

The Valentine Democrat

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VALENTINE, NEBRASKA

As to forest fires, there's not a burnt-down trunk left behind that isn't a stump speaker arguing for arbor days.

Let trouble do all the traveling. Nobody should meet it half way. This would be like intentionally coming to grief.

Who is the most self-confident person in the land? The one who puts a stamp on an envelope before writing the address.

Japan's war vessels, great and small, are to cost fifty million dollars, and it will require vast sums to keep them in commission.

Football doesn't generate any lasting ill-feeling, though in a scrimmage it would seem as if the players were down on each other.

No less than thirty lighthouses in this country are attended by women, but these are only a small part of the women who do light house-keeping.

Maybe some of our warships have a playful way of sinking at other times, but that in case of war they'd be the first to go under is not to be thought of.

One blessed thing about a Mongolian not being a citizen is that a candidate can wear a boiled shirt and stiff collar without being charged with trucking to the Chinese vote.

American bicycles are appreciated in other countries beside our own. During the past year the number of those exported was four times as large as that of the year previous.

Serious injuries sometimes result from trifling scratches made with an ink pen, according to the London Lancet; but it is a question if more mischief-making bacteria do not often lurk in a writer's sentiments than in his ink.

A philosopher remarks in the Columbia (Mo.) Herald that "A man is known by the company he keeps. It is different with a woman—she must occasionally go with her husband." Nowadays a man is known by the company he keeps out of.

In Connecticut the other day a thief asked for an acquittal on the ground that he was temporarily insane when he committed the crime. The judge sent him to the penitentiary for three years advised him to employ the time in thinking up a better excuse.

The fact that a Brooklyn judge granted five divorces in thirty minutes is being extensively commented on by the Eastern press. It is remarkable only because it took place in the East. A Western judge cannot understand now a man with conscientious ideas would fool away so much time.

The farmers and timber cutters who have stripped the hills of trees in all the older States and who are continuing their work of thoughtless ravages in the newer States of the Union ought to be brought to book. But the States themselves must enter upon the task of remedial effort.

Oregon Indians are said to complain that whereas they are sentenced to spend thirty days in jail for intoxication, a white man guilty of the same offense gets but five days in jail. The Indians have within their reach a simple remedy for this injustice: they can stop getting drunk.

Two New York burglars obtained admission to a residence in that city by representing themselves to be plumbers, and when they left took with them \$2,800 worth of booty. The owner is solacing himself with reflections on what it might have cost him if they had been real plumbers.

The director of public works in the Pennsylvania city of Allegheny has hit upon a plan for getting rid of the numerous and pugnacious English sparrows. He will turn loose a lot of German starlings, which are natural enemies of the sparrows. This may shortly create a demand for some feathered enemy of the starling.

Temperance people in America will be interested to know that the Dutch Reformed Church of South Africa has decided to excommunicate all total abstainers who shall persist in their evil habits. The synod asserts that teetotalers invariably become unfaithful in their duties to the church and are otherwise demoralized, and it thinks the church will be better off without them.

Nothing short of the absolute necessities of trade could possibly induce our British friends to give their preference to this market in the purchase of industrial products, and the fact that large orders for iron rails, electric motors and other mechanical supplies have lately been received in this country from Great Britain argues beyond dispute that British purchasers are compelled to recognize the superiority of our products.

There are signs that the threatening crank is being taken more seriously. A lunatic who declared that unless propitiated he would assassinate President McKinley was promptly arrested by the Chicago police. Threatening cranks are embryonic assassins. Whether they possess or lack the energy to carry out their wild plots nobody knows until too late. At all events,

such dangerous characters cannot safely be permitted to run about ready to strike down innocent men.

Insurance against non-employment is an experiment begun in America during the current year. It is a private enterprise. Its dues are heavier than those of similar European societies, but its benefits also are much larger. As in the case of the European societies, voluntary non-employment, or non-employment for any cause within the control of the beneficiary, makes all benefits voidable. This excludes the striker. As it is to the interest of the non-insurance companies to help their beneficiaries to get work, a company in Chicago supplies to its beneficiaries the services of two employment bureaus without charge.

It would be hard to formulate a more baleful aphorism than that imputed—incorrectly, it is to be hoped—to a United States Senator. "No man in public office," he is reported to have said, "owes the public anything." On the contrary, every man in public office owes the public everything. No matter how great his wealth or his importance before taking office, he is under imperative obligation to the public, first, to get rid of his partisanship if he have any; secondly, to divest himself of considerations of self-interest and keep in view only the interests of the public; and, finally, to give to the public faithful and laborious service, or, in case of inability, to yield his place instantly to some one else, who can and will fulfill all of these requirements.

We are so used to books coming out all the time that we do not know how to appreciate them. If every budget sent from the booksellers does not contain at least four or five readable novels, a solid history by an eminent authority, a book of travels in an unknown land, two sets of "wonderfully clever" new poems, we who cannot write a graceful sentence fall to lamenting and gnashing our teeth over the decay of writing! To own that one has merely touched upon modern names and modern work of writers is to make an argument in favor of the age's literary achievement. Look at the lists in the libraries; look back at the hours you have spent in really interested communion rhapsodically with authors. Think how your own neighbors, as it were—Octave Thanet and Frank Stockton and Mary Wilkins—have delighted you; how Joel Chandler Harris—it is a shame not to have mentioned him earlier—and Henry Fuller, and Mrs. Catherwood and so many more have contributed to your utter sympathy or your contradictory sense. Think of Lieutenant Peary's book, and Nansen's, and of Mahan's marvelous "Life of Nelson" and of the scientific volumes by the hundred weight, you dare not try to read. Nearly every one has come out this year. Max Nordau has made you boil; and Friedrich Nietzsche has caused you to lift your eyebrows; Bernard Shaw has made you chuckle over the discomfiture of his enemies; little Max Beerbohm has raised a laugh, half the time at his own expense, and half the time at yours. And Anthony Hope has not been mentioned. If popularity is a test, he is almost at the head of the literary list. That bethumbed, dog-eared copy of "The Prisoner of Zenda" was clutched and claved when it made its appearance at the watering place. And "The Gentleman of France" a close second. In biography, essay, scientific treatise of every kind, sermon, travel and novel, this last part of our century is certainly rich.

Hours of Torture. In the last great day, when judgment is passed upon the quick and the dead, I hope to stand expectant and absorbed to know what will be the fate of the man who invented the third-class carriage upon French railways. The steerage of a vessel is paradise compared to these instruments of torture, writes an American traveling abroad.

To begin with, the compartment car could only have been created in a country where there are classes. The long, open, social, cheery, American car is too democratic even for democratic France. All castes may travel on the same train, but there must be opportunity for the noble and the rich bourgeoisie to exclude themselves from those who, by reason of poverty or vulgarity, are offensive to them.

In France third-class apartments are the most uncomfortable of plank seats and backs, and the "omnibus" train is one which stops at every station. Two seats run crosswise of the car. You face the passengers on the other seat, and whether your vis-a-vis is man or woman feet are unavoidably entangled; and if your opposite be a woman you are constantly in peril of being accused of a pedal familiarity of which you are wholly innocent. This is a fault which also extends to first and second class apartments.

Restraint. Reporter—Well, I've interviewed her. Editor—Did she talk without restraint? Reporter—I should say nit! She wouldn't say a word until her husband came in and told her to keep still.—Detroit Journal.

Great Luck. Billy—Have any luck fishing to-day, Jimmy? Jimmy—Great! I didn't stick de hook inter me finger, ner slip off de log an' fall in, ner git bit by mosquitoes, ner lose any uv me clothes, ner git licked w'en I got home!—Puck.

In 1900. He—Will you fly with me? She—Certainly. Bring your airship around at 2 o'clock and I'll be ready but putting on n.y hat. Then we can start at 4.—Somerville Journal.

END OF THE SEASON.

BIG FOOTBALL GAMES HAVE NOW CLOSED.

The Well-Trained Teams Have All Had Their Turns and Battled Manfully—University of Chicago Defeats Michigan—Wisconsin Beats Northwestern

For the All-Western 'Leven.



Football in the West has closed what was apparently a most successful season. The big, well-trained football teams of the greater colleges have had their turns, battled manfully and are now prepared to settle down and discuss results leisurely. Football experts are sizing the field up, and soon will be picking all Western elevens until there will be as many offered up as there are so-called experts. The season has been exceptionally clean as far as rough work by the players themselves is concerned and consequently as far as injuries received. The umpires have as a rule been stricter as regards "piling on"—that most dreaded feature of modern football. The referees have followed the ball so well that it is downed and the men lined up before an opportunity has been afforded for the rough work to creep in.

As a result of the season's work everything points to Wisconsin's men as Western champions and not even Stagg's pets care to dispute the claim, despite the wonderful victory over Michigan Thursday by a score of 21 to 12. Wisconsin cinched all claims to the title when her lively, well-trained canvas-backs snowed Northwestern under by a score of 22 to 0 at Evanston Thursday.

The West has been unusually weak in tackles. Holmes, Forrest of Wisconsin, Sweeney of Illinois, Lockwood of Michigan, Mortimer and Webb of Chicago and Rheighans of Lake Forest would certainly be candidates for the all-Western team. Of these, Holmes, for his work against Chicago, Minnesota and Northwestern in making holds, in defense work generally, is perhaps the first choice, with Sweeney a close second. The cares of captain have weighed on Sweeney considerably, but in all he has more than held his own in the big games played, with the possible exception of the Indian match.

On the ends, the work of Michigan's and Wisconsin's ends, Dean and Anderson and Teetzel and Bennett, and that of Hamill, mark them as candidates. Sickles of Lake Forest, for a light man, has been much in the play, and on a heavier team might be considered. Of these, Bennett, Teetzel and Hamill and Dean would be the four to choose from. Hamill's work in the Michigan game in following kicks marks him something of a favorite. Teetzel's work in driving the play in would mark him as a favorite. Bennett for experience and Hamill and Dean interchangeably seem to be the choice.

Behind the line, Elver, Hunter, Schuler and Clarke are for quarter. Felver, barring two very bad fumbles in the Chicago game, should have first choice. Hunter, a good tackler, is too slow in running the game. Clarke fumbles badly, although he got over the fault in the Michigan game. Felver is perhaps the favorite for general, hard, heady work, and the fact that he can be used as a full.

For the backs, Hershberger, O'Dea, Gardner, Pele, Johnston and Jackson of Lake Forest are perhaps the cream. Hershberger is the choice for full. Not only can he punt, but in the interference, in line plunging and place kicking he would overshadow O'Dea, who is never in the play except to kick. For halves, Pele and Jackson would make an extremely strong pair.

Northwestern, losing to Chicago and Wisconsin by big scores, is out of the race. Michigan's defeat by Chicago, overpowered by the mighty opposing full-back, yielded all claims in her only big game of the season.

Poor Illinois, who was forced to compete for championship honors before her team had reached the climax of development, was put out of the showing early when Chicago ran her down the field. Next to Wisconsin, Chicago has fairly won the right to stand a good second. After her Michigan and Illinois must dispute for the honors of their place, with the advantages in Michigan's favor, because of cleaner, harder, all-around work to the last in the face of certain defeat. After Illinois must be placed Northwestern, with her beefy eleven, with Oberlin following because of her showing against Michigan, and Purdue and Minnesota at the tail end of the procession.

FIRST BLASTS OF WINTER.

Snow Storm of Great Severity Sweeps Over Nebraska.

A snowstorm of great severity swept over Nebraska Thursday night. The weather was mild all day, with a drizzling rain. Toward evening the mercury dropped to almost zero and a gale from the northwest swept the fine particles of snow in every direction. Not a great quantity of snow fell, but what there was piled in huge drifts, impeding all kinds of traffic.

In the extreme western part of the State a regular blizzard prevailed, and great damage is threatened to stock interests. This is due to the fact that the grass is covered with a hard coating of ice, through which it will be quite difficult for cattle to break in order to secure food.

The great damage from the storm comes from the menace to the stock interests. The many thousand sheep being fed in the State are in particular danger. Still, as long as the herds are housed, which is the case with most of the large bunches, great damage will not occur. The open range is the place where the greatest loss will be certain.

Special Treasury Agent Converse J. Smith at Boston has received word from Special Employee Bunn, stationed on the Canadian border, that he has seized at Eastport, Me., a small schooner with a cargo of twenty-five boxes of tin plate that had been smuggled into port.

Dr. Abrahamovics, first vice-president of the lower house of the Austrian Reichsrath, has been elected president to succeed Dr. Faberlin, who resigned Oct. 26. Abrahamovics has acted as president ever since, but has been unable to keep order in the chamber.

WINTER SWOOPS DOWN.

Stinging Cold Sweeps Over the Country from the Northwest.

Old winter started across the country Friday. It rode a cold wave that swept down from the Klondike at the rate of 1,000 miles a day. It crossed the line from the British dominions into Montana and North Dakota, tingled the ears of St. Paul, and by Saturday morning was blowing its wintry breath on Chicago, causing the mercury to drop over 40 degrees in less than twenty-four hours.

Medicine Hat was proud of itself Friday. It had the reputation of being the coldest town on the continent, and it stuck itself full of plumes. The mercury went into its burrow for the winter's hibernating. It got as far as 22 degrees below zero, and during the day never got its head out of its hole, for the highest point it reached was 12 degrees below zero.

Medicine Hat is just across the line from Montana, but the best that could be done on the American side was 6 below at Havre and Bismarck. Uncle Sam's thermometer at Havre nearly disgraced itself, for its silver column actually got as high as 0 during the day.

But Medicine Hat's glory may be short lived. Away off to the northwest are the stations of Battleford and Edmonston, which generally hold the record, but that distinction may be wrested from it when the wires bring Dawson City and Point Barrow within hearing distance. At Calgary, west of Medicine Hat, and at Swift Current on the east the thermometers registered 20 below, while Winnipeg came trailing after with a record of 12 below. Helena, St. Paul and Duluth felt the breath of old Boreas, the mercury slipping well down toward zero.

FACTS ABOUT THE NAVY.

Secretary Long Gives to the Public His Annual Report.

Secretary of the Navy Long, in his report to the President, declares that the prime need of the naval service is not new ships, but new docks, wharves, munitions, men and facilities. He says in part:

"Hitherto for more than a decade the increase of the navy has very properly been in the line of new ships, and wisely so, as this has hitherto been the vital need. In the opinion of the department the time has now come when that increase should be on adjunctive lines in order to bring our naval facilities up to the same line of advance. The principal need of to-day is that of sufficient docks, of which there is a deplorable lack; of adequate supplies of the munitions of war, which should never be at the hand-to-mouth stage; of an equipment of our navy yards equal to the demand upon them of the increased number of our ships, and of an enlarged corps of officers and men to do the work.

"Additions to our fleet may be hereafter necessary to bring it in case of an emergency to an extent commensurate with the growing necessities of the country, especially in view of the development of Alaska, which is a continent in itself, and of the possible annexation of islands in the Pacific. On the other hand, it is a mistake not to recognize that our naval power has more than doubled within the last few years; that the cause of any emergency beyond our present resources is the very rare case; that until it comes ships will be gradually taken out of commission and put into reserve in order to reduce running expenses, and that a due regard is necessary to the relation of the national expenditures to the national revenues.

"The department therefore recommends that the authorization of new ships by the coming Congress be limited to one battleship for the Pacific coast, where, after the five now under construction are completed, there will be only two, while on the Atlantic coast there will be seven; and also to a few torpedo boats and torpedo-boat destroyers, both of which are comparatively little cost, and more of which are desirable in order to bring this swift, mobile and handily effective arm of the service up to its place in the general scheme for coast defense.

"The present effective fighting force of the navy consists of four battleships of the first class, two battleships of the second class, two armored cruisers, sixteen cruisers, fifteen gunboats, six double-turreted monitors, one ram, one dynamite gunboat, one dispatch boat, one transport steamer and five torpedo boats. There are under construction three battleships of the first class, sixteen torpedo boats and one submarine boat. There are sixty-four other naval vessels, including those used as training, receiving and naval-reserve ships, tugs, disused single-turreted monitors and some unserviceable craft.

"There is, further, the auxiliary fleet. This consists, first, of more than twenty subsidized steamers which comply with the requirements of the postal act of March 3, 1891, with regard to their adaptability to naval service, and to an armament of main and secondary batteries; second, of a very much greater number of large merchant marine steamers, which can be availed of at any time of need. These auxiliaries, ranging from 2,000 to 12,000 tons, will, if occasion require, form a powerful fleet of ocean cruisers, capable of swift and formidable attack upon an enemy's commerce. Their great coal capacity will also enable them to remain a long time at sea in search of the whereabouts of hostile vessels.

"The country is to be congratulated upon the results obtained in the rebuilding of the navy. While its ships are not as many—and it is not necessary they should be—as those of some other great powers, they are, class for class, in power, speed, workmanship and offensive and defensive qualities the equal of vessels built anywhere else in the world."

The Secretary recommends that naval officers who were discharged under the act of 1882 be restored to the service after examinations, and that the complement of enlisted men be largely increased to man the new ships.

The departmental appropriation was \$16,984,251, of which \$927,407 remains as a balance.

The State Bank of Holstein, a small town of Adams County, Neb., is in the hands of Bank Examiner Wilson. The bank's statement of Sept. 8 shows that the institution had loans and discounts amounting to \$15,459.88 and \$16,108.82 in deposits.

Unknown men made an unsuccessful attempt to wreck a freight train on the Erie road near Sloatsburg, N. Y.

Peter Curtis, a young farmer of Nebraska City, Neb., was robbed and fatally beaten by highwaymen.

ROBBERS IN ARIZONA.

Change of Fashion in the Robbing of Western Trains.

The old fashion of setting a train robber at either end of a drawing-room car, with instructions to require the passengers to surrender their valuables under pain of instant death, has quite gone out; it too often happened that an irritable passenger drew a bead on the nearest bandit and shot him where he stood. The custom now is for the road agent to cut off the express car from the rest of the train and rob it at leisure, leaving the passengers unmolested. If the express messenger is recalcitrant or slow in his movements, his car is blown open with dynamite, and the robbers make a careful selection of its contents. Even this industry has been checked in its infant struggles by a tendency on the part of express messengers—when left alive—to take quick shots at the robbers with a sawed-off rifle loaded with buckshot, as they retired with their plunder. Deplorable accidents have occurred from this reprehensible practice. It has been observed that when a well-known road agent meets an untimely death it is this way his pals retire from business, for a time, probably for prayer and meditation.

The most famous of the Arizona outlaws, Black Jack, was an epicure in his business, and toward the close of his life robbed nothing but postoffices. The gains were small, but the risk was almost nothing, the office being often kept by a woman, and Black Jack was so much of a gentleman that he never laid his hand upon a woman save in the way of kindness, so long as she handed out the registered mail promptly. He did some little business likewise in looting the offices of mining companies just before pay day. This branch was lucrative, but there was always the risk that the watchman might get the drop on the robber.

It became the fashion years ago for mining companies and other concerns which handled large sums of money in Arizona to employ the worst of the road agents to act as watchmen at high wages. Thus, one of the most prosperous copper companies hires, at a very high salary, a fellow who is said to have eighteen murders on his conscience and yet is a most faithful and trustworthy guardian of the property under his charge. Towns followed the example. Tombstone had for a long time in its employ as city marshal one of the brothers Earp, each of whom always fired with his gun resting on his arm. Experience had taught them that this practice gave them a start of two or three seconds over the shooter who raises his gun to the level of his eye, and in pot-hunting two or three seconds are everything. A town not far from Tombstone had been greatly injured by the riotous behavior of some of its residents who were "bad men." It engaged, at a salary of \$10,000 a year, the very worst desperado in the territory to act as city marshal. The day after his appointment he was accosted by three noted ruffians, who, drawing their guns, sneered:

"So you're a-goin' to run this here town, air yer?"

The new marshal had his gun up his sleeve, and before the rascals could pull trigger he fired three times, and each time laid a man dead at his feet.

"Tain't everything," said he, "to draw quick and shoot straight; yer must put yer lead where it will do most good. Ef yer don't, 'tother party may slice yer with his knife after yer've shot him."—Leslie's Weekly.

Kill a Canadian Lynx.

Several Belgians camping near Selma, Ind., were awakened at night by the barking of their hounds. They found the dogs barking near a tree, in the branches of which they could see the dim outline of some animal. Thinking it a coon, one of the men by the name of Mejer shot at it. No sooner had he fired than the wounded animal, with a screech, sprang from the tree at Mejer, striking him in the breast. With its sharp claws it tore his clothes into shreds and lacerated his flesh. It attempted to reach his throat, when it was seized by one of the hounds, which drew it to the ground. All the dogs then attacked it, and after an exciting struggle, in which one of the hounds was killed and two more crippled, the men and remaining dogs succeeded in killing it.

The animal was taken to the camp, but none could tell what it was. They took it to an old hunter and trapper that lived near by, who said it was a Canadian lynx and one of the largest kind. This is the first animal of that species that has been killed in this locality for thirty years, and how it came to be here is a mystery.—Chicago Chronicle.

Manages a Newspaper Syndicate.

"Sydney Earle" is a Southern Woman who went to New York soon after the close of the war. She conducts a newspaper syndicate of her own, which does a good business. She deals entirely with the country press. Left a widow early in life, she has supported her children and her children's children, and has succeeded in retaining in her possession the home of her parents in Kentucky, a place that has been in her family for over 150 years. Her father's name was Eason. She is known in business circles as Mrs. S. J. Battey. She says she is too busy in her life work to be a society woman or a club woman.

Famous Italian Scholar.

Tommaso Vallauri, professor of Latin at the University of Turin and an Italian senator, died recently at the age of 92 years. He edited Plautus and other classics, wrote histories of Latin and Italian literature and several books on Italian history.

The prodigal rake is never able to lose his owl rove.

THE PEOPLE'S MONEY.

Independent Action.

"Who would be free, Themselves must strike the blow." A great issue is before the American people and every effort is being made to obscure and counteract it. Personal appeals and personal ambitions, individual antagonisms and local prejudices, avarice, greed, bigotry and prescription, and every other sentiment repugnant to the spirit of true democracy is invoked to deaden real patriotism and to sacrifice every man who, in the trying hour, has dared to stand true to the rights of the American people.

An amazing spectacle is presented by what is being done in public affairs. Two years ago the President sent in to Congress a message which rang like a bugle call, summoning the representatives of the American people to resist the aggressions of the British flag, and a few days later was presented in the House of Representatives a bill for the perpetuation of a British standard that has destroyed more values and brought more death, ruin and misery than all the ravages of war.

And yet we were asked to fight the one and to glorify the other, and to surrender to national banks one of the highest functions of national government! Now we have passed a bill to bring about high prices in all protected industries, and to perpetuate low prices in all industries not protected.

The American people are tired of being made the puppets of the miserable policies that are being pursued, and the time is coming when they will say so in terms and tones that cannot be mistaken. Politicians are inventing makeshifts, but the people will marshal their mighty columns upon the line of living issues, and the conflict that will be fought to a finish is the battle of the standards. That is the mighty question that sooner or later will tower above all others, and I feel that I owe to my country and to my party to keep before the people—

1. That the great issue now before the American people is the battle of the standards and not simply a question of circulation.

2. The question is, Shall we continue under the single gold standard, fraudulently foisted upon us by the Sherman act of 1873, or shall we return to the bimetallic standard given us by the fathers of the republic in 1792—Bimetallists.

"Silver Inflation."

All the talk about "silver inflation" is absurd. Silver is a precious metal, just as precious in due proportion as is gold. Its value as bullion has been hammered down by hostile legislation, but its value as money, when given its rights and an equal footing with gold at the mints, is indisputable. It has retained its value as compared with commodities in a marvelous manner. The reason why silver as a metal has cheapened in market value rests in the fact that the demand for its use as money has been restricted by law. Restore free coinage and the value of silver will be restored.

In discussing the existing relations of gold and silver the National Review says: "The audacious and unexampled attack made upon silver, beginning twenty-five years ago, the endeavor to revolutionize the world's measures of value in favor of creditors and against producers by excluding that metal from its old place as the equal colleague of gold, has created a divergence between the two metals unexampled in modern history, from which divergence endless confusion and suffering and injustice has arisen. By halving the supply of money it has been sought to double its value, so halving the value of property and produce, and doubling the weight of debts."

The truth of this statement cannot be denied, and the result of this disastrous experiment has been to create a sentiment on the part of France and a large and influential representation in England to return to the monetary policy of twenty-five years ago. For a large part of the present century the open mints of France and the United States kept gold and silver at a parity, with a ratio of 16 to 1. There is no reason to believe that this could not be done again. The welfare of the world requires the re-establishment of the former par of exchange.

Ratio Between the Metals.

It is an undisputed fact that the weight of the silver known to be in the possession of man is almost exactly 15½ times that of gold.

Humorous writers of editorials favoring gold monometallism frequently refer to the "heaven born ratio" of 16 to 1. Cheap wit cannot affect a scientific fact. It goes without saying that the ratio between gold and silver is not a bit of mere guess work, but, on the contrary, rests upon the basis of absolute truth.

It has been demonstrated that depriving one metal of its full monetary use; and doubling the service required of the remaining metal increases the value of the favored money material. Gold has been thus favored, silver thus disinherited.

If gold had been demonetized instead of silver, the latter would now be appreciating in value and the former depreciated. Equal treatment of both metals is demanded by the friends of the people, and the free and unlimited coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1 would be equal treatment and restore the parity.