

Washington Standard

SIMPLE FACTS.

When free coinage comes we shall not be inundated with free silver bullion. No bullion will cross the Atlantic coming this way for the simple reason that forty millions is being exported annually from this country to the other side of the Atlantic.

The amount of money in the world exceeds in volume all the stock of silver and gold in the world available for coinage. There is no excessive production of either which promises to make any change in this fact. The volume of gold and silver in the world has been accumulating since the days of Tullia Cain. Nobody eats it or wears it out. It stays. The addition made to it in either metal in any one year, or ten years, or twenty years makes no influential change in the volume of the metals.

When gold was discovered in California and Australia all the great money lenders pretended to be afraid that gold was going to be so abundant that it would be worth no more than pebble stones. So they employed able penible writers to write in favor of the demotion of gold. This view finally prevailed in Prussia and all the German States and Austria, all of which established the silver standard in 1857 or thereabouts. But gold has not yet become so plentiful as to be of small value. There is no more danger of overproduction of silver now than there was of an overproduction of gold then.

Gold is not international money. American gold coin is not counted when it is exported or when it is received in London. It is weighed as so much bullion and credited as such by weight. Whoever promises to deliver gold abroad does it with a full knowledge of this fact. It is mere barter, in which money has no part whatever. When men give promissory notes they agree to pay dollars in money, and that means whatever is legal tender money in the country. When they expressly agree to deliver gold they simply waive the right to use the lawful money of the country at their pleasure and agree to furnish one kind, which, by being thus designated in money contracts, becomes a commodity difficult to obtain. It is no part of the duty of the government to enable an individual to keep any special contract for the delivery of any kind of merchandise, whether it be wheat, wool, gold or silver.

When the free coinage of both metals is provided for by law in this country there will not be a single gold coin leave the country unless there is an equivalent left behind it. It will not be given away. If all the gold could go out of the country it would make it cheaper in the countries to which it went, while silver, being made to do all the work of money here would correspondingly increase in value. If any foreign nation felt disposed to stop trading with us because her people disliked our financial system, we would try and get along without buying anything from them. But the United States could not build a wall high enough to prevent John Bull from climbing over it to sell us his goods, under whatever financial system we may choose to adopt. The very pawnbroker will go right along doing business just the same under free coinage as he does under the gold standard. In other words, commerce and trade do not depend upon the uniformity of money in the different countries.

Where Mike Had Him.

A pretty good story is told on Mark Hanna, McKinley's campaign manager. He had been away from home and on his return he accosted one of his foremen thus: "Well, Mike, you're going to help us elect Major McKinley this time, aren't you?" "Well Mr. Hanna," said Mike, "the Irish are all Democratic, you know." "Oh, yes," said Hanna, "but you don't want to help elect these silver fellows do you? How would you like to be paid in 50-cent dollars, Mike?" "Oh, well, Mr. Hanna," said Mike "if you could pay me in 50-cent dollars wouldn't you be glad to do it?" Mr. Hanna had the worst of it and let Mike alone.

How a Woman Paid Her Debts.

A lady in Lexington says: "I am out of debt; and thanks to the Dishwasher business. In the past six weeks I have made \$300.00. Every housekeeper wants a Dishwasher, and any intelligent person can sell them with big profit to himself. The Dishwasher is lovely, you can wash and dry the family dishes in two minutes, and without wetting your hands. You can get particulars by addressing, The Mound City Dishwasher Co., St. Louis, Mo. There is big money in the business for an agent. I expect to clear \$1,000 the coming year. I need the money why not make it. Miss C. E."

The St. Louis Republic says that Treasurer St. John of the National Democratic Committee announced the receipt of a campaign contribution of \$10,000 from a gold miner of the West. The donor requested that his name be withheld. He is one of the bonanza kings of Cripple Creek. In a letter accompanying the contribution the Westerner says: "I take pleasure in inclosing you a draft for \$10,000 for campaign purposes. This money was taken from mother earth, and not from any individuals. I have been represented by the press of the East as a silver miner. I have not a dollar invested in silver mines. I am a gold miner, and make this contribution in behalf of the toiling masses of the country at large."



THE PAIN THAT sometimes strikes a man at the most inopportune moment, due to indigestion, may come in the middle of a dinner and make the feast a mockery. It is a reminder that he may not eat what he chooses, nor when he chooses. He is a slave to the weakness of his stomach. Frequently he doesn't even know whether the thing he eats is going to give him or not. The things that please his palate most are often the worst for him to eat. Even the simplest food is likely to cause him misery and sleeplessness. His first trouble was very slight—very simple—very easy to cure. He ate something indigestible and it stuck some place in his digestive system. He ate more things and they stuck. Part of his digestion stopped altogether—that is constipation.

Constipation is so common that more than half the people in America are troubled with it. It is so serious that ninety per cent of the sickness of the world is traceable directly to this common cause. A man's health and strength depend upon what he eats out of his food. This depends on his digestion. Constipation stops digestion. Anybody can see that. The commonest kind of common sense will tell you that. When digestion stops, nutrition stops and the whole body is thrown out of order.

The way to start digestion is to remove the obstruction. The way to do that is to take Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. They are a positive cure for constipation and its attendant ills—headaches, sour stomach, flatulence, dizziness, biliousness and heartburn. They are very gentle in their action. They simply assist nature. They give no violent wrench to the system. They cause no pain, no griping, no discomfort of any kind.

You can get a free sample of four to seven days' supply of the World's Dispensary Medical Association, No. 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

If a druggist tries to sell you something "just as good," transfer your trade to another store. He is sacrificing his credit to his own pecuniary advantage.

Expert English opinion. Moreton Frewer, one of the best known authorities on finance in Great Britain, being interviewed in London by a representative of the New York Journal, had this to say of the silver question:

"I personally agree with Mr. Bryan that if the United States should open her mints at 1 to 16 she can raise the exchange value of silver all the world over to her rating. I hold this opinion not upon mere grounds of theory, but upon what we actually saw during the month of June, 1893. We saw the mints of India closed and we saw the effects of that closure; the price of silver fell more than 25 per cent in five days. If the closing of the Indian mints single handed had such a colossal effect as that upon the price of silver bullion, how great would be the effect experienced if the United States, with her enormous exporting power, were to open her mints to free coinage? It seems to me almost a 'rule of three' equation that with the mints open in the United States silver would go to 129 cents an ounce and remain there. I agree in holding this view with President Andrews of Brown University, and with a number of authorities on this side of the water, including Mr. H. H. Gibbs and Mr. Grenfell, both ex-Governors of the Bank of England, who stated this view explicitly in the evidence they gave before the Royal Commission on Currency in 1887."

Ice Cream Made by a New Process. I have an Ice Cream Freezer that will freeze cream instantly. The cream is put into the freezer and comes out instantly, smooth and perfectly frozen. This astonishes people and a crowd will gather to see the freezer in operation and they will all want to try the cream. You can sell cream as fast as it can be made and sell frezers to many of them who would not buy an old style freezer. It is really a new kind of cream and you can sell from \$5 to \$18 per day. This makes a good profit these hard times and is a pleasant employment. J. F. Casey & Co., 1143 St. Charles St., St. Louis, Mo., will send full particulars and information in regard to this invention on application and will employ good salesmen on salary.

THE CASEY (Illinois) Gleaner, a heretofore gold Democratic organ, has bolted Palmer and come out for Bryan. The following is an expression from the editorial announcing the change: "The student of political history must, in the calm and dispassionate survey of a troublesome past, realize that Gen. Palmer is a dangerous man for any party to choose as a leader. Even as a private he is dangerous, and the terrors of impending mutiny are realized. Belonging to all parties and true to none, it is now in bad taste for General Palmer to come before an intelligent people as a leader of reform forces and ask the suffrage of men and of parties he has not hesitated to betray."

A Chance to Make Money. I have berries, grapes and peaches, a year old, fresh as when picked. I use the California Cold process, do not heat or seal the fruit, just put it up cold, keeps perfectly fresh, and costs almost nothing; can put up a bushel in ten minutes. Last week I sold directions to over 120 families; anyone will pay a dollar for directions, when they see the beautiful samples of fruit. As there are many people poor like myself, I consider it my duty to give my experience to such, and feel confident any one can make one or two hundred dollars round home in a few days. I will mail sample of fruit and complete directions, to any of your readers, for eighteen two-cent stamps, which is only the actual cost of the samples, postage, etc., to me. FRANCIS CASBY, St. Louis, Mo.

Tariff Bills Compared. Revenue last year of McKinley law \$199,784,991 Revenue first year of Governor Wilson law \$179,350,000 Difference between the two systems \$20,434,991 Per capita difference between them, 30 1/2 cents.

And still our Republican protectionist friends insist that a paltry difference of 30 cents to each person in this Republic is great enough to make an issue in this campaign.

THE PLATFORM.

STATEMENT OF PRINCIPLES ON WHICH THE PEOPLE WILL WIN. The Democratic Party, Shorn of its Enthusiasm, is Again the Party of the People—A Plain and Explicit Statement of its Principles.

We, the Democrats of the United States in national council, do hereby affirm our allegiance to those great essential principles of justice and liberty upon which our institutions are founded, and which the Democratic party has advocated from Jefferson's time to our own. We believe in the freedom of the press, freedom of conscience, the preservation of personal rights, the equality of all citizens before the law, and the faithful observance of constitutional limitations. During all these years the Democratic party has resisted the tendency of selfish interests to the centralization of governmental power, and steadfastly maintained the integrity of the dual system of government as established by the framers of the Constitution. Under its guidance and leadership the great principle of local self-government has found its best expression in the maintenance of the rights of the States and its assertion of the necessity of confining the general government to the exercise of the powers granted by the constitution of the United States.

Recognizing that the money question is of all others, the one that most invites attention to the fact that the Federal Constitution names silver and gold as the standard of value, and that the first Congress, in 1792, provided for the minting of the silver dollar, the Democratic party has found its best expression in the maintenance of the rights of the States and its assertion of the necessity of confining the general government to the exercise of the powers granted by the constitution of the United States.

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We demand the free and unlimited coinage of both gold and silver at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation. We demand that the standard silver dollar shall be a full legal tender, equally with gold, for all debts, public and private, and that we favor such legislation as will prevent the denigration of the value of the legal tender money by private contract.

We are opposed to the policy and practice of surrendering the leadership of the United States to the government of renegeing such obligations in silver. We are opposed to the issuing of interest-bearing bonds of the United States in times of peace, and to the practice of borrowing money from foreign banks and syndicates which in exchange for an enormous profit to themselves supply the means of currency with gold to maintain the policy of gold mono-metalism.

Congress alone has the power to coin and issue money, and President Jackson declared that this power could not be delegated to corporations or individuals. We therefore denounce the issue of notes as money by national banks as in derogation of the constitution, and we demand that all paper which is made legal tender for public and private use, and which is receivable for dues to the United States shall be issued by the government of the United States and be receivable for all purposes.

We hold that tariff duties should be levied for the purpose of revenue, such duties to be operated by the government and that the tariff should be limited by the needs of the government honestly and economically administered. We denounce as a monopoly the business of the Republican trust to restore the tariff duties on the products of our natural markets. Until the money question is settled we are opposed to any agitation for further changes in our tariff laws, except such as are necessary to make up the deficit in revenue caused by the adverse decision of the supreme court on the income tax.

But for this decision by the supreme court there would be no deficit in the revenue under the law passed by a Democratic Congress, and we demand the uniform decisions of that court for nearly 100 years, that court having under that decision sustained the constitutionality of its enactment which had been overruled by the ablest judges who have ever sat on that bench. We declare that it is the duty of Congress to use all the constitutional power which remains after that decision, or which may come from its reversal by the court as it may hereafter be, to restore the tariff duties on the products of our natural markets, and to levy, to the end that wealth may be near the due proportion of the expenses of the government.

We hold that the most efficient way of protecting American labor is to prevent the importation of foreign pauper labor to compete with it in the home market, and that the value of the home market to our American farmers and artisans is greatly reduced by the importation of pauper labor which depresses the prices of their products below the cost of production and thus deprives them of the means of purchasing the products of our home manufactures. The absorption of wealth by the few, the consolidation of our leading railway systems, and a crime against the people, require a stricter control by the Federal government of those arteries of commerce. We demand the establishment of the powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission, and such restrictions and guarantees in the control of railroads as will protect the people from robbery and oppression. We denounce the profligate waste of the money wrung from the people by oppressive taxation and the lavish appropriations of recent Republican Congresses, which have kept taxes high, while the labor that pays them unemployed and the products of the people's toil are pressed in price until they no longer pay their cost of production. We demand a return to that simplicity and economy which befits a Democratic government and a reduction in the number of offices, the salaries of which drain the substance of the people. We denounce the arbitrary interference by Federal authorities in local affairs as a violation of the constitution of the United States, and we especially object to government interference by injunction with the free and highly dignified press, or the rights of citizens, become at once legislators, judges and executioners, and we approve the passage, at the last session of the United States Senate, and now pending in the House of Representatives relative to contentions of Federal courts and providing for trial by jury in certain cases of contempt. No discrimination should be indulged in by the government of the United States in favor of any of its debtors. The approval of the refusal of the third Congress to pass the Pacific railroad funding bill, and the offer of the present Congress to enact a similar measure. Recognizing the just claims of deserving Union soldiers, we heartily endorse the rule of the present commissioner of pensions that no pension shall be arbitrarily dropped from the pension rolls, and that the fact of enlistment and serving shall be deemed conclusive evidence of disability and disability before enlistment. We favor the admission of the territories of New Mexico, Arizona, and the United States, and we favor the early admission of all the territories having the necessary population and resources to entitle them to statehood, and while they remain territories we hold that they shall be subject to the laws of the United States, and that their duties are to be performed. The Democratic party believes in home rule, and that all public lands of the United States should be appropriated to

the establishment of free homes for American citizens. We recommend that the territory of Alaska be granted a delegate in Congress, and that the general land timber laws of the United States be extended to said territory. We sympathize with the people of Cuba in their heroic struggle for liberty and independence. The Federal government should care for and improve the Mississippi river and other great waterways of the republic so as to insure for the interior States a satisfactory and cheap transportation to tide water. When any waterway of the republic is of sufficient importance to demand aid of the government, such aid should be extended upon a definite plan of construction and permanent improvement is secured.

We are opposed to life tenure in the public service. We favor appointments based upon merit, fixed terms of office, and such administration of the civil service laws as will afford equal opportunity to all citizens of ascertained fitness. We declare it to be the unwritten law of this republic, established by the custom and usage of 100 years, and sanctioned by the example of the greatest and wisest of those who founded and have maintained our government, that no man shall be eligible for a third term in the presidential office.

We are in favor of the arbitration of differences between employers engaged in interstate commerce and their employees and recommend such legislation as will give to both parties the opportunity of being heard in the arbitration of their disputes. We are in favor of the justice of our cause and the necessity of its success at the polls. We favor the Americanization of the principles and purposes of the consideration of the American people to have to them made effective through legislation for the benefit of the people and the restoration of the country's prosperity.

The New Hook Spoon Free to All. I read in the Christian Standard that Miss A. M. Fritz, Station A, St. Louis, Mo., would give an elegant plated hook spoon to anyone sending her ten 2-cent stamps. I sent for one and found it so useful that I showed it to my friends, and made \$13.00 in two hours, taking orders for the spoon. The hook spoon is a household necessity. It cannot slip into the dish or cooking vessel, being held in the place by a hook on the back. The spoon is something that housekeepers have needed ever since spoons were first invented. Anyone can get a spoon by sending her ten 2-cent stamps to Miss Fritz. This is a splendid way to make money around home.

Very truly, JEANETTE S.

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We are selling goods at hard-tines prices. Here are just a few of them: 3-piece Bed-room Suits, \$10; Polished dining table and 6 chairs, \$15; Ladies' sewing chairs, from \$1.50 up; Children's high chairs, from \$1.50 up.

We are also agents for the Bissell Carpet Sweeper. BATES BROS. 326 Fourth Street, Bettman Block.

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