Glate Jibran

## The Weekly Star.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

\$1.00 A YEAR. IN ADVANCE. 888888888888888 888888888889999 8888888888888888

VOL. XXVII.

and better compensation.

when the money question is consid-

ered from a "business" standpoint

(and that is the standpoint from

which it should be considered) every

business should have fair play and

an impartial hearing and that no

few special callings should arrogate

to themselves the right to be con-

sidered the only "business" worth

figuring in the premises and the only

ones which have within them intelli-

gence enough to say how our mone-

tary systems shall be formed or of

what our money shall consist. The

gold handler and those who agree

with him, may demand gold exclu-

sively, but other men engaged in

different pursuits, whose business is

crippled by adhering to the gold

standard have just as much right

and better reason for demanding a

broader and less monopolistic sys-

tem, one which will give them a bet-

ter showing and in their opinion the

MINOR MENTION.

free silver. They accept it but in a

style which clearly shows that they

are sorry that the charge wasn't

true. The following "acceptance"

we clip from the New York Adver-

Mr. Bryan's denial of the charge that

e has been hired by silver mine owners

to deliver free coinage speeches will be accepted as final by fair-minded persons

of every shade of political belief. The

Chicago candidate is explicit and em-

phatic in his statement, and in order

that there may be no lingering doubt about the matter he volunteers to pro-

duce his personal accounts if it should

become necessary. Nothing more could

At the same time it is not at all strange

that the accusation against the repudia-

tionist candidate should have been wide

ly credited. It is notorious that the sil-

ver barons have subsidized newspapers

and orators all over the country, that

they have poured out money lavishly for

the election of United States Senators

and Representatives in Congress, and

that they maintain numerous "literary

bureaus. If Mr. Bryan has felt humili

ated over the fact that many of his

countrymen regarded him as the paid

is unfortunate associations.

agent of these men it has been owing to

"Nothing more could be asked"

as to Mr. Bryan's denial, but some

questions may be asked suggested by

this second paragraph, which is

simply an indirect apology for the

original lie and an excuse for dis

seminating it. How does this organ

know that the "silver" barons" have

subsidized newspapers and orators

all over the country, that they have

poured out money lavishly for the

election of United States Senators

and Representatives in Congress and

ary bureans?" If all this be "notori-

ous" there should be no difficulty

in giving the names of at least some

orators. This might have been done

at the same time that the alleged

discovery was made as to Mr. Bryan

and this lie propagated. What

stronger argument against the silver

men could be produced than a show-

ing up like that? But assuming that

there may be some truth in this who

foots the expenses of the numerous

orators who have been carrying on

the campaign of education for the

gold men? Who has been footing

the bills of the "literary" bureau

they have been running? As for the

"subsidized newspapers," how about

all that "gold" plate matter, patent

print and "supplements" that were

sent out by the ton to thousands of

It is reported that Comptroller

here to Mr. Eckels' name because

As the anti Bryan organs can't

country more prosperity.

B: : : : \* : : : : : : : : : : : : : Entered at the Post Office at ilmtgton, N. C., as

SUBSCRIPTION P ICE. 

3 months We are again sending bills to our subscribers. In the aggregate they amount to a very large sum. A any of our subscribers are respon 'ag promptly. Others pay no attenti n to the bills. These latter do not seem to understand that they are under any legal or moral obligation to pay for a newspaper.

THE BUSINESS INTERESTS. Ninety-nine per cent. of the contentions of the opponents of free silver is based on assumption, pure and simple. They assume that free silver would be disastrous to the "business interests" of the country and therefore the gold standard must be adhered to. They have a somewhat peculiar idea as to what constitutes our business interests. They seem to think that it is the men who run the banks, the stock jobbing establishments, the middlemen and the manufacturers who constitute the business elements" of the country. atterly oblivious of the men who produce the stuff that makes the bulk of our commerce, the crude material out of which our manufactured products re formed and the skilled labor which transforms this material into faished form and gives it the additional value which it acquires in that

The farmer who raises wheat, corn, pork, beet, &c., is as much a "bustness" man as the grain or beef buyer who buys the grain or beef to sell again. When it comes to the employment of capital, the business den of the farm have thousands of dollars invested in their business to the one invested by the buyers of their products. Has the many millions of capital javested in the farming industry or "business" no right to put in its claims when the capital in other and less productive kinds of business claims that it only is entitled to consideration?

Isn't the man who digs and smelts the ore that comes out of the mine as much of a business man as he whose business it is to melt these metals and cast them into shapes for the uses for which they are designed? Mr. Mark Hanna is an iron manufacturer but he is no more a business man than the men who dig out of the mine the iron which he uses. He simply employs more capital and puts the finishing touch on the business that they do and reaps a larger

profit, that's all. The cotton planter who raises the int for the spindle and loom is quite as much of a business man as the man who runs the spindles and ooms, and when it comes to the that they maintain numerous "literaggregate value of the lint produced it is a queer idea of business that does not class the men who produce \$300,000,000 worth of it annually, of the newspapers, and some of the and expend nearly as much annually in producing it, among the business men of the country. They are quite as much business men as the men who speculate in this staple, or buy it to convert into fabrics, and profit more by it. About the only difference between these two branches of the cotton business is that one produces the cotton which the others handle either for sale in its crude form or in the finished form. When it comes to the matter of the capital invested and employed, there is more money invested in the production of cotton than there is in the manufacture and handling of it by others than the produces.

When we consider our foreign papers which used them? That commerce which gives employment | wasnn't subsidizing with money, but to many thousands of men, that is was subsidizing all the same. As makes "business" for the ships and for buying United States Senatorsives employment to the capital in. ships that has been pretty much the vested in ships, eighty per cent. of it order of the day in the North for consists of products of the business some years, and we rather think of the farm, which, according to from the number of silver Senators these gentlemen, does not figure in from that side that the gold men their business catalogue at all, and have got away with them. the rest consists of products of the soil or in articles manufactured from these products. As we see it, these Eckels and Secretary Morton will be gentlemen, if they would classify at the Indianapolis Convention. We correctly, will have to revise their think this quite likely for we do not catalogue of the "business interests," see how they could hold such a considerably enlarge the scope and convention and run it without Mr. change the relative positions very Eckels, whatever it might do without considerably from the present ar- "Junk" Morton. We give precedence rangement.

How does it happen that the man that is the order in which the press engaged in the lending of money is dispatch heralding this important more of a "business" man than the piece of information puts it. The thousands to whom he lends money? surprising thing to us is that in all Are not these thousands as much inlerested in the laws which regulate Presidential candidate of this com- on his pay roll?

## THE WEEKLY STAR.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, AUGUST 28, 1896.

the issuing of that money and in debine of illustrious and unillustrious fining its qualities and powers and kickers Mr. Eckels' name has uses as he is? Each one may possinever been mentioned even for bly not have precisely the same the second place, which we say is amount of interest in it that he has, strange considering the estimate but in the aggregate they have quite which that gentleman puts on himas much, are quite as much interself, the tireless energy and the coested and if anything more so, for lossal ability he has shown in workwhile with him it is simply a matter ing his jaws for the men whom he of profit, with them it is a matter of expects to get employment from after vital importance. His interest is to he has got through his present job. have money scarce so that it may But perhaps, like Bryan, he is too command a high price, that his proyoung. But again, perhaps he is not fits may be larger, while their interambitious and that he is giving his est is to have money abundant that friends the benefit of his sage counit may be the more easily procured, sel and directing wisdom out of give labor and production more emsheer, undiluted patriotism, of which ployment and more encouragement he doubtless contains as much as a statesman of his calibre can hold. It In common with millions of our would be safe to wager that, barring fellow citizens we contend that accidents, he will be there, and very

muchly so. One of the so called arguments against the free coinage of silver, not only free coinage, but any coinage at all save for subsidiary money, (for that is what it amounts to) is that the silver dollars will not circulate, that they remain in the Treasury, which issues silver certificates, which some of the gold organs call "warehouse certificates." Would some of these organs be good enough to tell us how much gold there is in circulation? As a matter of convenience paper based on coin and convertible into coin is preferable for ordinary use in the every day transactions, to either gold or silver. It is not prejudice against either gold or silver, but simply because the people prefer the lighter and more convenient paper. But as a matter of fact there are more silver dollars in actual circulation than there is gold, and there would be still more if there were not such persistent and concerted effort made by the gold men to keep silver out of help it they are compelled to accept circulation, and then assert that it Mr. Bryan's denial of the charge isn't in circulation because the peothat he had been in the pay of the ple do not want it and will not silver mine owners, in advocating

> "campaign of education among the workmen," and is hiring workmen who can talk to go among them and persuade them that McKinley is the man to tie to. Here is a good chance for workmen out of a job, with a gift of gab and no conscience to annoy them, to make pretty good wages for a couple of months.

Mr. Whitney, who has paid \$200, 000 for a 3,000-acre tract of land in the mountains of New York, where he proposes to erect a royal summer villa for his son as a bridal present, is very much distressed at the thought of the poor wage earner having to take a 53-cent dollar when Mr. Bryan is elected. He knows how it is himself.

Mr. Bourke Cockran doesn't seem to have a much higher opinion of the farmers of this country and the "unreconciled ex slaveholders" than he has of the silver mine owners, for he says they are all in the conspiracy against the wage-earners, in whom this soft handed son of toil, Hon. Bourke Cockran, professes great interest-at so much per speech.

There is an establishment in Taunton, Mass., which makes wire so fine that it would take over five thousand of them to make an inch in thickness. But these wires are not drawn half so fine as some of the alleged arguments for the gold stand-

Madison Square Garden was ablaze with diamonds when Bourke Cockran made his reply to Bryan. Bourke talked very vociferously for the diamond wearers; but it is the people who don't sport diamonds who do most of the voting.

Senator Thurston accepts Mr. Bryan's denial as a complete refutation of the lie that he disseminated and lent the weight of his semi-endorsement, but he hasn't had the decency to apologize to Bryan for using

"After Bourke Cockran's able speech," remarks a gold organ, "a few remarks by David B. Hill would be in order." And when they come, we venture the prediction they will not be the kind of remarks the gold papers will dote on.

There are employed in the construction of the great trans-Siberian railway, over 7,000,000 of men, exclusive of engines and officers. The road will be 4,457 miles long, of which over one third has been com-

Mr. Hanna is reported to be hopeful of being able to pull McKinley through, but he is not right sure. When asked in New York about Illinois, Indiana and Ohlo, he answered that it was rather early to predict as to these.

Some of the London papers are predicting a money squeeze in this country pretty soon. Pshaw! We've had a money squeeze down here so long that we've got used to it.

Talking about hired speakers, would Mr. Hanna kindly inform us as to how many "patriots" he has ANNUAL MEETING

Of Stockholders of the Hastern Carolina Pisostorial Association. The Eastern Carolina Piscatorial As sociation met yesterday at noon at Mr. Ino. D. Bellamy, Jr.'s office. Capt. Ino. F. Divine was called to the chair and Mr. R. D. Cronly was requested to act as secretary.

The auditing committee and the president of the association, Dr. Porter, submitted reports, which were read and

An amendment to the by-laws was adopted, to enforce collection of assessments. It was decided to gather and market the first oysters from the farm on New River, during the month of October next. Some fine samples of bivaives were exhibited. Officers for the can in the field, and it is believed that he will do what the Republicans will ask, if ensuing year were elected, as follows: President-E. Porter, M. D., Rocky

Secretary and Treasury-F. H. Stedman, Wilmington.

Executive Committee—Ino. F. Divine. W. A. Riach, Col. F. Gardner, W. W. Miller, J. A. Westbrook, H. P. West, Dr. E. Porter.

Naval Stores in Georgia. The Savannah News says: "The Sa vannah and Brunswick naval stores factors held a meeting at the Commercial Club rooms yesterday morning to discuss the situation of the market and pass resolutions to be presented at the meeting of the operators and factors

which will be held here August 26. The meeting was presided over by Mr. I. P. Williams, with Mr. L. W. Nelson as secretary. The Brunswick interests were represented by Mr. C. Downing, president of the Downing Naval Stores Company.

The agreement of the factors was to the effect that the cutting of new boxes be reduced to 88% per cent., as compared with last year's cut, and that the cutting be commenced Dec. 15, and discontinued on Feb. 15.

Bobbed in Wilmington. The Goldsboro Argus of the 19th has

the following: "Just as the excursion train from this city was leaving Wilmington on the rewhich Mrs. R. A. Watts was riding, snatched her hand satchel from her lap Hon. Mark Hanna has started his way that he entered. The satchel contained Mrs. Watts' gold watch and some other jewelry and a small amount of money, all of which is valued at not less than \$75,00.

C. T. & C. RAILROAD.

Work Progessing Satisfactorily-Seven Mil cf Road Graded. The Southport Leader, mentioning the arrival there of Mr. J. E. Challenger,

President of the C. T. & O. Railroad Company, says: Mr. Challenger stated to the Leader that everything was going along satis-

actorily in the enterprise, that the eople of Southport could depend upon the completion of the road, and that the parties backing the road were the sort of people to carry out whatever they undertook. The visit of this gentleman to Scuthport at this time was to determine ome points about the terminal arrange ments on their property at Deep Water The reports from the work at Meares

Bluff are that about seven miles of road are now graded, ready for ties, and three miles more in preparation, and that the part under sub-contract extends a distance this side of Town Creek. The excessive heat retards work somewhat. The county bridge over Sturgeon

creek is finished and the work on the railroad bridge along side ready to begin. Pile driving at Jacques creek is finished for the bridge there. Arrangements have been made with the Atlantic Coast Line to use its depot on Front street, as the terminal station for the new road in Wilmington.

BROKE THE RECORD.

Sales Yesterday in the Tobacco Market Gresnville, N. O.-A Strong Advance in Prices.

[Special Star Telegram.] GREENVILLE, N. C., August 21 .- The Greeenville tobacco market broke the record for the season to day. The sales at the four warehouses amounted to 125 000 pounds. The sale started at 9 o'clock and continued until 4. There has been a strong advance in prices and general satisfaction prevails among planters over the result of sales. At the rate at which the new crop has been coming in since the market opened.

it is safe to estimate that Greenville will sell eight million pounds this season. The number of buyers is large and increasing every week. NAVAL STORES IN GEORGIA.

reis Decreess in Tarpentine, and 880,000 Barrels in Rosin. Supplementary to what appeared in the STAR yesterday in regard to the action of the naval stores factors of Savannah, the following from the News, will

Predicted That There Will Be 100,000 Bar-

be found interesting : The naval stores factors appear well satisfied that the operators when they assemble in convention here August 26, will indorse fully the action taken by the factors with reference to curtailing

Several prominent operators from Southern and Southwest Georgia were were three who control ten large places. They were, all very much mpressed with the steps that have been taken, and give their unqualified approval to the action of the factors. They anneu seed it as their opinion that there would be no doubt about the operators ratifying the action of the factors expressed in the resolutions passed, and they believed every operator who had the interests of the trade at heart would contorm to the re-

commendations made.
"If carried out on this line," Mr. J. A. G. Carson said yesterday, "there will undoubtedly be a reduction of two-thirds in the cutting of boxes, which means that the crop will be curtailed at least 100,000 barrels of spirits of turpentine, making an allowance also for old boxes, and the comparative reduction in the production of rosin will be at least 880 -

- The business season this Fall will open two to three weeks earlier than usual on account of the early maturity of cotton.

RALEIGH NEWS ITEMS.

POLITICAL GOSSIP AT THE CAPI-ITAL OF THE STATE.

Massey's Nomination for Congress a Deco for Pusionists-Loge Harriss a Mad Man-Settle and Kitchin to Have a Joint Canvass. [Special Star Correspondence.]

RALEIGH, N. C., Aug. 22. It is believed that R. T. Massey who was nominated for Congress by the Republican Congressional Committee yesterday, was only put up as a decoy to force fusion between Republicans and Populists in all the counties in the district. Mr. Stroud, the Populist nominee, cannot be elected with a Republi-

they only take Massey out of his way. Loge Harris is a mad man. He made the remark to-day that the Republican Executive Committee did not have sense enough to lead a blind horse to water. Loge said in reply to Judge Russell's comments on his absence from the Republican headquarters, that he had not been there and moreover he did not propose to go. He said that he had declined to be secretary of the committee because Holton was hairman and he intends to stay away. He said the committee did not seem to use the first ray of sense in permitting Massey to be put up for Congress yesterday. Loge made the statement that Vance was the only county in the district that the Republicans could carry

Chairman Manly went to Greensboro this morning on a flying trip.

Candidates Settle and Kitchin have arranged a joint debate in the Fifth dis-Miss Mary Eliza Moore who has been

with a straight ticket and that they

should not put any obstructions in the

way of fusion with the Populists.

Chautaugua, New York, this Summer, has accepted the position of teacher of elocation and physical culture in the institution for the Blind here. Gov. O'Ferrall, of Virginia, telegraphs Gov. Carr to hold Walter Levennan at Clinton, N. C., who is charged with felony. He will be taken to Virginia as

"I AM A DEMOCRAT."

soon as requisition papers arrive.

Suggestion to Correspondents-Comm nications Attacking Regular Democratic Nominees or Platforms Should Be Printed in Republican Newspapars.

For the information of a few esteemed correspondents who do not seem to understand the situation, we beg leave to say that the STAR is a Democratic newspaper. It is supporting with its best energies the regular Democratic tickets and platforms, State and national, as it has always done since it was founded, twenty-nine years ago. For these reasons it declines to print communications calculated and intended to lessen the chances of Democratic success. The talk about "giving both sides a hearing" is the veriest nonsense. The "both sides" in this campaign are Radical Republicanism and Conservative Democracy. We have Bryan, favoring silver, a low tariff and income tax on one side; and McKinley, favoring a robber tariff the single gold standard and force bills on the other side. There is no escape from the conclusion that this is the fight. Prohibition and independent goldstandard parties are simply side-shows, and count for nothing except that they serve the purpose of taking votes from

Bryan and to that extent aid McKinley. Now, why should a Democratic newspaper open its columns to attacks on the candidates or platforms of its own party? We ask, in all candor, if the Republican newspaper is not the proper place for all communications that attack the candidates or platform of the National Democratic Convention?

Encouraging to Democrats.

Mr. F. N. McDonald, of the firm Dobler & Mudge, wholesale paper dealers. Baltimore, was a STAR visitor yes terday. He has just returned from an extended business tour of the West, and gives a graphic account of the political situation in that section. He says the farmers are almost solidly for silver, and that it is very strong in the cities, notably in Ohio. All through the West, Mr. McDonald says, the silver men are having barbecues, pic-nics and other gatherings in the rural districts, and the excitement is at fever heat. Mr. Mc-Donald expresses the opinion that his own State (Maryland) will go Democratic. He says Senator Gorman is long-headed man and knows exactly what he is doing.

Bobeson County Tobacco. Fayetteville Observer: "Mr. W. J. Mc

Donald exhibited this morning to an Observer reporter a sample of the ten thousand pounds cured by him on his Wakulla farm this season. The sample was of tobacco worth 40 cents per pound, and all of that grade will have to be sent to Danville or other leading markets to find a buyer. It looked to us like the finest grade of Virginia tobacco -golden in color and stout in texture. Wakulla is just across the line in Robeson county. In Cumberland we have several pioneers of the movement fo renewing the cultivation of tobacco, viz: Messrs. W. N. and R. L. Williams and

Col. Ham C. Jones, who has been acting as referee in the case of the Bank of New Hanover and the branch Bank of Wadesboro, says the Charlotte News, gave another hearing to the lawyers in the case at his office in this city to-day. The Bank of New Hanover is represented by Mr. E. S. Martin, of Wilmington, and the Bank of Wadesboro is represented by Judge R. T. Bennett and Hon. Jas. A. Lockhart. The evidence in the case, which is voluminous, has been concluded, and the referee is now hearing the argument of the counsel. It

ink of New Hanover

much importance, especially to the stockholders of the Wadesboro bank. - Every rotten bank and every manufacturing concern that wishes to makes it convenient now to shut up plause.] If they had they would have wherever you want. So it is with the written in the Constitution that on most question. You have got to find out the fundamental principles which the money question only the financiers for the Democratic ticket.

Settle great public questions. IApplause.] With a slant and you can carry water wherever you want. So it is with the money question. You have got to find out the fundamental principles which understand the wherever you want. So it is with the money question out the fundamental principles which understand the wherever you want. So it is with the money question out the fundamental principles which understand the understand the wherever you want. So it is with the money question out the fundamental principles which understand the understand th teach its employes an "object lesson"

is a very weighty case and is one of

BRYAN'S CAMPAIGN.

ROUSING SPEECH BY THE DEMO-ORATIC CANDIDATE

Advocacy of the Principles Laid Down in the Platform Adopted by the Chicago Convention. By Telegraph to one Morning Star.

BARRYTOWN, N. Y., Angust 22 .-William J. Bryan opened up the political campaign in earnest to day at Madeine, a town in Duchess county. He delivered the first campaign speech since his nomination, and showed an earnestness in delivery closely resembling that which brought about the great ovation he received at Chicago the day before he was selected as the Democratic standard bearer, Mr. Bryan was in excellent voice and evidently made a good impression on his auditors. Mr. and Mrs. Bryan and their hosts, Mr. and Mrs Perrine, drove over to Madeline at 8 o'clock, from Upper Red Hook. A number of houses along the five miles of road were decorated with flags, and the town of Madeand the adjacent village, Tivoli, were also made attractive by a display of bunting. At the outskirts of Madeline a reception committee and a brass band greeted the candidate, and with the band in front a procession was formed for the entry into town. Fifteen hundred persons were gathered about the speaker's stand, which was situated in a large pasture used in all campaigus for political meetings. Mr. Bryan was loudly applauded as he came in sight. His voice after his long rest was clear and strong and he appeared to the best advantage. He spoke as follows: "Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentle-

men: The presence of a number of persons who are prepared to discuss at length the issue of the campaign will make it unnecessary for me to occupy a great amount of your time and I appreciate this opportunity of presenting to you, even briefly, some of the points which I deem worthy of your consideration. We are entering upon a campaign which is a remarkable one in many respects. Heretofore, at least in the last twenty-five or thirty years, each party has gone into the campaign practically solid, presenting a united front against the opposing party, but in this cam-paign there has been practically a bolt from every convention which has been held. What does it mean? It means that conventions are deeper this year than people are not so willing now as they have been to allow the platform of a party to control their actions. Men are thinking this year with more earnestness and intensity than they have been thinking in recent years, and the result of this thinking will be manifested when it comes to register the will of this great nation and between that time and this hour we expect to present to those who must act upon the question the issue of this campaign. When our party at Chicago wrote the platform which it did, we knew that it would offend some people. No party can take a plain, strong, emphatic position upon any question without offending somebody. We described in that platform what we believe is right. We described there the policies which we believed were best for the American people, and we knew that it would alienate some Let me read one of the planks of that

platform. "We are opposed to the issuing of the interest-bearing bonds of the United States in time of peace and condemi the trafficking with banking syndicates, which, in exchange for bonds and at an enormous profit to themselves, supply the Federal Treasury with gold to main tain the policy of gold monome That is one of the planks. [Voice in the crowd: "It is a good one."

'That was not put in there to attract the love of those who have grown rich out of the Government's extremities. [Applause] We did not expect those who have a passage-way from the Federal Treasury to their offices to join with us in closing up the passage. We did not expect those who are making a profit out of the gold standard and out of the embarrassment it brings to the Treasury, we did not expect them to join with us in putting an end to the gold standard. Why, if we had expected it, we would have expected it in the face of all the history of the party. If you remember, the good book states that some 1,800 years ago a man named Demetrius complained of the preaching of the gospel because it interrupted his business. He did not go out and say to them, Oar business is being injured and we are mad." What did he say? He said, "Great is Diana of the Ephesians." [Applause.] We have some to-day who are very much like Demetrius. They knew that the restoration of bimetallism destroys the business in which they have been engaged. But when they make public speeches they do not say that the Democratic party is wrong, because it interferes with their business. What do they say? They say, "Great is sound money; great is an honest dollar." [Ap-

"I say this platform was not written to attract their votes. It was written because we want to destroy the business in which they are engaged. But, my friends, if those who have made a profit out of the Government's financial policy array themselves against the Democratic party, may we not expect those who believe that we are right to come to our rescue and fill up the ranks that are being depleted by their desertion. [Ap-

"If we must part company with those who believe in a government of syndicates and for syndicates, may we not appeal with confidence to those who believe that a government of the peopl by the people and for the people should not perish from the earth. [Applause.] "If these men who pride themselve apon their prominence in the busines world and who glory in the title of business men are going to make a business out of politics, are going to use their ballots to increase their incomes, I beg you to consider whether the great toiling marses of this nation have not a right to make a business out of politics for once and protect their homes and their families from disaster. [Applause.]
"I have not been in the State of New

York long; I have not met many of your people, and yet, in the short time that I have been here, I have met enough Republicans who said that they were going to vote our ticket to make up for every Democrat that ever deserted us, and we welcome the coming guests as we speed those who are parting." [Applause.] Now, my friends, this is a practical question. It is a question which you must consider for yourselves. The gentleman who has preceded me has very properly told you that you were competent to settle these questions for yourselves.
The founders of our Government never conceded that the time would come when there would be only a few people in this country who were competent to settle great public questions. [Applause.] If they had they would have

NO. 44 "It is hollow mockery to grant to the people a right in your Constitution and then deny them the privilege of exercising it. I assert that the people of the United States, those who produce wealth as well as those who exchange it, have sufficient patriotism and sufficient intelligence to sit in judgment upon ever-question which has arisen, or will arise

no matter how long our Government may endure. [Applause.] "Great as local questions are, economic questions in their final analysis are great moral questions, and it requires no ex-tended experience in the handling of oney to enable a man to tell right from wrong. And more than that, this money question will not be settled until the great common people act upon it. No question is settled until the masses settle it. Abraham Lincoln said that the Lord must have oved the common people because he nade so many of them. He was right bout it. There is another evidence that the Lord loved the common people and made a great many of them. It is because the common people are the only eople who have ever supported a reorm that had for its object the benefit of the human race. I do not mean to say that there have not been exceptions to the rule. I do not mean to say that you have not found among the masses at all times those who were ready to betray those who toiled for them if they could see some chance of personal elevation, nor do I mean to say that those who have gone beyond the ranks of the common people are entirely unmindful of the claims of brotherhood upon them; but what I say is that, as a general rule, the common people here and everywhere have been the support, and the only great support, of every measure of reform. Now you are right to take this ques

tion, examine it, and form your own opinion, and the ballot is given to you n order that you may express your own opinion when you come to vote and not be required to accept some one else's opinion. And I am going to call your attention to a few things for you to consider when you are trying to make up your mind what you ought to do. Now opinions are all developed as the policy which should pursued. You take the gold standard Democrats. Some of them say they ought to come out openly and endorse the Republican candidates, so as to be sure to elect him, and others say no, that would be dangerous, because unless we have a candidate of our own why there would be a great many Democrats who would be foolish enough to vote the Democratic ticket of the common people [Laughter], and there to the silver that is produced they are divided. They all want the in the world the law of supply an same object, they all want to elect a Republican candidate, because their Democracy is better exemplified through Republicanism. [Laughter.] But I say they are divided as to the means of getting at it, and I think they can elect a Republican candidate better by havng a candidate of their own to fool Democrats with than they can by openly supporting the Republican ticket. Not only are they divided there. but they are also divided all the way through when they come to argument. Why some of them will start out to show that the gold standard is a good thing and after one of their speakers has gone on awhile showing what a great thing the gold standard is, then another speaker omes along and he says that it is a mistake to say that the gold, standard is good, the gold standard really is not good: what we want is bimetallism: but we cannot have it until somebody helps us. [Laughter.] Now these two arguments are not consistant. If the gold tandard is a good thing, why should

ever have two men makspeeches the same night the chances are 16 to 1 [laughter] that one of them will praise the gold standard as a good thing while the others will tell you how anxious they are to get rid of it. When they come to the details of the argument, one man says the reason why he does not want free coinage is that he does not think that the Government should pass a law that will enable the silver miner to take 50 cents worth of silver bullion and convert it into 100 cents and make the difference, and he will get red in the face and become indignant at the idea that the Government should attempt to rob some individual in this way. Of course he may have been in favor of a system of taxation that would give two or three nundred per cent. protection, but that does not count. It is a terrible thing to allow the silver miner to make that profit. Then the next man who comes up will say that as a matter of fact the stamp of the Government adds nothing to the value of the metal and that the tree coinage of silver simply means that you convert 50 cents worth of bullion into a 50-cent dollar and nobody makes any profit out of it. [Applause.] "Now I say that the chances are that if you have two men making speeches on the same platform in favor of our not taking any action until some foreign nation helps us, you will find that one of them will in all probability make one

argument and the other will make the other argument, and very often the same man makes both arguments. Now you can see the abardity of it. If the silver miner under the law of free coinage finds that his silver bullion is raised so that which is now worth 50 cents will be worth 160 cents, then there are no 50 cent dollars and if the other man is correct and the law adds nothing to the value of the metal and you simply convert fifty cents worth of silver into a 50-cent dollar then the mine-owner has not made a cent. Well, then, you will hear other men. If two men speak against our posi tion, one of them will probably say there has been a fall in prices, and he will denounce the people who are complaining that gold has risen in price, and after he has proven it to the satisfaction of every man who does not think, then his col league will tell you that not only have prices fallen, but that it is the greatest plessing in the world to have prices fall, Now these two are not consistent, but it follows all the way through. Why is it? It is because our opponents have no other theory, principle or policy upon which they are prepared to stand and fight, and they do not dare to say that cause no party in the history of this country has ever decided in favor of a gold standard, and they dare not say that the gold standard is a bad thing and then tell 70,000,000 liberty-loving people that they have got to suffer until some foreign nation brings them relief. [Cries of That is right!]

"My friends, I want you to remember that in the discussion of this money question there are certain fundamental principles, and when you understand these principles von understand the money question. I was out in a portion of the country where they irrigate on a large scale and I found enormous plants and in investigating this, the thought occurred to me, what principle underlies the subject of irrigation? It is that water runs down hill. When you understand that water runs down hill all you have to do is to dig a ditch with a slant and you can carry water

and demand which applies to money as to every thing else. You know that if the world's crop next year of a certain article will fall in price; if the crop is much smaller than this year, that it will rise in price. You know that the law o supply and demand reaches and controls all sorts of property, Increase the money more rapidly than the demand for money increases and you lower the value of a dollar. Decrease the quantity of money while the demand for it increases and you increase the value of a dollar. Now, when you understand that, then you understand the essence of the money question.

is on you, then you can tell where your interests lie. When you understand that principle, then you understand why the great crusade in favor of the gold standard finds its home among the holders of fixed investments who, by such legislation, raise the value of the pro-perty which they hold. [Applause.]

"When you understand what its effect

"For this I can quote you authority whien your opponents dare not question. I have called attention and I shall connue to call attention to a remark made by Mr. Blaine in Congress on this subject. He said that the destruction of silver as money and the establishing of gold as the sole unit of value, must have a ruinous effect upon all forms of property, except those investments whice oring a fixed return of money; [applause] that these would be enormously enhanced in value and would gain a disproportinate and unfair advantage over every species of property. ]Applause.]

"My friends, there is a statement that o man who has respect for his reputaion would dare to dispute. The estab lishing of gold as a sole unit of value throughout the world, and the destruction of silver as a standard money, means that you shall destroy the value of all property except money and investments that call for a fixed amount of money. It means that you will give to these investments and to this form of property-money-an advantage over every other form of property. When you understand the effect of the policy and then understand that the desire for it is manifested most among those who hold the fixed investments or trade in money think you will come to the conclusion that I have come to, that the fact that the gold standard is a good thing for them is the principal reason why they are in favor of a gold standard, [Applause.

"Now, my friends, when you make up our mind that the gold standard is a oad thing, then the only question that you have to consider is, how can you get rid of it? They can raise objections to the plan which we propose, but why do not they propose something? It is because they do not know what ought to done. If so, they are poor people to lead you out of bondage, [Laughter.]

"Is it because they know and will not tell? Il so, they have not the candor that ought to be possessed by those who would redeem the people from their suffering and distress. They say that our dollar will be a 58-cent dollar. Weil, now, my friends, they refuse to apply mand. We say increase the demand for silver by legislation and that new demand, acting with the demand now in existence, will operate upon the price of silver. We say that that new demand will be sufficient to consume all the silver presented at the mint, and being sufficient will raise the value o silver bullion to \$1,29 throughout the world. We have reason for our belief. They simply say it won't do, and then sit back and propose absolutely nothing. Now, my friends, I have known some of your opponents to use this sort of argument. Why, they say, if free coinage of silver makes a silver dollar equal to a gold dollar, why then it will be just as hard to get a silver dollar as it is to get a gold dollar. Do you know what they overlook? They overlook the fac that when we bring silver into compe tion with gold we increase the ply of standard money; that Thile the silver dollar will as much as the gold dellar, it will be easier to obtain with the products of toil, a silver dollar or a gold dollar than it is to-day. Our complaint is that the same hostile legislation which has destroyed the demand for silver and driven down the price of silver when measured by gold has also increased the demand for gold and driven up the price of gold when measured by other forms of property, and that the opening of our mints to the free and unlimited coinage of silver will operate to bring more money into circulation and to lessen the strain that has existed for gold, and that by increasing the demand for silver we bring silver up until gold and silver meet at the ratio now fixed by Jaw, and and a silver dollar and a gold

dollar will be of the same value all

over the world.

"But I have spoken beyond the time I expected to. I simply want to say this: If there is, any person here who is afraid that under the policy proposed by the Chicago platform we are going to have a flood of money and that you will be drowned in it, we cannot appeal to you for support. But if there is any body here whose experience is such that he is willing to risk the disastrous consequences of that flood upon him, we ask you to consider whether we are not entitled to your vote. [A] voice: "Are you a Democrat?" Yes, I am myself that, but you can call me by any name you please. You cannot sever me from what I believe to be the good for the people. [Tre-mendous applause.] My friends, I want you to study this money question for yourselves and I want you to understand that if bimetallism is to be restored, the United States must take the lead. We have waited for more than twenty years to have the benefits of bimetallism brought to us by those whose interests are opposed to ours. I assert that the American people not only have the right, but have the ability to legislate for themselves on every question, no matter what other nations think about it. The man who says that bimetalism is desirable and yet the United States is impotent to bring these advantages to our people, has made an admission that I shall not make. We appeal to you to remember that the United States is the only nation that stands ready to protect its own people from every danger, foreign and domestic. Other nations may protect their people as they stand, but onr nation is the only nation that can protect the American people.

"If we need relief from the gold standard we must secure it for ourselves. And if we must secure this relief for ourselves you can only secure it through a party which believes in the restoration of the free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation." [Prolonged applause and cheers.]

Russell Sage says there is no truth in the report that there will be any consoldation between the Western Union