

# TRANSYLVANIA HUSTLER-SUPPLEMENT.

BREVARD, N. C., SEPTEMBER 24, 1896.

## BRYAN'S SPEECH.

His Discussion of the Issues at Asheville.

William J. Bryan addressed 20,000 people at Asheville on Sept. 16, as follows:

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen: "I have a reason for coming to North Carolina, which is personal, aside from my interest in the electoral vote of this state. It was the state of North Carolina which, at Chicago, before I became a candidate, before my own state had taken any formal part in the Democratic convention, was the one of the grandest public men given to this nation, not only by North Carolina, but by the entire south. Senator Vance (great applause) was a man whom I delighted to honor, and I am glad that, as I stand among his neighbors and friends, I am advocating the same cause which he so eloquently advocated during his life, and I can do no more than impress upon your memories the words, which he so often spoke. You will remember that among the last of his public speeches was a speech upon the money question. Let me read you just a few words of it:

"The great fight is on. The power of money and its allies throughout the world have entered into this conspiracy to perpetuate the greatest crime of this or any other age, to overthrow one half of the world's money, and thereby double their own wealth by enhancing the value of the other half, which is in their hands. The money changers are polluting the temple of our liberties. To your tents, O Israel!" (Great applause.)

He foresaw the struggle in which we are now engaged; he realized the magnitude of that struggle, and that cry, "To your tents, O Israel," was heeded by the Democratic party, and they engaged, first, in a warfare within the party to rescue that party and the party name from the hands of those who were using it to advance the interests, not of Democracy, but of plutocracy! (Applause.) It was a great contest. I venture the assertion, that never before in the history of this country did any party have such a contest within its ranks, as that contest which ended at Chicago. I venture the assertion, that never before in the history of this country have the voters themselves had so much to do with a convention and its proceedings as did the voters of the Democratic party with the convention which met at Chicago. This question was submitted to the voters. The Democratic idea had been that the party is but the instrument of those who compose it; that the party derived its power from the will of the voters, who number themselves as members of that party; and yet it is often the case that the party machinery or the party bosses have more to do with shaping the policy and making the nominations of the candidates than the speakers themselves. I am proud to be the nominee of a convention, to represent not the machine nor the bosses, but the unpurchased suffrages of the voters of the party! (Great applause, and cries of, "Hit 'em again!")

A few months ago, even the most sanguine Democrat did not believe success this fall was more than possible. Even the most sanguine Democrat felt that four years of gold standard administration had destroyed almost the possibility of success; but, my friends, the voters of the Democratic party determined to make one more effort to make one more final fight, and they determined that if die the party must, it should at least maintain the honor of those who believe in the rights of the people to govern themselves. (Applause.) What was the result? The result is just what it always is, if people lay aside expediency and seek to do their duty and accept the consequences, whatever those consequences may be. It tried to do right, and the Democratic party won a possibility of success, which it could never have hoped for if it had consulted expediency as expediency has been taught.

They told us we must not disturb the harmony of the party. Every time we made speeches in favor of the free coinage of silver, they would tell us we were disturbing the harmony of the party, and then they tried to read us out of the party. They said we were not Democrats; they called us everything, and tried to make us pledge ourselves to abide by the decision of the Chicago convention before going into that convention! I for one thought that whenever they brought a pledge that the gold standard democrats would abide the action of the Chicago convention, it would be time enough to ask the free silver democrats to stand by it. I said in a speech in answer to an inquiry that I would not support any man for the presidency, who would maintain the present financial policy, and mortgage the United States to English bondholders! (Applause and cries of, "That's right, old man!") I said it because I meant it. I may be wrong in my judgment—(cries of,

"No, you ain't!")—but, according to my judgment, because no one of us is infallible, but, my friends, my judgment is the only judgment that can control my conduct (great applause), and when I said that the Secretary of the Treasury in an interview called me a populist, and said I would not support the nominee of the party, and I replied that I did not expect him to support the nominee of the party, if a silver man was nominated.

The time has come when he is brought to the test, and the only difference between him and me, is, that I was candid enough to say I would follow my conscience, and he tried to control the convention, and bolted, when he failed! (Applause.) I have sent him no letter, begging his support (laughter), and it is the highest compliment that he can pay me for him to oppose me, because, then, the world will know that the secretary of the Treasury, whom I will appoint, if I am elected, will be as different from him as I can find. (Immense applause and laughter.)

Now, remember, my friends, that I say also, I do not dispute the right of any Democrat to vote against the Chicago ticket if he thinks the success of that ticket will imperil this country. I have never, in all the campaigns that I have been engaged in, wanted a man to violate his conscience and put his party above his conscience, above his country, nor shall I. But what I ask is that those men who have been pretending to be Democrats shall now, when the Democratic party has spoken, get out of it and leave the name, and not attempt to carry that name with them through disgrace? (Great applause and cries of, "Hit 'em again!") My friends, they call themselves "true Democrats." I want to tell you that "true Democrats" ever nominated one ticket for the purpose of voting for another ticket. (Great applause.)

Well, we have this contest to meet, and we are prepared to meet it. (Cries of, "That's right.") We have a cause that appeals to the intellect of those who think and to the hearts of those who feel, and we are willing to place that cause in opposition to a cause, which is gotten up in such a way by the men who hold it. (Cries of, "Hot stuff, old boy!") One gentleman said not long ago that the sentiment of the country was on the side of free silver, and as evidence of it, he spoke of the number of poems written and the songs that are being sung on our side, and he pointed to the fact that they write no poems in favor of a gold standard. I would like to see a poem written in favor of government of syndicates by syndicates and for syndicates! The only word that I can think of now that will rhyme with syndicate is the word hate, and it is the best word to use whenever you have to speak of a syndicate. The sentiment is on our side, why? Because the restoration of bimetalism is demanded in behalf of those who are the strength of every nation, and the gold standard is desired by those who profit most as business is paralyzed and the masses impoverished. (Applause.)

The best evidence that the gold standard is not good is, perhaps, found in the fact that no party has endorsed it in the United States. No party in our history has ever declared in a national platform that the gold standard was a good thing. No, a little faction, a little group of assistant Republicans, have declared so, but no party has. (Great laughter and applause.) The Republican party did not declare that the gold standard was a good thing. It had its opportunity. There were those in that convention who had been trying for years to fasten the gold standard upon the American people, but the Republican platform did not declare that it was a good thing. In fact, even the Republican platform, written by those very men, pledged the Republican party to get rid of the gold standard and substitute a double standard, which is an assertion that the double standard is better than the gold standard. But the trouble was that instead of trying to get rid of the gold standard right now, the Republican party says, we will get rid of it, as soon as some foreign nation will take pity on the American people and consent to it, and then the Republican party will take pity too! (Great applause.)

No, the platform adopted by the Republican party declared for the maintenance of the gold standard until—that is a long word, until—until the civilized or commercial nations of Europe join in international bimetalism. Until they do it! How long is that? No man can tell. I believe that that is equivalent to saying that we must maintain the gold standard permanently, and the reason why I believe it is, those men who put that phrase "until" in that platform never meant that the gold standard should be abandoned. I say the reason why I believe that is, the men who put that in the platform are the men who have been telling you we have outgrown the use of silver. Why do they want to abandon it? The very ones who prate most about international bimetalism are the ones who do not wait at all, and then they are in the position of a defendant in a lawsuit, who always waits for a continuance, or a hung jury. (Applause.)

My friends, I have not time to discuss every phase of the silver question elaborately, but I want to say a few things for you to consider. In the first place, I want you to build your faith upon this proposition: that the value of a dollar, its purchasing power, is determined by the number of dollars, and second, that the number of dollars is determined by legislation, and that therefore you can by legislation raise the purchasing power of a dollar or lower the purchasing power of a dollar, and that those who are interested in having the purchasing power of dollars to rise, if they control legislation, will do as they have

done, make dollars dear by making dollars scarce, and if you want to do enough money in circulation to do business with you have to secure that volume of money through representatives who believe in having enough money to do business with, and not through representatives who want to starve the people in reducing the volume of money, in order to make a dollar buy as much as possible for themselves of the products of the people. (Great applause.)

In the second place, I want you to not only apply the law of supply and demand to money, but I want you to apply the law of supply and demand to silver. They talk about a fifty-three cent dollar. Why? Not because you can buy a silver dollar with 53 cents, but because the bullion, which cannot get into the mints, sells for only 3 cents, while the coined pieces bring one hundred cents. Now, remember that by legislation you can create a demand and that demand, acting as a supply, fixes price, and that you can raise the price of silver bullion by legislation, which creates a new demand for silver bullion. The opening of our mints enables any man who has silver bullion to take it to the mint and convert it into money, and he can use that money to pay his debts or his taxes or to buy property. And finally, after creating that demand, and the demand becomes sufficient the time will soon come when we can utilize all the silver in the world along with gold, and then maintain the parity of the two at 16 to 1, and every ounce of silver will exchange for 129 cents in gold. (Applause.)

Some people have complained that we could not get the money in circulation. I do not know whether you have ever had that difficulty with your money or not. (Laughter.) I never have. I imagine you have found more difficulty in keeping your money from getting into circulation before you wanted it to get into circulation. (Continued laughter and applause.) Now, here is the way money gets into circulation. In the first place, there must be money created before there is money to circulate. And let me remind you, when you hear people talking about government having nothing to do with money, that there is some divine attribute about gold which makes it good money whether any one wants it or not; when they talk to you like that you just tell them there is not a dollar in this country today that does not derive its power and name from the law that created it or permitted it to exist. If you want to produce more corn you go and grow more corn; if you want more cotton you grow more cotton. But suppose you think there ought to be more money in the country, can you go out and create more money? You can; but if they find it out they will soon put you in the penitentiary for it. (Laughter.) You take a piece of gold weighing the same as a five dollar gold coin, of the same fineness, and stamp it in such a way that you cannot distinguish it from a five dollar gold piece. Is it money? Not at all. You cannot use it to pay your debts, it is of no value to pay your taxes, and if they find out you have made that piece of gold exactly like the five dollar gold coin in fineness and weight, they can punish you for it.

No, my friends, money is the creature of law. I lay down this proposition. When the government says thou shalt not create a dollar it assumes the duty to create enough dollars for the people to do business with. I do not have the idea that some seem to have, that the government has the right to lessen the volume of money, but that it has no right to increase it. I denounce as false and infamous the idea that the government has the right to starve the people by taking their money away from them, but has no right or power to feed them by increasing the supply of money. And when they tell you you ought not to invoke the aid of legislation for purpose of increasing the volume of the currency. You tell them you are but following the example of 1873, when the money owning classes invoked power of legislation to strike down half of the nation's money owing in order to increase the value of the other half. If they could get the law to take away some of the money that you had, why can't you appeal to the law to bring it back to you and place you where you were.

Now, I will call your attention to the difficulty which some people seem to have in understanding how the money gets into circulation. Let me show you how simple it is. If you raise anything on the farm you set what you do not want to keep for yourself, and you take that money and buy what you want to get. You do not have as much money to put into circulation as you used to, but you put it into circulation in the same way you used to. So when new money is created, if you produce gold you take it to the mint and have it converted into money, and you use that money to buy whatever you want with it. But you cannot use that money, you cannot derive any advantage from it, until you have put it into circulation, and the moment it is in circulation, it is there for use and exchange for all the products of society. So it is with silver. Now, if a man produces silver, he carries it around till he finds a man who wants to make spoons out of it, but under the free coinage of silver he would not have to wait or hunt for a man who wanted to make something out of it, such as spoons, but he could take it to the mint and get the money, but he would not get it in circulation till he spent it for something he wants.

Now, if the law limits the amount of new money to gold, then so much of the new money would go into circulation, as is not demanded elsewhere; but if you allow gold and silver to go into circulation from the mints, then the volume of money will be the amount of gold and silver, which is not needed elsewhere, and which cannot go into the mints and

become a part of the money of this nation. This seems to me simple enough, but there are some people who seem to be afraid that if we had such a law that there would be such an increase in the volume of the currency that we would have so much money we would not know what to do with it.

There is one thing you will always find in a gold speech, if it has any length, and that is a contradiction in it. For instance, you will hear a man say, that if we had free coinage of silver, it would give the mine owners a profit of 100 per cent.; that he would take a piece of silver worth 50 cents to the mint and have it converted in 100 cents. And after he has wearied himself by the miners' profit, he will next turn around and tell you, that, as a matter of fact, the law has nothing to do with the value of the material in a dollar, but as a matter of fact, when you take 50 cents worth of silver to the mint you simply convert it into a 50 cent dollar. Now, they can't both be true. If the free coinage of silver converts 50 cents worth of silver into a 50 cent dollar, then there is no profit to the mine owner; but if the mine owner converts 50 cents of silver into a 100 cent dollar, then there are no 50 cent dollars. (Applause.) And yet, you find those two statements made in the defense of the gold standard.

And then, again, you will hear this, that if we had free coinage of silver, we would be flooded with silver, that money would be so cheap that they would have no use for it; and then they tell you that the cheap money will run the gold out of the country, and that besides it will take at least 15 years or more before our mints, running at their full capacity, could supply us with enough money, and that that will make money so scarce that a silver dollar will be harder to get than a gold dollar. (Great applause.) Now, you hear that argument. You hear them tell you that you will have a flood of money and a drought of money at the same time. You have it too much and too little all at once.

I was down in one of the Southern States just after that remarkable statement had been given to the world, and in a debate down there my opponent was very much elated by it, and he said to me, Don't you know that if we had free coinage of silver that it would run all the gold out of the country, and it will take at least fifteen years to get enough money in use again. What was I to do? There I was all by myself, 1,500 miles from home, and being taken a little bit by surprise, I blurted out, I would make more mints. (Great laughter and applause.) Well, you know he did not think of the possibility of making more mints. Now, doesn't it seem strange that a person could make a statement like that and that such an explanation never occurred to him? I had a talk with a lawyer down in one of the territories once, and he said he was glad had mentioned that fact, that he had never thought of the possibility of making more mints. And in order that I may not leave any special cloud upon the lawyer, I want to state that in another State a physician made the same remark to me.

But that is not the worst thing about that statement. I can understand how a great man may make such a mistake, nor think of such a little thing as making more mints; that is one of the things about a great man, not to remember little things. (Great applause and laughter.) But, my friends, the worst thing about that statement remains to be said. Now, just remark that these cheap dollars are going to come in and run the gold dollars out, and then the money will become so scarce that a silver dollar will be worth more than a gold dollar. What then? Don't you know that if the cheap silver dollars should run the gold dollars out, at the moment the silver got to be worth the most the cheap gold dollars would come back and run out the silver dollars. Why, our opponents have the idea that after the silver dollars have run the gold dollars out, under what they call the Gresham law, we are going to repeal the Gresham law and not allow the cheap gold dollars to come back and drive out the silver dollars. (Laughter.) How absurd it is! Why, to my mind, after money had become so scarce that a silver dollar was worth just as much as a gold dollar, there would be no more cheap silver dollars to run dear gold dollars out. And yet, you will find people who are so afraid that we are going to have cheap money and dear money at the same time (laughter); and about this time a mule brayed—I do not want any joint debate, said Mr. Bryan, and there was continued laughter.

Now, just one other thing or two and then I must go. It is a great temptation to talk a long while when I find an enthusiastic audience as this, and that is the reason I have been talking a long time all along the line. (Applause and laughter.) But I want you to remember two or three other things. You hear people say that if we had free coinage of silver there would be a great profit in going around and buying up all the silver at 50 cents and coining it into 100-cent dollars and so making the difference. Now, I heard a story once which I think will answer that; a story which you can state to any person using that argument and he won't use that argument any more. Two silver men were discussing the silver question in a sleeper and one person said, Do you think it is right for the government to allow a man to buy silver at 50 cents and go, and get it coined into 100-cent dollars and make 50 cents profit? Then the other said, Any man with 42½ grains of silver anywhere in the world can take that silver to the mint and convert into money, into 100-cent dollars, as you call it, and if that is true, would you sell that silver of yours to any one for less than the 100 cents, and let him make the profit? (Cries of, "No" in the crowd.) Well, there was silence

for a short time in the car, and a voice at last said, I would. They all turned and saw a sallow-faced boy with his mother, and then his mother said, gentlemen don't mind him, you need not pay any attention to him, he is an idiot, and I am taking him to the asylum. (Great laughter.) And yet there are people who actually say there would be an enormous profit, if we had free coinage of silver, and think they could buy up silver from you and me and make a profit on it by taking it to the mint and getting it coined into silver dollars. Why, when one man can buy silver and take to the mint, another can do the same.

Have you ever thought how we are going to be injured by this free coinage of silver, how we are going to be hurt by it. I have tried hard to find out how this free coinage of silver is going to hurt us. Let us suppose a case. Suppose some one came to this country with enough silver to make a thousand dollars, and under the free coinage law take that bullion to the mint and have it converted into a thousand dollars in silver, and then started out to injure the American people; how could he do it? Let us see what he can do with it. He might take it and go home. What would be the result? That much money would be taken from this country, and if he lived in a gold standard country he might hurt himself. What else would he do? He could give us that silver and go home; well, we could risk that, and stand that longer than he could. What else could he do? If there are any gold men here, and probably there are, he will tell you that he will bring that silver here and have it coined into silver dollars and exchange it for gold and leave his silver here. That is what they say he will do. Now, where is he going to get the gold? Will he go to the treasury and get it? Not under free coinage. Under free coinage the government converts silver into dollars and gold into dollars. Then where will he get the gold. He cannot hurt anybody for trading off his cheap silver for good gold. And that reminds me of an experience I had in Illinois once. My opponent said to me, "Let me have a silver dollar to try an experiment with," and I handed him a silver dollar, and he went on to use it in illustrating his argument. Then I thought I would try a little experiment, and so, I said, "Let me have a gold dollar, I want to try an experiment," and then he got red in the face, and said that he did not have any gold. Then I called the attention of the people to the fact that he was taking gold as the only good money, and he had not a dollar of it, and that they did not have any of it.

Last Saturday morning a number of prominent bankers of St. Louis joined in the statement that they were not able to furnish gold to their customers, because of the silver agitation, but they thought that in about fifteen days, after the agitation had subsided a little, they would be able to furnish them again. I want you to remember that those men who thought gold was the best thing, they confessed that the people of St. Louis had no place to get that good money, if they wanted it. And the reason they gave for it, was that the silver agitation had made it impossible to furnish gold. Ah, my friends, can you say that gold furnishes a good standard, if a little agitation—and they say it is dying out—can make it impossible to get gold? If we restore bimetalism, I think I can promise you that no amount of silver agitation will put us in such a position as that. (Great applause.)

Now, they would not only have to find somebody who had gold, but who was willing to part with it, to let the gold go in exchange for silver. When would men be willing to exchange gold for silver, except when they wanted silver, and does not that mean, that if they did that, they would regard themselves as better off than they were before? Why, you say that gold will be at a premium. For the sake of the argument, it matters not whether it would be at a premium or not, these people would have to pay the premium, and it at parity it would be as good a gold. I can't understand how there would be any injury to the American people as a whole, because there would not a dollar of gold leave this country until they thought they had something to make. In fact, I think under free coinage gold will come to this country, instead of leaving the country, and I believe the only way to stop it is to have free mints, and that will bring back the gold to this country, and give us a chance to sell our products.

Now, just one thing, and I am done. (Cries in the crowd of, Go on!) They ask, How are you going to get this money unless you have something to sell. Well, as a rule, you can't get money unless you have something to sell. If you belong to a syndicate to have and money to loan, you may get money, but the people and farmers and mechanics cannot. But suppose you have something to sell, and I am sure our people have plenty; unless the people have money to buy what you have to sell, how can you get money? This money must be in circulation before you can have it, and when you legislate money out of existence, you legislate prices down, and then you make times hard, and hard times are not beneficial to the masses of the people. Hard times are all right to the man who has money and that money buys things, which become cheaper and cheaper; but if you owe a debt and have taxes to pay, and have to buy money with your products and property to pay for them with a rising dollar, then falling prices simply mean bankruptcy at the end of the row. (Cries of, That is right, and Go ahead!)

Now, my friends, I find that I have used more than my time and have run on to the time of another city, and therefore, I must leave this question with you to be discussed by you and by others who come before you and finally to be considered by you and acted upon by you, when the time comes for voting. I simply beg of you that you will do your duty, as you see it, and cast your ballot in the way you think then this country ought to have it on this question. Good afternoon (Great applause.)

### Work of a Free Turnpike Mob.

SPRINGFIELD, Ky., Sept. 21.—A free turnpike mob destroyed five toll gates on Saturday and three last night, leaving only five, having destroyed forty-three altogether. The mob drove the guards away with guns.

## IN DELAWARE

Bryan Spoke to Five Thousand Persons at Wilmington.

### WILD ENTHUSIASM.

Four Speeches During the Day—An Answer to Bismarck.

WILMINGTON, Sept. 21.—Bryan after speaking at Dover and Newcastle arrived here at 5:50 o'clock on Monday noon and was received at the railway station by about a thousand persons. He was escorted to his hotel by a local reception committee.

Tonight he addressed five thousand persons in the Auditorium and was received with wild enthusiasm. At the conclusion of his indoor speech he addressed an overflow meeting from a stand outside. He remains here tonight.

In speaking at Dover Mr. Bryan said, referring to Bismarck's letter to Culbertson: "If the gold standard has been a blessing to Germany why wouldn't it be better to keep the gold standard instead of getting rid of it and substituting a double standard by international agreement? Considered from a commercial and industrial standpoint the United States are far in their movements than any nation in Europe, and hence if the people of the United States should find it compatible to their interests to take an independent action in the direction of bimetalism I cannot but believe that such an action would exert a most salutary influence upon the consummation of an international agreement and the coming into this league of every European nation."

Continuing Mr. Bryan said that Bismarck says the people of the United States are freer by far in their movements than the nations of Europe.

"Can it be," says Mr. Bryan, "that this great German statesman has a higher conception of the ability of the Tories who are not willing to do anything until they ask the consent of other nations? (Great applause and cheering.) Not only does Bismarck say that we are freer to take action than other nations, but he says if we act it will exert a most salutary influence upon the consummation of international agreement and coming into this league of every European nation."

### RIOT AT LEADVILLE.

Fatal Result of an Attack on the Coronado and Emmett Mines.

LEADVILLE, Colo., Sept. 21.—Five men lost their lives in the attack upon the Coronado and Emmett mines this morning, four being of the attacking party, and the fifth a fireman shot down in the discharge of duty. The number of wounded is estimated at from six to fifty, but they were quickly taken away, and secreted. Tonight the city is quiet; the saloons are all closed.

### SILVER'S BATTLE GROUND.

It is in Ohio, Illinois, Indiana and Michigan.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—Vice Chairman Stevens, of the silver committee, who returned to headquarters today from the West, brings glowing reports of the condition of affairs in that part of the country. He claims every State west of the Mississippi except Minnesota. The battle ground is in Ohio, Illinois, Indiana and Michigan.

### STATE NEWS.

A Lutheran church will probably be erected in Greensboro at an early date.

One of the pickpockets following Bryan, was caught in Raleigh. He was a Jew and declined to talk when questioned by the police.

W. W. Packard, a hotel man at Chapel Hill was robbed of \$750 in Raleigh on Bryan's day. Mr. Packard was bringing the money to Raleigh to deposit in the bank.

A call has been extended to Rev. James A. Weston of Hickory, to become the assistant rector of Christ's church, Raleigh, Rev. Dr. Marshall, rector.

D. R. Julian of Salisbury was nominated for the State Senate by the Democratic senatorial committee of the 26 district held Saturday at Lexington.

### County Medical Society.

The Buncombe County Medical Board held their regular meeting last evening. Doctors F. T. Meriwether, L. B. McBrayer and Baird, reported very interesting medical cases. Dr. Morris became a member of the society. It was carried that all members being absent from the meeting for three consecutive nights shall be notified, and if not present at 2 at the following meeting shall be dropped from the roll. The next meeting will be held October 5th.

### A Case of Leprosy.

NEW YORK, Sept. 21.—Frederick Heming went to Bellevue Hospital today, and was found to be suffering from leprosy. He contracted the disease in Brazil ten years since.