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County and City Official Paper.

SEATTLE, TUESDAY, AUG. 11.

REASONS.

A man in Nebraska says he will vote for Bryan, not because he believes in free silver, but because Bryan lives in his town.

A man in Seattle is going to vote for Bryan because he comes from the same state.

Another man has bolted the Republican party because he is not on friendly terms with one of the Republican candidates for a local office.

Another man is going to vote for the Democratic party because he does not believe in issuing bonds in time of peace, and the Democratic party is the only party that has ever done it.

Another man is going to vote for free silver because his money does not go far enough and he wants prices to go up.

Another man is going to vote for free silver because his wages are not high enough, and he wants the purchasing power of the dollar reduced.

Another man intends voting for free silver because he has just learned that somebody mortgaged his farm in 1873, and since that time gold has advanced in value.

Another man is going to vote with the Popocrats because there are sixteen planks in their platform he disbelieves in and only one he likes, whereas his own old party has only one be dislikes and sixteen he believes in.

But the great bulk of the people are going to vote the Republican ticket for the reason that:

They want a return to solid prosperity, employment and business activity.

They want to give a fair day's work and receive in return the best money in the world.

They do not believe in good money for the coupon-cutter and cheap money for the laborer.

They do not want to be paid in wages which are so doubtful in value that the storekeeper gives the workingman less groceries for a silver dollar than he gives the rich man for a gold dollar.

They do not want the price of every loaf of bread doubled.

They know that the adoption of the delusion of free silver will cause such a panic as we have never seen.

They know that the evils from which we are suffering cannot be cured by quack remedies.

They know that no nation on earth can, against the combined commercial force of the remainder of the world, make silver dollars as good as gold at a ratio of 16 to 1, with unlimited coinage.

That a horse can carry 200 pounds, but it cannot carry a ton.

That the Republican party is the only party which has successfully rescued this country from a perilous condition; and that the Democratic party has made more promises and more failures than any other.

That if the Republican party is returned to power it can be relied upon to legislate so that prosperity will return, because its policy is based upon reason enriched by experience; and if the Democrats are again returned, even under their new name and with their new allies, they will once again ignominiously fail, because their policy is based upon an iridescent delusion.

BRYAN'S INCOME.

This paper, among others, has given publicity to the charge publicly and specifically made that W. J. Bryan had been in the pay of the silver syndicate to organize public sentiment in favor of free silver. A number of silver mine owners deny that they have any knowledge of such an arrangement, and Mr. Bryan is entitled to the benefit of that denial.

There has been considerable mystery about Bryan's income for a long time, and that, no doubt, gave rise to the story that he was receiving a salary from the silver syndicate. Mr. Bryan has never been known to do any work except to talk and occasionally to write. His practice as a lawyer did not amount to much, and while he was editor of the Omaha World-Herald his salary was only $30 a week. A man might keep house and provide for a family and several children on that salary, but he would not have much left over with which to make a six-months' tour of the United States, delivering free lectures, even if the halls were paid for by local political organizations. It is a difficult matter to get good speakers to travel through a campaign for less than $20 a day.

From somewhere vast quantities of literature have been sent through the country in promotion of a movement whose effect will be for a time to give silver mine owners an immense profit. It may have been unjust to Mr. Bryan to question the perfect disinterestedness of his purpose in addressing audiences night after night, but it was perfectly natural to wonder where on earth all the money was coming from to pay the expenses.

SHAMEFUL DETENTION IN JAIL.

The telegraph reports that a few days ago two highwaymen robbed and beat a Chinaman. Within six hours they had been tried and convicted and were on their way to the penitentiary. But this was at Rossland, B. C.

There is no fear of a criminal over there dying of old age while he awaits the court of last resort to pass upon his appeal. Crime dreads the law, and lawlessness is in fear of punishment. What a wholesome effect such prompt and sure retribution must have upon those who would otherwise yield to the temptation to murder and robbery! It is safe to say that an innocent man is as rarely punished as under our system. If we could boast of never convicting an innocent man there might be a shadow—but only a shadow—of excuse for years of delay due to what looks like frivolous interpositions in cases where we know almost beyond doubt that the accused is guilty.

Who benefits by all these delays? Only the vicious, for whom no consideration need be shown. Their immunity not only brings the administration of justice into contempt but incidentally places onerous burdens upon taxpayers. It is not the precautions as to which the public would object; it is to the delays.

If those men in King county jail, for instance, are guilty they should be punished. But suppose they are innocent or, what is legally the same, they cannot be convicted. Is it not a monstrous injustice to them to keep them for five and ten years in jail awaiting final disposition of their cases?

WHY SILVER WILL DEPRECIATE.

It has been asked by one of the silver mono-metallist papers how it can be possible that under free coinage the price of silver will advance, yet the silver dollar depreciate. The newspaper in question claims that there is an inconsistency in this, yet both results are predicted by the sound money men.

Both these things would happen, but not at the same time. The first effect of a law admitting to the mints all the silver that could be coined, or to the treasury all the silver that was offered and receipted for by silver certificates, would be a slight increase in the price of silver, but it is very certain that as the production increased, as it surely would all over the world, the price would begin to decline, and with the concurrent withdrawal of gold, called for by the maturing of contracts payable in gold only, silver dollars in purchasing power would begin to drop, drop, day by day, in sympathy with the world's market price of silver.

People would say that gold had gone to a premium. The fact would be that it was at a premium, not because it had advanced but because silver had declined.

The silver mono-metallists say that this will not be the result, yet we have in contravention of that claim the experience of the world that it will be the result. There is not one solitary instance in the history of the world where an attempt to circulate two money metals at other than a commercial ratio has ever been successful. No nation in the world has ever attempted such a task except at a ratio which was within a fraction of the commercial ratio. No intelligent people has ever attempted to place two metals on an equality by law where the divergence between them was as great as it is today between silver and gold. In times of war, or in great emergencies, nations have sometimes made a temporary issue of paper money, but no nation, however great, has succeeded in maintaining its paper money at a parity except it were a promise to pay in one of the precious metals, and there was confidence in its ability to keep that promise.

An undoubted friend of silver, the late M. Cernuschi, and he was moreover one of the greatest authorities on the science of money of modern times, warned the United States against the free coinage of silver alone.

"What would be the consequences of free coinage?" was the question to which he made the following reply:

"All the new silver of Nevada and the old silver of Germany would be brought to the American mint for coinage, and all gold would be exported from America to Europe. Against this assertion the Cincinnati Commercial quotes France, where silver and gold circulate side by side, and from where silver is not exported. That is true; but why is gold not exported from France? Because silver is not coined, and consequently no silver is introduced into France. Should France reopen her mint to silver she would absorb the American and German silver and lose her gold. But with the United States coining silver at the ratio 16 France cannot reopen her mint for coining five-franc pieces, which are at the ratio 15½; and then the United States will sell at a premium all her gold dollars against silver. In fact the United States will become a silver mono-metallic country, just the same as English India.

"Here it is asked, what will then be the relative value of gold and silver on the general market, especially London? I answer, always fluctuating. While America has gold to give in exchange for silver, the value of silver can be high. When the American gold shall be exhausted the value of silver will be weak. Various foreseen and unforseen circumstances will later determine continuous changes in the respective value of gold and silver. Without a bi-metallic law fixing the same legal ratio in the principal countries, the relative value of gold and silver cannot be more stable than the relative value of sugar and coffee."

This is precisely what all the authorities in the United States who have had any hand in legislating on the money system have maintained. Those who were instrumental in formulating that system which some of the silver mono-metallists erroneously call the money of the constitution insisted upon this, not as a new theory or an original policy, but as a proposition beyond all controversy—that the legal ratio must necessarily be the same as the commercial ratio.

One of the most famous of these, Gouverneur Morris, and who is even claimed to have been the most brilliant among the founders of the constitution, warned the American people over a hundred years ago against any attempt to "make money zaors plenty" by devious means. He devised the first scheme for an American money system, but it was carefully calculated upon actual values. He even foretold, what actually came to pass, that desirable as such a system was, the people would be very reluctant to take up money with which they were unfamiliar, and thus recognized the fact that it is not law so much as common consent which fixes a value upon a metal.

Quotations from the speeches and letters of Hamilton, Jefferson and Adams have been published repeatedly during this campaign to show beyond all question that never was it contemplated by our early law-makers to establish by law a ratio of silver to gold which was not based upon actual market value of both metals.

It may be said, in answer to this, that it is only the mint stamp which gives gold its acknowledged value. That this is not so is proved by the fact that gold payments in London, in exchange, must be made by the pound sterling, namely, by weight. We practically admit the same thing in this country, because by the act of 1873 it is provided that gold coins shall be a legal tender only "when not below the standard weight," and when reduced in weight "shall be a legal tender at valuation in proportion to their actual weight." Now, if it is the mint stamp which gives it its value, what difference would it make whether the weight was a little more or less? There is no such check upon the silver dollar—that is always a legal tender at its nominal value, except it shall have been mutilated viciously.

A FORTUNE IN SMOKE.

There seems to be some justification in the claim that a man drinks when he is merry and drinks more when he is sad; that he enjoys a smoke when everything around him is serene, but enjoys it more when he is in the deepest trouble. The American people had a pretty hard time last year, but if the internal revenue receipts are any evidence, they drank more and smoked more than they did the year before. The total government revenue for the year from internal taxes amounted to $146,820,615, an increase of $3,584,537 over the previous fiscal year.

This total amount of $146,820,615, the tax in one year on liquors and tobacco, is $138,830,377 more than the entire amount of silver dollars coined in this country for eighty years, namely, from 1793 to 1873, inclusive. That is to say, that in twenty days last year, this nation consumed enough liquor and smoked enough tobacco to yield as revenue to the government an amount equal to the entire silver coinage of this country from its inception up to the so-called "crime of '73." The tax collected on spirits was $80,670,970, an increase over the previous year of $807,443; on fermented liquors $33,784,235, an increase of $2,143,617; and on manufactured tobacco, $30,711,629, an increase of $1,006,721. The receipts from the tax on oleomargarine and other miscellaneous resources showed a slight decrease.

Since the revenue fell off in every other direction, it is not with unalloyed dissatisfaction we can look upon the increased returns.

In the halcyon days of the Seattle library, when funds were abundantly supplied from fines, licenses and fees—to a great extent the penalties paid by vice—a very estimable lady, deeply interested in the success of the institution, deplored the source of its revenue, but hoped it might be some consolation to those bad people to know that they were indirectly contributing to so worthy a cause.

"I get $5,000,000 from brandy," said the French emperor. "Which of the virtues would be willing to be taxed as much?"

John R. Thayer, a prominent Democrat of Worcester, Mass., is evidently of the opinion that the nomination of a sound money Democratic ticket is not advisable. He says: "A great principle is involved, which a man must vote upon. I shall vote for either Bryan or McKinley. No matter what third man the gold Democrats should nominate, I should not vote for him. What would be the use? He couldn't carry a single state and would disrupt the party. Yes, I think I may vote for McKinley, but the Republicans do not realize what it means to a lifelong Democrat, whose family for generations have been Democrats, to vote for a Republican candidate for president."

The Seattle Times has passed into the hands of C. F. Fishback and Alden J. Blethen. Mr. Blethen, who will have editorial charge of the paper, has had much newspaper experience in Kansas City and Minneapolis and will bring to the Times much ability as a forcible writer and generally well-equipped newspaper conductor. He has, we think, espoused the wrong side of the silver question, but his arguments in behalf of the cause he supports are certain to be fair and dignified. The usual editorial courtesy of good wishes is extended to the new management.

It is reported that ex-President Harrison desires to return to the United States senate. This is only a laudable ambition. There is no good reason why an ex-president should not serve the people after leaving the White House. The very best work done by John Quincy Adams was when he entered the house of representatives after being president. It is only reasonable to suppose that a four years' experience in the White House would be of inestimable value in fitting a man for the position of a national legislator.

The wool season in Montana this year has been marked by two peculiarities—the largest clip ever marketed and the lowest price ever received. These Montana wool men ought to be enthusiastic Bryan men, for while the latter was in congress he put forth great efforts to get wool on the free list.

Through inadvertence, the very able article in the Post-Intelligencer of Sunday, relating to growth of East and West, was published without credit being given to the Financial Chronicle, one of the ablest, most conservative and reliable financial papers in the country.

It is impossible to get money into circulation unless there is a prospect of the investor getting back what he puts out. So long as the currency is being tampered with, just so long will money be locked up and held out of trade.

The Atlanta Constitution accuses the adherents of sound money of trying to raise a class issue, but Mr. Bryan's speeches would indicate that there are some other people who are also endeavoring to work up this issue.

Senator Pritchard, of North Carolina, even though a free silver man, is for McKinley, and he says that the existence of a fair election law in his state insures a majority there for the Republican ticket.

Mr. Bryan is fond of holding himself out as the friend of the "toiling masses," but he is no true friend when he advocates a monetary system which will cause all prices to raise except that of labor.

What the laboring man wants is work and steady wages. With free silver his wages will not increase for a long time and the opportunities for work will not be even so good as they are now.

The effort to keep the Democrats and Populists at a parity by nominating Sewall and Watson will not work. The two will not circulate side by side, and one is sure to drive out the other.

Pretty soon people will ask whether Mr. Bryan after November will begin to practice law, write for the Omaha World-Herald, or continue his platform work for the dead free silver issue.

One noticeable feature of the present campaign is the desire of so many people to study the financial question and vote in the way reason tells them is right. If this is a real campaign of education there can be little doubt as to the result, provided men follow a judgment based on investigation and study.

People have been complaining for some years of a tight money market, but the stringency of the past will be as nothing compared with what would follow a change to a silver basis.

Since Andrew D. White issued his open letter to prominent Democrats in New York state, he has been defuged with correspondence from Democrats who approve his course.

The trouble with the silver scheme is that it attempts to say that a certain amount of silver shall be worth in gold twice as much as it now is. Legislation cannot do this.

It was thought that all presidential booms had been laid on the shelf temporarily, but the action of the sound money Democrats has called a number back into use again.

It is rather remarkable that one of the principal features of the Democratic campaign is the denouncing of the only president the party has had since 1860.

The ratio of the Democratic papers repudiating Bryan and free silver to the Republican papers repudiating McKinley and sound money is about 15 to 1.

The man who can figure out the result of the Ellensburg conventions has not yet given the public the benefit of his calculations.

The case of Sewall and Watson is not unlike that of two men, each one of whom is determined to sit the other out.

It is now announced that Senator Squire delayed declaring himself until he had negotiated a loan he was after.

Bryan's defeat will obviate the necessity of referring to the crime of '96.

FACTS ABOUT SILVER DOLLARS.

To the Editor: Mr. Burleigh, in his speech last Saturday evening at the Armory, stated that any person can get standard silver dollars sent him by express at the expense of the government in sums of $1,000, or multiples thereof, by complying with the regulations of the treasury department. A prominent Populist in good standing in his party, who was sitting behind me, denounced the statement as a lie. If that Populist, or any other, will call at any national bank, he can see, or have read to him, a circular letter issued under date of November 1, 1894, by the treasury department of the United States, in which the following language occurs: "Standard silver dollars are issued by the treasurer and assistant treasurers in redemption of silver certificates and treasury notes of 1890, and are sent by express at the expense of the government, in sums or multiples of $500 for silver certificates or treasury notes of 1890, deposited with the treasurer or assistant treasurer." This regulation is still in force. It will be seen, therefore, that Mr. Burleigh did not make his statement strong enough, and that he would have been justified in saying $500 instead of $1,000.

The learned Populist to whom I have already referred further asserted that the government has never made any effort whatever to get the standard silver dollars into circulation. This matter has been the subject of discussion in several reports by the secretaries of the treasury. On December 2, 1889, Hon. William Windom, then secretary of the treasury, stated in his annual report: "Every proper effort has been put forth by the treasury department to put in circulation the dollars coined under this law (act of February 28, 1878). They have been shipped from the mints and sub-treasuries to the nearest and most distant localities in the United States, only to find their way back into the treasury vaults in payment of government duties and taxes." Hon. James N. Huston, who was then treasurer of the United States, in his report of the same date, discusses the "futile attempts" of the United States treasury to get the standard dollars into circulation by shipping them in all directions at the expense of the government. The facts are that ever since the passage of the Bland-Allison act, and the Sherman act, there has been no demand for the circulation of the silver dollars, and even now when some employer proposes to pay his employes with them, it is sure to raise a howl in the conventions of the Populists and the latter-day Democrats. Surely Mr. Cushman's suggestion on Saturday evening, "that they be coined with legs," seems to be the surest plan to insure their circulation.

THE TRUE DEMOCRACY.

A Democratic Editor's Opinion as to What It Is.

Chehalis Nugget.

This is a Democratic paper, and while it has been under the present editor's control, though it has steadfastly refused to degenerate into a mere organ, it has consistently supported the Democratic principles, as indicated by the recognized leaders.

Today it refuses to support an alleged Democratic platform and candidate, and there are those who deny its right to call itself Democratic.

Nevertheless it is not moved. It takes the ground that Democratic principles are firm and enduring. They are not one thing today and another thing tomorrow.

Its self-appointed critics, no matter what they may claim, are not Democrats today if they were Democrats four weeks ago; if they were Democrats then, they are not Democrats now.

The Nugget has stood squarely upon the Democratic platform of 1892. No man who stood upon that platform and fought for it because he believed he had a just and righteous cause, can stand upon the Chicago platform. They are as much opposed to each other as the night and the day. If one was Democratic the other cannot be. The Nugget stands today just where it has stood for four years—and more.

The Chicago convention was not a Democratic convention.

When in the history of the party has a Democratic convention refused to indorse a Democratic administration, which no one has accused of recreancy to the platform on which it was elected?

When has the nominee of a Democratic convention been indorsed by the foes of the Democracy?

When has a Democratic convention declared for dishonest money and indorsed a plan to cut the wages of labor in two?

When has a Democratic convention attacked the integrity of the United States supreme court?

When has a Democratic convention upheld anarchy and condemned the suppression of riotous and incendiary mobs?

When has a Democratic convention failed to denounce Republican protection, both in itself as fraudulent and dishonest in principle, and because it undermines the honor and independence of the people, destroys the equality of all before the law, makes class legislation a patriotic duty, and fosters trusts and monopolies?

When did a Democratic convention indorse the barbarous and disgraceful spoils system?

When did a Democratic convention deny the right of private contract?

When did a Democratic convention promulgate a platform saturated with paternalism and Republicanism, and violating in almost every line the fundamental Democratic truths?

Never!

This is a Democratic paper which abhors McKinleyism, and abominates and fears Populism. It has consistently opposed both with all its strength in the last four years. It will not turn its back now upon the principles it has advocated, and which it had a right to advocate, as a Democratic paper. It will not call those things good today which it denounced as evil but yesterday. It reminds those who call themselves Democrats now because they believe in William Jennings Bryan and are willing to be led by John P. Altgeld and Benjamin Tillman, that the Democratic platform on which it stands has been indorsed by the American people; and it tells them that the platform on which they are standing can never win, because as sure as there is a God who rules over the destinies of the nation, the stars and stripes can never float over a dishonored land.

This is a Democratic paper, and it is not the less true to the time honored principles of its party when it says that the hope of the Democracy and the safety of the country lie rather in William McKinly than in William J. Bryan.

Money Power and the People.

Richmond State.

There has been a great deal of cheap talk about the people against the "money power." From the anarchist's standpoint it is right and proper to take up arms against men of means and for them to turn over their goods to the people. But that is not law, and it is not the doctrine of those who love law and order. But is this "money power" such a demon after all? Let us think for a moment what it is in Richmond. It is that which runs the Tredegar works, the locomotive works, the tobacco factories, and all manufacturing industries which give employment to labor. It is that which runs the large stores of Richmond, which in turn buy the products of many of these factories and employ thousands of salespeople. It is that which operates the street car lines, giving work to many men and cheap transportation to the public. It is that which operates the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway Company, with its 3,000 employes in this city, and other great railroad systems centering here, giving to Richmond the means of communication with the outside world. It is that which operates the banks of Richmond, and, however much you may detest the name, Richmond would be poor indeed without its great banking institutions. Now, if you will take the trouble to inquire of the managers of any of these great institutions of which we speak, you will find, with few exceptions, that all are opposed to free silver because they believe that it will bring distress and hardship to themselves and to the community, and if it shall hurt them it will also hurt you. Take that thought home with you and ponder it soberly.

BRYAN'S "CROWN OF THORNS."

Chicago Post.

Oh, Bryan's "crown of thorns" resounds
with force that is terrific
Through all the states that lie between
Atlantic and Pacific;
And all the people thoughtlessly at first
the words applauded,
And Bryan as an orator on ev'ry side was
lauded.

But as we give his soaring flights a little
calm reflection,
The sentences that stirred us most we find
won't stand inspection;
And, first and last, including, too, the
phrases intervening,
The oratory he affects has very little
meaning.

In consequence, we are convinced the lesson that's before him
Will bring a soulful sadness that will hover ever o'er him,
And some time next November, in a manner most befitting,
He'll suddenly discover that upon those
thorns he's sitting.

NOTABLE PEOPLE.

Horace Staples, of Westport, Conn., enjoys the distinction of being the oldest school teacher in the Nutmeg state. He celebrated his 84th birthday last week.

"A great, big, good-natured man, 6 feet 6 inches, weighing 250 pounds, and fond of talking," is the description of Li Hung Chang given by John W. Foster's secretary.

Mr. and Mrs. George Westinghouse, jr., have a superb country place at Lenox. An artificial lake, which covers about twenty-five acres, has just been completed, with five bridges of solid stone and fancy ironwork. Altogether the place is like a summer dream.

There is considerable concern in Boston about the future of James Russell Lowell's magnificent old home in Cambridge, at the gateway of Mount Auburn cemetery. The house is the property of the poet's daughter, but the land adjoining it is in the hands of real estate agents, and the fine estate will soon be cut up into building lots unless the property is rescued. The house is an old Tory mansion, one of the few still standing in excellent condition in Cambridge, and it is an object of great and increasing interest to thousands of visitors from all over the country. It would make a most desirable museum.

PERSONAL.

A. D. Quinn, a miner of Index, is at the Diller.

Dr. C. H. Wells, of Shelton, is at the Butler.

John Gray, a merchant of Deming, is at the Stevens.

W. B. Davey, a contractor of Fairhaven, is at the Northern.

T. R. Brown, of Ashland, arrived at the Stevens yesterday.

G. L. Turner, of Los Gatos, Cal., is among the arrivals at the Northern.

Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Beadle, of Spokane, are among the Diller arrivals.

Fermer Pushor, a lawyer of La Conner, arrived at the Butler yesterday.

Thomas A. Garrigue, a hardware dealer of Everett, is staying at the Stevens.

J. E. Chilberg has gone to San Francisco on business. He will return in ten days.

George H. Emerson, manager of the Northwestern Lumber Company at Hoquiam, is at the Butler.

Mrs. J. L. Sharpstein and Mrs. E. S. Isaacs, of Walla Walla, are visitors at the Doheny camp, Alki point.

Charles M. Curtis, manager of the Dunham, Carighan & Hayden company, wholesale hardware firm of San Francisco, is at the Butler.

Commander J. C. Morong, ex-commandant of the Port Orchard naval station, accompanied by his wife, is staying at the Butler. They will leave for the East Saturday.

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† No. 3.	‡ No. 1.	Lv.	Ar.	‡ No. 2.	† No. 4.
4:50pm	9:00am	Seattle		5:25pm	10:45am
6:04pm	10:15am	Wood'ville		4:19pm	9:20am
6:19pm	.....	Redmond		.....	9:06am
6:35pm	.....	Issaquah		.....	8:32am
7:41pm	.....	Snoq'mie		.....	7:40am
7:55pm	.....	N. Bend		.....	7:30am
6:47pm	10:58am	Snohomish		3:47pm	8:38am
.....	*2:45pm	Mt. Cristo		6:45am**	.....
7:38pm	11:46am	Arlington		2:53pm	7:41am
8:45pm	12:51pm	Woolley		1:53pm	6:30am
.....	4:00pm	Anacortes		9:00am	.....
.....	.....	Hamilton		12:50pm	.....
.....	1:24pm	Wickham		1:24pm	.....
.....	2:55pm	Sumas		11:55am	.....
.....	5:40pm	N. West'er		9:10am	.....
.....	8:50pm	Vancouver		6:00am	.....

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