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# DEMOCRACY VS. FREE SILVER

Why Free Coinage of Silver Cannot Be Secured Through the Democratic Party.

**RECORDS, FACTS, OPINIONS,**  
which show the Falsity and Hypocrisy of Democratic Professors and Platformers.—The Views of the People on the Question of the Day—What They Know and What They Think.

Under this head will be presented communications competing for the cash prizes announced elsewhere for the best articles on "Why the Free and Unlimited Coinage of Silver Cannot Be Obtained Through the Democratic Party."

The Free and Unlimited Coinage of Silver cannot be obtained through the Democratic party for the following reasons:

The Forty-ninth Congress was divided politically as follows: In the House 182 Democrats, 130 Republicans, 2 Nationalists and 10 Americans. In the Senate a majority of 42. During this Congress a bill for the free and unlimited coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1 was introduced, and was

**KILLED BY DEMOCRATIC VOTES.**  
The Fifty-third Congress was divided politically as follows: 235 Democrats, 88 Republicans and 9 Alliance men, giving the Democrats a majority over the Republicans of 147. On March 21, 1892, a bill for the free coinage of silver was

**KILLED BY THE DEMOCRATIC CONGRESS** of 188 majority.  
July 13, 1892, this same Democratic Congress, with a majority of 147, killed another bill for the free and unlimited coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1, after it passed a Republican Senate.

The Fifty-third Congress was divided politically as follows: 111 Democrats, 110 Republicans and 11 Populists. A Democratic majority over the Republicans of 91. This Congress called an extra session, and stated a majority for the free coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1.

**BY A TWO-THIRD VOTE,**  
the 111 Populists voted for the bill. There were 217 Democrats in the House. When the vote was taken it voted for the bill, and 116 voted against it.

This same Fifty-third Congress of 91 majority voted on five separate bills in one day for the free coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1. It was 18 to 1, 19 to 1 and 20 to 1. This it will be seen that five bills for the free coinage of silver

**WERE KILLED IN A DAY** by the Democrats. They voted down every bill for free coinage of silver, and voted for a single gold standard.

On November 1, 1893, the Fifty-third Congress, with a majority of Democrats, introduced an amendment offered by Mr. Bland to a pending bill, which amendment provided for the free coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1. The Senate, with a Democratic majority of THREE, defeated Senator Stewart's amendment to a bill for the free coinage of silver.

# LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

The Cause of Reform Is Growing All the Time in Eastern North Carolina.

**A CALL FROM COLORADO.**  
The Voters Are Looking at the Records of the Old Parties—Some Results of Those Records—A Western County Is For Free Silver, and Will Get There.

Some Comments on the Views of Justice Minister Clark, of the North Carolina State Supreme Court, on the Government Ownership of These Institutions. (San Francisco Examiner.)

The question of Government ownership of the telegraph and telephone lines of the country is the subject of an able and convincing argument in the latest issue of the "Lawyer and Law Review," from the pen of Judge Walter Clark, a member of the Supreme Court of North Carolina. The conclusion is that it is the duty of the Government to acquire and operate the telegraph and telephone lines of the United States by legal and business considerations of overwhelming force.

So far from sharing in the doubts of corporation lawyers in regard to the constitutional power of the Government to acquire these interests, Judge Clark asserts the strong doctrine that "it is unconstitutional for this essential branch of the postal system to be operated by a private monopoly, or in any other manner than the Government."

This proposition is supported with much force by arguments drawn from the history of the postal service. The Constitution placed the postoffice in the hands of the Government. The power given is exclusive. And, the jurisdiction of the postoffice is not exclusive right and duty to operate the postoffice carried with it the exclusive right and duty to use all the agencies, and to make the postoffice most efficient and to sue agencies, from time to time, should be improved or invented. The Government has the right to do this.

The Government has the right to do this. It has never been questioned that the Government is one of the "instrumentalities of the postal service." The Government itself was of the same opinion. The Government, by its own action, has operated the first telegraph lines in the country, and only by a caprice of administration abandoned this important service to private companies. Now it is questioning that the Government offers a more efficient postal service, so far as it goes, than would or could be supplied by private enterprise.

The Army and Navy and the Department of Justice are departments of exclusive government. They are to be maintained and to the same extent as the Postoffice. But suppose that some branch of the Department of Justice, or the Army, or the Navy, could be sold to the private enterprise, would it be a source of revenue to the Government? Would it be a source of revenue to the private enterprise? Would it be a source of revenue to the private enterprise?

It is to be observed that the question involves no new experiments in government. It involves no new experiments in government. It involves no new experiments in government. It involves no new experiments in government. It involves no new experiments in government.

**Advocate J.**  
A prominent Kansan, well posted on the conditions of the West, has written to say in regard to the work of the next Congress:

"My prediction is that the next Congress will be the most corrupt and pro-Credit-Mobiler since the Cleveland administration. Cleveland will recommend the issuing of \$500,000,000 of bonds to pay the interest on the \$150,000,000 of treasury notes. The Pacific railroad will engineer the scheme to defraud the government out of its debts. Manufacturers will be on hand to restore the tariff in their special interest, and the banks to get complete control of the issuing of money. If the issuing of \$500,000,000 of bonds, how much will \$500,000,000 furnish? The money power, the banks, the special tariff, corporations, and the Pacific railroad interest can furnish a bundle fund of \$100,000,000 to carry out their schemes. In addition to this, there will be another powerful lobby to obtain more ship tonnage for the Pacific coast, and a great compensation for carrying mails. Besides, there is hardly a corrupt old sin in the Republican party, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, who will not rise in the upheaval of last year, and is now ready for business."

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# THE LATE LANDSLIDE.

Democrats Reputed Everywhere. The People Think Anything Else Better.

**WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.**—The overwhelming defeat of the Democratic party in Tuesday's elections is only significant of the drift against the party in the United States. The party is now a thing of the past. The party is now a thing of the past.

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# BUTLER VS. SHERMAN.

Senator Butler's Plan For Reorganizing the Senate Warmly Approved.

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# THE PRACTICES OF THE PRESS.

How Knowledge Came Above the World's Horizon and Made Light For The People.

**HOW IT IS DARKENED.**  
The Editor of the Monopoly Organ and its Associates Are Finally Indicted for Criminal Libel. In Court They Advanced No Justification. They Had Simply Been Indulging in Billingsgate and Scurrilous Abuse. They Were Put in Jail and the Paper Suspended for Want of Patronage.

This is but one of the many cases that might be cited where the Press is prostituted for the interests of the vampires that are destroying the people. The Press is prostituted for the interests of the vampires that are destroying the people.

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# TROLLINGER TALKS TROUBLE.

The Goldbugs Have Decried that the Farmers Must Go—But Don't Say Where.

**TALES OF SPRING AND FALL.**  
What the Farmer Wants When He Wants to Sell—And How He Wants to Be Paid—Some Comments on the Way of Supply and Demand.

Monopoly has got the laborer down at last, feeding him on short rations and clothing him in rags. Does supply and demand govern prices? Not always. While the 1894 crop of cotton sold for five and six cents—aid to be nine million bales—while the 1895 crop sold for seven and eight cents, it was worth a million bales were carried over making a nine million stock in sight, and the world could not buy it. The cheap, shoddy manufactured goods, to the great joy of the planter, cotton is up to nine cents. Now all these

goods will advance in the hands of merchants and jobbers and manufacturers and will be thrown on the market to catch the last dime the farmer has. This advance on cotton did not come on account of a short crop, neither through kindness to the producer. This is a hard break. True, the manufacturer has had to enrich themselves and at the same time attempt to show that

**WHAT PROSPERITY IS COMING** through a gold standard; and it will be prosperity to those who are not a part of it. The cotton is up to nine cents. Now all these goods will advance in the hands of merchants and jobbers and manufacturers and will be thrown on the market to catch the last dime the farmer has.

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