n Letter to the Popocratio Candidate for the Presidency.

PERTINENT QUESTIONS.

chension Excited by Campaign Utterances Refuses to be Allayed.

New York World, in an open letto Candidate Bryan on Tuesday ver them if he wants to be elected, he people are pondering those very ts, and their votes will turn on how

are answered and explained by The readers of the Tribune should se this editorial, which is reprinted in connection with Bryan's speech Ladison Square garden last night. he World says, under the caption

Mr. Bryan: On the 10th of July, very day of your nomination for sident, you addressed a communicato the World in the following words: the World: The restoration of silver to ancient place by the side of gold will, in judgment, restore the parity between ney and property and thus permit a ren of general prosperity. The World, ich did such effective work in behalf of income tax, will find a still larger field of fulness in supporting the gold and silver mage of the constitution. WILLIAM J. BRYAN.

the World has conscientiously considyour courteous request. It has refully studied your speeches made confidence as their basis? ring and since the Chicago conven-It has studiously examined your sord in Congress. It has impartially iced your career as a politician, a vyer, an orator and editor, in order to tain an understanding of your real laracter-the hardest thing in the orld to ascertain concerning any man, has published every word that could obtained from your eulogists and asciates, with the same end in view. It s done all this in the sincere hope that e knowledge gained or impressions reved would relieve the fear and appreusion excited by some of your utteraces, and particularly by some parts of e Chicago platform, on which you

In this connection it is only just to mind you that the plank in the Chicaplatform seeming to reflect upon the tegrity of the Supreme court and inleating a purpose to pack that tribunal order to secure a desired decision, d the other resolution denouncing government by injunction." have been verely criticised by conservative and w-abiding citizens. The people have a refound and abiding respect for their ighest court, even when they are disprointed in their decisions. They rould be glad to hear your interpretaion of the resolution, which is generally ecepted as a stupid and intemperate ttack upon the Supreme court and the wowal of the purpose to reconstruct it accordance with the beliefs of the atform makers should your election resent the opportunity. Is this your nderstanding?

Definition is also called for of the solution denouncing "arbitrary intererence by federal authorities in local natters." This is generally believed to sean "free riot with free silver." as ell as sympathy with lawlessness and lisapprobation of President Cleveland's action at the time of the Chicago strike. Yet all who believe in law and order the very life and root-basis of civiled government regard this as one of the most highly creditable acts of his administration. What is your view of

Are you, Mr. Beyan, for actual and

practical bimetallism—the equal coinage of gold and silver at a ratio that will permit the free circulation of both money metals, as the ratio of 16 to 1 has never done? When you say that you Tavor free coinage by the United States with cut waiting for the aid or consent of any foreign government, do you mean that the concurrence of the great commercial nations with which we trade is the country is not to sink to a silver basis? Do you really favor the monetary isolation of the United States in the family of great nations? Do we not want our money to be accepted at its face value all over the world? You inupon "the right of the peoof the United States to legislate themselves upon all questions." This right is not questioned by any, so far as we know. But the right does not imply the duty or the wisdom. Congress has the right to declare that our surplus agricultural products shall be sold abroad. But would such an assertion of national independence benefit the country? Would it have beloed the farmers of the United States to have had the \$3,000,000,000 of exports in the last ten years kept in the home maror to have sold them for a depreciated currency while buying in return at gold prices? If you would not favor the solation of the United States why should you desire its financial isolation?

In the interest of a clear understanding of your position, and to allay if postible the fear and apprehension which you know to exist, will you answer these questions in your acceptance of the presiential nomination, which you are about to deliver? You must perceive in the preparations for a second Democratic ticket, and in the divisions and distractions among your Populist and Democratic supporters at the South, a growing danger to your cause. We assume that you wish to be elected. These are some of the points upon which you can secure votes by allaying apprehensions. You may also be able to do this by replying to these questions, suggested by your telegram to the World:

1. When in the history of this country has silver occupied "its ancient place by the side of gold?" Has there ever been a time when the two metals circulated upon equal terms as full legaltender money, with the mints open to the free and unlimited coinage of both? If so, when was it?

2. You say that the restoration of that cordition will, in your judgment, "ree the parity between money and Will you kindly explain what mean by this? What is the "parity tween money and property?" Do you ean that the "restoration" will put up ices, undo the cheapening effects of imraved machinery, transportation, etc., nd increase the cost of living to all classes of the community? If so, will you kindly explain how this increase in for his flour, meat, groceries, chickens, entire eighty-one years of its history up eggs, fruits, vegetables, clothing, house- to 1873? pay double for everything he has to buy? promises prosperity to all the people. It man in this campaign.

usefulness in supporting the gold or sil-ver coin age of the Constitution." But they are misconceptions, corrected. what is "the gold and silver coinage of the Constitution?" In what clause of law prescribe a gold and silver coinage or any other coinage? In which does it mention any coinage further than to authorize the general government to "coin money" and "regulate the value thereof?" Acting under that authority Congress at first authorized coinage at 15 to 1. Was that the "gold and silver coinage of the Constitution?" If so, how has 16 to 1 come to be the coinage of the Constitution? Under the first ratio

silver was undervalued and refused to circulate except in the form of worn and abraded foreign colus. Our own silver coins, even the subsidiary pieces, were melted down for bullion because they were worth about 3 per cent. more than gold dollars. In all the period up to the time of the great silver discoveries Congress sought to make the coinage ratio the same as the commercial ratio. It never authorized coinnge at any other. ing, puts some grave and important | Was that the "coinage of the Constitutions to him, and urges him to tion?" If so, will it be a return to it for us now to establish free coinage at the ratio of 16 to 1 when the commercial ratio is about 31 to 1? 4. Will not free coinage at 16 to 1 re-

duce the value of the dollar unit by about 5. Will it not be in fact a repudiation of about one-half of all our debts, public

6. Is there not danger that it will cause the return to us of all the American securities held abroad government, railroad and industrial stocks and bonds -thus precipitating a panic of giant proportions, with long years of depression to

7. Will not your election upon the Chicago platform cause the calling in. between November and March, of all collectable debts, all loans, all mortgages that have expired? And will not this produce such a distress as this country has never known, particularly in the West and South, where capital and Few Short Paracredit are most needed and depend upon

8. Will not free and unlimited coinage drive all the five or six hundred millions of gold and gold certificates out of use as money or as bank reserves? Will it not cause a currency contraction of the most disastrous proportions, inasmuch as the utmost capacity of the mints to coin silver cannot make good this withdrawal for several years to come? 9. Will not free coinage place us at

once on a financial level with Mexico. India and China, and can we afford to go upon that level? 10. Is there any country in the world today which gives free and unlimited

coinage to silver? Mexico does not. India does not. None of the Central or South American States docs. We know of no country that does, of no example that can be studied.

11. Is there any country in the world now on the silver basis which is as prosperous as the United States, even in this time of depression? Is there any in which wages are so high as they are here, or in which the dollar received in wages will buy so much? Is there any silver-basis country that has a large commerce, prosperous manufactures, or a well-to-do agricultural class? Is it not a fact that in every silver-basis country in the world abject and hopeless porerty on the part of the masses is the

12. Will you explain to us for our enightenment and guidance how our country is to escape like conditions if we go to a silver basis, or how we are to avoid the lapse to that basis if we adopt free and unlimited coinage at 16 to when the commercial ratio between the metals is about twice that?

13. And if you tell us, as many free comage advocates do, that free compage will raise the commercial value of silver to the coinage rate, will you explain to us how in that case free coinage is to make money cheaper or easier to get how it is to relieve "the debtor class," how it is to increase the price of wheat or any other commodity?

14. You may be aware that there was last year on deposit in the savings banks of this state alone \$643,873,574. This enormous sum belonged to 1,615,178 depositors, giving an average to each of SEDS (C). It represents mainly the small savings of the thrifty poor. Nearly all of it has been deposited since the present standard of value was adopted by the government. Do you think it fair or just to impair by 47 per cent, or by even I per cent, the value of the money in which these deposits were earned and in which today they would be paid? 15. There are in this state 88,719 pen-

sioners. They drew from the governnot desirable and even indispensable if ment last year nearly \$14,000,000. Considering the nature of this debt of honor when justly due-can you look with favor upon any policy that might result is paying them in a depreciated currency 16. There are in the country 5838 building and loan association, of which 418 are in New York. These associations have 1.745,125 shareholders-all of the working and saving classes. Their assets last year were \$450,667,594, represented chiefly by mortgage loans to homeseekers, of whom 455,000 are memhers of the associations. These associations have nearly all been organized within the last fifteen years under the existing money standard. Can you think i fair or beneficial to the working people to reduce by 47 per cent., or any lesser sum, the value of these investments of the thrifty poor?

17. Is it not a fact worth consideration in proposing a descent to the silver standard that the thirty-nine old-style life insurance companies alone doing business in this state last year had in force here pearly 2,000,000 policies, insuring over \$5,000,000,000. The assessment companies and various benevolent orders have a vast amount more. Would it not be an injury and a wrong to the beneficiaries of these polices-the widows and orphans, whom a provident love had sought to protect-to compel them to receive in payment depreciated money?

18. The "rise in prices" which ron predict as a result of free silver coinage would, of course, mean an increase in the cost of living to all the people-to wageearners, salaried men, and the whole body of consumers. Do you know of any case in which a rise in wages or salaries has been parallel with the rise in prices? Is there any way to render it certain, or even probable, that the wagecarners will be compensated for the in-

creased cost of living? 19. You attribute the decline in silver to the demonstization of the silver dollar in 1873, though that dollar was not then coined in any considerable numbers. and was not in circulation at all, owing to the fact that silver bullion was worth more in the market than at the mint. Do you consider that the increase in the world's silver production from 61,100,000 onnces in 1873 to 165,000,000 ounces in 1895 had something to do in causing the decline, even though gold, the standard money of all the great commercial nations, and the most sought after of money metals, has also increased its yield

meanwhile? 20. You speak of the "crime against saver" involved in suspending the coinage of noncirculating dollars. Has your the cost of all commodities is likely to attention been called to the fact that the promote "a return of general prosperi- government coined only 206,600 silver Will the workingman, whose wages dollars in 1873, but that from January are stationary or nearly so, be made I to June 30 of this year it coined 7,more prosperous by having to pay more 500,412, or 908,691 more than in the be got.—New Orleans Picayune.

hold utensils, rent, and all the rest of it? These questions are asked in all sin-Will even the farmer be better off with cerity. The World would be rejoiced to short, patriotic speeches, as have been a double price for his produce, in the have it made clear that the policy of all his short speeches since his nomiwholly improbable contingency that En- free and unlimited coinage at 16 to 1 in- nation for President. There are few rope will consent to pay it, if he must volves no danger to the country, but people criticising McKinely as a one-idea propriate, has just appeared, bearing paper representative of 53 cents at a 100-

3. You point us to "a larger field of would be relieved to have its apprehen-

he Democrats in vast numbers who share this curiosity and these apprehenthe Constitution, or in which of the fif- sions stand by what they believe to be teen amendments, does the fundamental the historic policy of their party in regard to the currency. This policy was declared in 1876 and reaffirmed in 1892 in these words:

> 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 discriminating against either metal or charge for mintage, but the dollar unit of coinage of both metals must be of equal intrinsic and exchangeable value, or be adjusted through international agreement, or by such safeguards of legislation as shall insure the maintenance of the parity of the two metals, and the equal power of every dollar at all times in the markets and in the payment of debt; and we demand that all paper currency shall, be kent at par with and redeemable in such coin. We insist upon this policy as especially necessary for the protection of the farmers and laboring classes, the first and most defenseless victims of unstable money and a fluctuating currency. These Democrats still hold to the doctrine of dollars of both money metals of equal value, that the country may have the benefit of a concurrent circulation of gold and silver, and paper redcemable in the same. Why not give these Democrats a chance to vote for you? Why continue the alienation of so large body of intelligent, bonest and consci-entious voters? If you are ready for bimetallism, and would welcome international agreement, if it can be secured. to effect a change without possibility of disaster at home, why not say so? You surely cannot object to an established and world-wide parity of value between gold and silver money. Why refuse and reject international agreement?

BRYAN'S CREED.

graphs.

I believe it will be a blessing to the United States to lose five hundred millions of gold.

I believe it will be a blessing to the United States to take half the purchasing power out of its five hundred millions of silver dollars.

I believe it will be a blessing for the United States to take half the purchasing power out of its billion dollars' worth of paper money.

I believe that to cut a dollar in two is to double its value. I believe that 50 cents is twice as much as 100 cents,

I believe that the farmer will be better off when be sells half as much of his produce as he does now at the same rate. I believe the farmer will be benefitted by having to pay twice as much as be does now for everything he does not raise and must buy.

Since I hold that the farmer would be better off if he sold half as much as he does now at the same rate, it fellows that I hold the farmer will be still Lette off if he sold quarter as much as he do s now at the same rate.

Therefore it follows that I hold would be better for the farmer if be sold nothing at all, but let his produce rot on I hold that the city workingman would

be better off if he earned half as much I believe that all the widows and orplians whose means of support is invested in loans will be blessed by getting back 50 cents on the dollar their bread winners toiled for at 100 cents in the dollar, and that they would be still better off if they had to go to the poorhouse. I believe it would be a blessing for 5,-000,000 depositors in savings banks who have laid up \$2,000,000,000 by toil at the amount of their savings instead of

I hold that the country would be better off if half the value of the capital of the 4000 national banks, amounting to nearly \$700,000,000, were extinguished. It would help business all over the coun-

I believe it would be a blessing on the states of the American union if the \$600. 000,000 deposited by private persons in 4000 state banks were reduced to 50 cents on the dollar or largely lost altogether. This would encourage thrift and animate enterprise.

I hold that the states would be further blessed if half of the \$250,000,000 capital in state banks were shrupken to half their debt-paying power. This would help the farmer.

I believe it would be a blessing to towns if the fire insurance companies were so crippled that they could pay only half the face value of risks.

I believe that it would fall like a benediction upon the holders of thirteen billion dollars' worth of life insurance, on which they had paid 100 cents to the dollar, to learn that they can realize only 50 cents on the dollar of their policies. I believe that it would be an en

couragement to home makers to know that the four hundred and fifty million dollars in building association shares were to shrivel to half their value. I believe that, although owners of

silver would not permit the metal to be coined into dollars for Americans when it was worth more to export than to coin, although coinage was free and unlimited, owners of silver are unselfish patriots in desiring to coin unlimited silter into dollars now when they can get a chance to do so at twice the worth of the silver at the market price and half the value in the dollars to the people.

I hold it to be a solemn duty to the 800,000 invalids and the 220,000 widows and orphans on the pension roll of the nation to deprive them of half the amount paid each monthly. It will be especially heroic for those who get along now on \$10 a month to contrive to live

on \$5 a month. I believe that it is better for the United States to grade down with China and Mexico than no with Great Britain. Germany, France, Austria-Hungary,

Holland, Belgium. I hold that expulsion of all our gold and contraction of half our silver and paper is expansion of our currency. I hold that the law of gravitation can be suspended by act of Congress.

I believe a financial quicksand is rockbottom for a nation. I believe that the best way to build up a country is to destroy it.

I believe my wife has more political sense than all the politicians in the country. God bless both of us. Amen.-Chicago Times-Herald.

Will Have to Work for It.

After Mr. Bryan shall become president and free coinage shall be accomplished the people who were so eager to establish such a conjuncture of circumstances will finally discover that they are no better off than they were before. Not a man of them will be able to get a dollar, whether worth 50 cents or otherwise, except in the same way that money has always been got. It must ness or earned as wages. There is no other way in which an honest penny can ment which has become a political issue.

-Maj. McKinley's talks to the old veterans who call upon him are models of

Foolishness of the Declaration in Favor of Monetary Independence.

POPULIST IDEAS OF FINANCE

Feeble Attempt to Invoke the Nation's Fathers in Support of Free Coinage.

Among all the crazy assumptions of the Populistic platforms, perhaps the most foolish is the one that we can create and maintain a monetary system independent of that of other nations. To make this stroke of idlocy more preposterous, the spirit and the example of the fathers of the republic are invoked to sustain it. The efforts of the fathers were most earnestly and steadily directed to bringing the young republic within the commercial brotherhood of nations, and nothing was further from their thoughts than the idea that the progress of the country could be facilitated by a declaration of financial independence. For sixty years after the passage of the mint act, English, French. Spanish and Portuguese coins were freely circulated in the United States, and were a legal tender for the payment of debts at cer-tain values fixed by act of Congress. In his celebrated Mint Report, Alexander Hamilton endeavored to co-ordinate our monetery system with that of other untions-not to make any violent departure from European practice. The only striking departure that was made in the legislation framed on Hamilton's recommendations was in fixing the coinage ratio between gold and silver at 15 to 1, and the result of this quickly demonstrated what the Populistic Democrats call our "financial servitude." That is to say, it showed that while the mints of France were open to the free coinage of gold at the ratio of 151/4 to 1, we could not keep our gold from going where it would have most value. The difference was only about 3 1-3 per cent., but it was sufficient to drive gold out of the country, so that in the words of Senator Benton its extinction was complete.

own was a strike for financial independ ence of Europe on the part of the "in thers," it was a manifest failure, and established for the first generation of the republic a regime of silver monometallism. But this was not in the least what they desired; in fact, so little were they impressed by the necessity for keeping silver as a part of the circulation that the coinage of silver dollars was suspended by executive order in 1805 and was, for domestic purposes at least, never resumed. That is to say, the fathers were so determined to get back the gold that for thirty years they had been shunting into European mints that they fixed a new ratio, which offered 3 per cent, more to the possessor of gold bullion than he could get in France or Holland. That the bullion in the silver dollar thus became more valuable than the bullion in the gold dollar did not trouble them much, for they, apparently, did not want the silver dollarbalves, quarters and dimes of this metal being sufficient for their wants-and all the subsequent coinage of that muchtalked of but little known piece, "the dollar of the fathers," was for export to the East. Here, again, if monetary independence was what they are aiming at, the result was a fallure, for Europe 100 cents to the dollar to get back half | diverted into its own mints the silver of the United States as peremptorily as it had done the gold, for the simple reason that no law could compel the owngot most for it in returned coins,

If the establishment of a ratio of their

But the Populists are determined to have "an economic and financial system which shall make us masters of our own affairs." Among the preliminaries of such a condition of things, they are at least logical enough to recognize the necessity of interfering with the freedom of private contract. That was a cure for financial lameness not thought of by the fathers of the republic, and is one generally deemed to be contrary to the letter and spirit of the constitution which they framed. But the transformation of the Democrat into the Populist seems, among other changes, to work a surprising indifference to the value of the safeguards of the constitution. From old habit, there is the customary profession of allegiance to "those great essential principles of justice and liberty upon which our institutions are founded," only to be followed by a series of propositions destructive alike of the principles and institutions. On whatever other points the makers of the constitution may have differed, they were entirely at one as to the obligation both of nations and of individuals to make an honest provision for paying their debts. - Rochester Post.

The Difficulty is the Tariff.

In a recent speech at La Grange, Ind. Senator Burrows said: "With all the vagaries of the three Bryan platforms they all unite in the demand for the free and unlimited coinage of silver at 16 to 1, and to that question Mr. Bryan devoted a goodly portion of his time in his speech of acceptance. He declared that 'times are hard, prices are low, and something is vitally wrong.' It is not the crime of '73, however, but the folly of '92, when Harrison was defeated and the prosperity of the United States destroyed

"Mr. Whitney says: 'Don't talk about the toriff.' But the whole difficulty today is tariff. When Mckinley is president the money question will settle itself. "More silver dollars were coined dur-

ing Republican administrations than during all of the other eighty-three years of our history. "Panic always accompanies free trade.

During the thirty years from 1861 to 1892 we had unbounded prosperity: wealth advanced; this republic took a lead in manufacturing and stood ahead of all other nations until March 4, 1893. The public debt was reduced during Republican administrations, and increased under Democratic. There is not a single day but the government is running behind. The deficiency during July, 1806, alone was \$13,000,000.

"The results of the Democratic policy are so evident that a new issue was necessary to give them even a fighting chance before the people in this campaign, and so they say that in 1873 the Republican party caused the trouble by demonetizing silver. If that is so why did it not show itself before 1893? We were prosperous in '92, and the crime had been committed before then

Gen. Walker's Bimetallism.

Francis A. Walker, president of the all economic questions, but bimetalliam may be called his hobby.

It is a plea for bimetallism and in strong opposition to the gold monometallists. He says, though, as every other true bi metallist says, that the attempt on the part of this country to coin silver in unlimited quantities free, without an understanding with other nations, would be an assault on the cause of bimetallism and practical suicide for the finances of the United States. In 1878 Gen. Walker said: "For us to throw ourselves alone into the breach, simply because we think silver ought not to have been demonetized and ought now to be restored, would be a piece of Quixotism unwerthy the sound practical sense of our people. The remedy of the wrong must be sought in the concerted action of the civilized states, under an increasing con-viction of the impolicy of basing the world's trade on a single money metal.

This is his opinion today. As to the possibility of free coinage without an immediate fall to a silver basis, and the strident claim that this country is big enough to "legislate for itself." Gen. Walker points out two facts: The stock of precious metals has so greatly increased in the world, and communication and transportation are so much more rapid than of old, that even France found it impossible in 1873 to continue free silver colunge. Since there is vastly less money metal used in the United States than in France, the infinence which this country can exert upon the money market of the world is less than the influence of France. And yet no one accuses Gen. Walker of be ing less a patriot or less proud of the country for which he fought than the youngest orator of the far West. The difference is that he is a student and a man of sense,-Syracuse Post.

The Money of the Constitution.

What wild talk is this of the "silverites" convention, "in favor of restoring to the people of the United States the time-bonored money of the constitution -gold and silver-not one, but both?" The constitution prescribes no such money, nor any form of money what

But if it is "gold and silver-not one, but both"-that they want, why are they ished. I could beat the girls dropping not contented now? Both gold and silver | corn-four grains to the hill-and I know are in circulation now, on equal terms, in larger quantities than ever before. In the twenty-two years since the bloodcurdling "crime of 1873" was perpetrated more than fifty times as many silver dollars have been coined as in the eighty years preceding.

The simple fact is that the United States has a very much larger actual supply of full legal-tended silver money than any other country in the world excepting India and China, and a larger supply in proportion to its population than any other, excepting France, Spain and Holland. It has more gold in circu lation, actually, than any in the world, excepting only France, and more propositionately than any European country excepting Great Britain. France and Germany. It also has more money of all kinds in circulation, and all at parthan most nations of the world.

Less talk and more reflection would convince these would-be currency re formers that we already have what they talk of as "the time-honored money of the constitution," in abundant supply, for every man who is willing honestly to earn it .- New York Tribune.

Mills, Not Mints.

More truth cannot be crowded into an equal number of words than is found in this passage of Maj. McKinley's speech is reply to a congratulatory address from some of his old comrades in arms:

I do not know what you think about I but I believe it is a good deal better to open up the mills of the United States to the labor of America than to open up the wints of the United States to the silver of the world. This goes hard and straight to the

root of the matter. Times are not dull in Pittsburg because there is no mint coining silver or gold dollars in that city, but because the great iron works are not running on full time. There was no mint at work in er of bullion not to take it where he South Chiengo when the rolling mills were at work by night and by day, but there was a wage roll of \$6,000,000 a year. It was not because of the activity of the mints that Louisiana nearly doubled its sugar output, but because of the McKinley bounty. It was not because the mints were more active in 1801 than in 1803 that in the first year men were striking because they could not earn more than \$3 per day, and in the last were hunting for work at 75 cents, and, for the most part, not finding it. The mints were turning out as much money in 1893 as in 1891. But the mills were not turning out so many yards of cloth or tons of iron.

Start the mills and the mints will become active. Return to protection, and the currency will settle itself .- Chicago Inter Ocean.

Free Silver and Wages.

A correspondent attempts to explain how wages would be increased under free silver coinage by asserting that "trades unions, through strikes and other means, would force the price of labor to a higher standard." This is sheer nonsense.

Experience has conclusively demonstrated that wages, under a debased system of currency, never increased in the same degree as the money cost of commodities. If there was ever a condition of affairs which was favorable to such an increase it was during the Rebellion. We were not only on a cheap money basis, but the ranks of labor had been enormously, depleted to send men to the front to battle for the republic. Yet, what actually occurred? Judged by the that is McKinleyism. purchasing power of his wages the laporer in 1863 received only 76 cents where he had received a gold dollar in 1960; in 1964 he received about \$1 cents

and in 1865 a little over 66 cents. But how do workingmen fancy the idea of being compelled to resort to "strikes" in order that their wages may have the same purchasing power that they do pow? It will occur to sensible toilers that if free silver coinage is going to precipitate strikes, not really for higher wages, but simply to keep the wages that already exist, it will be the part of wisdom to let well enough alone,-New York Commercial Advertiser.

To Sound Money Democrats.

Here is a brief and simple catechism for sound money Democrats: "Do you want to beat Bryan?" "If you want to beat Bryan, do you

know of any other way of doing it than by electing McKinley? "If you want to beat Bryan, and don't know of any other way of doing it than by electing Mckinley, why don't you take your coat off and wade in and elect

McKinley? Answers to these interrogatories are respectfully solicited from sound money Democrats who declare the currency the paramount issue and yet refuse to act as if they believed what they said .- Bos-

ton Journal. Curiosities of Our Money.

Few persons are aware that silver certificates are not legal tender, though re-Boston Institute of Technology, may be ceivable for public dues. The fact was called the leader of the bimetallists of recently, it is stated, forced on the be obtained in some sort of honest busi- the United States, so far as a man not in attention of the postoffice department by politics can be called a leader of a move- a person who refused to accept the cer- would turn over to American workingtificates in payment of a money order. He has been an ardent advocate of inter- Thus, it seems, the government is obliged national bimetallism for more than twen- to receive silver certificates, but cannot raine of the farms. There is no patent ty years. He speaks with authority on pay them out to any one unwilling to receive them. Should our silver friends be- full of the proof furnished by our own may be called his hobby.

A new book, written without regard to make the certificates legal tender, so as er can do is to try McKinleylam. the present situation, but singularly ap- to force the unwilling patriot to take the

Writer Introduces Himself to the Farmers Telling of His Own Rural Experiences.

WHATIS WRONG WITH FARMING?

Propounds and Answers This Question Advocating McKinley and His Policy as a Panacea.

New York, Aug. 5 .- I desire to intro-

Special Correspondence of the Chicago Dally

duce myself to the farmers by saying I am by trade one of them, though for a long time engaged in daily labor on the daily papers. There are still some frosty old friends of mine who can testify of their own knowledge that lifty years ago there wasn't a boy in Butler county, O., who could turn a furrow better than I, or was more expert in using plows left or right handed on hillsides or level lands, so as to leave less unbroken land at the turns than I, and there is no light work I would like better now than plowing corn when it is about as high as a plowboy. The trouble then is it is so britthe, and it is very provoking to have the pretty stalks broken-and many a horse I have lammed as a phnishment for putting his rude foot into a hill of corn. I was a great boy to bind wheat, rye, oats or barley with double bands, and once I tied up a blacksnake in a sheaf of wheat so tight he could not get out, and there never was a snake or a boy more astonall about husking frosty ears of corn with a bone husking peg, held by a strap over the two middle fingers of the right hand; and the accomplishments of digging potatoes without cutting them, and mixing green and dry food for horses, and watching calves become cattle, colts evolve into horses, lambs and pigs bloom into sheep and hogs, are, with all the nopes and fears associated with them, familiar. The practical farmers will detect in these observations the presence of t line of information not pulled out of books or picked up in schools. I know, too, about the way good old farms grow cas valuable, in spite of faithful attention, and how it is that some farmers who do not buy pianes on the installment plan find it a pleasant experience to borrow money.

Farmers Are Discouraged.

The news has been circulated a good deal and not conclusively contradicted that this year a good many farmers are discouraged by the way their affairs here been going that they are ready to do something unexpected in politicsthat some of them think maybe there is something in free silver that would just fit their case therefore, that there are Republican farmers who if not enlightened are liable to vote for Bryan and Watson or Bryan and Sewall. They have beard so much about free silver as a patent medicine to cure the rheumatism, heartburn, carache, fistula, dyspepsia and vertigo that they do not know but they will try it. If they do they will make the same mistake the workmen did four years ago and invite even a greater misfortune than they tumbled upon themselves. There is absolutely nothing in free silver for farmers. Whatever they want for relief it certainly is not depreciated money-dollars debased. We have been going on now with dollars of the same value as that of gold for eighteen years and a change in the purchasing power of a dollar will not help any honest man, unless it is acidentally and in a petty and fractional way.

What is the matter with farming? The owner of one of the finest farms in England, within sight of the forest of Windsor and the towers of Windsor castle, stated to me that wheat had got to cheap in England that the straw was more valuable than the grain. The decression is not exclusively American. The trouble is acknowledged-what is the remedy? Whatever may be wrong, and however difficult it may be to right the wrong, there should not be a farmer in all America so ignorant as not to know that the man who has done most to frame a tariff law to help the farmers is William McKinley.

What Mckinley Has Done.

What did he do? Consider sugar bounties, for one thing. If the law had been allowed to remain as he drew it Nebraska by this time would have teemed with beet-sugar manufactories, every one s help to the farmers, and the soil of Nebraska is better for sugar beets than that of Germany-only needs a good start to establish an enormous and invaluable industry. The McKinley duty on barley caused the raising of millions of bushels additional to the average of former crops, and this reduced sensibly the excess of wheat production. This is an example of what we mean by the diversified industry that the protective system promotes. We want more of it, and

Why are wheat and butter down? As to wheat: The use of agricultural machinery and the improvement in transportation has cheapened labor and extended available territory. Argentina is a prodigious wheat field. The soil is admirable, the rivers are deep, the plains give full sweep to the machinery, the railroads have nothing else to do than carry the wheat to market and the steamers carry the grain to Liverpool in huge cargoes. Sailing vessels whose sails are pulled about by steam, saving bands, cheapen the cost of putting down Argentina wheat in Liverpool, Egypt, India, Canada, Russia, compete with us in the wheat market of Western Europe. The world is a sort of country neighborhood.

What is the matter with butter? Let

the price of butter go up in New York

to 25 or 30 cents a pound-a living can be made producing butter at those figures-what happens? A cable message goes to Australia and there are shipments of thousands of tons of excellent butter at once. And it can be placed in New York and profitably sold at 12 cents a pound. It cannot be produced in New York at those figures, This illustration is not imaginary. The transactions supposed have occurred recently. What is the remedy? We can answer confidently that the coinage of more silver dollars will not be a help. ought to raise our own barley, our own hops, our own eggs, chickens, onions and potatoes, to make our own sugar and our own tinplate, so as to give the advantage of our own markets, the most valuable in the world or that ever were in it, to our own people. The production of articles we have just parsed men 100,000,000 of gold dollars angually. and then custom would improve nestrum about this. Our records are

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