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JULIUS F. TAYLOR, Publisher and Editor.

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Spain has soldiers enough and generals enough in Cuba to overrun the island. But the army has no love for the cause.

Chinese forgers have issued \$3,000,000 in forged banknotes, and yet there are people who claim that the Chinese are not civilized.

Kentucky can't understand why the Cuban insurgents should want to capture Havana's water supply. Why don't they take a brewery or a distillery?

No doubt one reason why a great many people are reluctant about paying their taxes is that they know that much of the public money is squandered or stolen by incompetent and dishonest officials.

Jim Corbett's first wife must have a soft spot in her heart for him after all. She is planning to relieve him of the obligation to pay her \$100 a week alimony by annexing a millionaire on her own account.

Good old California! It has been astonishing to those who remember her former exploits how she has let Cripple Creek dim her luster. But she is coming out now. A telegram from San Francisco announces the discovery of a new gold field and it's none of your beggarly 10-ounces-to-the-ton fields, either. The dispatch says that the first quartz assays \$167,350 to the ton, or \$83 to the pound. That is, it is pure gold with just enough rock mixed in to hold it together. Bah for the land of the Argonauts. They will be mining new-mined double eagles and diamonds all out and mounted out there before long.

"Old Bill" Vosburg, the green-goods man who swindled Anton Cimfel, a farmer of Clarkson, Neb., out of \$500, was allowed to go free in New York the other day because the court thought he was no worse a criminal than the sucker who bit. Recorder Goff said he thought the legislature should make a law declaring the farmers who come on to buy green goods should be prosecuted as felons. He had no sympathy for them. They were greater criminals than Vosburg, because he was but fleecing thieves, or men willing to be thieves, and as great swindlers at heart as the prisoner. Farmers who seek the purchase of counterfeit money do so with the intention of working it off on innocent people and swindling them out of good money or property. If the law should take them in hand they would lose less money to sharpers.

Further experience in India tends to establish the value of Professor Haffkine's inoculations against cholera. Dr. Simpson, health officer of Calcutta, reports one instance in which a fatal case of cholera led to the inoculation, two days afterward of eleven of the eighteen remaining members of the household, and in a second outbreak of the disease these eleven escaped, while four of the seven uninoculated were attacked, three fatally. After an outbreak in another locality 116 persons were inoculated out of about 300 in the district. This was followed by two cases—seven fatal—of cholera and choleraic diarrhoea, not one occurring among the inoculated persons. The discomfort of the inoculations is stated to be milder and of shorter duration than that of vaccination against smallpox. For complete protection, inoculation with a mild vaccine should be followed after five days by the use of a stronger vaccine. The operations are always harmless.

The kind of work that is accomplished by live editors in live communities, that really appreciate valuable and loyal service, is well illustrated in the following in the Buffalo Times with regard to Benjamin S. Dean of the Jamestown (N. Y.) Morning News: "During his stay in Jamestown Mr. Dean has accomplished many reforms. He fought the old water company to a finish, although he was made defendant in a criminal libel action before it was fairly settled that the company should furnish the citizens an abundant supply of pure water. His earnest advocacy of municipal ownership of the water works led to the construction of a municipal electric-lighting plant, which has already saved the city several thousands of dollars. He declined against the giving away of valuable franchises with such earnestness and vigor that the Jamestown Street Railway company, on changing its motive power, entered into a contract with the city to pay a percentage on the gross earnings of the road."

DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

VOICE OF THE PRESS ON ITS POLICY.

From Maine to Mexico the Press is United Against the Do-Nothing Republican Congress—Tin Plate Fraudulent Cry.

Addressing free-traders, a Chicago organ of McKinleyism asks: "Two years or so ago were you not howling that the tin plate duty was an infamous imposture that could not result in the establishment of tin plate industries in the United States?"

No. Free-traders were not howling that two years ago or at any other time. So far from denying, they have always affirmed that it was possible to establish an industry by the tariff method or by the bounty method. They have always affirmed that if persons wishing to engage in industry were assisted by bounties high enough or by arming them with power to tax their fellow citizens heavily enough they could succeed.

This is the very thing to which free traders strenuously object. They insist not only that it is wretched economy but that it is grossly iniquitous either to tax the people and hand the money over to individuals to swell their gains or to give those individuals power to collect taxes from their neighbors themselves. They agree with the supreme court of the United States in the opinion that this sort of thing is not taxation but robbery under the forms of law, and that government cannot justly do any such thing.

With respect to the tin plate industry, so far from saying that it could not be made profitable by the tariff method, they have strongly objected to being taxed by that method to make it profitable. They have strongly objected to being taxed to make that industry excessively profitable, as they were under the McKinley law. The proof that they were so taxed is seen in the fact that the tin plate men have gone right on establishing more plants and increasing their output upon the new duty, which is twice more than half as high as the McKinley duty.

The organ asks whether it is not true that nearly 100 tin plate plants were established under protection, and that these 100 rivals for the possession of the United States market were free from suspicion of trust combination until after the enactment of the tariff of 1894. There was an American Tin Plate association before the McKinley law existed, and it has been in existence ever since. It may be that his association did not attempt to restrict production or to maintain prices until after the repeal of the McKinley tariff. That was hardly necessary, because they could not produce tin enough to supply more than half of the American demand and there was no difficulty about holding prices up to the figures made by the tariff without forming a trust.

The industry had not arrived at the trust stage. That stage is reached only when an industry has become so developed that it is able to overstock the home market. Then competition sets in and it is no longer possible to hold prices up to the tariff level otherwise than by combination. Then the trust comes in and enables the protected capitalists of industry to exact their full pound of flesh.

It is thus that the tariff breeds trusts by supplying the motive for their organization. The protectionists have been telling the people that their system reduces prices in the long run through competition among the protectees. They have been telling a falsehood, for the trust steps in and throttles competition, while the tariff enables it to practice extortion. This is not less true of the tin plate industry than of any other, for it is still in enjoyment of plenty of protection. It is not true, as the McKinley organ would have its readers believe, that the new law has deprived that industry of protection. If the stage of real competition has been reached, which probably is not the case, the tariff motive to organize a trust for the practice of extortion has come into play, just as it has in a score or more of industries which are still much too considerably protected.—Chicago Chronicle.

The United States of T. B. Reed. An esteemed republican contemporary states that Speaker Reed is opposed to the admission of any new states with trifling population at this time and is said to be using his influence with the committee on territories to withhold a report in favor of the admission of Arizona and New Mexico, with four senators to offset New York and Illinois, when the treaty with Mexico only promised to admit New Mexico, which included Arizona, as one state.

To say that Speaker Reed has influence with a committee of his creation is to describe his power and autocracy in the mildest of terms. If Mr. Reed has decided that New Mexico shall not be admitted as a state of the union unless consolidated with Arizona the matter is settled. Mr. Reed is the house of representatives. It may be said at this juncture that Mr. Reed is the congress of the United States. The house is peculiarly his property. It dare debate nothing that he decides shall not be debated. He has organized it with the purpose of placing it completely under his control. It is not now a deliberative body. Like the centurion in scripture, Reed is as one in authority who saith to one man go, and he goeth, and to another come, and he cometh. He has no such personal power. It is true, over democratic members of the house, but the committee on rules is his, and when he wants to silence a democrat in debate the debate is closed. When he

cares not to recognize a democrat the most strident vocal organs ever given a human being would not catch his ear, the most imposing presence ever bestowed on human kind would not catch his eye.

Thomas B. Reed of Maine is not only speaker of the house of representatives. He is also the republican party in the house of representatives. He is also the whole house of representatives through his ability to silence the small minority. We may go further than this. Mr. Reed, the whole thing in the house of representatives, is substantially the autocrat also of the senate chamber.

We hear sometimes of popular government. The government of the republic of the United States is as popular in its legislative branch as Speaker Thomas B. Reed chooses to permit it to be.—Chicago Chronicle.

Miller's Treasury Drain. Warner Miller, who is in Chicago, states as a settled fact that the Nicaragua canal will be constructed.

There would be no objection in the world to Mr. Warner Miller's taking the funds necessary from subscriptions made for the purpose, and, under the auspices of the company of which he is president, constructing the Nicaragua canal and relying for reimbursements upon the tolls that would be received from the commerce of the world for its use. In so far his project is commendable.

But Mr. Warner Miller has tried that plan and is forced to give it up as beyond his capacity. He turns then, as the Pacific turned thirty years ago, to the government of the United States, and says with the utmost plausibility, "We have this concession. Give us your credit and you can have our rights in the premises. Back us with unnumbered millions, and you shall have reimbursement."

Therein Mr. Warner Miller is wrong. The government of the United States has no right to enter upon the canal business. It is particularly wrong against venturing in Mr. Warner Miller's enterprise by the outcome of its venture with the Pacific roads. Were congress so foolish at this time as to make the desired grant Mr. Miller might become, as his fellow senator, Stanford of California, became, many times a millionaire, but the people of the United States would suffer.

The whole project hinges upon a certain control by Miller and his associates. Their concession must be had. They must be reimbursed according to their opinion of the value of the project. The United States would be foolishly to go into any such ruinous experiment; yet the Reed congress will undoubtedly do for Warner Miller all that he asks.—Chicago Chronicle.

Bayard and Free Speech. The congress of the United States might have had months ago all that it inquired for from the state department concerning certain utterances of Ambassador Bayard.

The house, however, has the whole subject-matter as presented from the department of state. Now that it may peruse Mr. Bayard's address to the Philosophical Society of Edinburgh at its leisure, what is it going to do? It won't chop off Mr. Bayard's head. It can't silence Mr. Bayard's tongue. It can continue its bluster and threaten to impeach him for high crimes and misdemeanors, but it is not, however, admitted in the United States that freedom of speech is a crime, even a misdemeanor.

What Mr. Bayard said he may repeat with propriety anywhere in the world, for what he said was a simple truth.

The house at Washington is composed of such men as Chicago is well acquainted with—Lorimers, Woodmans, Whites and the like. These deport themselves as far as the speaker will permit. Their opinion of the patriotism and intelligence of Thomas F. Bayard would not be worth stating to any society, philosophical or other, at Edinburgh or any other place.

If Mr. Reed, who is the house of representatives, pushes the matter, then the republican party will be fully responsible for as dastardly an attempt at menace of a free man as legislators have ever proposed.—Ex.

John Bull More Cautious than Jonathan. Boston Globe: Wherever England has set foot on a distant country she has immediately invited the natives to trade with her on equal terms. What do we do? The other day, while all the South American countries were singing our praises and inviting us to fellowship, the republican majority in congress voted in favor of laying a tariff upon wool that was almost prohibitory.

We practically forbade our allies to sell us one pound of their chief staples. England is more cunning. She assumes that the first step to elevate a barbarian in the scale of civilization is to make a trader of him and give him all the encouragement possible.

Promises Far from Fulfillment. Indianapolis Sentinel: What has become of all those boastful promises of what would be done when the republican congress met? The republican party stands to-day apparently without any policy for the relief of the treasury and the country. It does not dare to take any position on the money question. It is trying to carry water on both shoulders and in all its pockets.

Can Secrecy be Achieved. Wheeling Register: Democracy has chosen the time and place and now for the man. The woods are full of the finest kind of democratic timber, and it will be strange if Dame Democracy goes astray in selecting her choice this leap year.

FOR JOSEPH CANNON.

BIMETALLIST DEFINES "CHEAP" MONEY FOR HIM.

Seems That He Never Could See That "Cheap" Money Means "Dear" Prices for the Products of the Farmer and the Mechanic.

Hon. H. F. Bartine in National Bimetallist: The above named gentleman is a good fellow personally but he is a republican politician at all times and above all things. If the idea that the republican party can do any wrong or make any mistakes ever found its way into his head, it became a fast prisoner upon reaching there. Mr. Cannon has just been interviewed by an Inter-Ocean reporter, and takes occasion to sneer at "cheap money" men of all parties. This is to be regretted because Mr. Cannon has bestowed some thought upon the money question, and has certainly many times expressed a desire to have silver restored. True, he opposes every measure looking to that end, but still he claims that he wants it done. Why? How will the restoration of silver have any effect upon business? In just one way. By lessening the demand for gold. If that will not make gold "cheaper," then there is nothing in the law of supply and demand. But Mr. Cannon does not like "cheap" money. He despises it. Then we ask again why does he want silver restored?

Whether silver be restored by international agreement or by the action of the United States alone, the effect must be to make gold cheaper. That means a rise of prices. We are scarcely prepared to believe Mr. Cannon is ignorant enough to think that prices can be raised without making money cheaper, although there are people who assert that claim. Mr. Cannon is strongly opposed to the retirement of the greenbacks. Why? What harm will it do? Certainly the presence of all this mass of paper in our currency tends to make money "cheap," that is, cheaper than it would be without it. He seems to be afraid that if the greenbacks be retired, it may make money just a little too "dear" to be good. Then the questions arise what in his judgment is "cheap" money, what is "dear" money, and what is money that is neither "cheap" nor "dear," but just "sound"? He surely must know that the true test of either "cheapness" or "dearness" in money is its purchasing power. If so, perhaps he will kindly vouchsafe to inform us what quantity of products of any kind he chooses to name, it will take to buy a "cheap" dollar, what quantity a "dear dollar" and what quantity a "sound" dollar.

People who have so much to say about "cheap" money ought certainly to be able to give some definite idea of what they mean by the term "cheap" as applied to money. If by "sound" money Mr. Cannon means gold, he ought in all consistency to favor the retirement of the greenbacks, because that would bring us just so much nearer to the true value of gold. If it was a good thing to destroy silver as standard money and make things cheaper, why will it not be a good thing to destroy the greenbacks and cheapen things still more? "Ah, Joseph, Joseph! Have a care or you will never be a bishop."

ALL ARE ONE.

Amalgamated Silver Forces Pushing on to Victory in November.

The friends of silver restoration will be pleased to learn that the three principal silver organizations of the United States have been practically consolidated for work. The details have been substantially agreed upon by representatives of The American Bimetallic League, The National Bimetallic Union, and The National Silver Committee. Nothing remains but for the different organizations to ratify, and this will no doubt be done with promptness. By the terms of the consolidation General A. J. Warner, of Ohio, will be president, Hon. R. C. Chambers, of Utah, first vice-president, and Judge Henry G. Miller, of Illinois, second vice-president. The work will go on as heretofore, except that it will be more vigorously pressed. The principal office and general headquarters will be at 134 Monroe Street (Rooms 509-510-511, Fort Dearborn Building) Chicago, Ill., with Mr. E. B. Light as general business manager.

The skies are brightening, the silver sentiment is rapidly crystallizing, and Wall street is losing its grip. Let the bimetallics press the campaign all along the line, working in the ranks of all parties, and building up a sentiment in favor of a true American financial policy everywhere. The overshadowing importance of the money question is daily becoming clearer. Even the manufacturers are beginning to see that they cannot prosper on the gold basis, with the competition of silver using nations destroying the American farmer, and with oriental competition now directly threatening to sap the foundations of the entire manufacturing system of the United States. Courage and determination, coupled with intelligent and harmonious action will win the battle for silver restoration in 1896. Are you an American?

WILL VETO IT.

Cleveland Against All Measures in Favor of the People.

The president appeals to congress for help in sustaining the finances of the country on a "sound basis." It is next to certain that congress will not respond in accordance with his desires. In the first place Mr. Cleveland takes it upon himself to determine what is a "sound basis," and in the second place he assumes to dictate the legislation necessary to preserve it. Such being the case, the question naturally arises: What has congress to do with the legislation of the country anyway, Mr.

Cleveland seems to be under the impression that he is the government and that the only function of congress is to come together and register his decrees. A mere matter of form, of course. His second election, coupled with his success in forcing the repeal of the "Sherman law," appears to have completely turned his head. It is more than likely that he will veto any measure that is sent to him. So far as the merits of the tariff bill are concerned it is a matter of indifference to us what he does with it. As a party measure it is neither fish nor flesh, and its merits are doubtless fairly open to dispute. But in our judgment any president makes a mistake who vetoes a bill merely because he does not approve of its details. The veto power is an extraordinary one and should only be exercised on extraordinary occasions. Unless a measure contravenes public policy, or violates the constitution, the president should not set up his judgment against the combined wisdom of both houses of congress. In the present juncture nothing will satisfy Mr. Cleveland but legislation that will fasten the golden shackles upon the limbs of his countrymen for all time. Candor forces us to admit, though, that there are large numbers of republicans in congress who would be very glad to help him. Some of them may actually do so. But some will not. Others dare not. We do not believe that there will be any legislation that will tend to sustain the gold standard. Without such legislation that standard cannot be maintained for any considerable length of time. With a war, under existing conditions, that premium is bound to come a little later, and then good bye to the gold standard with all of its oppression, extortion and wrong.

THE GOLD LUNATICS.

Sample of the Legislation with Which They Have Destroyed the Country.

"A Banker," writing to the New York Sun concerning the president's project for bringing financial peace to the country by retiring the greenbacks, presents the following inquiries, which might be profitably considered by some of the bankers who are giving their approval to the scheme:

"When the greenbacks have been retired, what then? What kind of lawful money will be available for the 25 per cent reserve fund of the banks? Gold?"

"In what kind of legal tender money shall the national bank notes be redeemable? Gold?"

"Where will the gold come from to settle the international 'balance of trade' from the banks?"

"Then what will become of the gold reserve of the banks? And what then will become of the banks when their 'gold reserve' is exhausted? And how will the suspension of specie payments by the banks affect the public mind?"

"There is now about \$200,000,000 gold in the country available for the 25 per cent lawful reserve, and more than \$400,000,000 is needed. Where shall the banks get all this gold from?"

"These are pertinent questions which our Don Quixote and his faithful Squire have not grappled with."

To relieve the treasury from the obligation to pay out gold would be, inevitably, to transfer to the banks the whole of the demand for gold. In the first place, such a transfer could not possibly inspire the public mind with greater confidence in the certainty of gold payments, because, in the second place, it would not add another ounce to the available stock of gold. In the absence of enough gold to meet the urgent demand for the metal, the probable result would be to force the banks, within a brief period, to suspend specie payments. This would be the culminating catastrophe of an attempt to maintain gold monometallism which, if Mr. Cleveland should have his way, would have added nearly \$700,000,000 to the indebtedness of the American people. The effort to sustain this false system has filled the world with loss and misery, and the craziest schemes are now devised to avoid the only conclusion that is possible if safety is to be attained, which is to supplement standard gold with full standard silver.—The Manufacturer.

Think.

Currency on a sound basis! Great earth!! Did not these goldbugs promise, in 1893, that when the existing silver law was repealed and the currency was put on a "sound basis" that the land would flow with milk and honey? And what has been the outcome of those promises? The land has flowed with blood of broken hearts and reeked with discouragement, misery and hopelessness. Yet the gold bugs are doing everything they can to increase the terrible power of the gold standard. Cleveland wants five hundred millions more of gold bonds. The republican house of representatives has tried to comply with his demands by providing for bonds. And at this date there is a tacit threat that more bonds will be issued whether Congress consents or not.—National Bimetallist.

Victory in Sight.

The friends of bimetallicism have every reason to feel encouraged, for the outlook is most cheering. The gold standard, with its burden of oppression, is tottering and evidently nearing its end. The people of this country will neither submit to endless taxation nor to a further fall of prices in order to sustain it. In no other way can it be upheld. We must either go on borrowing gold indefinitely, or a large part of our paper currency must be drawn in and retired, which means of course still lower prices for what we have to sell. The Senate is standing like a rock against any contraction of the currency, and if the people be but true to themselves the battle will be won in 1896.

As speaking tubes are found not to work on the English war-ships owing to the rattling of the machinery, the admiralty has determined to try telephones.

Scrofula

Manifests itself in many different ways, like getting, swellings, running sores, boils, skin rashes and pimples and other eruptions. Scarcely a man is wholly free from it, in some form. It clings tenaciously until the last vestige of scrofulous poison is eradicated from the blood by Hood's Sarsaparilla. Thousands of voluntary testimonials tell of suffering from scrofula, often inherited and most tenacious, positively, perfectly and permanently cured by

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