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Ignatius Donnelly ought to be for Bryan. There is at least one strong bond between them. Both believe that Bacon wrote Shakspeare.

Mr. Bryan's managers are up to all the tricks of the trade. He is getting as many "welcomes home" in Nebraska as a starring actor makes of farewell last appearances.

The city auditor of Cleveland, O., says the free-silver agitation has cost that city $15,000 in the sale of $276,000 worth of refunding bonds. Other cities and municipalities are likely to have a similar experience until the movement is ended.

The New York banks have come to the rescue of the government for the protection of the dwindling gold balance and have transferred to it $18,000,000 in gold in exchange for greenbacks. Thus again have they vindicated the claim to be called public enemies and traitors to the government.

Friends of candidate Bryan are kept busy at St. Louis denying his responsibility for certain editorial articles which appeared in the Omaha World-Herald, one of which referred to Mr. Taubeneck as "an ass pure and simple." Probably if he had merely called Taubeneck an ass the latter would not have cared, but the addition of "pure and simple" gives the matter a personal bearing.

The Mexican silver dollar is likely to do good service as an object lesson in this campaign. An American silver dollar will buy two of them, each containing more silver than ours, but only worth half as much, because it has no gold value behind it. With a 100-cent American dollar in one hand and a 50-cent Mexican dollar in the other a speaker can easily make an audience understand what the effect of free-silver coinage would be.

The conference of sound-money Democrats to be held at Chicago to-night may mark the beginning of an important political movement. The conference may not be very numerously attended, but it will include men of influence from ten Western and Northwestern States, who mean business. They are determined to defeat the Chicago nominees if possible, and they think that object can be best accomplished by the nomination of a new ticket. That will probably be the outcome of to-night's conference.

Among the latest prominent Democratic bolters are Hon. Randolph Barton, of Maryland, who has withdrawn his name as an elector at large; W. P. Schell, who has resigned as a member of the State central committee in Pennsylvania; E. G. Stevens, chairman, and Carlos C. Warner and S. F. Douglas, members of the State central committee in Michigan. The public hears of such defections because the men are prominent in politics and give public reasons for their action, but no doubt there are thousands of others who will bolt the ticket without making their purpose known.

Delegate Burkett, who leads the Mississippi delegation at St. Louis, is opposed to fusing with the Democrats. "The Populists of the South," he says, "will refuse to be absorbed by the Democrats. We have had fifty years of Bourbon rule down our way, and that is quite enough to satisfy the most reasonable of us. Ever since the early '70s we have been counted out and have been subjected to a shotgun policy until we are thoroughly sick and tired." Fifty years run away back before the war, and ought to be enough to satisfy anybody with Bourbon rule. But the point of interest in the statement is that for more than twenty years the white men in the South opposing the Democratic party have been counted out and subjected to the shotgun policy. Yet no doubt these same white men have helped to count out colored votes and have joined in many a "nigger hunt."

Andrew Carnegie speaks a word in season when he condemns the common cry against government extravagance when no extravagance exists. Because of this popular outcry, so easily and thoughtlessly raised, the country is deprived of many improvements that would add greatly to the general welfare. For example, it is next to impossible to secure the passage of river and harbor appropriations because Congressmen are afraid of being charged with abetting unnecessary outlay; they know that such outlay is necessary, and in the long run would be an economical investment of public money, but they have not the courage of their convictions. It is not always the spending of large sums of money that makes waste; quite as often it is inadequate outlays that are the real extravagance. Mr. Carnegie says: "The amount we spend upon harbors and rivers, in my opinion, should be double, as no money expended yields such benefits to the country. Fine government buildings for postoffices and courts scattered throughout the land are really symbols of the unity of the country, and I am always pleased to see a city get a postoffice or court building. There is an unwise economy and a wise extravagance. Our country is very rich, indeed, but has been really misgoverned financially. The government should go out of the banking business, and we should stand firmly upon gold." Mr. Carnegie is a man who began with little, and learned to spend largely when wealth came. He knows whereof he speaks, and his words are worth hearing.

CONJURING WITH GREAT NAMES.

The local organ of the Populist wing of the Democracy prints and calls editorial attention to a communication signed, "American," in which the writer gives alleged quotations from the writings of some distinguished Americans to show that they were hostile to "the money power." The Journal has not had time to verify all of the quotations, but some of them are of doubtful authenticity, and at least one is a forgery. The one attributed to Thomas Jefferson is this:

> Bank paper must be suppressed and the issue of circulating medium restored to the nation to whom it belongs. Banking establishments are more dangerous than standing armies.

Jefferson may have said this, but a pretty careful examination of his writings fails to discover it. Along about 1819-20 he did write very strongly against banks because they had for years flooded the country with paper money and finally suspended specie payments. Jefferson was strongly opposed to any kind of currency inflation, and especially to irredeemable paper money. All that he wrote against the banks of that day was from a sound-money point of view. He did not believe in the government issuing notes for permanent circulation. The furthest he went in this direction was to recommend a temporary issue of treasury notes to take the place of the depreciated bank notes, the speedy redemption and retirement of the treasury notes to be provided for by a special tax. In 1819, under the head of "Plan for Reducing the Circulating Medium," he wrote:

> The plethora of circulating medium which raised the prices of everything to several times their ordinary and standard value, in which state of things many and heavy debts were contracted; and the sudden withdrawing of too great a proportion of that medium, and reduction of prices far below that standard, constitute the disease under which we are now laboring, and which must end in a general revolution of property, if some remedy is not applied. That remedy is clearly a gradual reduction of the medium to its standard level, that is to say, to the level which a metallic medium will always find for itself, so as to be in equilibrio with that of the nations with which we have commerce.

All this is in the direction of sound money, based upon and measured by a metallic currency "in equilibrio with that of the nations with which we have commerce." In another place, discussing what Congress might do to relieve the situation, Jefferson suggested an issue of treasury notes "payable within a fixed period, and founded on a specific tax, the proceeds of which, as they come in, should be exchanged for the notes of that particular emission only." In still another letter he expressed the opinion that the government could even carry on a war "by reasonable taxes, aided by the necessary emissions of public paper of circulating size, this bottomed on special taxes, redeemable annually as this special tax comes in, and finally within a moderate period."

Jefferson never wrote a line favoring a permanent issue of circulating notes by the government. He was a sound-money man, opposed to inflation or debasement of the currency, and in favor of the gold standard. In 1819 he wrote:

> There is, indeed, one evil which awakens me at times because it jostles me at every turn. It is that we have now no measure of value. I am asked $18 for a yard of broadcloth, which, when we had dollars, I used to get for 18 shillings; from this I can only understand that a dollar is now worth but two inches of broadcloth, but broadcloth is no standard of measure of value.

The writer of the communication referred to quotes from Andrew Jackson's veto of the United States bank bill as follows:

> Many of our rich men have not been content with equal protection and equal benefits, but have besought us to make them richer by act of Congress. By attempting to gratify their desires we have, in the results of our legislation, arrayed section against section, interest against interest and man against man in a fearful commotion which threatens to shake the foundation of the Union.

Jackson was probably playing to the galleries when he wrote that, but, whatever he meant, he was not trying to array the poor against the rich. He had sense enough to know that there must always be rich men under any form of government. In the same message from which the foregoing is quoted he said:

> Distinctions in society will always exist under every just government. Equality of talent, of education, or of wealth, cannot be produced by human institutions. In the full enjoyment of the gifts of heaven, and the fruits of superior industry, economy and virtue, every man is equally entitled to protection by law. But when the laws undertake to add to these natural and just advantages artificial distinctions, to grant exclusive privileges to make the rich richer, the potent more powerful, then the humble members of society, the farmers, mechanics and laborers, who have neither the time nor the means of securing like favors for themselves, have a right to complain of the injustice of their government.

This has a direct application to the silver mine owners of to-day. Admitting that they have become honestly rich by acquiring possession of their mines, they are trying to have a law passed to double their wealth, thus "the making the rich richer and the potent more powerful."

Finally, the writer in the silver organ says:

> From the pen of Abraham Lincoln came these prophetic words: After writing of the fearful cost of the civil war Mr. Lincoln continued: "It has been indeed a trying hour for the Republic, but I see in the near future a crisis approaching that immerses me and causes me to tremble for the safety of my country. As a result of the war corporations have been enthroned and an era of corruption in high places will follow and the money power of the country will endeavor to prolong its reign by working upon the prejudices of the people until all wealth is aggregated in a few hands and the Republic is destroyed. I feel at this moment more anxiety for the safety of my country than ever before, even in the midst of the war."

Mr. Lincoln never used these words, nor anything like them. The entire extract is a forgery, as anybody may ascertain who cares to know the truth. This and all similar efforts to create class prejudice and array the poor against the rich spring from vicious and unpatriotic motives.

WHICH IS THE GREATER CRIME?

The country has heard a great deal of late about the "crime of 1873," meaning the so-called demonetization of silver in that year. The phrase is one of those coinages of politics which take the place of argument and enable demagogues to conceal their ignorance, while making a great show of indignation over an imaginary wrong. The "crime of 1873" consisted in discontinuing the coinage of silver dollars, a thing which every civilized government in the world had already done or has done since. If this involved any wrong upon the people it was soon corrected, for five years later in 1878 the coinage of silver dollars was resumed, and from that time to the present $538,000,000 have been coined, all of full legal tender. If the act of 1873 involved any element of crime or of wrong to the people it was not in decreasing the volume of currency, for it has been greatly increased since that date. It was not in diminishing the number of silver dollars, for there are more than fifty times as many now as there were then. It was not in depriving the dollars of the legal-tender quality, for they all have it. It was not in debasing the silver coinage of the country, for every dollar coined before or since that date has been maintained at parity with gold. It was not in bringing about hard times or conditions unfavorable to prosperity, for the country never enjoyed greater prosperity than it did from 1880 to 1892. The truth is there was no element of wrong in the case, and the phrase "the crime of 1873" would never have been invented but for the conspiracy of the mine owners to double their wealth through the free and unlimited coinage of cheap silver dollars.

There is a crime far more real than the so-called one of 1873. For some years prior to 1893 the country had enjoyed unexampled prosperity. President Harrison, in his last annual message, Dec. 6, 1892, said: "A comparison of existing conditions in the history of the country will, I believe, show that so high a degree of prosperity and so general a diffusion of the comforts of life were never before enjoyed by our people. There never has been a time in our history when work was so abundant or when wages were as high." This happy state of prosperity was broken up by the free-trade agitation which followed the election of Mr. Cleveland. The long discussion and final passage of the Wilson-Gorman tariff bill resulted in one of the most disastrous panics the country has ever known. For a long time there was universal stagnation of trade. At last, however, and very slowly, the business of the country began to adjust itself to the new conditions, and there were signs of returning confidence and trade. Factory fires began to be relighted, wheels that had long been still began to turn and the smoke to issue from stacks that had been smokeless for many months. Enterprises that had weathered the storm were making preparations to branch out, and some new ones began to be established. Money was growing easy, capital at home and abroad stood ready to pour into the West and South. It had been idle too long, and sought opportunities for activity. All the signs pointed to a decided improvement in business, when suddenly the free-silver agitation began to assume alarming proportions. The long continued efforts of the mine owners began to tell, and the conspiracy to double the value of silver bullion became a popular craze. As it grew all the signs of returning prosperity disappeared; confidence, which had begun to revive, was stricken down again. Merchants canceled or reduced their orders and manufacturers curtailed operations. Capital, which stood ready to flow into the West and South, went into hiding again. When the Democratic national convention surrendered to the mine owners and Populists and nominated a rampant advocate of free silver for President on a platform favoring repudiation in every form, it gave a death blow to reviving confidence and trade. The crime of 1896 is far more real than was that of 1873.

CLIPPING THE COINS OF THE REALM.

All readers of history or students of criminal law know what is meant by clipping coins. It means the cutting off of a small part of a coin, thereby reducing its weight and value and concealing the theft either by substituting some baser metal or by hammering the defaced coin into shape. Large gold pieces like our double eagle have sometimes been split, the gold removed from the inside, the cavity filled with base metal and the skeleton put together again in such a way as almost to defy detection. The same thing used to be done with large silver coins when that metal was valuable enough to make the fraud profitable. Clipping the coins is made a crime by the laws of all civilized countries. But governments themselves have sometimes been guilty of it. The object in intrusting governments with the coinage of money was to insure honesty and uniformity in the coins—full weight, standard purity and uniform value. This could not be secured if private individuals or different communities or municipalities were permitted to coin the people's money. The stamp of the government is the highest guaranty obtainable of full weight, purity and value. But governments are not always honest, and especially is that true of kings whose necessities have sometimes driven them to do rascally things. More than once they have tried to enrich themselves by clipping the coins of their realms, thus betraying one of the most sacred trusts and robbing the people by forcing into circulation and compelling them to take as legal-tender money coins which were not up to the standard of weight and fineness stamped upon them. Every time such a coin passed from one person to another it represented a false measurement of value, and as the people knew it they were more or less demoralized by the transaction. Possibly some of the kings who thus stole from the people by clipping the coins of the realm persuaded themselves that the mint stamp and fiat of the government would keep the coin at par, no matter how much value was taken from it, but they were mistaken. The people of those days insisted that the value of the coin depended on the market value of the metal, and they demanded full weight. In the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries the clipping of coins in England was carried on to an alarming extent. Macaulay describes the results in his "History of England:"

> But when the great instrument of exchange became thoroughly deranged all trade, all industry, were smitten as with a palsy. The evil was felt daily and hourly in almost every place and by almost every class—in the dairy and on the threshing floor, by the anvil and by the loom, on the billows of the ocean and in the depths of the mine. Nothing could be purchased without a dispute. Over every counter there was wrangling from morning to night. The workman and his employer had a quarrel as regularly as the Saturday came around. On a fair day or a market day the clamors, the reproaches, the taunts, the curses, were incessant, and it was well if no booth was overturned and no head broken. No merchant would contract to deliver goods without making some stipulation about the quality of the coin in which he was to be paid. Even men of business were often bewildered by the confusion into which all pecuniary transactions were thrown. The simple and the careless were pillaged without mercy by extortioners, whose demands grew even more rapidly than the money shrank. The price of the necessaries of life, of shoes, of ale, of oatmeal, rose fast. The laborer found that the bit of metal which, when he received it, was called a shilling would hardly, when he wanted to purchase a pot of beer or a loaf of rye bread, go as far as sixpence. Where artisans of more than usual intelligence were collected in great numbers, as in the dock yards at Chatham, they were able to make their complaints heard and to obtain some redress. But the ignorant and helpless peasant was cruelly ground between one class which would give money only by tale and another which would take it only by weight.

The present demand for the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 is a demand for the clipping of coin under a new form. Morally there is no difference between a king or a government clipping off part of a coin and putting it into circulation again at a reduced weight, or issuing to the people coins of a fixed weight and stamped as of a certain value when in reality they are worth only about half as much as the stamp says. In either case the government is a party to a fraud, the people are wronged, business is deranged and society is demoralized. Free silver coinage or the stamping by the government of 53 cents' worth of silver as $1 would simply be a new method of clipping the coins of the realm.

LET IT BE ABANDONED.

Whether the "lying in state" of the dead body of a distinguished man is a relic of barbarism or a fashion peculiar to modern times, people acquainted with the funeral customs of the past can best tell, but whenever or however it originated, it is a custom that should be abandoned. The natural wish of refined and sensitive persons is to shut themselves and their dead away from the public during the days preceding the last rites, and to avoid all spectacular ceremonies, and because of this sentiment funerals at which only relatives and close friends are present are becoming more and more common. Where the departed one has been in public life, however, preferences of the family are apt to be overruled by outside pressure, concessions are made to what is improperly regarded as the rights of the public, and the body is put in a place where all the world may come and stare at it. The public has no rights on such an occasion. If there is ever a time when the claims of a family ought to be supreme it is when one of its members is awaiting burial; whatever the dead man may have been to the world in life, in death he belongs to wife and children. If they wish to keep his remains in retirement it should be their unquestioned privilege to do so. Moreover, it is a morbid taste which finds gratification in looking at the face of a dead man whose features were, perhaps, not familiar to the spectators in his life, and the gratification of such taste, or, rather, curiosity, should be discouraged. Mrs. Russell, wife of the late ex-Governor Russell, at first refused the request to permit the body of her husband to lie in state, but succumbed to persistent demands and finally gave her consent. If she is permitted to learn of the scenes that took place in the City Hall where the catafalque was placed she must regret that she granted this privilege. The morbid desire of many who passed through to possess some memento of the occasion led them to attempt to steal flowers from the garlands sent by friends. The body was guarded by a squad of cadets, of which organization Mr. Russell had at one time been a member. The directions had been to stand in the position known as "order arms" during the time the people were passing, but it was soon seen that actual guard duty was necessary, if the decorations and even the body were protected. Women, more particularly than men, seemed possessed to take something away with them, and one, it is said, became even so bold as to attempt to cut off a lock of hair from the ex-Governor's head. So exhausting did the work of protecting the body and its surroundings become that the guard had to be changed several times in the three hours during which the body lay in state. When at last the time was up the crowd in the hallways and at the entrance had to be forced back at the point of the bayonet before the doors could be closed. Ex-Governor Russell had been a beloved and popular man, but in all probability the persons who attempted these acts of desecration were strangers to him in life and had no personal association with him. Their behavior was simply a manifestation of morbid feeling. The incident is one that should go far to make lying in state a custom of the past.

The Journal attaches no importance to the current statement that Hon. William J. Bryan, Populist-Democratic candidate for President, is a corporation attorney. The specific charge is that he is attorney in Nebraska for the Missouri Pacific railroad. Even if he were the principal attorney of the road it would be nothing to his discredit, since the best lawyers often take such employment. Investigation, however, shows that his employment is a very subordinate one, such as any young lawyer or even law student might fill. It is in the line of Mr. Bryan's profession when he is not in politics or editing a Populist newspaper in Omaha, and ought not to be used against him. Rendering professional service to a corporation for pay is not a hundredth part as discreditable as advocating the cause of the silver mine owners for an office. Mr. Bryan is not corporation lawyer enough to hurt. His vulnerable spot is his Populism and advocacy of free silver.

The New York Evening Post's "Free-coinage Catechism," which it has been publishing in daily chapters, will be printed in pamphlet form and sold for 1 cent each. This catechism answers all likely and unlikely questions concerning the great business and political issue, the currency, in a remarkably clear, accurate and brief manner. It will make an excellent Republican campaign document.

J. K., Vincennes: The government has never paid more than the market value for silver bullion. Free-silver coinage practically means that the United States will give $1.29 in silver dollars or certificates for every ounce of silver bullion taken to the mints, the ounce now being worth a little less than 70 cents.

The Woman's Club of Muncie, which has passed resolutions condemning cheap advertisements on poles and fences, should make its position quite clear; otherwise it may be suspected of being the secret agent of art posters; and art posters—but everybody knows what they are.

M. E. P., Frankfort: Senator Quay has never held a place in any Cabinet. He has held no other position in national affairs than Senator. His colleague, Mr. Cameron, was Secretary of War during the last part of General Grant's second term.

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

He Will in Time.

Briggs—You haven't any idea how much I suffer from the infernal heat.

The Rev. Mr. Wilgus, mildly—In anticipation?

Deep Sympathy.

"I went to take a quinine capsule this morning, and the blame thing, just as I got it in my mouth, came apart——"

"Ah, that was a bitter parting, indeed!"

Failed.

"How did that public debate between Winsaw and Borax on the currency question turn out?"

"It turned out to be private instead of public. Nobody was at the hall but their families and the janitor."

Scriptural Authority.

"It is the feller who is always certain and sure that gits the worst of it, every time," said Mr. Jason. "Scripture shows that."

"Oh, it do?" said his neighbor.

"Yep. Don't the story of the good Samaritan begin by telling of a 'certain man' who went down to Jericho and fell among thieves?"

PRESIDENT GOMPERS.

He Shows that the Labor Federation Is Committed to Free Silver Coinage.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal:

In your issue of the 17th inst. you published an editorial under the caption of "Workingmen and Free Silver," in which, unintentionally or otherwise, you did the movement of labor and the undersigned grave injustice. It was necessary for me to issue a card in order to repudiate a forged telegram, in which I was supposed to favor the nomination of a certain candidate for the presidency, and, in order to make my position more clear, I set forth the declaration of the American Federation of Labor for the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. This you utilized as the basis of your article, and you questioned my authority to assume to speak for the Federation or any of its affiliated bodies. You also say that no organization, large or small, has made any recent declaration on the silver question. Permit me to call your attention to the fact that at the Denver convention of the A. F. of L., held Dec. 18, 1894, a series of resolutions were adopted, of which the following is a copy:

"Resolved, That it is the deliberate judgment of the American Federation of Labor, in delegate convention assembled, that Congress should re-enact the law of 1837 which provided for the free and unlimited coinage of both silver and gold at the ratio of 16 to 1, thus restoring the American law of coinage as it was until 1873, when silver was demonetized without debate and without the knowledge of the American people, and that this should be done at once, without waiting for the co-operation of any other nation in the world.

"Resolved, further, That a copy of the above and foregoing, under the seal of the Federation, be sent by the president of the Federation to the President of the United States and to the Vice President of the United States, to the Speaker of the House of Congress, to Secretary Carlisle, to the chairman of the finance committee of the House, and to each member of the House and Senate."

At the New York convention of the Federation, held last December, the following was adopted:

"Resolved, That we reaffirm the position taken by the Federation convention held at Denver—that is, we favor the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, and that a copy of the resolutions printed in the report of 1894, page 29, be forwarded to the President and the chairmen of the committees of finance of both houses of Congress."

Thus you will see that your assumptions are erroneous, and that your statement that the course of some of the labor leaders and organizations raises a suspicion that they have come under the influence of the silver-mine owners is as unfounded as it is unjust.

Further on you quote a statement published in the Philadelphia Press attributing a statement purporting to have been made by Mr. James O'Connell, the executive officer of the International Association of Machinists, in which he is made to say that he and the members of his organization favor the single gold standard, and are entirely opposed to the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1; and, further, in which he is alleged to have made a direct charge upon the honesty of the motives of the men who advocate the free coinage of gold and silver upon this basis. As soon as I read your article I forwarded a copy to Mr. O'Connell, at Cleveland, O., where he is now engaged with the men in the strike at the Brown Hoisting Company. This morning I received a reply from him, of which the following is a copy:

"Cleveland, O., July 20.

"Samuel Gompers, Esq., President A. F. of L., Indianapolis, Ind.:

"Dear Sir and Brother—I am in receipt of your favor of the 17th inst., in which you call my attention to an editorial published in the Indianapolis Journal in which I am supposed to have been interviewed by a New York correspondent of the Philadelphia Press, and in which interview I am supposed to have said that I was in favor of the single gold standard as a money for thte United States. In reply to your question as to the correctness of the supposed interview, allow me to assure you that I have on no occasion given my views upon the money question to a representative of the newspaper. The Philadelphia Press has misrepresented me and has published a malicious falsehood from beginning to end. I am in favor of the free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver, at the ratio of 16 to 1, notwithstanding newspaper lying to the contrary. Yours fraternally,

"JAMES O'CONNELL."

When I find it necessary to express my views upon the money question or any other question I shall find means and opportunity for so doing, but at this time I ask you to publish the above in order that no further misapprehension may be made as to the true attitude of the American Federation of Labor upon this subject.

It may be necessary, also, to again emphasize the fact that the American Federation of Labor stands neutral toward all political parties, and has expressly stated that no partisan politics shall be admitted to its councils. SAMUEL GOMPERS.
President American Federation of Labor.
Indianapolis, July 22.

THE UNIT OF VALUE.

Capt. Worrell Maintains that He Is Correct and "E. E. N." in Error.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal:

I see in this morning's Journal that some gentlemen at Noblesville—E. E. N.—dissents from my statement that by the first coinage act of the government, in 1792, the silver dollar was made the unit. I wish to say that Republicans will do well to accept facts and stop contending if progress is to be made in this campaign. Mr. E. E. N. says he does "not like to hear a Republican saying a thing that agrees with what the Democrats say," and a thing which he does not think correctly represents the action of Congress in establishing the unit. Comment upon the above is unnecessary, further than to say that I never ask nor care what other people believe when I am searching for the truths or the facts of history. And since I know that the fact referred to is in perfect harmony with the Republican position on the question, I am at a loss to know why there should be any protest. To my thought, the mere fact that E. E. N. is compelled to go back to an act passed prior to the adoption of the Constitution, and rejects the first coinage acts passed under it, is a sufficient refutation of his position. He says: "I have never been able to find anything in the law of 1792 fixing the unit," when the following is there in plain English: "Dollars, or units, each to be of the value of a Spanish milled dollar as the same is now current, and to contain 371 4-16 grains of pure, or 416 grains of standard silver." And E. E. N. asks us to set this act aside because certain persons are quoting it, and that we take an act passed before the government was founded for our guide. A better reason will have to be given me before I do so. I dislike these shots from the rear while I am at the front battling for our cause with poor opportunity to see them and make reply.

If the following isn't sufficient to convince E. E. N., he cannot be convinced. Albert Gallatin, who was Secretary of the Treausry for twelve years under Jefferson and Madison, in a report on the relative value of silver and gold, Dec. 31, 1829, says: "The American dollar of 371¼ grains of pure silver is the unit of money and standard of value on which all public and private contracts are founded."

Again: In 1868, Chief Justice Chase said, in Bronson vs. Rhodes, 7 Wallace, 247: "The act of 1792 established a mint for the purpose of national coinage, and the same act established the dollar as the money unit, and required that it should contain 416 grains of standard silver," which is the same dollar that Albert Gallatin spoke of, for they each contain 371¼ grains of fine silver; and I add that the act of 1834 changed the amount of pure gold in the dollar from 24¾ grains to 23.22, to conform to the dollar unit of 1792, which shows with absolute certainty that the unit was lodged in the silver dollar by the act of 1792.

The idea that the name five-franc is the unit of France, instead of the amount of pure silver in the coin, is too manifestly absurd for a moment's thought; as is also the statement that our unit is the ideal thing represented by the $ mark, instead of the 371¼ grains of pure silver. Cease your criticism, my brother, and put your shoulder to the wheel.

JOHN WORRELL.

Delphi, Ind., July 22.

OPENING DAY IN KOKOMO

J. A. MOUNT, HAGGARD AND STEELE SPOKE TO 2,000 PEOPLE.

Democrats Nominate Congressmen in Sixth and Tenth Districts—Will Fuse in the Eighth.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

KOKOMO, Ind., July 22.—The Republicans of Howard county opened the local campaign to-day with two meetings, so large that the most sanguine Republicans were surprised. The speakers were Hon. James A. Mount, ex-Senator Haggard and Representative Steele. The meeting was held at the opera house, but an hour before the speaking was to begin the building was filled. It was then announced that another meeting would be held in the courthouse yard. Not less than 2,000 people attended the two meetings, both audiences being largely composed of farmers. Candidate Mount made a speech which delighted his old friends in Howard. The presentation of the silver question was candid, clear and logical, and his explanation of the causes of low prices for the farmer was one which could not fail to convince. He was listened to nearly an hour by the packed audience in the opera house, being frequently applauded. Representative Steele followed in a twenty-minute speech in which he ably handled the silver question from a learned man's point of view. Hon. W. S. Haggard spoke on general issues. He also spoke to the courthouse crowd while Mr. Mount was at the opera house. He took hold of the silver issue and showed up the fallacies of free silver in a vigorous manner.

The Howard county Republicans are gratified over the unexpected success of these meetings. County Chairman Garrigus said that in no campaign in recent years would the committee have dared to have called a day meeting so early in the season.

The county committee, representing every precinct, held a meeting in the morning, which was attended by Messrs. Mount, Steele and Haggard. Two members of the committee, who were quite determined silverites three weeks ago, were present to say that on investigation the old party is good enough for them. Howard county has been reported as one of the strongholds of Republicanism which are badly afflicted with free silverism. There was a considerable feeling in that direction a few weeks ago, but the reports made by the conference show that it is surely passing away, now that the people are being informed. The general judgment of leading Republicans is that Howard county will retain its old time place in the Republican column.

Mr. Mount spoke in Marion in the evening, making three speeches for the day.

TURNED DOWN THE POPS.

Sixth District Dems Nominate Puntenney, of Rushville.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

NEW CASTLE, Ind., July 22.—The Democracy of the Sixth congressional district met in this city to-day to nominate a candidate for Congress to oppose Hon. H. U. Johnson. The meeting was called to order by district committeeman Hoard, of Shelbyville, and Hon. David McKee, of Connersville, was selected as permanent chairman. Thomas J. Newkirk, of Richmond, was chosen permanent secretary. Resolutions in favor of the coinage of both gold and silver without limit or restriction, indorsing the State and national platforms and the national ticket were passed. Rush county named George F. Jones, of Manilla, and George H. Puntenney, of Rushville, as candidates. Shelby county named Judge O. J. Glessner, of Shelbyville, and Hancock county named the Populist nominee, Hon. Charles A. Robinson, of Fayette county. Judge D. S. Gooding, of Greenfield, was not a candidate. There was an earnest effort made to swing the convention over to the Populist, and on the first ballot Robinson received seventy-eight votes, more than any other candidate. Glessner and Jones then withdrew, and on the second ballot Puntenney was nominated. The vote was as follows: Puntenney, 102; Robinson, 86. To say that the Democrats of the Republican counties of the district are dissatisfied but faintly expresses the situation.

Kreuger Repeats Bryan's Trick.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

RENSSELAER, Ind., July 22.—Martin T. Kreuger, of Michigan City, was nominated here to-day by the Democrats for Congress on the ninth ballot. Mr. Kreuger was the only representative of LaPorte county in the convention and was not mentioned for the place until this morning. He made a stirring free-silver speech, sweeping the convention and securing the nomination. There were five other candidates, E. F. McCabe, of Williamsport; H. E. James, of Hammond; Isaac Parsons, of Monon; Patrick Keefe, of Kentland, and C. J. Kern, of Valparaiso. The platform indorsed the State and national platforms. The motion to approve the national platform was voted on by few of the delegates. It went especially hard with Sam Murdock, of Lafayette, and many more gold Democrats who were present. They gave but a silent consent. Only few counties were fully represented. This district is normally two thousand Republican.

POPS AND DEMS TO FUSE.

Scheme in Eighth District to Defeat Congressman Henry.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

ANDERSON, Ind., July 22.—The call was issued yesterday for the Democratic congressional convention for the Eighth district, to be held in Muncie on Aug. 5. There now appears to be no longer any doubt but that the Democrats will indorse the Populist nominee, Mr. John R. Brunt, of this city. No one of the Democratic side has come out for the honor and the names that were mentioned early in the season have been dropped and that of Brunt urged on the Democrats. Brunt has been a Democrat all his life till recently, when he became a convert to Populism. W. S. Ellis, chairman of the county central committee, and his associate on the State Democratic committee, J. J. Netterville, both of Anderson, state that Mr. Brunt will be indorsed. The feeling in this county is that the two parties will amalgamate. Brunt will not have an easy thing at the polls, even should he be indorsed. The counties comprising this district, Jay, Adams, Wells, Blackford, Delaware, Randolph and Madison two years ago gave a Republican majority of 6,281. The entire Populist vote was but 2,811, thus leaving Charles L. Henry, the Republican candidate, a plurality of 3,470, and there are many Democrats who will not support a Populist for Congress. Mr. Henry is now taking a vacation at Petoskey and expects to begin the active work of his campaign about the middle of August. Mr. Elliott Lee, of Anderson, has been appointed as Mr. Henry's secretary and is looking after his affairs during his absence from Anderson.

More Democratic Bolters.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

ROCKPORT, Ind., July 22.—The Democrats in Spencer county are at sea. The following Democratic business men have been interviewed: Albert Lieber, merchant: "I have been a Democrat all my life, but do not propose to support the national ticket this year. The platform is too radical."

Henry Nobsey, merchant: "I do not approve of the nominations or the platform. I will not support the ticket. I will not support what I cannot approve. I do not know how I shall vote."

Simon Honig, manufacturer: "I do not like either the platform or the nomination. Have not made up my mind how to vote."

Aaron Schoenfeld, confectioner: "I am for gold, that is all I have to say."

P. F. Kanzler, dealer in hardware: "I have not made up my mind, but don't want free silver unless it can be made worth 100 cents on a dollar."

Business Men's Political Club.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

GREENCASTLE, Ind., July 22.—The Mayor's office was filled with the representative Republican business men of this city last night, who met for the purpose of organizing a club for the purpose of aiding the Republican county central committee. Alpheus Birch was chairman and H. C. Lewis secretary. Jesse W. Weik and Charles B. Case set out the object of the meeting, and then County Chairman Case read the resolutions, which were adopted. Permanent organization was effected by the election of Alpheus Birch president, E. B. Evans vice president, S. F. Lockridge treasurer. The names of seventy of the leading business men of the city were then placed on the roll, and the canvass to-day has placed the number at a hundred.

The business men of Greencastle feel that this is to be a campaign in which the business interests of the country are directly at stake, and the business men propose to do their best to see that the present financial system is kept intact. The club will give aid and encouragement to the efforts of the county committee in every way in its power. Speeches full of enthusiasm were made by the chairman, Mayor Birch, and others. This is the first time in the history of local politics that the business men of the city have organized, and it is believed that the organization will be fruitful of good results in the campaign. The club will meet again on Monday evening.

Judge Chipman at Salem Church.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

PENDLETON, Ind., July 22.—The Republicans of Green township, Madison county, have organized a large McKinley Club, with W. W. Manifold, of Ingalls, as president and a vice president in every school district. The place of meeting usually is Ingalls, but a week ago it was decided to hold a public meeting in the North precinct, at Salem Church, on Tuesday evening, and it was announced that Judge Chipman, of Anderson, would address the club on the money question. Last night the large church and all the standing room at the open windows was filled with men and women eager to hear the speech. The speaker explained the true import of free and unlimited coinage of silver, and what would be its ultimate effect on the interests of all classes of people. He spoke of the effort the controlling branch of the Democratic party was making to divert the minds of the people from the misrule of the present administration and attribute all the depression of business and lack of confidence to the present condition of our money system. In conclusion he pointed out the way to better things and a return to good times by voting for McKinley, honest money, protection to our industries, and reciprocity, which will again set our industrial machinery in motion.

No Politics in the Shut-Down.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

ANDERSON, Ind., July 22.—The correspondents for Democratic and Populist papers have been sending out reports from Anderson that the manufacturing interests of this city were being closed for political capital at the behest of the Republican managers, and many of the manufacturers have asked that the report be corrected. The Arcade File Company, one of the largest works in Anderson, announces that it will start July 27 or a few days after. The American Wire-nail Mill Company, whose proprietors have heretofore been Democrats, will resume about the 1st of August. The American Strawboard Company, having a large plant in Anderson, has been quoted time and again, but the managers state that if they can get the plant in running order by the 1st of August the mill here will be started. This plant was badly damaged by a recent storm. The National Tin-plate Company has signed the scale, and has already started its plant.

Narrow-Gaugers Turned Down.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

NOBLESVILLE, Ind., July 22. — The "broad-gauge" wing of the Prohibition party of Hamilton county met in convention at the courthouse to-day, reorganized the county central committee and ratified the candidates and platform of the new National party. There are many old-line Prohibitionists who refuse to be led into this new movement. Some of the leaders have already announced their intention to vote the Republican ticket. The meeting was addressed to-day by Hon. James G. Kingsbury, editor of the Indiana Farmer, and candidate for Governor. He devoted most of his time to the silver question, but made very little impression on his hearers. At the conclusion of his speech he asked for questions from those present. The questions came quick and he was placed in an embarrassing position.

Mount Also Speaks at Marion.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

MARION, Ind., July 22.—Hon. W. D. Owen, Secretary of State, was announced to speak to the McKinley Club in this city this evening, but owing to his sister's death he was unable to be present. Hon. James A. Mount, candidate for Governor, who spoke at Kokomo during the day, arrived on an evening train and took his place. The announcement that Indiana's next Governor was to speak filled the hall, fully 2,300 people hearing the speech and over a thousand people were turned away. The South Marion McKinley Club and the clubs from Jonesboro and and Gas City were in attendance. While the speaking was announced for the McKinley Club, the hall would not accommodate the crowds that wanted to hear the discussion.

Loyal Republican Township.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

ANDERSON, Ind., July 22.—The Republican campaign was opened in Madison county last night by the Republicans of Greene township. Judge M. A. Chipman, of Anderson, was the speaker and was met by one of the largest crowds that have ever assembled in that township at a political meeting. Judge Chipman devoted much of his time to the discussion of the money question and found the farmers sound on that question. Not a single Republican in the township has been carried away with the silver talk. Several old-time Democrats were at the meeting and have announced that they would support McKinley.

Relic of Fort Vallonia.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

SEYMOUR, Ind., July 22.—Alpha Cox, a druggist of this city, has in his possession a slab of poplar that was once a part of an old Indiana fort, which was erected at Vallonia, this county, nearly a century ago. Some time during the fifties it was determined to tear down the fort, and, desiring to preserve it as a relic, some of the citizens of Brownstown removed it to the county seat and erected it on the courthouse square. After undergoing some improvements it was occupied by a barber, and was used as a barber shop until a few weeks ago, when a wall from a burning building fell and demolished it.

New Clubs in Randolph County.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

FARMLAND, Ind., July 22.—D. J. E. Markle, Republican county organizer, and Secretary John H. Boetz organized at Lynn a club of forty members, then came to Farmland and on short notice organized a sound-money Republican club of sixty-four members. M. J. Furnas and N. R. Chenoworth have charge of the Lynn Club, while B. L. Wilson and W. J. Botkin will look after the welfare of the Farmland club.

Hon. J. S. Dodge President.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

ELKHART, Ind., July 22.—A rousing McKinley club was organized in this city last evening, with a large membership. Hon. James S. Dodge was elected president, C. B. Brodrick vice president, W. H. Anderson secretary and C. H. Winchester treasurer.

Creamer Is for McKinley.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

RICHMOND, Ind., July 22.—Thomas Creamer, head of the Creamer & Scott carriage works, to-day came out for McKinley and sound money. He has been a Democrat for years.

IN CASE OF FREE COINAGE

Life Insurance Policies Will Be Paid in Cheap Silver Dollars.

BOSTON, July 21. — President J. L. Greene, of the Connecticut Life Insurance Company, of Hartford, Conn., has prepared a letter for policy holders, in which he says:

"Our contracts with you agree to pay to your families so many dollars. There has never been any doubt what was intended thereby, but should we come upon a silver basis your policies would for the present be paid in dollars worth to your families only about 50 cents, and the great bulk of them would probably be paid in dollars worth not more than from 25 to 35 cents."

Case of Self-Defense.

LEXINGTON, Ky., July 22.—Charles H. Edge, who killed Henry W. Appleton, his former partner, and son of his present partner, was acquitted on the examining trial before Judge Bullock to-day. Colonel Breckinridge was his attorney, but self-defense was so clearly established that no arguments were made.

An Alleged Poisoner.

PARKERSBURG, W. Va., July 22.—Mrs. Moore, at New Martinsville, is under arrest, charged with poisoning her stepson, Okey Moore, who died last night. His brother is not expected to live. An inquest was held last evening. Mrs. Moore and the boys have not been living pleasantly.