, we have at last accepted it as a blessing? Shall bimetallism re-ceive its deathblew in the house of its friends, and is the very hall where innumerable vows have been registered in its de-fense? What faith can be placed in platfense? forms if their pledges can be placed in plat-forms if their pledges can be violated with impunity? Is it right to rise above the power which created us? Is it patriotic to refuse that legislation in favor of gold and silver which a majority of the people has always deminded? Is it necessary to betray all parties in order to treat this subject in a "nonpartisan" way? The president has recommanded uncou-ditional repeal. It is not sufficient to say that he is honest-so were the mothers who, with misguided zeal, threw their children into the Ganges. The question is not "Is he honest?" but, "Is he right?" He won the confidence of the tollers of this not "Is he nonest?" but, "Is he right?" He won the confidence of the tollers of this country because he taught that "public other is a public trust," and because he convinced them of his courage and his sincerity. But are they willing to say, in the language of Job, "Though he siny me, yet will i trust him?" Whence comes this irresistible demand for conditional repeal? Are not the representatives here as near to the people and as apt to know their wishes? Whence comes the demand? Not from the working and the farm, not from the protact its flag in time of peace and protact its flag in time of peace and "business interests." and largely from that class which can force congress to let it is weake can force congress to let it have noney at a pecuniary profit to itsaif if silver is abandoned. The president has been deceived. As can so more judge the wines of the great mass of our people by the foam upon its waves. THE MASSIG OFFOAL UNCONDITIONAL

ter the law literally and technically. The result of that would be to close every bank in the country and place them in the hands of a receiver. That is a calamity which we should try to svoid in the present deplorable condition of the

THE ALLIANCE

At the close of the debate the resolu-tion went to the foot of the calendar without a vote being reached.

E-INDEPENDENT.

EMEMBER WE GUARASTER A CURE

Testimonial

or demerits of the question being dis

cussed. In nearly all partisan political

rulo Our spirits from their urns.



hat you need. Its production is not an accident, but the result of scientific re-ch. Knowledge of the diseases of the hair and scalp led to the discovery of how wat them. "Skookum" contains neither minerals hor oils. It is not a bye, but lightfully cooling and refreshing Tonic. By symulating the follieles, is store

SKOOKUM ROOT HAI

standard, and predict that its coming is as standard, and predict that its comme is as certain as the rising of tomorrow's sun. Read the utterances of these leaders in the crusade against silver. Read the famous article of the distinguished gentleman from New York [Mr. Cockran.] Read the article in the Forum of last February, from the pen of Hon. George Fred Williams. who, in the last congress, spoke for those demanding unconditional repeal:

demanding inconditional repeat: In the efforts which have thus far been made towards a repeat, a single question has been repeated by the silver men so often as to give a plain indication to the situation. What, it is asked, do you propose to put in place of silver purchases? There never was a time more opportune to answer definitely this question with the single word, nothing. Let me join issue upon this question and

Let me join issue upon this question and say that the time will never come in this country when that word "nothing" will be accepted as a satisfactory answer.

GARBLING.

They tell us that our platform demands repeat, but does it demand "repeat only? Shall we take away the "cowardly makeshift" before we restore the real thing for which that "temporary expedient" was substituted? As well denounce one kind of food because it lacks nourisimment and then refuse all food to the patient. They shall not be permitted to thus mutitate the platform. No such inexcusable attempt at platform. No such inexcusable attempt at garbling has been witnessed since the min-ister took from the sentence, "Let him which is on the housetop not come down to take anything out of his house" the words "topnot come down," and inveighed against the feminine habit of wearing the hair in a knot on the top of the head. They demand of us unconditional repeal. They demand that we give up all that we have in the way of sliver legislation before we know what we are to receive. Shall we surrender on these terms?

ARE WE CARTHAGENIANS?

ARE WE CARTILAGENIANS? Rollin tells us that the third Punic war was declared by the Remans and that a messenger was sent to Garthage to au-nounce the declaration after the army had started on its way. The Carthagenlans at once sent representatives to treat for peace. The Romans first demanded the delivery of 300 hostages before they would enter into negotiations. When 300 sons of the nobles had been given into their hands they demanded the surrender of all the arms and implements of war before an-nouncing the terms of the treaty. The conditions were sorrowfully but prompily compiled with, and the people who boasted of a Hannibal and a Hamilear gave up to their aucient enemies every weapon of of-fense and defense. Then the Herman com-sul, rising up before the humiliated repre-sentatives of Carthage, sild: Leanost but commend you for the readiness

I cannot but commend you for the readinous with which you have obeyed every order. The decree of the Roman sente is that Car-thage shall be destroyed. Sirs, what will be the answer of the

Sirs, what will be the naswer of the people whem you represent, who are weided to the "gold and silver coinage of ditional repeal and return to tail them that you were commended for the readiness with which you obeyed every order, but that congress has decreed that one-half of the people's metallic meany shall be de-toryed? The demand throughtheast surrender, to they? Why, sirs, we are the one-half of the parties in this country, backed by the history of a hundred years, sustained by the most sacred interests of Aumanity teelf, we demand as usconditional sar-miner as the first condition of peace. I have said that we stand by the pledges of an interest. Let me quote them: POPULISTS, 1894.

POPULISTS, 1898.

The populist platform adopted by the national convention in 1899 contained these words:

We domand from and unlimited coinage of effort and gold at the present legal ratio of

THE MASSES OFFOSE UNCONDITIONAL REPEAL

MINE MARKS OFFORE UNCONDITIONAL INTERNATION Mr. Powderly, who spoke at Chienge a few days ngo in favor of the free coinage of eliver at the present ratio and against the uncenditional repeal of the Sharman haw, velocit the sentiment of more inboring mon than have ever addressed the precident or this fibuse is favor of repeal. the among the agricultural classes; go among the poor, whose little is as precious to thom as he rich man's fertures is to him, and whose family is as dear, and you will not find the haste to destroy the touts of monay or the unfriendituess to fliver which is manifested in money centers. There are thousands, yes, tens of thousands, aye, even millions, who have not yes 'bowed the sum to file of the great military here of France. At Marango the Mass of Desting, and disheattend, thought the battle out react and the best a retreat. The is' read and disheattend, thought the battle out his the called to a drumming the lat-tered him to beat a retreat. The is' walled!

Sire, I do not know how. Desais has neve-tauget me retreat, but I can beat a charge, its, I can beat a charge that would make the isad fait into lime? I beat that charge as sthe bridge of Lock: I beat that Mount Tabor; I beat is at the Pyramide. Oh, may I beat it bury?

<text>

THE POWER OF INTEREST.

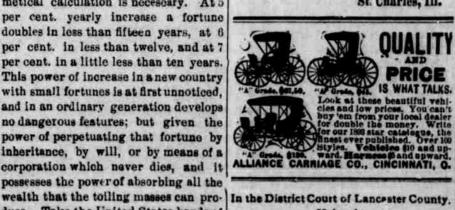
What Methuselah Might Have Done With a \$10 Bond.

To show the dangerous power of vsury, or per cent, only a simple arithmetical calculation is necessary. At 5 per cent. yearly increase a fortune doubles in less than fifteen years, at 6 per cent. in less than twelve, and at 7 per cent. in a little less than ten years. This power of increase in a new country with small fortunes is at first unnoticed. and in an ordinary generation develops no dangerous features; but given the power of perpetuating that fortune by inheritance, by will, or by means of a corporation which never dies, and it possesses the power of absorbing all the duce. Take the United States bonds of 1863 at 5 per cent. In 1893 the people have paid in interest, usury, or in-crease, three and one-third times the face of the bond, and still owe the full original amount. This is legal, but it looks like robbery, and it partially explains why some people can live with-out work. No wonder that the financiers want the government to issue more bonds; \$50,000,000 in 3 per cent. gold bonds would yield \$1,500,000 per year increase to those who did no work, to be paid by those who do work. It is more and it would be the set of the set to be paid by these who do work. It is proposed, if possible, to get foreign capitalists to take these bonds. Fifty European dudes could draw an annual income of \$30,000 from the workers of this country, and when the full \$50,-000,000 had been paid them we would owe them \$50,000,000 still. Great is the god of finance

od of finance. Had Methuse'ah, the ancient, bought Had Methuse ah, the ancient, bought of a \$10 bond bearing 5 per cent. interest of when he was sixty-nine years old, and reinvested the proceeds yearly, he would have at the end of 300 years. while he was yet a young man, \$10,485,-760. At the age of 060 he would have this vast sum multiplied by itself, rep-resented by thirteen figurer, and com-prising more than the assessed valuetion of the earth .- Twentleth Century.

ORSES THE MIT 4 001 b Q. STENSTER, GRAND RAPION M.

now and secure the agency. Cowns S. D., March 13. Goodine Wind Bigne Co., St. Charles, III: Tam grinding feed for 39 horses and o head of catile and 60 sheep. It stands idle a good deal of the time, I would not be without it for anything: not if I had to get a new one erery year, I cun grind its bushels an hour with It in a good wind, My neighbor Mr, Haskell, likes h smill first-rate; he has a 11 for outfit, same as mine, and thinks there is nothing like it His son says they can grind a bushel of corn in two minutes with it. Mr, and Mrs, Haskel say it is the best thing they ever invested any money in on the place. Yours truity. First of the says they can grind a bushel of corn in two minutes with it. Mr, and Mrs, Haskel say it is the best thing they ever invested any money in on the place. Yours truity. First of the says they can grind a bushel of corn in two minutes with it. Mr, and Mrs, Haskel say it is the best thing they ever invested any money in on the place. Yours truity.



Nebrasks.

Josephine B. Widener. Plaintiff

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