THE DAILY JOURNAL

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1896.

Washington Office—1410 Pennsylvania Avenue

Telephone Calls.

Business office........238 | Editorial rooms....A 86

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JOURNAL NEWSPAPER COMPANY, Indianapolis, Ind.

Persons sending the Journal through the mails in the United States should put on an eight-page paper a ONE-CENT postage stamp; on a twelve or sixteen-page paper a TWO-CENT postage stamp. Foreign postage is usually double these rates.

All communications intended for publication in this paper must, in order to receive attention, be accompanied by the name and address of the writer.

THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL

Can be found at the following places:

NEW YORK—Windsor Hotel and Astor House.

CHICAGO—Palmer House and P. O. News Co., 91 Adams street.

CINCINNATI—J. R. Hawley & Co., 154 Vine street.

LOUISVILLE—C. T. Deering, northwest corner of Third and Jefferson streets, and Louisville Book Co., 356 Fourth avenue.

ST. LOUIS—Union News Company, Union Depot.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Riggs House, Ebbitt House, Willard's Hotel and the Washington News Exchange, Fourteenth street, between Penn. avenue and F street.

= Twelve Pages =

Vermont is a small State, but it has a powerful voice.

Jeffersonian Democracy seems to have taken a second growth.

Louis R. Ehrich would make a great Secretary of the Treasury.

The leaders in this convention will be the leaders of the Democratic party four years hence.

Ex-Governor Flower struck a keynote when he said, "The real issue in this campaign is patriotism."

Who says Indianapolis cannot handle a national convention? The one now in session here is very national.

When Governor Matthews said the sound-money Democrats would not poll 2,000 votes in Indiana, he dropped a cipher.

Do not let up because the enemy is on the eve of a general skedaddle, but push the fighting with renewed vigor.

No national convention this year has brought out as much good speaking as this one. There is no boy oratory about it.

It looks now as if before the campaign has proceeded much further it will all be "the enemy's country" for Mr. Bryan.

It is a wonder Bryan's self-conceit did not lead him to come here and try and capture this convention by boy oratory.

There was a deal of music about town yesterday, but in the ears of the Bryanites "Yankee Doodle" was a funeral dirge.

Evidently the people are finding out very rapidly that the silver movement exists because of the silver mine owners' campaign.

Compared with such speeches as those delivered yesterday and last night, how empty, shallow and inane Bryan's babbling appears!

Since the fall in the price of silver it is not correct to refer to the dollar as having 53 cents' worth of bullion in it. The value is now 51 cents.

The Bryan speeches these days are mere repetitions so far as the few ideas in them are concerned, but the word-man puts them in different language.

The second large monthly deficit in the revenues shows that Congress must, when it reassembles, make provision for a decided increase of the revenues.

The large number of fine, solid-looking men from the South attending the convention shows that the people in that section are not all Populists, by a long way.

Even to-day, in Vermont, thousands of the men who voted against Bryan Tuesday would go to see him. As a people we flock to circuses and free curiosity shows.

If spirits ever smile one could easily imagine those of Jefferson and Jackson smiling on a Democratic convention fighting for the gold standard and against fiat money.

All Republicans to sound-money Democrats: "Shake! When the Republican party declares for a debased currency we will help you elect a sound-money Democrat President."

The presence of 824 delegates, representing forty-one States and three Territories, is one of the facts about the sound-money Democratic convention which cannot be lied down.

It is in the air that Bryanism is crumbling away. The Vermont election shows it, and the large and enthusiastic anti-Bryan convention emphasizes it. Of all seasons, this is the time to push the fighting.

As the Populist element that controlled the Chicago convention came principally from the South, it is fitting that the conservative Democracy of that section should be strongly represented in this convention.

Governor Matthews has left a convention made up of all-time Democrats, many of them of national reputation, to aid a man who said, less than a year ago, that he would bolt the Democratic ticket if it did not suit him.

The Bryanites profess to see nothing in the Vermont election and the anti-Bryan convention. The wicked, at the time of Noah, insisted that the great rainfall which ended so disastrously for them was simply a shower.

The Popocrat who noted the omens of the sound-money convention and the Republican plurality in Vermont of 39,093, must have felt inclined to repeat, for the prospects of Bryanism, what the quack doctor said when he viewed his dead patient: "His eyes are sot."

In his convention speech at Chicago Mr. Bryan said: "The Republicans nominated William McKinley, of Ohio, on the anniversary of the battle of Waterloo, and already we can hear with distinctness the beating of the waves on the shores of St. Helena." Wonder what he thinks about it now?

AN EPOCHAL EVENT.

The Democratic sound money movement, represented by the convention now in session in this city, will be historic, and it deserves to be. The men who are engaged in it may be building better than they know, for they are setting an example to members of all parties and to other generations that there is something in politics higher than temporary success, and something in party fealty higher than a blind following of blind leaders. No candid man can fail to respect and admire the action of men who, impelled by patriotism and a sense of duty, have come together from nearly all the States in the Union, including the most distant, breaking old party ties and, in a sense, burning their bridges behind them, repudiating the action of their regular party organization and the organization itself under its present leadership—all to prevent an impending national disaster and help vindicate the right. Viewed in this light, which the Journal regards as the proper one, the present convention possesses a significance far above mere partisan considerations, and is a very encouraging, as well as interesting event.

All the speakers at the convention have seemed to recognize this higher significance of the movement and have treated it with dignity and seriousness. There was a ring of sincerity in every word of Governor Flower's assertion of his devotion to the principles of the Democratic party, as also in his declaration, "Because I love my party and my country I am here to do what I can to shield them from dangerous attack." Senator Caffery said: "We sound a bugle call throughout the land for all Democrats to rally to the support of government and law, for the honor of their country and the maintenance and preservation of their creed." Mr. Ehrich characterized the convention as "the most promising and most inspiring gathering since the civil war," and declared that its outcome "will teach the on-looking nations that the crown of over one hundred years of political life under republican institutions shall not be the national impairment of debt obligations." These expressions show that the speakers had a proper appreciation of the significance of the movement and were in full sympathy with it. The convention is likely to prove an epoch-making event.

VERMONT'S VERDICT.

The voice of Vermont indicates that the landslide under which the silver mine owners' conspiracy will be buried in November will be greater than that which overwhelmed free trade two years ago. Of course, the Bryanites are saying that they did not expect anything from Vermont. Nevertheless, it was not two months ago that silver organs and other alleged newspapers were telling of the wonderful strength of the free silver sentiment which was sweeping over the rural towns of Vermont, threatening to swallow up the usual Republican majority and predicting that the election would show surprising figures.

The figures are surprising, but not in the way these ready but false prophets meant. The silverites expected that the Republican majority would be cut down, but from the day that the Democratic candidate for Governor in Vermont put himself on the Chicago platform and the sound money Democrats declared against him, it was evident that the majority of the candidate representing sound money would, in spite of his unpopularity, be the average September Republican majority. But no one expected the phenomenal majority of 39,000, or double that of September, 1892, in a total vote of about 66,000.

The result in Vermont makes one fact very clear, and that is that the claims of vast accessions of voters by the silverites are simply wind. The fiat money men who have filled themselves with the heresies of "Coin's Financial School" have gone up and down the country repeating them to silent but curious listeners. These missionaries have mistaken silence for acquiescence—the expression of doubt for a confession of conversion. For two months the silent voters in the country have been considering the silver question, the pernicious doctrines of the Chicago platform, and doubtless they have been reading Bryan's so-called speeches. On Tuesday the people of one of the leading agricultural States of the East gave their verdict at the polls. It is so clear, so emphatic, that no orator or editor can break its force. The people of Vermont declare themselves against the proposition of the silver millionaires and the dangerous heresies of Altgeldism. The voice of the country would be the same if it could be spoken to-day. It will be louder when spoken in November. Bryanism is doomed.

MR. EHRICH'S ADDRESS.

Those who began to study the silver question in April, 1895, found that a small volume issued in the Putnam series, known as the "Questions of the Day," was accurate and useful. They discovered that the author was Louis R. Ehrich, a citizen of Colorado, and that it consisted of a series of papers on the silver question read to business associations in Denver. The book contained more practical information than could be found elsewhere at that time. Unfortunately, the edition was exhausted, and Mr. Ehrich did not render the service to sound money that he might had the revised edition which the publishers promised been issued. The value of Mr. Ehrich's work lies in the fact that he is an owner of silver mines and has made the subject of free silver coinage a study for years.

While Mr. Ehrich may have given the public articles since the publication of his book, last night was the first time that he has spoken to the country, which he did in the sound-money meeting of last evening. Of the many speeches and essays which have been printed since the revival of the free-silver conspiracy, none contains more original information or more conclusive arguments than are contained in this address. As an owner of silver mines, Mr. Ehrich sees that, in the end, no good can come to that interest by the free and unlimited coinage of silver. For a time that policy would enhance the price of silver and start a widespread speculation in silver mining stocks, but, like all other unnatural booms, values in silver properties in the United States would be wrecked after a time and the country would be hopelessly loaded down by a depreciated and depreciating silver currency.

In the speech which Mr. Ehrich delivered last evening, the whole of which is printed in this issue, the story of the free-coinage movement is told. So long as the silver in a 412½ grain silver dollar was worth more than a gold dollar, the Joneses and Stewarts, of Nevada, and the Tellers were in favor of a simple gold standard. When the price of silver began to fall, so that the bullion in a silver dollar was worth 95 cents and less, these patriotic mine owners became tireless in their efforts to have the nominal value of their silver bullion restored by free coinage. This is the whole secret of the silver movement. To-day there would be no chatter for the free coinage of silver but for the inspiration which the silver mine owners have given it by their contributions to pay lecturers, pamphleteers and lobbyists. But for these men Mr. Bryan would not now be a presidential candidate, unless it were as a Populist, pure and simple, urging the unlimited issue of fiat paper money.

Mr. Ehrich's speech shows careful preparation, and it is worthy of prolonged study by those who desire full and accurate information. It is one of the few utterances on the subject to be preserved for future reference.

NOT THE PAST, BUT THE PRESENT.

It is not reasonable to charge against any man who is now for sound money the fact that ten or twelve years ago he made some expressions or gave some votes for the silver side. The country is dealing with the issue of to-day. In twenty years the whole situation has changed regarding the status of silver. Twenty years ago few people had an idea of the possibilities of the production of the silver mines. Twenty years ago, or in February, 1878, when the Bland-Allison bill was passed, the whole West in the lower House of Congress, and a good part of the rest of the country, would make the silver dollar as good as the gold dollar, to which the resumption act was bringing the United States. Seventeen years' experience with an irredeemable paper currency had withdrawn popular attention from the money question. All the years which have passed since specie resumption have been years of experiments in legislation to bring silver to a commercial parity with gold. Those experiments have proved to the larger part of intelligent men that it is impossible. Many thousand men who believed that silver could be restored to its ancient value now know that it cannot be done by a single nation. For that reason thousands of men in the central States of the West have been led by the logic of experience and events to a change of opinion. To-day these men are as reliable and earnest advocates of sound money as can be found in the country. In 1873 and 1874 Senator Stewart, now the most active of the silver mine millionaires, was demanding a gold standard. Does any one doubt his devotion to 51-cent dollars to-day because of that fact? Because a large number of Republicans and Democrats whose names could be given have voted for or spoken in favor of the free coinage of silver twenty, ten or even three years ago, such utterances cannot be counted to their discredit to-day. If men are not to be permitted to change their opinions, and must be counted all their lives as they at first declared, there can be no call for general elections, as every man must be counted as he voted when he came of age.

The sound money cause is to triumph throughout the North because tens of thousands of men, by the exercise of their common sense and intelligence, have come, within the past two months, to see that free and unlimited coinage of silver would be an immeasurable calamity.

It is probable that the Sentinel, which asserted yesterday morning that there were not two thousand visitors in the city, will continue its ridiculous attempts to make its readers believe that the Jeffersonian Democratic convention is an inconsequential affair. Cannot the Sentinel understand that the presence of only two thousand visitors, composed of chosen delegates and alternates, is a most pronounced success and will be so regarded by the whole country? The committee on credentials reported 824 delegates, representing forty-one States and three Territories. The convention, in appearance and enthusiasm, would be a credit to any party. Is such a body of representative men, assembled to protest against the platform and ticket made by the Democrats at Chicago, no menace to Bryanism? It is worse than folly to so assert, as the Sentinel is doing. The Sentinel must know that it is trying to deceive its readers about this matter, and it should know that it is foolishly trying to deceive. When it recovers its equanimity after the election it will realize its reckless folly.

The unlooked for Republican plurality in Vermont is in some measure due to the patriotic action of the sound-money Democratic business men and leaders in that State. When their candidate for Governor apostatized they did not hesitate as to what was their duty, since they openly advised all sound-money Democrats either to vote the Republican ticket or not to vote at all. Two or three of the delegates attending the convention took the stump two weeks before the election and urged Democrats not to vote for the candidate who had jumped from the sound-money platform upon which he was nominated to that of the Popocrats.

There has been no more dignified and scathing arraignment of Bryan and his demagogic methods than that made by Governor Flower. "From the rear end of the cars," said the speaker, "he has been flinging out social and political firebrands among the people. He appeals to the base instincts of the ignorant or to the misery of the distressed. He strives to array class against class, to incite employe against employer, to stir up debtor against creditor, to make this a contest of the poor against the rich. May God prevent this incendiary's work!" And all patriots will say, amen!

The Miami County Sound-money Democratic Club, as it marched from the station to the Denison, attracted much attention and called forth much comment. To those persons who have believed the Sentinel's lies about the nonexistence of sound-money Democrats, the long line of the Miami club was a genuine surprise. Furthermore, those who looked on, and there were hundreds who did, saw that they were not nonvoting boys who wore the Miami badges, but men and voters, many of them bearing the marks of being well-to-do citizens who knew what they were doing and took a pride in it.

The delegates from the South to the sound money Democratic convention seem to be business men for the most part, and not those who believe in keeping that section solid that such men as Senator Harris of Tennessee, Jones of Arkansas, Vest of Missouri and their followers may be kept in office.

It appears that Mr. Bryan has not been invited to speak at Chicago on Labor day by labor associations. An irresponsible subcommittee was appointed to call upon him at the time of his nomination, but the matter has never been acted upon by the Building Trades Council, consequently the matter will be brought up at a meeting Friday night, when the Republican members propose to make it very clear that a large element of that organization is opposed to having Labor day used to promote the interests of a candidate.

Mr. Cheadle need not waste his time, if it is worth anything, in telling what he will do when he goes to Congress. Congress is not for Joseph; in fact, if any friend of his cares to gather up the fragments of his scattered political personality the morning after the election in November, he should place upon different portions of the politically tattooed Cheadle India ink marks for the purpose of identification.

All Indiana will know that the sound money Democratic national convention is a most marked success. It can make no difference for the Sentinel to declare otherwise—that is, with the fact and the knowledge of it; but the telling of such patent falsehoods will lead its readers to discredit that paper after the election. Lying is a moral offense, but when the lying is known to be lying by the community it is idiocy.

B. A. W., Lebanon, Ind.: The act for the resumption of specie payments, passed in January, 1875, required the Secretary of the Treasury to redeem legal-tender notes or greenbacks to the amount of 80 per cent. of the sum of national bank notes issued, and to continue such redemption until the volume of outstanding greenbacks should be reduced to $300,000,000. It also provided for the ultimate redemption and retirement of all greenbacks on and after Jan. 1, 1879, as they should be presented. The Secretary of the Treasury had no option in the matter. The law requiring the reduction of the volume of greenbacks was mandatory, and it was begun at once. In 1877 John Sherman, Secretary of the Treasury, said in his annual report: "Existing laws do not clearly define whether United States notes, when redeemed after Jan. 1, 1879, may be reissued." He gave it as his opinion that under the existing law the notes, when redeemed in coin, "may be reissued as the exigencies of the public service may require," but as there was some doubt about it he suggested that "it should be settled by distinct provisions of law." In 1878 Congress repealed that provision of the resumption act which prohibited the reissue of greenbacks after their redemption. At that time the volume of greenbacks outstanding was $346,681,016, it having been gradually reduced from $431,000,000 at the close of the war. Since 1878, when Congress directed that greenbacks, when redeemed in coin, should be reissued, the volume has stood unchanged at $346,681,016. For many years after the close of the war leading Republicans and Democrats and the best financiers of both parties were agreed that sound financial policy required the ultimate retirement of the greenbacks. In recent years many persons have advocated their indefinite increase.

Yesterday's Sentinel had a double-leaded and piteous appeal for contributions to the Bryan campaign fund, penny offerings thankfully received. The Sentinel's idea of timeliness and the fitness of things is almost equal to that of the News, which on Tuesday took its whole front page in which to exploit itself when the strangers in town wanted political information and didn't care a continental about the family history and housekeeping of any paper.

Said a sound-money man from Ky.:
"My State, sir, would think herself ly,
If only she got her son
Buckner or Watterson
On the ticket with a leader as ply."

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

The Appreciated Dollar.

"What does he mean by a appreciated dollar?" asked Weary Watkins, as the free-silver advocate was holding forth.

"More'n I know," answered Hungry Higgins. "Fur as that goes I'd appreciate a nickel if I could git holt of it."

Early Aversion Developed.

"Ever hear how Abbey became an Anarchist—a native American?"

"No."

"His stepmother used to wash him every night with soft soap and fill his eyes with it."

Not in His Case.

"The poor," said the orator, "are getting poorer every day."

"I wished that feller would go around and have a talk with my manager," said the living skeleton, thoughtfully. "He pulled the scales on me last week and wanted to cut down my salary 'cause I had gained seven ounces."

Trying to Please Her.

Mrs. Lushforth (at 7 a. m.)—This is a nice time for you to be getting home, now isn't it?

Mr. Lushforth—Done it purpose t' please you, m'dear. Stayed out till you got up so m'snorin' wouldn't bother you. An' zish is zhe return I get f'r m'thoughtful affection! (Weeps.)

HINTS TO THE CONVENTION.

The delegates who will compose the convention will have no personal axes to grind and can be depended on to reach the wisest possible conclusion, both as to platform and candidates.—Philadelphia Times (Dem.)

The convention will, in fact, be the real Democratic convention, and its work will undoubtedly receive the indorsement of every loyal and patriotic Democrat in the Nation.—Philadelphia North American (Rep.)

The crisis which calls for the sincerest and most unselfish action at Indianapolis is so grave as to render almost infamous any attempt on the part of any fool friends of the President to divert the third-ticket movement from the defense of a great principle to the promotion of a personal ambition. Let the dead rest.—New York Sun (Dem.)

A vote for a third ticket nominated, as it is expected the third ticket will be, at Indianapolis will be a protest from Democrats as Democrats desirous of maintaining the ancient faith. It will be, moreover, the record of a determination that the ancient faith is still worth preserving and is to be preserved—an affirmation of loyalty to Democratic principle which would be wholly wanting in a vote for McKinley.—Detroit Free Press (Dem.)

The policy of putting a straight Democratic ticket in the field seems to have been vindicated in advance of its consummation at Indianapolis. There will be enough Democratic votes for such a ticket in New Jersey, Maryland, Connecticut, Kentucky, Indiana, New York, West Virginia and possibly some other of the Southern States to neutralize any Republican defection and to make sure of the defeat of Bryan electors.—Philadelphia Record (Dem.)

Under these circumstances it is now almost universally conceded that the Indianapolis convention ought to frame a platform and nominate a ticket which will be Democratic, as the word has always been interpreted. It is, of course, essential to the highest success of the movement that Democrats of the first rank for steadiness of character should be nominated as candidates, and we cannot doubt that this will be the result.—New York Evening Post (Dem.)

The record of the Indianapolis convention will furnish American political history material for a bright and imposing chapter. The assembling of such a body proves that principle and idealism have not disappeared from politics, that patriotism and honesty are potent forces in public life. The Indianapolis convention expects no ordinary reward, no spoils or offices. It has nothing to bestow, and selfish politicians have no motive for identifying themselves with it. It does not court this element of the party, and is glad to be boycotted by it. The sound-money Democrats meet to discharge a duty, to exercise a right. They meet to vindicate the party and preserve it.—Chicago Evening Post (Rep.)

If Grover Cleveland believes in the movement which his closest friends are carrying forward, the best service he can render them is to give them the use of his name, if they demand it. There are many who ascribe the menacing conditions of the present struggle to Mr. Cleveland's wildly Populistic utterances in 1892. There are others who believe that public alarm was first excited, and the free-silver issue given inspiration and strength, by the announcement of Mr. Cleveland's Secretary of the Treasury in 1893 that the treasury notes of 1890 would be paid in silver alone. The President is far from being blameless of the disaster which has fallen upon his party. At any rate, he has no right to gather his skirts about him and say, "After me, the deluge."—New York Mail and Express (Rep.)

THE VOICE OF VERMONT.

If the Vermont straw shows which way the wind blows it is blowing pretty strongly away from free and unlimited coinage at the ratio of 16 to 1.—Detroit Free Press (Dem.)

If the election in Vermont is a straw showing which way the tide is moving there is significance in the overwhelming Republican majority of yesterday.—Chicago Inter Ocean (Rep.)

If the sound-money sentiment continues to spread until November at the rate indicated by the vote yesterday it would not be surprising if McKinley should carry Vermont this year by 40,000 majority.—Chicago Tribune (Rep.)

It is a rebuke to the demagogues, a stinging repulse to the forces of revolution in the first skirmish of the campaign, and an augury of overwhelming defeat for the enemies of honest government in the final battle that is yet to come.—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune (Rep.)

The facts are encouraging enough for the adherents of sound money. There are decided Republican gains and Democratic losses as a result of the thinking the people have been doing in Vermont, and there is good reason to believe in a like result throughout the country in November.—Pittsburg Dispatch (Ind. Rep.)

The country will be able to understand that with all their efforts the free-silver men were unable even to keep the Republican majority down to the high-tide notch of 1894, but, on the contrary, were compelled to see it increase. The Republican ticket, in yesterday's election, was given more than 75 per cent. of all the votes cast. Little Vermont has done well.—Pittsburg Commercial Gazette (Rep.)

Thus the first State that has had a chance to declare American public opinion on a question of public and private honor sets the victor's pace in the campaign. * * * Vermont has fired a shot heard around the world. The farmers loaded the gun. The workingmen of the towns discharged it. Had Bryan gone to the State the result would probably have been unanimous. Now for Maine!—Chicago Times-Herald (Rep.)

It ought to be clear that the tide is running strongly toward a Republican victory next November. Certainly there is no encouragement in the returns from Vermont for the cheap-money people. Our friends are fond of saying that revolutions never go backward. The saying is true. This revolution against lawlessness and fiat money will not go backward. It will gather force from this time on.—Indianapolis News (Ind.)

Vermont drives the first nail in Bryan's coffin. The election in that State yesterday, the first since the opening of the national campaign, can have no other significance. A small State, with a small vote, gives a large gain for the Republicans, greater even than was claimed or expected by the most sanguine among them. Mr. Bryan dared not extend his speaking campaign into New England, as he at first planned, but he deluged with his oratory New York, near by, hoping thus to influence the elections in Vermont and Maine. Vermont has sent her answer, and it is an answer which speaks not alone for Vermont, but for the great Union of States that have not yet had a chance to speak for themselves.—Louisville Courier-Journal (Dem.)

The political atmosphere has cleared. A tidal wave which will reach a higher mark than has been touched by any political flood in many years is foreshadowed. That combination of lunacy and rascality which is called silverism will be swept out of sight, never to return to the gaze of men. The republican system of government, which has recently been discredited by the orgies of the fanatics and sans culottes who concocted the Chicago platform and ticket, has sloughed off the foul and vile accretions of the body politic and has once more vindicated its reason for existence. To-day, in every country in the world where newspapers circulate and men read, respect for the American character and name will be increased. To-day on every bourse in Christendom where such securities are dealt in American stocks will rise.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat (Rep.)

The Child's Inquiry.

"How big is Bryan's mouth, papa?
Is it a monstrous thing,
Extending quite from ear to ear
And working with a spring?

"Is it so large that it could bite
The continent in twain,
Or swallow all of Europe down
Without the slightest strain?"

"O, no, my child, about as large
As normal mouths, 'tis said;
Its motive power is not a spring,
But wheels within his head.

"'Twas not its longitude, my child,
That gave it such a name;
But its excessive latitude
That won its way to fame."

"Well, what great actions has it done?
I pray you mention some."
"It paralyzed bold Davy Hill,
And left him deaf and dumb;

"Blew Whitney, Bragg and Vilas out,
And upset Bynum, too,
And tossed poor Grover's fame about,
Till it was black and blue;

"Then tore Old Hickory's statue down
From its accustomed niche,
And scattered broadcast through the land
The Populistic itch."

"And is exuberance of wind
The thing to save the land?
Is superfluity of speech
What people now demand?

"Then why pass Davy Turpie by,
With all his seven tongues,
And run a man for President
Whose brains are in his lungs?"

—Nemo.

GOLD GOES IN HIDING.

Stockings and Holes in the Ground Receive Yellow Hoards.

Washington Post.

The free-silver scare has greatly stimulated the hoarding of gold by the people. A steady stream of the yellow metal is flowing out of the treasury into the old stockings and cracked tea-pots which are used as private hiding places for money. It is swallowed up like a brook in a sandy desert, disappearing from sight and withdrawn from usefulness to mankind. The notion seems to have struck many thrifty persons that gold will soon be worth a premium, while others imagine that no other form of cash is quite safe at present. When the everyday citizen comes to a subtreasury and asks for gold in exchange for notes, the object in view is pretty evident. Likewise it is with some banks, which are giving up notes in large amounts and storing away eagles and double eagles in their vaults. These are the items which come under the head of "hoardings" in the treasury bulletins, and they amount just now to hundreds of thousands dollars a day.

There is at all times a good deal of hoarding, especially in parts of the country where savings banks are scarce. Among the inhabitants of such remote districts a favorite method of concealing cash is to put it in a tin box and bury it either in the cellar or in the ground near the house. Another plan commonly adopted is to put the money in the garret, under the eaves. Where the rafters meet the beams there is a convenient space left, like a shelf, and nobody would be likely to look there for valuables. Women are apt to choose mattresses for hiding places. They rip a seam a few inches, tuck in the "wad," and sew it up again. When old women die, and their beds of feathers or straw are emptied and cleaned, money is often found in them.

These persons are not misers. The treasury experts say that women misers are rare. There is not one female miser to half a dozen men who practice that vice. They know, too, because they come into frequent contact with the miser business. When a miser dies, much of his money is likely to be found in a more or less dilapidated condition, having been hidden away in strange places, and it is sent to the treasury for redemption. As a rule, the miser buries his cash deep in the ground, using as a receptacle a tin box or a large baking powder can. Not a few misers, on the other hand, prefer to conceal their wealth in odd corners about the house, scattering it about in different spots, so that in some instances it has been considered worth while to tear the dwelling to pieces in order to come at the secreted coins and notes.

It is commonly supposed that misers love gold beyond all other forms of money, but treasury officials declare that they prefer paper usually. They like notes of big denominations. The average miser's hoard that reaches the treasury consists mainly of notes, with some gold, and perhaps a little silver. The paper money has the advantage of small bulk, so that it may be easily concealed. The miser's vice is somewhat of a puzzle from the point of view of the everyday individual, but it seems to be merely a morbid development of the normal saving instinct. The saving of money is accomplished by many self-denials. The family Bible, the unabridged dictionary, the tea caddy, the clock, the toes of old shoes and the pockets of disused dresses hanging in the closet—all these are common hiding places for the hoard. A stocking is a convenient substitute for a purse, and may be readily concealed in an out-of-the-way corner. It is noticeable, by the way, that most women regard the stockings they have on as the safest of all temporary hiding places for cash. The corset does well enough under ordinary circumstances, but ultimate security is in the stocking.

In rural parts the parlor stove is a favorite place of concealment for the family wad. It is only thus employed for temporary purposes, however. Every now and then somebody unacquainted with the situation of the hoard lights the stove, and up it goes in smoke. About one hundred cases of this kind are referred to the redemption bureau every autumn. They are the most hopeless kind, nothing but ashes being left usually. There recently turned up the case of a Jersey woman who had put her money in the coal scuttle and covered it with coal. Another member of the household thought that the fire needed replenishment, and that settled the business. Many persons think that the best place to conceal money is beneath the floor of a room, or may be between the laths and plaster of a wall. In either case the result is the same; the mice get at it and tear the notes into little bits for nests.

It is said that some people are hoarding gold just now in the shape of fine bars. These bars are sold by the government for use in the arts. They are absolutely pure gold, without the slightest particle of alloy. Anybody may purchase them by applying at a United States assay office. The bullion brokers have them for sale at a premium of one-fourth of one per cent. over their intrinsic value. The bars are made of all sizes up to big bricks that a man can scarcely handle. If you want one you apply for a bar that is worth about $5,000, say, and you get one that comes somewhere near having that amount of gold in it. You give only the exact intrinsic value of it, the government making no profit.

ORIGIN OF THE PARTY.

How the Republican Organization Came Into Existence.

F. W. M., in Pittsburg Dispatch.

Since the backsliding of the Democrats the Republican party stands out pre-eminently as the only great political organization still remaining true to its earliest convictions. It has adhered to them through thick and thin, through victory and defeat, and it is the hope of every Republican that his party will never cease to adhere to them. No one is stancher in support of the party than William Mouck. Mr. Mouck is one of the few surviving men who were present at the party's birth. Though considerably past the completion of his eightieth year, he is still robust of body and clear of mind. He is now living in Elliott, not fifty feet beyond the Pittsburg city line. He gave the writer this account of the origin of the existing Republican party, which was doubly interesting through his connection with the event. I say "existing" Republican party in contradistinction to one which had life during the early part of the century, the principles of which were practically identical with those of the Democratic party of today. Mr. Mouck said:

"During Franklin Pierce's administration the Whig party seemed to die a natural death. When the Kansas-Nebraska bill was passed over their heads in 1854 it practically repudiated the compromise acts of 1820 and 1850, which the Whigs had worked so hard to have enacted, and had always so strongly upheld. This new bill allowed each fresh State, as it entered the Union, to decide for itself as to whether it would be constitutionally free or slave; whereas under the compromises of 1820 and 1850 its condition had been determined by statute. This high-handed treatment of their pet doctrines seemed to completely demoralize the Whigs, and they went out of existence soon after.

"The Whigs were, of course, deep-rootedly opposed to slavery, and their dissolution as a party in no way affected their principles. They were anti-slavery still.

"There were, too, several other parties of more or less strength throughout the Northern States, which were also opposed to slavery. The leading and most radical of these was naturally Garrison's Anti-Slavery Society, of Massachusetts.

"The Know-Nothings—a curious name for a curious party—had as well attained to some little power in different parts of the country. They were avowedly against slavery, though their chief plank was the opposition to indiscriminate immigration. Their motto, 'America for Americans,' pretty well expressed their sentiments. The Know-Nothings were in a way a secret society, and for this reason, if no other, they never stood in any probability of becoming in themselves of great national importance.

"The Free-Soilers—still another separate organization—were willing to tolerate the continuance of slave-holding in whatever States it at that time existed, as a sort of unavoidable evil, but were of the opinion that it should not be allowed to be introduced in any new State.

"In addition to all these independent factions there were a great many Northern Democrats who abhorred the practice of slavery too deeply to swallow it for the sake of the remaining principles of their party, and consequently bolted.

"As all these people, running up into great numbers, had at least the one vital anti-slavery element in common, though each weak and powerless in itself, it was unnatural that they should long retain separate party identities. The first talk of consolidation was very informal. It took place at Buffalo, N. Y., in February, 1856. Nothing whatever was done, except to talk over the distressing political situation in a general way, and to appoint a day of meeting to take place several months later at Pittsburg.

"But, little as was actually done, the news of the conclave at Buffalo had spread rapidly throughout the country. Its political tendencies were known, and found many sympathetic hearts. So when the time of meeting at Pittsburg arrived old Lafayette Hall was far too small to accommodate the visiting crowds. Here, as soon as order could be secured, a temporary chairman was elected, and the platform of the new party discussed and finally adopted in due form. Delegates were then chosen to make the party nominations for President and Vice President at the first national Republican convention ever held. It was to take place, if I remember correctly, within a month at Philadelphia.

"There John C. Fremont, endeared to us as The Pathfinder, was put up as leader of the ticket. The lustiness the infant party displayed at the ensuing election was astounding, for at an age of about three months it carried for its candidate a total of eleven States (and that was out of considerably less than the present number, bear in mind.)

"The next election, in 1860, was, of course, ours, with Lincoln and Hamlin on the ticket. We held continuous power from then up until Cleveland's first inauguration—that is, over a period of a quarter of a century, and during that time a pulssant nation was built up from ruins. Nothing but steadily increasing comfort and prosperity made itself felt throughout the country, till at last the people got a little too much even of that, and 'wanted a change.' But you have perhaps noticed that it didn't take them quite twenty-five years to find out that they were willing to change back again."

Did Hill Drive a Bargain?

Washington Special in Chicago Post.

I learn that candidate Bryan's queer cavortings in local one-night stands on western New York trolley lines is in direct compliance with a hard bargain driven by Senator David B. Hill, in return for the latter's support of the Bryan ticket. Hill still nourishes a forlorne hope that he may succeed himself in the United States Senate, and he has forced Bryan to do some work for him by plowing through stubborn soil he could not move otherwise. After having performed his part of the contract Bryan will go westward, and in the fullness of time the master of Wolfert's Roost will declare for the Chicago ticket.

The Bryan Failure.

Philadelphia Press.

The Bryan communistic campaign is the blankest failure. The candidate himself clearly understands this, and he is now merely indulging his vanity and making the most of a brief opportunity to display himself to the curious, or, as he says, "gratify those who want to see a candidate for President and do not often get the chance." There is a mockery and a narrowness about this that have but too well revealed the vain and shallow character of the man who has been made a figurehead for the Altgeld-Tillman-Debs combination.

It is little wonder then that we hear from every quarter that the campaign of repudiation and anarchy is losing ground. Those who are designated by Bryan as "the common people" are not common fools, as, in the matter and manner of his addresses, he conceives them to be. These same common people will bury him very deep under a mountain of ballots in a little more than two months hence.

THE CAMPAIGN IN NEW YORK.

Trying to Get a Quarter Million Majority There for McKinley.

New York Correspondence Philadelphia Press.

A week or ten days ago a committee of representative business men, composed for most part of Republicans, was appointed to solicit subscriptions for a campaign fund to be used in sympathy with the suggestions of the national committee, and yet to be not within the direct control of that committee. Much of the money, it was expected, would be used for printing and circulating campaign literature, and the intention was to use a part of it in defraying the cost of a thorough house-to-house canvass or campaign in the State. The desire is very strong here that New York should give a plurality for the McKinley electors of at least a quarter of a million, and that in addition to this the State should send a unanimous sound-money Republican delegation to Congress. There are only three districts in the State which are regarded as substantially certain to elect Democratic Congressmen, and many Republicans and some Democrats believe that even in these districts sound-money representatives can be elected if the regular candidates should be Tammany men, who are committed to the support of Bryan and his platform.

Subscriptions to this independent campaign fund have exceeded the expectations of those who set out to obtain them. Republicans have given freely and enthusiastically, and in this the committee, perhaps, realized no more than they looked for. But they have also received many subscriptions, some of them for large sums from Democrats, Mugwumps and from those who, while not calling themselves Democrats or Mugwumps, voted, as many of the importers of this city did, for Cleveland four years ago.

The experience of the committee in collecting these subscriptions furnished some very interesting hints as to the impulses which are compelling men to come out actively in support of McKinley and the Republican platform, as they also have furnished some valuable suggestions as to the wisest manner of conducting the campaign, at least in New York State.

A few anecdotes will illustrate these experiences, and the hints and suggestions which they have occasioned. Four years ago an importer of this city who was an enthusiastic Cleveland admirer was conspicuous among those business men who organized the business men's Democratic association. He is one of those merchants whose name is better known in other parts of the country than New York. He had been a Republican, but he followed Cleveland because he was persuaded that Cleveland's tariff views would, if they became expressed in law, be of advantage to his importing business.

Whether he has found that his anticipations in that respect have been realized or not he does not say, nor is it of any consequence. He responded to an invitation to contribute to this campaign fund with a check for $500, saying in the letter which his subscription inclosed that over all other issues was this issue of national honor and of the maintenance of public and private faith, and that it made little difference to this country what kind of a tariff law we had, or whether we had any at all, if the revolutionary movement organized at Chicago by the national Democracy was to be successful.

Yesterday this man sent to the subscription committee another check whose figures were duplicates of those written upon the first check, and he said in explanation of thus doubling his subscription that he had just read McKinley's letter of acceptance, and that it had inspired him with such admiration and confidence that he was only too glad to make another contribution which might serve in its small way to aid in the election of a man to the presidency who had shown by such a communication as that that he was abundantly able to administer his high office and to exert his great influence to the best interests of the American people.

Another merchant of this city, not an importer, but a man who for some years has been disposed to act independently of all party relations, although, as has usually been the case, such alleged independence has impelled him to act with the Democratic party, replied to the letter in which his subscription was asked, not by another communication, but by a personal call upon one of the members of the committee. He said that as soon as the Chicago convention had finished its work he had made up his mind that of course he could not support Bryan and must oppose the platform. But he was not sure about the best manner in which he could make his opposition effective. He had a lingering opposition to the Republican party because he did not agree with it upon the tariff, and he had never learned to have the high admiration for McKinley's abilities which many Republicans seemed to possess, although he had the greatest respect for McKinley as a man of high character and stainless record. But as the days passed he said it was more and more impressed upon him that there was but one thing for him to do, and that was not to neutralize his opposition by remaining silent and refusing to vote, but to vote not only for McKinley electors, but for the entire Republican ticket. He believed that if McKinley was to be elected President he should have a majority of his own party to support him in Congress.

Having said as much as that he gave to a member of the subscription committee his check for $1,000, stating that it was the first time in many years that he had contributed to a campaign fund excepting for the benefit of the voters of his own district. The influence which had finally decided him to make that contribution, he said, was the speech which John Sherman made at the opening of the campaign in Ohio the other day.

"That," said he, "was a gem. It can be read without irritation by any Democrat in the United States who stands opposed to the Chicago platform, and it can be read without annoyance by every member of Mr. Sherman's party. It does not make prominent and aggressive the tariff issue, neither does it conceal or abandon that question. It sets supreme over it and every other distinctive policy of the Republican party the supreme issue which men of every party can consistently support and must, if they have the honor of their country at heart."

A Notable Gathering.

New York Evening Post.

It is always hazardous to make political predictions. It may properly be said, however, that so far as the operation of forces based upon permanent principles can be foreshadowed in advance the Nation will look back in 1900 upon the Indianapolis convention of 1896 as one of the most important gatherings ever held, for its lasting, as well as its immediate, consequences.

Will Not Be Disturbed.

New York Commercial Advertiser.

Unless the signs are misleading, the federal officeholder who insists upon voting against Bryan will not be molested by the President. There is no pernicious activity in the conduct of the man who votes against national dishonor.

One View of It.

Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

If it does nothing else, the Indianapolis convention will furnish many prominent citizens with the opportunity to tell posterity that they "were mentioned for the presidency."

Will Not Build on It.

Kansas City Journal.

It may be true, as Mr. Bynum asserts, that Louisiana will go for McKinley, but Republicans will proceed on the basis of getting their majorities elsewhere.

Mrs. Lease's Advertisement.

Detroit Tribune.

Late advices are to the effect that Mrs. Lease has recovered a portion of the liberties of the people and knows where Wall street buried the remainder.

Make a Note of This.

Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

It may also be remarked that the United States will elect McKinley President without waiting for the consent of any other Nation.

An Eminent Example.

Philadelphia North American.

Li Hung Chang used to write poetry. His present position shows what honors may fall to poets if they reform in time.

[illegible]bably.

Chicago Post.

It was probably just as an object lesson in free silver that some one robbed a bank while Bryan was passing.

Ishmaelites.

Philadelphia North American.

That Indianapolis convention will leave the Bryanites a homeless and nameless band of wanderers.