PERKINS ON SILVER.

The Only Eli Tells the Hollow Tale of Free . Silver.

HE SIZES UP THE SITUATION.

Good Reasons Advanced for Being on the Side of

"Are you in favor of both silver and gold?" asked a Populist of Eli Perkins. "Certainly," said Eli, "every civilized wation uses the two metals-gold and silver-but the United States is the only nation that has coined as much silver as gold. We have been rank bimetallists. We have stood by silver too long. We have coined \$625,300,000 worth of

silver and \$626,600,000 worth of gold."

"What have the other great nations coined?" asked the Populist.

"Why, they have coined less than half as much as we have. England (the United Kingdom) has coined and has on hand \$112,000,000 worth of silver and \$550,000,000 in gold: France has \$493. \$550,000,000 in gold; France has \$493,-200,000 in silver and \$825,000,000 in gold; Germany has only \$215,000,000 in silver and \$625,000,000 in gold; Russia has only \$48,000,000 in silver and \$455,-

000,000 in gold." "Then we have coined about as much silver as all of them together?" "Not quite. These four great nations, with a population of 249,000,000 people have on hand \$876,000,000 in silver. while we, with 69,000,000 people, have \$625.000.000 in silver." "Where is our silver now?" asked the

Why, \$508,000,000 lies piled up in the treasury. It is rusting in the vaults, paying no interest, and dropping in value. Carlisle is begging the people to take it, freight free, but he can only get \$56,000,000 in circulation. The people won't have it. They sling it back to the banks, and then the free silver men jump up and cry, 'We want more silver!' They say, 'The poor people are dying for silver. Coin more!' "And how much of our gold is in cir-

"Why, every solitary dollar-\$626,000,-000 worth of it. The banks only hold

"You don't say the nation has no gold

"No gold of our own. We borrowed \$200,000,000 from a few Americans at government-and we've got to pay it back. Then Cleveland borrowed \$60,-000,000 more from the Rothschilds and the English at 4 per cent., while our own people were crying for it at 3 per cent, and that we've got to return in gold To tell you the honest truth, this nation has got fast \$90,000,000 worth of boron the treasury, with \$100,000,000 in again?"
gold due the people besides. Oh, if we had bought gold when we coined that \$508,000,000 worth of silver now lying dle in the treasury, as England, France, Germany and Russia did, we would be on top today. We wouldn't be the

stop coining silver?" asked the Popu-"Of course they did. They rang the bell and put out the red light against has coined \$146,000,000 in gold and only 14,000,000 in allver; France has coined \$13,000,000 in gold and not a cent of silrer, and Germany has coined \$49,000,-000 in gold and only \$4,500,000 in silver. They have been hugging the shore, while our miners and Populists have piloted us present conditions a silver dollar of the

"Did England and the other nations

laughing stock of Europe then."

in the big nations "We have \$9 in silver for each person in this country, but the people only take 70 cents. They kick \$8 back into the treasury. England has \$2.88 per person, Germany has \$4.35 and France \$12, but \$9 of it lies idle and all silver coinage is stopped, and their red lantern hangs

"Some nations have free coinage," suggested the Populist. "Certainly-and look at their condition! They are bankrupt. Our silver dollar is still worth 100 cents in gold anywhere on earth. But in the free coinage nations, like Mexico, Japan, China and India, where free coinage has bankrupted those nations their dollars are worth 50 cents. They have no gold Gold fled with free coinage. It will do

"China has no gold at all you say?" "None at all. China has \$750,000,000 worth of 50-cent silver, but no gold; India has \$150,000,000 in silver, and no gold; Spain, wrecked by too free coinage of silver, has \$166,000,000 in silver \$40,000,000 in gold, and Mexico has \$50,000,000 in silver and \$5,000,000 in

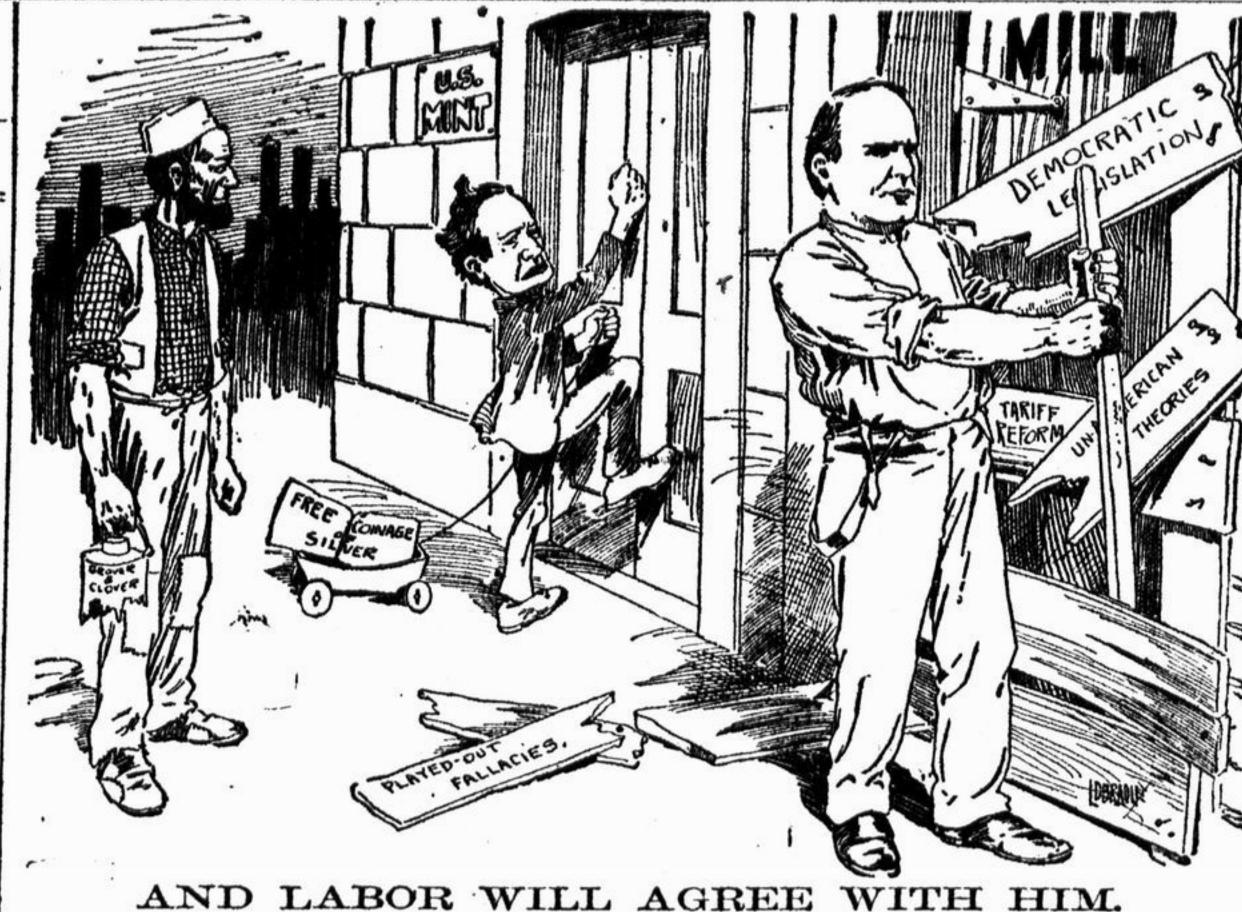
"How much money to the person circulates in those free coinage countries?" States has \$25; Mexico has \$5: India parity with gold or the silver dollar of

3.33, and Japan \$4. This is poverty for the United States must sink to the level suffers from free

Everyone. Every man has lost half his wealth. A man in Japan, Mexico, China or India who was worth \$1000 thirty years ago is worth \$500 today. The pay of the laborer has not been changed, but a man who gets 10 cents a day in China, Japan or India really

"When I went to China," continued Mr. Perkins, "my letter of credit called for \$50.0 in American dollars. When I there I found \$10,300 to my credit in Mexican or Japanese dollars. Now who has ever lost anything by the Amerlean dollar? Not a man. It is as good as gold. Our good government has put d under it. But free coinage would break the camel's back. It would bring us to the level of Mexico and India.

What would be the first result "All gold would hide away. Then we are now exporting annually \$10,000,000 worth of commercial silver and selling nough to make a dollar for 50 cents. That is 32 to 1. The free silverites want their silver coined like our coined silver, 16 to 1, and handed back to them. With the government paying a double



"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 mints of the United States to the silver of the world."-Wm. McKinley.

[Chicago Inter-Ocean.]

guarantee it legal tender with gold under it. It would take \$400,000,000 to do this-16 to 1. Can we do it?" "How about Mexican and India silver?" asked the Populist.

"Ah, that would come to us like a deluge! We have no tariff against sil- His Sole Aim is to Reduce the ver. It would pour in upon us; 1,200, 000,000 people would unload on 70,000. 000. There has been mined during the last 400 years \$10,000,000,000 worth of silver. The world mined \$209,165,000 worth of 50-cent silver last year. This would come rushing in upon us. We

would be the dumping ground of the world. We could not coin it, and when we stopped our guarantee all our coined silver would fall back from 16 to 1 to 32 to 1; We would have the 50-cent dollars of China and Japan, with no gold in our treasury, and be the laughing stock of the world." "Well, who would be benefited by free

coinage?" asked the Populist, "Well, no one but the mine owners. There are 8000 of them. Their workmen are paid in silver, paper or gold dollars worth 100 cents in gold. The mine owner is working for silver worth 53 cents. The farmer is getting money as good as gold for his wheat s per cent, and spent that running the could get no more for his produce nor no better money than he is getting. And, by and by, if we went on coining silver ad libitum, silver would go down like the old greenbacks in 1863. That went down to 35 cents on a dollar, while gold stood still. You could buy wheat then for \$2.50 in greenbacks or It is borrowed to prevent a run | \$20 in gold. Do you want that to occur

The Populist was silent.

"Poor Man's Money." Among the transparencies carried by the shouters for Bryan at Des Moines Friday evening were some hearing the words, "Silver is the poor man's money, "Vote for the poor man's money" and "A 200-cent dollar is a dishonest dollar." Such sentences show the drift of the public mind and reveal only too plainty that with many people the silver question is one of prejudice rather than one of reason. What is the meaning of the phrase, "Silver is the poor man's money?" We doubt very much if the man who carried that transparency could have given an intelligent answer. Under United States will buy just as much at "How much silver is there for each home or abroad as a gold dollar. It makes no difference to the workingman whether he receives his weekly wages in gold or silver coin. The amount of goods he can purchase is the same. Until the agitation of the silverites drove the gold of the country into hiding places workmen were often paid in gold and when this silver craze is squelched they

will again receive gold as a part of their

There is one way, however, in which silver can be said to be the poor man's money. In those countries where the coinage of silver is unrestricted the wageearners are emphatically poor. A list of those countries is printed in another column this morning and the wages paid to skilled and unskilled laborers given. As All his arguments addressed to farmers, was shown by the well-authenticated letters from Mexico published in the Republican on Friday and Saturday the price of the necessaries of life in these countries is double the price paid in the United States. Is this "the poor man's money" that the wage-earners of the United States are to vote for? Are they willing to sink to the level of the Mexican peon or the coolie of India? If so the way to do it is to vote for the free and unlimited coinage of silver. If a free coinage law such as is contemplated by the silverites be passed, one of two things must happen. Either the silver "China has \$3.26, while the United of the entire world must be lifted to a of Mexico and other silver countries. coinage In that case the wages of the workingman will be cut in two and he will indeed have cause to talk of "poor man's

> Why should not the laborer continue to be paid in good money?-Cedar Rapids Republican.

> Who Control Silver Mines? "Does Wall street own or control any of all the silver mines of this country? If so, what is her object in being so still about

t?"-H. J., Dresden, Kan.

You seem to think Wall street is a woman. We doubt if the majority of the Populists who talk so glibly about "Wall street" know what it is. The United States subtreasury in New York is on Wall street; so are a number of hanks and brokers' offices. When properly used "Wall street" is simply a general name for the dealers in New York in stocks, bonds and other securities. The silver mines are owned by corporations, and their stock is dealt in by Yew York brokers, the same as other stocks. "Wall street" is not keeping still about it. The fellows who are keeping still are the great silver barons. who are pushing free coinage, and spendfor silver exportation would cease, the government would pay the min-\$80,000,000 for what they are selling for \$40,000,000 seiling for \$40,000,000. Then output would increase. We say,000,000 worth of silver which they, by speculation, could run up or down, and really put the entire money of the country at their mercy.—

We would have to take it and Toledo Blade.

Value of the Monetary Standard.

BASES HIS ARGUMENTS ON 17

Claptrap by Which the Orator Seeks to Capture Foolish

Mr. Bryan's "informal" speech accept ing the nomination for the presidency was carefully written beforehand, and it took about two hours' time to deliver it. and cotton now. With free silver he It can hardly be necessary, therefore, to wait for his "formal letter" in order to learn his views on the issues of the cam-

The most of his long and prosy speech is devoted to what he calls "the paramount question of the campaign-the money question." And as this is in fact 85 cents in gold. You could buy a farm | the real issue other parts of his speech rowed gold in the treasury. It isn't in 1863 for \$60 an acre in greenbacks or may be disregarded, or at least comment on them may be postponed.

In discussing the money question Mr. Bryan assumes at every step that the standard dollar we now have is too valuable. That assumption lies at the bottom of the whole argument. He complains that the dollar is too dear, and that it is growing dearer; and to this he attributes all our economic woes, real or imaginary.

As a remedy he proposes something which he calls bimetallism, but which so far from that, is silver monometal-

He has much to say about bimetallism, declaring that no party opposes it, but what he really proposes is, in his own words, "the immediate restoration of the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1 without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation.

Thas is to say, he proposes to permit anyone who has sixteen onnees of silmade into as many dollars as are made from one ounce of gold, or \$20.67.

He proposes this when he knows, or may know by referring to the published quotations, that sixteen ounces of silver are worth only \$11 in gold. He must know that an ounce of gold is worth in the market nearly twice sixteen ounces of silver. What he really proposes, therefore, is

to substitute the silver dollar for the gold dollar as our standard, and to make the substitution because the silver dollar is cheaper. Indeed, he virtually admits this at al-

most every step in his labored argament. to men who work for wages, to holders of insurance policies and so on virtually cheaper dollar as the standard.

talking about a "rising standard," and operating to destroy silver in the United States." But while the attempt is adroit it will not succeed.

had in all coin payments for sixty-two | have no money, how can the merchant, rears. An ounce of gold may exchange or the banker, or the manufacturer for more of commodities in general than thrive? Where is business to come it would twenty or thirty years ago. It from? On the other hand, if times acmay, and probably does, go farther in paying the necessary cost of living. But t will not go further in paying for labor. ard is less than it was years ago. A to the extent of their stake in the game, man can earn more of it by working the | when the winnings are large, the farmer same number of hours. If, then, he can and the wage-carner get their share along buy more with the ounce of gold be is with the business man .- Washington better off in two ways: He gets more Star. gold for his labor and he gets more of the necessaries and comforts of life for

There are no "influences operating t destroy silver in the United States. We now have at least ten times as much silver serving as money, including actual coin, its representative certificates and Sherman notes, as we ever had when the coinage of silver was free.

There are no influences operating to destroy one dollar of this mass of silver, amounting to about \$550,000,000, or about \$50,000,000 more than gold estimated to be in circulation.

The simple truth is, and there is no use in trying to disguise or hide it, that Bryan and the men behind him are engaged in a desperate attempt to lower the value of the dollar. If that is not what they are after there is not a gleam of sense in Mr. Bryan's speech It is true that he says, "We believe create a demand for silver that will keep the price of silver builion at \$1.29 per

all this alleged calamity upon us. Nobody but the mine owner would be benefited if silver should go up from 68 to 129 cents per ounce, and we can hardly suppose that Mr. Bryan is running this silver crusade for the sole and exclusive benefit of a handful of millionaire mine owners.

His whole argument is for cheaper dollars if it has any sense or point at all He entices farmers to join in the crusade by suggesting that they can pay their debts easier with cheap dollars, He is like the unjust steward who said to the debtor who owed his lord a bundred measures of oil, "take thy bill and sit down quickly and write fifty. He tells the wage-earners that it would

be a good thing for them to get their pay in cheaper dollars and that in some roundabout way cheaper dollars would give them rteadier employment. He tells the holders of insurance poli cies that it would be a blessed thing for them to have their losses onid in chesper dollars, because the companies would

lose more than they (the policyholders)

would, the aggregate of premiums exceeding the aggregate of losses, and the premiums being paid in cheaper dollars. He tells the depositors in savings banks that it would be a nice thing for them to draw out cheaper dollars than they put in because if they don't they may not be able to draw out anything, or they may find it necessary to draw out all their money to meet living ex-

By such puccilities be seeks to induce people to swallow the free silver pill. But we observe one strange oversight, Mr. Bryan did not explain how cheaper dollars would benefit pensioners. He might have told them that they could more than make up their loss by deadbeating their landlords and butchers and grocers. But he lost his opportunity. Perhaps he will attend to that in his "formal letter."

When it comes to that he may think it best to make it a little clearer, if he can, how workingmen, policy holders, depositors in savings banks and investors n building and loan associations would be benefited by getting their pay in dollars worth anywhere from 10 to 50 per cent, less than the dollars they are now getting, or the dollars they deposited, invested or paid in premiums.

There is ground remaining to be covered in that "formal letter," though the "Informal" speech was two hours long .-Chicago Chronicle (Dem.).

Here now comes up this thoroughly un-American question of the rich against the poor. Some criticism is already leveled at this movement because those engaged in it are representatives of property in their respective localities. It is characterized as the rich man's morement. Property is handing together to cal to the wage-carner and the farmer. This simply is oriminal nonsense. There any such statement. The paramount is- their part, and brings to me peculiar and sue of the campaign is a business issue. It relates to the very life blood of busi- I this little body of men assembled about ness-whether that blood shall be puri- me, and remember that this is but the fied and kept pure, or vitiated and im- remnant of the old Twenty-third that, poverished. Surely that proposition thirty-five years ago, had 1010 eturily reaches and interests everybody. And admit that he proposes to substitute a another point. What authority is there for the assumption that in moving in his total number of nearly 2200, that here He tries to conceal the admission by own interests the business man is moving against the interests of other men? talking about "influences which are now | Under a free government all interests are afficel. The business man cannot prosper if the wage-carner and the farmer do not. It is impossible. If the crops our old associates of the war. The sur-We have no "rising standard." We fail and the mines and factories are idle. have the same standard that we have so that the farmer and the wage-earner good and confidence prevails, all feel the benefits alike. Not all in equal degree, of course. That could not be. That Its value measured by the labor stand- never has been. That never will be. But

> Japan and Mexico. "If stice? is such an abominable carse.

prosperity?"-J. K., Amber. Mich.

why are Japan and Mexico booming with

No one says that silver is an "abominable curse." The project of going to the silver standard is one which would bring on an era of panic and financial disaster; but to say this project is had is not to say silver is a 'enrae." Try to apply reason to the subject, not prejudice and emotion. The question is a plain one of business and only common sense is needed to settle it

You say Japan and Mexico are "booming with prosperity." How do you know this? Prosperity is an extremely relative term. In both countries the wages of the working class are so low that an American workingman would

Survivors of the Twenty-third Ohio Regiment Journey in a Body to Canton.

M'KINLEY AND HIS COMRADES.

The Major Makes a Speech Which Rouses the Old Soldiers to Enthusiasm.

Two hundred of Maj. McKinley's old principally, but many of them from distant points. They were survivors of the Twenty-third Ohio Volunteer infantry. The regiment was famed for its war record, the number of its hard-fought battles, including South Mountain, Antietam and Gen. Sheridan's many battles in the Shenandoah valley in '64; for the number of its killed and wounded, and also for its killed and wounded, serve its honor. No government is great and also for its great men noted in war and civil life. Of the field others only two survive-

Gen. William S. Rosecrans of San Francisco and Gen. Russell Hastings of the Bermuda islands.

The scene today was a touching one. Mrs. McKinley sat in the hallway near the porch, from which the major responded to the eloquent greeting given him by Capt. John S. Elien, mayor of Willoughby. The old soldiers cheered and the old flag waved with every burst of applause. Capt. Ellen told of William McKinley as a private soldier, saying in part:

Comrade: We have assembled here dollar, he says, that has brought down late you, our comrade in arms, on your made as good as gold." And it was left tonomination as a candidate for the Presi- Rutherford B. Hayes, your old colonel. dent of the United States. I remember that Co. E had one member, very youthful in appearance, so much so that Capt. Robinson of the Fifth infantry made some inquiry as to age and consent of parents.

Eager for the Fray.

The answers of the recruit were so prompt and so decisive and his desire so very modest, and asking to be enrolled as a private, that the officer without further hesitation administered the outh and William McKinley, Jr., at the age of 17, was made a full-fledged private soldier in the Unben army. (Great applause and three cheers for McKin-

Then away to the hills and mountains of West Virginia, where we fought and skirmished the summer away, meeting and defeating Confederate Gen. Floyd at Carinfax Ferry, September 10, 1861. In recognition of your bravery, efficiency and fidelity to duty, you were, in April, 1862, appointed to the commissioned staff commissary sergeant. Those of us present whom you then served are ready to bear testimony to the very marked improvement and regularity of service in this one branch of military life. If from any cause the coming of the supply trains were delayed and rations were short, "Mack" did the next best thing and made a requisition on the country round about. At a later day your gallantry and fidelity secured your promotion and assignment to duty on the general staff. But whatever the dis- it occurred to the wise men of Kansas. tinction or disparity in rank you always | that they could legislate themselves intoretained close touch with the boys who affluence. The governor assembled the

were your first associates in army life. In conclusion let me say that the spirit life and national union. Today you are price of wheat. the chosen leader, not of a mere party, ous banner you now carry with our old All the people now felt rich. They as sound as the Union and as untar. from other states began hauling their nished as its flag." With an abiding corn to Kansas, It seemed as if the counfaith in the virtue, intelligence, honor try was all corn and it was all headed and discriminating judgment of the American people, we again congratulate you and bid you Godspeed. (Great applause and cheering.)

Happy Reply of Mr. McKinley.

When a storm of applause had subsided Maj. McKinley responded: Capt. Ellen and My Comrades of the carry its ends, and those ends are inimi- | Twenty-third Ohio: This call of the surviving members of the old regiment with which I served for more than four years is not the slightest warrant in reason for lat my home is a most gracious act on special gratification. As I look upon roung men on its roll ready for duty. and that it was twice recruited to the is gathered possibly less than 1(w), and that is one-fourth of the surviving members of our glorious old regiment. I am vividly reminded how rapidly the years are passing, and with them are passing vivors are scattered through twentyfour states of the union. Some of our members are in the territories. One of them resides on the other side of the water. But wherever they are, and in whatever vocation they may be engaged. they all love the old regimental organization which is the proudest thing to them

on earth. [Applause. We had a great regiment; great in its field officers; great in the character of the rank and file that constituted it. Our hearts go out with tenderness and love. I am sure, to the first colonel of our regiment, Gen. William S. Rosecrans. to his distant home in California, [Great

applause, We all remember his splendid discipline and gentle qualities, and we remember with what pride we marched under his command in West Virginia in 1861.

Tribute to Scammon.

And we remember, too, that other

regular army officer, that splendid sol-

dier, Gen. E. P. Scammon-[cheers]not the most popular man in the regiment in its earlier days, for we thought his discipline very severe and his drill very hard, but after the battle of South today without recalling the third colonel the 850,000 railway employes would be of the Twenty-third Ohio, who was long. | doubled? Would the salaries of the that a silver dollar will be worth as deem them starvation wages. He could est with us, Rutherford B. Hayes, [Great | 750,000 school teachers be doubled much as a gold dollar." It is true that not live. Mexico is far more prosperous | cheering.] He was beloved by every man | Would the wages of the 6,000,000 womhe says, "I am firmly convinced that by than she has been for many years, but of the regiment, and no braver colonel en and children who work in factories opening our mints to free and unlimited it is because, under President Diaz, ever led his soldiers to battle. Nor Stan- be doubled? Certainly not.—Galveston coinage at the present ratio we can there has been peace. The country has ley Matthews, the first lieutenant-colonel News. not been the scene of chronic revolution, of the regiment-the great soldier and as it was up to a few years ago. Wages | lawyer. [Applause.] Nor can we forget ounce measured by gold."

But if Mr. Bryan is firmly convinced of that, what is he making all this ado about? The dollar would still be as dear as it is now, and it is the dear Toledo Blade.

And the same of the same of the same of the profit of the same of

remember in 1864, after his dread wound, we did not suppose we wo have him with us again—we have, we us today that brave soldier comrade, C Russell B. Hastings. [Applause.] was glad to note in the eloquent special of my comrade, Capt. Ellen, that the old Twenty-third Ohio stands in 1800 as it stood in 1801, for the country and the country's flag. [Great applause and cries "For McKinley, too."] Nobody could have doubted that, knowing the metal from which this old regiment was

My comrades, you are just as loyal to country now as you were loyal to country then, and as you stood from 1861 to 1865 for the preservation of the government of the United States, you stand today just as unitedly for the honor of the government and the preservation of its credit and currency. [Cheers.]

Protection and Sound Money. I do not know what you think about it, but I believe that it is a good deal better to open up the mills of the Unit-ed States to the labor of America than August 12. They came from Cleveland States to the silver of the world. [Great cheering and cries of "You are right."] Washington told us over and over again that there was nothing so important to preserve as the nation's honor. He said that the most important source of strength was the public credit, and that serve its honor. No government is great enough to get on without it. In the darkest days of the revolution, Robert Morris, its financier, went to one of his friends in Philadelphia after he had involved himself as a debtor for a large sum of money on account of the government and said to him: "I must have \$1.500,000 for the continental army." His friend said: "What security can. you give, Robert?" He answered: "My name and my honor." Quick came the reply: "Robert, thou shalt have it." [Applause.] And from that hour until now the country's honor has been our

sheet anchor in every storm. Lincoln pledged it, when, in time of today from all parts of the union and war, we issued paper money. He said: rom many vocations in life to congratu- Every dollar of that money shall beas President of the United States, to execute the promise in the resumption of specie payments in 1879. [Cheering and applause.] When Robert Morris said that they had nothing to give but their honor there was behind his word 3,000,-000 of struggling patriots. Today behind the nation's honor are 70,000,000 of freemen, who mean to keep this government and its honor and integrity and credit

unquestioned, [Great applause.] I thank you, my comrades, for thiscall. Nothing has given me greaterpleasure. Nothing gives me greater pride than to have been a private soldier with you in that great Civil war. [Applause.] I bid you welcome to my home. You already have my heart; you havehad it for more than thirty years. [Great cheering. I It will give Mrs. McKinley and myself much pleasure. I assure you, to have you come into our home. [Applause and three cheers for McKinley.]

THE WISE KANSANS.

How They Sought to Increase Thele Wealth by Legislative Enactment.

F. A. Stillwell has prepared a leafles purporting to give a history of certain. events occuring near the close of the Nineteenth century. It was declared to be a period of depression, during which

wise men and said: A Kansas policy for Kansas is the of 1861 is not dormant; that, as we went | need of the bour. Wheat is hard toshoulder to shoulder in the defense of raise, and the yield is light and uncerour country, so now with willing hands tain; but we are great on corn. Makeand united voices we stand for our coun- ye, therefore, a law in accordance with try's honor and for our country's flag. which sovereign and august statute corn Thirty-five years ago you stood with your | shall be put upon a par with wheat comrades as a private soldier in the great | They shall be interchangeable, and the army which was contending for national | price of corn shall be the same as the

The wise men passed the law as the but of the people, contending for law governor had advised and all the people and order, national honor and the in- of the state rejoiced, for their cribs were violability of the public faith. Your full of corn. They could hardly contain old comrades are with you now as then, themselves till the governor had signed We stand shoulder to shoulder now as the bill which raised the price of Kansas. then. We rally about you and the glori- corn from 15 cents to 45 cents a bushel. love and loyalty, and declare with you bought many luxuries and the most of that "the money of our country must be them went in debt. Then the farmers for Kansas. The people of Kansas took their medicine-that is, they took the

corn and gave up their wheat. The farmers from the other states thought Kansas people were queer, but they kept bringing them their corn. Corn came in and wheat went out.

When the other states saw this vast accumulation, the price of corn began todecline till it could be purchased anywhere except in Kansas for 10 cents a bushel. In Kansas the price was still 45 cents, which was the price of wheat, but there were no burers. When the autumn came the Kansas people did not have any wheat for seed. Then the sent to the neighboring states and im plored farmers to exchange wheat at a parity with corn. But the farmers said: "We will exchange one bushel of wheat for four and one-half bushels of corn." "Our law," replied the Kansas people, "puts corn and wheat at a parity. They are equal, for our wise men said they should be." And the farmers replied: Your wise men are asses; let them eat your corn," So the Kansans went back home and all their people were in de-

Then the governor again assembled the wise men and said to them. "Most consummate, picturesque and glittering goll darned fools. There is but one bigger fool than yourselves. It is he who addresses you.

"We thought we could binff the everlasting law of supply and demand with our statute. We thought we could legislate value into a thing and make our people rich by a law. We thought we were patriotic. We were idiotic. Let us honestly acknowledge our sininity, repeal our fool law, get back into line with the other states and imagine no more that we are wiser than the whole world. Do this, and may we livelong enough to know that the other states have ceased laughing at our folls: and that our own state has ceased cursing us for it."

Then the wise men repealed the law. but it was many years before the peaple recovered from the effects of the corn

Questions for Wage-Earners. History teaches that in all cases when Mountain, Gen. Scammon was the most the cost of living has suddenly increase popular man in the regiment. [Great ap- | as a result of depreciated money wages plause. We knew then for the first have invariably been the last to respon time what his discipline meant and what I to such conditions. Does anybody bestrength it gave to us on the battlefield. lieve that with 53-cent dollars as the Nor can we assemble here as we have sole money of redemption the wages of

To William J. Bryan.