of the Laborer and Business in a Land Where Free Coinage Exists.

THE MEXICANS

A Representative of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat Tells What He Saw.

Since the free-silver people began t point to Mexico as an ideal country where the free coitage of silver had made everyone happy, contented and prosperous, there has been much written by men who had lived there and others. The reports, which were not flattering to the country, were denied by the sil ver advocates and branded as lies. The silverites stoutly maintained that if la bor was as well employed here as Mexico the great question of what to do with the poor would be solved as there would be no poor. They claimed that in that country there was no Wall street: of life were cheaper; that the nation miles. was prospering as it never had before, and all on account of the free colunge

of silver. The St. Louis Globe Democrat, wish ing to be just in the matter, decided to send a representative there who would report what he saw and learned, without regard as to how the reports would affect the political situation. The man prud to tell the truth.

Extracts from some of the letters which throw some light on the subject of free silver and its effects are printed

Prices Depend on Foreign txchange. Pirates on the high seas could hardto be a more dangerous menace to commerce between nation; than this fluctuation of ex-bange between countries on different standards. Outside of a few money-changers at coast ports, business men of the states hardly notice from week to work the variations in exchange between their country and Europe. But in the business relations between the United States and Mexico the changing difference between the standards is a matter of hourly concern.

"What's exchange today?" goes with every morning's selutation between mer chauts in Monterey.

"Nilver's up" or "whier's down is the continuercial news of tiret importance.

The abreved representative of a Nan Automo (T. x.) jobbing house on his way

back to the states from his midsummer round of the cities of Mexico said: "Here's a variation of 9c between the gold standard of the states and the silver standard of Mexico within two weeks. How is a man going to sell goods or do any business between the countries when he has got to make allowances for such fluctuations. When I sell a bill of goods to a Mexican merchant on six months' time I've got to figure the prices fligh enough to save my house in the event that silver drops by one of those violent fluctuations before the day of attlement comes. The merchant has got to mark the retail prices on a margin sufficient to protect him against possible change. And so American goods must be sold in Mexico at two margins above legitimate profits in order to protect the American jobber and the Mexican storekeeper against these rapid up and down movements of the standards. The condition is simply ruinous to trade. People will not buy when prices are raised on them. My house may make a tremendous profit or burely save itself in a sale of goods on six months' time. That isn't the war to do business. You might as well have a Chinese wall between two countries as these fluctuations. And this is what we will have on a vastly greater scale it the United States goes to a silver stand-

and I don't want to see it in our trade with Great Britain and Europe A Bollar's Worth of Labor.

ard and Great Britain and the European

know what this thing of two standards

menns between Mexico and the States,

nations continue the gold standard.

A dollar worth 50 cents commands the same labor in Mexico now that a dollar worth a dollar did ten or twenty years ago. Right there is the cornerstone on which prosperity in this silver country is building. That is what makes it now profitable to work mines with ores worth \$7 and \$8. Mexican money, a ton. That condition of labor brings the cost of mina ton. That kind of labor built and onner in Mexican money if silver was operates the cables, which take the place of thousands of burro trains, at a fraction of the cost for like construction and uneration in the States. Cables have re- lead in my silver ore running 25 ter duced the cost of convering ore from the mine to the railroad, two miles down the mountain, to 20 cents and 30 cents a ton, is worth \$15 in the United States. That at from 50 cents to \$1 a ton. It figures in the cost of the transportation of the roke from the gulf and the coal from the border. And, finally, it enables the smelters to make an unprecedentedly low rate of \$4 a ton for treatment of ore At every step, from the first blow of the pick in the mine to the landing of the hase bullion into molds at the furnace. this fixity of wages on the basis of dollar depreciated to one-half its value is the chief factor which insures the profit. What matters it if silver goes down if it commands just as much labor as ever. and if the lead in the buffion can still be sold for gold? The smelters of Mexico buy ore from the mine owners, and pay a Mexican dollar an onnce for the silver they get out of it. They paid this several years ago, when silver was worth more than it is now. They still pay it Recently, under the importation of competition, while silver was dropping so rapidly in the United States, some of the smelters of Mexico advanced the price they allowed the mine owners for silver. They are now paying under some l contracts \$1.00 in Mexican money for every ounce of silver found in the ore.

miles out of Monterey, on the Mineral railroad, is shipping 160,000 paving brick | pay those same miners 75 cents a day to San Antonio, in Texas. It does this in Mexican money, which is now equivand pays the ad valorem duty of 25 per cent, which the Wilson tariff levies on brick importations. The contract for this brick shipment was obtained at San Antonio because this company put 15 cents in Mexican money was worth in the lowest and best of twenty-right 10 cents in gold. The Mexican miner bids. The Monterey company enjoys the possession of excellent clay, but that and his clothing any but Mexican prodisn't what enables it to send brick to the United States at a profit. It outbid the cotton goods, etc. Nearly all of these artwenty-seven American brick-making tiefes are today sold at the same prices companies because it sells brick for American money, worth 1th cents in gold, and hires good labor for Mexican money, worth 50 cents in gold. This company is paving three miles of Montefor streets with brick, displacing the cobblestones of time immemorial. It but down a block of the brick paving as an object lesson, and the governor, Gen. Bernardo Reyes, with a keen perception for a good thing, ordered three miles of I Mexico figure out a great advantage over the same to begin with. The brick manafactured on the basis of unchanging smelter is one which offers a fair com-

Other Occupations. As in mining and in brickmaking, so it is in all industries. Monterey is boomand can be paid in the depreciated silver. That gives the margin of profit. perhaps, are those which the railroads furnish. These roads in Mexico are well managed. The depots and surcoundings are marvelously clean and neat. The roudbeds will compare most lavorably with those in the states. The train service is excellent. Mexican money does it. East from Laredo to Corpus Christi, on the Gulf, wholly on American soil, the Mexican National has a division 160 miles long. Southward from Laredo the first division of the same road, within Mexican territory, extends to Monterey, Iti8 miles, about the Grande the Mexican National pays wages in Mexican silver. On the other side the pay roll is met with American

Conductors between Laredo and Corpus get \$105 a month in gold. Conductors between Laredo and Montercy get \$130 a month in Mexican silver, which is worth \$67.60, for the same kind of serv-

that food, clothing and the necessities Mexican silver, worth \$2.86, for 100 50 cents a day in gold. The slag pullers

month in Mexican silver, worth \$30.50. Firemen on the Texas division are paid | till fewer are the furnace foremen at the rate of \$1,80 in gold for 100 miles

worth \$1.17. A general officer of the Mexican National, too modest to have his name in ages \$2 a day, or \$800 for the 100 la yearly. A fissure vein which gives him print, gave these wages from his books. borers, the equivalent of \$1600 in Mexi-When he had read them off to this point, an interested looker-on interrupted with: "I should think all of the fellows on the Monterey division would want to get on the Texas division.

"Probably they would," said the officer, "but we have combined the runs so that on all mixed trains the crews go through from Corpus to Monterey. That gives them 100 miles on a gold busts in Texas and 168 miles on a silver basis in Mexico. They have the gold and the silver di visious afterwately. We do that to give hem all the same chance.

"When did the company adopt this plan of evening things?

"About two years ago."

"How about wages of section hambs?" The official turned to the books again. "On the Texas division," he said, "foremen get 840 a month in American money. The laborers get 75 cents a day. On the Mexican side foremen get \$40 a month in Mexican silver, and laborers 92% cents, both in Mexican silver."

At the prevailing rate of exchange this gives section foremen on the Mexican side \$20 a month and section hands about 31

cents a day in American money, "But you must remember," said the railroad official, "these figures for foremen and labor hold good only as far below the border as Saltillo. That is 240 miles south of the frontier. As you go toward the interior wages decrease. From Saitiffo southward to San Luis Potost, 200 miles, section foremen are paid \$1.50 a day and laborers 5th a day. all in Mexican silver. Still further south, below San Line Potosi, the pay is \$1.25 a day for foremen and for laborer diller a duy, Mexican silver.

change with the decline of Mexican si "No. These are the rates today, and

"Have railroad wages undergone any

they were the same in 1888, when silver dollars were worth a half more than they are new.

Concerning Lead. "The silver mine owners of Monterey

would be greatly gratified to see Mr. Bryan restore silver to \$1.29 an ounce? was suggested to Mr. Jonquin Maix. "On the contrary," replied the owner of San Pedro quickly and with decided emphasis, "the less silver is worth, the better for us.

This seeming paradox Mr. Maiz procreded to explain. In so doing he threw much light upon the operation of the silver basis in a silver country. What he said of wages and living will be particularly interesting in the United States. | ing of silver production in Mexico. The "it would be \$1.29 in Mexican money. Mexican money would be the same as American money, and both the same as gold. Under present conditions. suppose we got only the cents an ounce in American money for our silver. That American money is worth Hill per cent. more than Mexican money. In other words, the the cents an owner in Amerienn money or gold for our silver is worth double that in Mexican money ing and carrying out the ore down to \$1 | So you see we would get no more per worth \$1.20. Now the main value of our Monterey ores does not come from the silver, but from the lead. If I have cent, that will be 500 pounds of lead to the ton of ore. At 3 cents that lead This labor enables railroads to hand ores is \$15 in gold, which is \$30 in Mexican

> "Silver, you must remember." Mr. Maiz continued, "doesn't govern the price of lead. If silver should go up to \$1.20 an owner, or, which is the same thing, to par with gold, my lend would keep about even, regardless of the fluctuation of silver. It would still be worth 2 cents in gold. Mr 300 nonnels of lead per ton would be worth \$15 in gold. but it wouldn't be worth any more in silver. It would be \$15 in gold in Amer ican silver and in Mexican silver."

Having shown that he would get very little if any more in Mexican money for his silver if it commanded \$1.20 or par with gold, and having demonstrated that the advance of silver to \$1.20 would knock him out of half of his return for the lead, measured by the Mexican money, Mr. Maiz proceeded to that phase of the silver question which is most interesting to Americans.

"Now, there is another thing," he said "and it is this: When gold was about even with Mexican money, or when there was very little difference, we said our labor at the mines to cents a day. The Today the brick-making plant a few amount was equivalent to about 70 cents a day in American money. Today we alent to about 37% cruts a day in gold This 37% cents a day in gold yields the mine-owner the same amount of labor which was produced for him when the does not consume for his nourishmen' nets, such as corn, beans, coffee, sugar, as when silver was at par with gold in this country. Consequently the living expenses of the miners haven't increased at all. They can perfectly well work now at the same wages as they received when silver was the same as gold."

> The Silver Basis. In wages on a silver basis, the mine owner of Monterey finds his margin. It wages on a silver basis, the smelters of those of the United States. The Omaha

same paving commands in American est silver smelters in the two countries. | Damm's rapid rise to the distinction of money in the States. American cities Each gives employment to about 400 the Croesus of Durango is the story of pay about \$2.50 a square yard for brick. men. No one will traverse the great | the Promontorio mine. That is a properpaved streets. Monterey will get her plant at Monterey and doubt that the ty of which the mining market never streets paved for a little less than \$2.50 Mexican workman in the industry ren- heard. It is known to Durango people a square yard, and that price will be in | ders equal labor, man for man, with the | because they see the ox carts and male money worth one-half the American | American employed in the Omaha smelt- | wagons come creaking in with 600 tons er. At Omaha there is little labor given of ore monthly. The mine is 100 miles at \$1.50 a day. The wages in the various north of the city, and the ore must be grades of the smelter range as high as | hauled that distance in carts and wagons. \$3 a day. It will not place the average The ore is quartz, and all that is thus too high to make it \$2 per day. That is transported is of a grade which yields ing. Wages remain fixed at the old rates. American money-gold. Here the com- 150 ounces to the ton. The monthly shipmon labor autonds the cars and heaps the ment from the Promontorio is 30,000 ore by the thousands of tons in the yards. The most striking of the object lessons, This same labor loads the ore into the little iron transars and wheels it under | Mexican money \$1,290,000, and in Amerthe sheds, where the more skilled work- lean money \$650,000. But this shipment men do the mixing of the ores in great heds. This common labor shovels and of Mr. Danun's product. From his own lifts and pushes as hard as the \$1.50 gold labor at Omaha and does it for 621/2 cents a day Mexican silver, or 311/2 cents gold. This labor works ten hours a day for that price. Then there is the twelve hours labor, so divided to keep the smelter running night and day. Here something besides muscle enters in. The iron barrows must wheeled upon the scales, and one kind of ore follows another in, as beam after beam tips, until the barrow is full of just the right proportions of lead and iron and lime and various ores to take out all of the silver in the smelting. The Mexicans who do this are paid 75 cents a day, worth 371/4 cents American money. Then come the feeders and the furnace men, who know just when to dump in the barrow loads at the top Engineers on the Texas side are paid; and just when to tap at the bottom to \$3.50 in gold for 100 miles. Engineers draw off the bullion. This is labor that on the Mexican side receive \$5.50 in receives \$1 a day in Mexican silver, or get 75 cents a day in silver. The fore-Brakemen running to Corpus get \$50 a men of the yards, who moves about overmonth in gold; to Monterey, \$60 a seeing and directing, are paid from \$3 to \$5 a day. They are few in number.

> the equivalent of \$1.00 in gold. can money. The pay at the Monterey smelter averages \$1 a day in Mexican money, or \$400 for the 400 employes. Here is a difference of \$1200 Mexican money or \$600 gold in the daily pay rolls. The Mexican silver smelters are said to be making \$10 in Mexican money where the American smelters are profiting \$1 in American money. Whether free silver in the United States would raise the Mexican money to the Ameri- for unlimited silver. can money or lower the American to the Mexican it would require the American smelters to pay only twice as much for labor where now they pay four times as much as the Mexican smelters do. The wages paid at the smelters here command the best of Mexican labor. lowest rate, 6214c, is nearly double that paid for ordinary common labor. brings to the works brown men with inuscles like steel, who trot along with 5400 mono-be of ore in a barrow. These Mexicans shed -II clothing but sandals, strawbat and cotton drawers as they push and pull the ore down the incline of the long reasting overs. They have only one had habit. They will come to work before breakfast. You can teach Mexican labor to smelt ores to perfection but you can not teach the Mexican woman to get up and prepare breakfast, simple as it by before the whistle blows for the change of shifts from night to day. And so, an hour or two after the brown men have begun work, the little brown women come stringing in with the beans and the corn cakes and the bit of ment.

At Cerralyo, in the state of Nueva Leon, is to sted the Benavides smelters, From this amelter there has been shipped since the 1st of January, by ox carts, 1.500,000 pounds of builion. This Cerraly district was a great mining center 300 years ago. It had a government mint, and turned out quantities of coin during two centuries under Spanish dominion. When the revolutionary period set in mining censed. Titles lapsed. With the establishment of stable gov ernment and the coming of railroads mining in Mexico took on new activity The Cerralvo district was one of the last to feel the spirit of revival. The rail rough passed by and left this ancient town in the interior. Three years ago American enterprise found this long neglected district. A smelter was built The highly successful operation of this plant for the past three years, ninety miles from a railroad, affords one of the best possible illustrations of the cheapen-"If we got \$1.29 an ounce," he be- manager of the smelter is Mr. II. C. Harrison, who has had a good deal of ex perience in mining and smelting. He furnishes the actual cost of operation from his books and makes a comparison with the cost of a like smelter in the States. These are his figures.

Laborers' Wages.

Smelter operation in Mexico. Per day la Mexican money

Two foremen, at \$4...... 8.00

Two ore weighers, at \$1............ 2.00

Assayer. 4.00

\$13.0m

Superintendent

Two engineers, at \$1	2,00
Iwo furnacemen, at \$1	2.00
Two feeders, at 75c	
Four slag men, at 6214c	
Two ore men, at 62%	
Two charcoal men, at 62%	
Two patio men, at @214-	
Ten ontside men, at 36c	f. em:
Two button men, at 6214c	
Two cords of wood, at \$2.25.	
Oll for engine and lights	
Oil for suffine and ukuta'	
Smelter operation in United States.	
	day in
United States	
Superlatendent.	\$10.00
Two foremen, at \$1	9,68
The same and the same at \$1.50	
1 M.O Obb M.Likila. Lv. ut 6 - 100.	5.00
Two ore weighers, at \$2.50	5.00 5.00
Agmyer	5.00 5.00
Assayer	5.00 6.00
Assayer. Two engineers, at \$3. Two farnacemen, at \$5.	5 (m 5 (m 6 (m
Aganyer. Two engineers, at \$3. Two farnacemen, at \$3. Two feeders, at \$3.	\$ 60° 6.0° 6.0° 6.0°
Assayer. Two engineers, at \$3. Two farnacemen, at \$3. Two feeders, at \$3. Two slag men at \$2.50.	\$00 600 600 600 500
Assayer. Two engineers, at \$3. Two formscemen, at \$3. Two forders, at \$3. Two slag men at \$2.50. Two charge wheelers, at \$2.50.	\$ 00 6,00 6,00 6,00 5,00 5,00
Assayer. Two engineers, at \$3. Two formermen, at \$3. Two formermen, at \$3. Two formers, at \$3. Two sing men at \$2.50. Two charge wheelers, at \$2.50. Two charge wheelers, at \$2.50.	\$ 600 6,000 6,000 6,000 5,000 4,000
Assayer. Two engineers, at \$3. Two formermen, at \$5. Two formermen, at \$5. Two formers, at \$3. Two sing men at \$2.50. Two charge wheelers, at \$2.50. Two charge wheelers, at \$2.50. Every vard from, at \$2.	5.00 6.00 6.00 5.00 5.00 4.00 10.00
Assayer. Two engineers, at \$3. Two farnacemen, at \$3. Two feeders, at \$3. Two sing men at \$2.50. Two charge wheelers, at \$2.50.	5.00 6.00 6.00 5.00 5.00 4.00 4.00 4.00
Assayer. Two engineers, at \$3. Two farnacemen, at \$3. Two feeders, at \$3. Two slag men at \$2.50. Two charge wheelers, at \$2.50. Two charge wheelers, at \$2.50. Eive yard men, at \$2. Two builton men, at \$2. Two builton men, at \$2. Two cords of wood, at \$3.	\$00 600 600 600 500 400 400 400 600
Assayer. Two engineers, at \$3. Two farnacemen, at \$3. Two feeders, at \$3. Two sing men at \$2.50. Two charge wheelers, at \$2.50.	\$00 600 600 600 500 400 400 400 600

Total in Mexican money \$154 8" The cost of running the same smelter could be in Mexican money \$154.85 for abor on the American side of the Ric Grande. It is \$33 in Mexico ninet miles from a milroad.

Total in United States money \$81.50

"The present cost of smelting in Mex said Mr. Harrison, "is only about mothird of what it is in the United States. This shows that a very lev rade of silver ore which would be smelt of at a loss in the United States can b rected here at a profit. Our furnace melts twenty tons of ore a day at ost of 82.54 a ton for labor. write and reliability of labor is an im portant factor in smelting. Here is Wexico we have cheap and steady work The average income of an adult n the state of Nuevo Leon is 10 cent day. There is scarcely a day I de not have to turn applicants away. The entire population is offering service in a "earfully overstocked labor market. The rest of mining in the Cerralvo district 's compared with the western part of the United States, is about one-sixth what i 's in Colorado and one-eighth what i

's in Arizona." Ore Mine and Its Output. If you ask who is the richest man in Durango, the reply will be: "Maximiliano Damm.

The case of Maximiliano Damm is onof the answers to the question how chean ly can silver be produced at a profit Mexico. Mr. Damm is a merchant. Mexican money a little less than the Monterey. They are, probably, the large pean creditors. The story of Maximilians ounces of silver. In a year this amounts to 1,000,000 ounces. It is worth in of ore at the rate of 600 tons is not all works at the mine he makes every day a bar of silver weighing 1000 ounces. A bar of silver worth \$1200 in Mexican money and half of that in American moncy is not very formidable in appearance. It is only 16 inches long by 4 inches in breadth and thickness. Every day one of these bars is turned out at the mine. brought down to Durange and added to the stack of treasure in Maximiliano Damm's warehouse. The mint officials of the United States will have an opportunity to handle a collection of these bars ree coinage becomes the law.

The present product of the Promontorio s 1,360,000 ounces a year, worth \$1,740. 100 in Mexican money, and to be worth that in American money if 16 to 1 pre vails. This is one man's mine. That is perhaps, the reason so little has been ward of it.

About ten years ago, when silver began to go down, the Promontorio began to uncover its richness. With his rep utation established as the richest man in Durango, Mr. Danus does not admit that he has done any mining. He has simply been developing what there is it the Promontorio, blocking out the masses of ore to be removed when he gets down that ripe experience which is responsible to the real business of mining. traveled; on the Mexican division, \$2.25, for the results. The se get \$200 a month, while doing development work Mr. Damm is taking out incidentally ore which The pay at the Omaha smelter aver- yields him 1,300,000 ounces of silver this ore carrying 150 ounces of to the ton is from 18 inches to 5 feet wide. While developing his property, Mr. Damm has taken out a third-class of ore which has not been shipped to the smelter or treated at the mine. He now has a dump containing 50,000 tons of such ore which, he says, will average 60 onnees to the ton. That means 3,000, 000 ounces more, to be worth \$3,820, (80) when the United States declares

> Maximiliano Danum can furnish al of the silver the mints of the United States will be able to coin into dollars during five weeks of operation at their present full capacity.

Open Mints Cheapen Silver.

"Why is it that in a silver country. with unlimited coinage, bullion does not go to the Mexican mints to be coincil into dollars, but is shipped out to be sold in another country where it has a fluctuating value and where so much of it as would make a dollar in your mints is worth now only balf a dollar?

This was submitted, during the rest in the saddle of Las Mitras, to the owner of the mines below, from which the Mexleans were trotting forth in never-ending file with their sucks of ore. The mine owner chucked a pebble over the precipice, and shook his head, as if the question was too much for him.

"Well, why do you send your own bullion to the United States to be sold at bullion value under the gold standard instead of having it minted into dollars which are worth 100 cents on the silver

The mine owner got out his pencil and figured. He took the exchange, the cost of transportation, the 377 grains of fine silver in the Mexican dollar, the 371 grains in the American dollar, the onnce value, and made claborate calculations.

At length his face brightened. "Kilver," he said, "vields today 4 cents an otuce more when sold in the states as bullion, after paying freight charges and brokerage commissions, than it would if taken to the Mexican mints and coined into dollars,

'hawlo' plug terimeker an' waitin' fer While he equirted his terbucker juice at an inertensive fly

He saw an honest farmer come a-walkin' So be histed up his britches, an' he took an-An' boldly waded inter him, an' this is what

an you tell me, my friend, why the chinch bing is cotin' up your grain? Have set diphered on the problem why we git so fiftle rain! Can yer tell me, plodding farmer, why the

army worm's around? Why th' tarnat refler annlight is burnin' un th' ground' 'an cer tell me why th' wenvil, th' rust an He esian ffy

tre catin' up per substance? Do cer know th' reason why? The th' price ny eggs an' butter, outs an' corn, an' wheat an' rre. tre a-fallin' in the market as th' rears are passin' br?

the reason why these dismat clouds east their shadders 'crost th' sun? the per debts are gettin' bigger, as the seasons go and kum? th' reason for this trouble is p'ain enough fis that orfal, fearful, nasty thing: th

tertino ne 73. low be sure, yer didn't know it for thirty lat it worked tals orfu! havne, it deat this dead's blow th' Gold Bags down in Wall street under cover av th' law. lay' gobbled up yer earnings in their

thirsty, hungry maw. Sixteen to one' will cure you-'lis th' allo pathle plan." he farmer stopped and listened, the the stupid, senseiens logic uv this whit tiln' to'kin' calf, in his dander gan aries, at this ever-

to be kracked his beels together an' shuk his fists an swore You must think us farmers hav' nuthin 'tot stan' aroun' an' argify with such tarnal fools as you. You'll legislate the weavil, chinch hug an Heasian fly.

ou'll resolute the raindrop or know the reason whr. on'll apset th' laws av natur, you'll change th' seasons round You'll stop th' golden sunlight from shining one th' ground

Th' law that fixes prices, you'll change

jest fer fan.

'Vith coinin' uv th' silver 'sixteen ten one. Half a dollar's worth av metal will be worth jest twict as much. Then melted by th' government an' giv'n its magic touch on'll bust up all th' raffronds, shops, an savings banks. With th' driviln' silly nonsense uv you crazy silver cranks.

It seems to me that I remember when things were all askew. Some time about November in th' year

another treat. That yer told th' grubbin' farmer that you'd gin him 'dollar' wheat. That he'd surely then be happy, an' his fortun would be made, of he'd jest upset th' tariff, vote fer Cleveland an free trade. Now, we don't pertend to know much, fer we never had much show, tut there is quite a grist o' things that even farmers know. They know when they've been lied to An' they're goin' ten he d-d keer they don't git foo'ed but once."

-- St. Pant Pleaser

Many Thousands of Young Men Have Reached the Threshold of Their Career.

POLITICAL PATHS OPE

Sound Money Stands for National Honor-Debased Coinage Stands tor Dishonor,

There are a good many thousands of young men who will this year cast their first vote for President. They stand on the threshold of their career and are looking forward to achieve success life in some chosen vocation. With but But how would it work in the at few exceptions they all expect to be business men and by their own efforts win a competence if not a fortune. This ambition to obtain wealth is laudable and should be cherished by every hones and industrious youth.

To these young men the money quesion, which is now the political question of the moment, is of surpassing importance, not only for the right casting of their votes but for the right understanding of business principles, for if they do not understand the meaning of money. what it should be, what it is for, and what it can do, there is but little hope that they will be able to accumulate the probably double the production. much of it, or, accumulating it, know well how to use it.

The common phrase in business "making money," but money is only a means for obtaining other things. When a young man has saved his first hundred dollars he doesn't put it away or hide it but invests it in other property or loans it at interest until he can find an opportunity for other investments. As he in creases his money he sets it at work for him, and in this way grows rich. Money is not the ultimate object of business, but it is the means whereby men obtain what they want.

It is of the first importance, therefore, and each man's common sense confirms it, that the money we earn, that the money we burrow and lend and that we use for the purpose of exchange should be uniform and stable in value, that it should mean the same thing next year that it does today, and the world of business has agreed that gold und silver makes the nearest approach to that kind of money gold for large transactions, silver for small. That these metabs can be equally used history shows to be impossible, so the wisest nations have provided that gold should have the principal place and silver be treated as subsidiary.

The political question, then, for th young man who now votes for the first time to decide is, whether it is wiser to follow the teachings of history and the example of the most successful business nations of the world or to start out on plan that has already been tried and found disastrous. Shall we as a people take pattern after England or after Mexico? Shall we learn from China or from Germany?

How does a young man act for bimeelf when looking around among his elders and superiors in business life? Does be choose the example and advice of succressful men-of the Armours and Fields and Gages of commercial and financial tife or does he start out regardless of their methods and attempt some shor cut to success? How many young met have stond at the parting of the ways looking wistfully into the future? How few have taken the narrow and forbid ding path of hard work, thrift and self sacrifice, but that leads to the mountain tops, and how many the flowery road that is so entiring in its ease and please ure, but which ends only in morasses

and despute? As it is with individuals so it is with nations, and no people can defy the rinciples of honesty and integrity their national life any more than in personal life.

Sound and honest money, which means money as good as gold in this campaign. stands for national honor. A debased colunge stands for national dishonor. Which banner will our young men fol low? Chicago Times-Herald.

THE MODERN ALADDIN

How Bryan Ignores the Experience of This and Other Nations with Free Coinage.

Mr. Bryan states that he believes the free coinage of silver, by our government alone, at the ratio of 16 to 1. a ould raise the price of silver to \$1.29 per onnce; and he never tires of alleging that our government is strong, and rich, and powerful enough to accomplish this result without waiting or asking for the co-operation of any other country.

In making this prediction Mr. Bryan ignores the experience of this and other nations of the world in regard to the coinage of silver during the past 100 rears; but waiving that, let us see what his proposition involves.

I presume it will be conceded by Me. Bryan and his adherents that the price of silver bullion in this country cannot be affected without at the same time affecting it everywhere, and that the rise in the price will apply to all silver. whether in bars or wares as well as in coin, throughout the world.

The figures I shall give, except those showing the production of silver since 1892, are all taken from a report submitted by Mr. Voorhees, a free silver advocate, on behalf of the finance committee of the Senate, March 5, 1984. which report is entitled "Coinage Laws of the United States from 1792 to 1894 with an Appendix Relating to Coins and Currency: Fourth Edition, Revised and Corrected to August 1, 1894. Prepared Under the Direction of the Committee,

According to that report, page 275. the production of silver in the vorie from 1493 to 1892 amounted to 7,522, 507,716 ounces, and there has been pro duced since 1892 about 600,000,000 ounces in round numbers, Add this to the other sum and we have a total of 8,122,307,716 ounces. I have no data showing the production of silver prior to That the same gang ov fellers promised 1493, and hence I cannot give the figures; but I think it may be safely as sumed that it amounted to as much as the whole amount of silver that has been lost or destroyed. In order to be surthat we are on the right side, however, that we are on the right side, however, let us deduct 122,507,718 ounces, and state the present supply of silver in its various forms. It the world at 3,000, various forms in the world at 3,000, one on the silver of the second o

brought nearly to the gold This fint of ours would su double the value of \$112,000,00 ver coins in Great Britain: \$500 In France; \$215,000,000 in 854,000,000 in Belgium; \$15.00 Ituly; \$15,000,000 in Switnerium 000,000 in Greece; \$155,000,0 Spain; \$10,000,000 in Portugal; \$30,000,000 in Austro-Hungary; \$56,000,000 the Netherlands; \$4,000,000 in Burg \$5,400,000 in Denmark; \$44,000,000 Turkey; \$7,000,000 in Australia; 000,000 in Egypt and \$110,000,000 in Straits, besides \$625,000,000 in country, and raise all this money us ly to par with gold; and yet we are that all these countries not only con to join Mr. Bryan and his supporters in this stupendous enterprise which w add so much to their wealth, and a large degree relieve them the burden now resting upon of keeping their gold and silver colum par with each other in their cir standard countries? This govern that of ours would at one fell swoop stantially double the value of \$41,00 in silver coins in Russia: \$50,000,000. Mexico: \$8,000,000 in the Coutral American states; \$30,000,000 in the San American states; \$950,000,000 in the and \$725,000,000 in China, and week the same time double all the private public debts of those countries. have been contracted on the silver But Mr. Bryan's proposition is nine reaching than that. He asserts that believes that this legislative first on part would not only bring the affice a in existence to par with gold at ratio of 16 to 1, but would keep it

added wealth would be on

own country. In gold standar

the silver coins in circulation

In view of these facts is there may be propriety in inquiring how it is that we of 1,350,000,000 people by a simple stat-ute, while the 1,350,000,000 cannot by legislation affect us? And are the of Great Britain and continental R and many millions of Americalis to dubbed "money-grabbers" and crats" if they healtate to believe that Bryan has found and carries Al Wonderful Lamp, and can produce the stupendous results? And are the mil of people in this country who have me contracts and investments upon the present monetary standard, which in gold. and which has been the standard at least since 1879, and I think since 1834, to the charged with being unreasonable, they ask Mr. Bryan to state can what he believes would orear not a to their interests, but to the busin the whole country, if his prediction to the rise in the price of silver should not be fulfilled and the standard of exchange should suddenly be changed from a gold to a silver basis with no. or all best a slight advance in the co value of silver builton?

Has the American Farmer Po-That under President Harrison ministration the prohibition against on ment products by Great Britis many, Denmark, Austria, France, B. and Spain were removed?

Has he forgotten the high prices received during the times and protection were in force? Has be forgotten that our trace, in all agricultural products was extended due ing this time?

Has he forgotten that our di bacon, hame and lard was \$19,000,000 in one year by this policy?

Has he forgotten that \$12,000,000 more of American products in a single year Has be forgotten that we \$16,000,000 more of live cattle an

Has be forgotten that \$150,000,000 of cereals, namely, 1115,000,000, Sonr \$28,000,000 and corn 1 '0.0007

Has be forgotten that we the foreign sales of all tural products \$275,000,000 same over what it had been proviously? Has he forgotten that four years ago promised him that if the McKinter b was repealed better prices weald to a tained for all of his products?

Has he forgotten that all these ince failed of fruition, and that t of receiving better prices all agels products have depreciated in Han he forgotten the good times and the business man end protection and reciprocity These he propose to accept the i

of this same Bryan erowd, who me references to their pledge of fine ago that the repeal of the Men bill would bring relief to all tals country, and who sham nore all reference to those pe now seek his votes under pledes to debased and depreciated remedy the hard times?

The American farmer should no get that protection and brought him prosperity.

The Working Man's Vote is Bis Own Bryan and his shouters make much the charge that efforts are being to control the labor vate. rote cannot be controlled. A secret vote must of necessity. made it secret. There would he ground for criticizing the writing ters to working people by the action by the employers involve pulsion; for this is a free co the right of every citizen to its press his own views by his should and must be sacredly m Under existing circumstances, letter advice written by employers to the ployes are no more to be regu culation of any other class of cause literature to be considered as an a at compulsion., They are a legitime to be judged by the arguments they tain, and acted upon as the m may decide to be best for their as

PARMER BROWN'S DELEMMA.

terests,-Milwaukee Evening Win

We had a public meetle' in the And a feller from the He says this whole blamed country in Onless we get free columns and i stock of cash. He's figgered out a dainy scho