Washington Standard

IT IS STILL SOARING.

THE PROSPECTS OF VICTORY STILL MOUNTING.

A Conference of Representative Silver Men They Are Confident of Victory—Traitor Carlisle Will Stump Kentucky "Sound Money League" at a Discount The Prospects Outlined.

From Our Regular Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18th, 1896.

Several important Democratic conference were held in Washington and vicinity during the present week, and the precautions taken to keep the subjects talked about at these conferences out of the newspapers have been successful. Among those taking part in these conferences were Senator Jones, chairman of the Democratic National Committee; Senator Faulkner, Chairman of the Congressional Committee; Senator Butler, Chairman of the Populist committee, and Senator Gorman, Teller, and Dubois, and National committeeman Scott, of the Democratic advisory committee. It is enough for those who desire the election of Bryan and the triumph of silver to know that the object of these conferences was to add to the certainty of that result, and that they were in every way satisfactory to those who participated in them. More could not be told without a violation of confidence, and without furnishing information which might enable the McKinley crowd to throw obstacles in the way of certain plans. Suffice it to say that every man who participated in these conferences is certain that Bryan will be elected.

Democrats are unsparing in their criticism of Secretary Carlisle, who, by the way, is going to take the stump in Kentucky for Palmer & Brickner, for having written a letter saying in effect that he would redeem silver dollars in gold, if the demand was made. Senator Faulkner declares this to be an invitation to the money sharks to raid the gold reserve of the Treasury and force the issue of more bonds, and expresses the opinion that it will be worth thousands of votes to Bryan and silver, by convincing people of the intention of the gold men to go still further than they have yet gone towards turning our financial interests over to half a dozen bankers in Europe and New York. He says this "emphasizes the necessity as well as the duty of those who believe in American financial independence to support the American policy represented by the Democratic ticket."

Hon. E. P. Baldwin, Auditor of the Treasury, continues to make Bryan and silver speeches just as thought he had never heard anything about President Cleveland's intention to remove every office holder who takes the stump for Bryan. Mr. Baldwin made a speech before the East Democratic Club this week especially devoted to the financial question. After stating in detail how the money power had dictated the financial legislation of the country until present unsatisfactory conditions had been reached, and placing the fault for the present system upon the Republicans, Mr. Baldwin said: "How does McKinley propose to stop the sale of bonds if he is elected? He can't get gold in any other way than Mr. Cleveland did, by the sale of bonds. This administration had to sell bonds to keep the reserve intact and had to do so a third time. How will this condition be remedied by McKinley? It was either issue bonds or pay in silver, and if the latter had been done the bankers would have cried repudiation. Bonds had to be sold from $1.04 to $1.17, the financiers making this great profit, and this state of things would continue under Mr. McKinley. If Mr. Bryan is elected a Democratic House will be elected. We have the Senate, and a bill will be passed which Mr. Bryan will sign and the law will be enforced and these hard times will disappear."

A well advertised public meeting of the "Sound Money League," of Washington, was attended by just seven people and three of them were newspaper reporters.

Representative McMcMillen, of Tennessee, who has come off the stump long enough to finish preparing the Democratic Campaign Book says of the present situation: "From the beginning of the fight those well posted have known that the Democracy had everything south of the Potomac and Ohio rivers, and everything west of the Missouri river, and that it has got such hold in the Northern States of the eastern portion of the Mississippi valley that the entire Maine election or the Vermont election have been insufficient to make even McKinley and Hanna feel secure. The Democratic party, with all the handicaps that have been placed upon it, is in a better position to win a victory to-day than it has been at this stage of the campaign in any contest in the last twenty years. We are going to win this fight. Maine and Vermont prove that Republicans were correct in their estimate of New England, just as Arkansas and Alabama proved that the Democrats were correct in the estimates as to the situation in the South and West."

Capt. D. F. Allen, a member of the State Board of Tax Commissioners of Indiana says of his State: "I think that Indiana is almost certain to give its electoral votes to Bryan. There is no weakening on the part of his adherents out our way; on the contrary, the cause is gaining force all the time. If a vote were taken now he would win by 35,000 majority, and there is every reason to think he will defeat McKinley by those figures, or even more. The farmer vote is for silver and no argument or persuasion of the gold crowd can change the minds of the men who feed the Nation."

Cupid breaks his bow at the sight of a face full of pimples and blotches. Hollow cheeks, sunken eyes, and a sallow complexion will defy his best intentions. Beauty is more than skin deep. The skin is merely the surface on which is written in plain characters the condition of the body. The skin is not a thing by itself, and skin diseases are frequently not skin diseases at all. All the lotions and bleaches and creams and powders in the world won't make a good complexion if the digestion is wrong. If the stomach is sour, and the liver torpid, and the bowels constipated, the skin will show it. No use trying to treat the skin for such a condition. The only way to relieve it is to cleanse the system and purify the blood. As long as the heart is pumping impurities to every part of the body, just so long these impurities will show through the skin.

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THE FARM THE GROUNDWORK

Rocky Mountain News.

The workingman wants to buy his breadstuffs, meat, poultry, eggs, vegetables and the like at the very lowest price he can get. His wages are fixed The only question with him is how much his wages will buy.—*N. Y. World.*

In a country where farming claims nearly 9,000,000 of the 22,000,000 returned as employed—*vide* the census of 1890—no department of labor, crude, skilled or professional, can proclaim independence of the farmer's condition, The farm, and the products of the farm, are the very foundation of our industrial structure, and when the farmer cannot get for his wheat, corn, potatoes, meat, eggs and poultry prices that more than return him the cost of production, he had no money left to pay the interest on his mortgage, to pay taxes at the county seat, to support churches and newspapers, to send his children to school, to buy new machinery for the farm, to pay fares on the railroad, to visit the town, or to settle his balance at the cross-roads store. Multiply the condition of this farmer—who is 39 per cent. of all labor employed in the country, including miners, lawyers, doctors and clerks—and then calculate if you can where the wages will come for 61 per cent. If the cross-roads grocer fails to collect his accounts from the farmer he must put off the town agent with a very small order or no order at all. The town agent who represents a section of country, cuts his order on the New York or Chicago house, and the latter when their sales are diminishing, reduce the salaries of clerks and drop the number employed to the lowest limit. They inform the manufacturer that a reduction must be made in the order for next season. This is curtailment of the trade, which necessarily involves curtailment of wages, even where unions insist upon payment of the scale, for reduction of hours—a common practice among employers—is, after all, a reduction in wages.

From this cursory at a very wide subject—the inter-dependence of the industrial masses upon each other—the New York *World* must see—if it wishes to see—that the interest of the workingman is not directly opposed to that of the farmer. To the contrary, the workingman has never prospered in this country when the farmer failed to do so. Hard times on the farm are speedily followed by hard times in the town and city, by distress for everyone save the limited number of sharks and usurers who fatten on the losses of their fellow men, and who secure the agile pens of thoughtless or unscrupulous writers to assure the losses are good for them.

WAR ON MANHOOD.

S. F. Examiner.

Henry George, an impartial observer, commissioned by the *Examiner* to go where the fighting is hottest and tell the truth to the public, confirms in his dispatches from Chicago the reports that widespread intimidation is being practiced in the interest of McKinley's candidacy. Republican employers are taking every means to let their employes understand that a vote against the gold standard will be followed by unpleasant personal consequences to the voter.

Railroad workmen invited to board special trains for "labor demonstrations" at Canton are afraid to refuse to go. Mr. George, under date of the 16th inst., adds: "The Bryan speakers and clubs are telling men to take McKinley buttons and wear them conspicuously, to join McKinley excursions and gold clubs, to talk for McKinley and against Bryan whenever they feel that their places depend upon it—but always to remember when they get to the voting-booth and the door is closed, and the voting paper is before them to be marked, that then, if not before, they are 'free' men."

Even if the maintenance of the gold standard, instead of being a swindle of the many for the benefit of the few, were as important to the business interests of the country as its advocates assert, what defense can they make of the state of things described by Mr. George?

Is a monetary scheme of such vital value that it will pay the United States to uphold it at the cost of degrading the citizenship of the Republic?

If one seriously believes that free silver coinage will debase the currency he is right to give his voice and vote against it. A debased currency is a thing to be afraid of, surely; but there is another thing infinitely worse for this nation than a really debased currency would be, and that is a debased manhood.

A cause committed to the hands of a Hanna and depending on an organized, continent-wide system of bulldozing and bribery to carry an election, is a cause in whose inherent merits its advocates can have little faith. Any cause, no matter what it may be, that represents a wholesale attempt upon the freedom and integrity of the voters deserves to be smashed at the ballot-box. It must be smashed, too, if the men of this country, and not its conscienceless money, are to control the destinies of the United States.

THE PLATFORM.

STATEMENT OF PRINCIPLES ON WHICH THE PEOPLE WILL WIN.

The Democratic Party, Shorn of its Fungus Growth, is Again the Party of the People—A Plain and Explicit Statement of its Principles.

We, the Democrats of the United States in national convention assembled, do reaffirm 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: Freedom of speech, 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 scheme of government as established by the founders of this republic of republics. Under its guidance and teachings the great principle of local self-government has found its best expressions 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 paramount to all others at this time, we invite attention to the fact that the Federal constitution names silver and gold together as the money metals of the United States, and that the first coinage law passed by congress under the constitution made the silver dollar the monetary unit and admitted gold to free coinage at a ratio based upon the silver dollar unit. We declare that the act of 1873 demonetizing silver without the knowledge or approval of the American people has resulted in the appreciation of gold and a corresponding fall in the prices of commodities produced by the people, a heavy increase in the burden of taxation and of all debts, public and private, the enrichment of the money lending class at home and abroad, prostration of industry and impoverishment of the people. We are unalterably opposed to mono-metallism, which has locked fast the prosperity of an industrious people in the paralysis of hard times. Gold mono-metallism is a British policy, and its adoption has brought other nations into financial servitude to London. It is not only un-American, but anti-American, and it can be fastened upon the United States only by the stifling of that spirit and love of liberty which proclaimed our political independence in 1776 and won it in the war of the revolution.

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 we favor such legislation as will prevent the demonetization of any kind of legal tender money by private contract.

We are opposed to the policy and practice of surrendering to the holders of obligations of the United States the option reserved by law to the government of redeeming such obligations in silver.

We are opposed to the issuing of interest-bearing bonds of the United States in times of peace, and condemn the trafficking with banking syndicates which in exchange for bonds at an enormous profit to themselves supply the Federal treasury with gold to maintain the policy of gold mono-metallism.

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 debts or which is receivable for dues to the United States shall be issued by the government of the United States and be redeemable in coin.

We hold that tariff duties should be levied for the purpose of revenue, such duties to be readjusted so as to operate equally throughout the country and not discriminate between class or section, and that taxation should be limited by the needs of the government honestly and economically administered. We denounce as disturbing to business the Republican threat to restore the McKinley law, which has been twice condemned by the people in national elections, and which, enacted under the false plea of protection to home industry, proved a prolific breeder of trusts and monopolies, enriching the few at the expense of the many, restricted trade and deprived the producers of the great American staples of access to their 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, in strict pursuance of the uniform decisions of that court for nearly 100 years, that court having under that decision sustained constitutional objections to 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 constituted, so that the burdens of taxation may equally and impartially be levied, to the end that wealth may bear its 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 a vicious monetary system 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 manufactories.

The absorption of wealth by the few, the consolidation of our leading railway systems and the formation of trusts and pools require a stricter control by the Federal government of those arteries of commerce. We demand the enlargement 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 o recent Republican Congresses which have kept taxes high, while the labor that pays them is unemployed and the products of the people's toil are depressed in price until they no longer repay the cost of production. We demand a return to that simplicity and economy which befits a Democratic government and a reduction in the number of useless 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 a crime against free institutions, and we especially object to government interference by injunction as a new and highly dangerous form of oppression by which Federal Judges, in contempt of the laws of the States and the rights of citizens, become at once legislators, judges and executioners, and we approve the bill passed at the last session of the United States Senate, and now pending in the House of Representatives relative to contempts in 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. We approve of the refusal of the Fifty-third Congress to pass the Pacific railroad funding bill, and denounce the effort of the present Congress to enact a similar measure.

Recognizing the just claims of deserving Union soldiers, we heartily indorse the rule of the present commissioner of pensions that no name shall be arbitrarily dropped from the pension rolls, and that the fact of enlistment and serving shall be deemed conclusive evidence against disease and disability before enlistment.

We favor the admission of the territories of New Mexico and Arizona into the Union as 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 officials appointed to administer the government of any territory, together with the District of Columbia and Alaska, should be bona fide residents of the territory or district in which 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 United States be extended to said territory.

We extend our sympathy to 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 continuous work until 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 employes and recommend such legislation as is necessary to carry out this principle.

Confident in the justice of our cause and the necessity of its success at the polls, we submit the foregoing declaration of principles and purposes to the considerate judgment of the American people. We invite the support of all citizens who approve them and who desire to have to them made effective through legislation for the relief of the people and the restoration of the country's prosperity.

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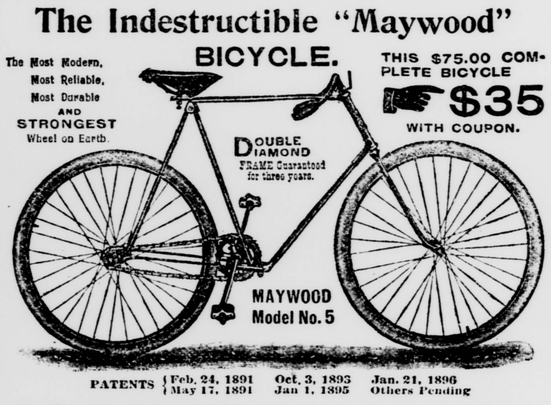

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