

demonetization of silver and the adoption of an exclusive gold standard. What it did recommend was such a unification of the gold coins of the leading commercial nations as would render them convenient for international use. The practical measure proposed was that the British pound sterling should be reduced to twenty five francs, and the American eagle to fifty francs. The demonetization of silver formed no part of the policy proposed. The only recommendation on that point was, that nations having the double standard should agree to establish such a legal relation of value between the two metals as would not practically exclude the circulation of gold. This recommendation was embodied in the following resolution:

The advantages of international use which will be acquired by coins of the metal selected as a common standard will not of itself be a sufficient guarantee for the maintenance of their circulation in each nation, but it will also be necessary to be further stipulated, by nations now having the single standard of silver and by the nations which have the double standard, that the relation of the value of the two metals shall not be so fixed as to prevent the circulation of gold.

After a long discussion, this resolution was adopted unanimously. The representatives of two nations (Prussia and the United States) declined to vote, and the latter (Mr. Ruggles) for the express reason that it recognized the continuance of the double standard, to which he was opposed.

It will thus be seen that the action of Germany in 1871 was in no respect conformable to the recommendations of the Paris conference. Germany, in demonetizing silver, did what that conference did not recommend, and in refusing to adapt its coinage to international use, did not do what that conference did recommend.

It is, therefore, not the Paris conference of 1867 but the legislation of Germany of 1873, which compels a review of the grounds upon which gold and silver have always and almost universally been regarded as equally money metals, and a consideration of the policy and the consequences of abandoning the monetary use of one of them. No question more vitally affecting the interests and happiness of the human race has ever claimed discussion and decision. It is no such question as was supposed to exist twenty years ago, when the anticipations of the Californian and Australian yield were so exaggerated beyond the actual event as to create a belief, more or less extensive, that the stability of the standard of values required the demonetization of one of the metals. The yield of the two metals since 1848 has not, upon the whole, raised the prices of commodities much, if at all, and this yield, instead of increasing, has been for several years rather decreasing. The danger which menaces is, therefore, not a plethora, but a scarcity of money, even if both metals are retained as such. But with the demonetization of one of them we should witness a contraction and scarcity of money and fall in prices which, in magnitude and suddenness combined, has no precedent in the history of the world, and in respect to the consequences of which we have no adequate experience to guide us. The money stocks of the world were diminished after the overthrow of Roman civilization, but only by the slow process of current supplies falling below current consumption and loss. But the general demonetization of either metal, if carried into immediate effect, would destroy at one blow one-half the money of the world.

The demonetization of silver in a single country, or even in several countries, so long as silver retains a substantial position in the monetary circulation of the world, would produce effects short, of course, of those which would follow its universal demonetization. But to act

upon the assumption that silver could maintain such a position, if the United States should finally discard it, would be taking reckless chances in a matter too momentous to be subjected to any avoidable risk.

(To be continued.)

#### To the Reform Press.

For the last month the republican and democratic daily papers have so grossly and maliciously misrepresented the People's party and our committees that I am compelled to issue this notice to our people. Between now and the November election you may look for anything in the way of false reports, deals and sell-outs of which they will accuse the People's party. They know that we have but few daily papers, and they reach but a limited number of our people, and our means to contradict their misrepresentations at best is only a feeble one. The last fake that was wired from here was that I received a telegram from Indianapolis to go there in haste, as there was a big deal on hand. I knew nothing about this until it was shown to me in print the next day. The whole story is a base lie and falsehood. I was invited to go to Indianapolis by H. Vincent, secretary of the state committee, to attend a meeting of the state committee, which I did, and they used this visit on which to base their false report.

I wish the people would bear in mind that I am just as unable to prevent the press from circulating these reports as Gen. Weaver was unable to secure free speech and decent treatment from the democrats in Georgia. I regret to say that we have timid and weak hearted people in our ranks, whose minds are disturbed by these reports, and as I have neither time nor inclination to refer to this again, I want to say that I do not want to be held responsible for anything published unless it appears over my own signature. I do this to protect myself and warn our friends against anything that may be published between now and the November election.

H. E. TAUBENECK.

P. S.—I will kindly ask the reform press to copy and publish the above.  
St. Louis, Mo. H. T.

#### The Fight.

The Farmers' Voice.

The fight is on. The presidential campaign is here. It is not very bolsterous, but there is a deep feeling. The inclination is to make the tariff the bone of contention. It is the same old bone. Suppose we settle it next November. We have settled it two or three times. Well, suppose we settle it again. Nothing will come of it, and four years hence we shall be compelled to settle it again. The fact is the tariff is a convenient question for the parties to fight over. But what of the financial question? What of the tax question? What of the question of the election of president and senators by the people? What about the question of compelling monopolies to give up their grip upon the throats and pocket-books of the masses? What about making it unlawful to sustain a private murderous Pinkerton army in this republic? What about the right of labor—farm labor or city labor—to organize, without being stepped on by employing capital? What about establishing postal savings banks in which the people of small means can deposit their surplus earnings? What about the execution of present laws against the formation of trusts? Come, citizen, do not be blinded by oratory and false issues. Compel the men for whom you vote for congress and the legislature to tell you where they stand upon other questions than that of tariff.

#### Burton the Lawyer.

To the Editor of THE ADVOCATE.

The character of "our Burton" morally has been thoroughly ventilated through the Murphy house; his political character has been shown through his "influencing legislation" conduct with the Capital Insurance company, and now we propose to give a little chapter on Burton the Lawyer.

The facts in the matter are these: Some time in the fall of 1886, Mr. Burton was engaged by one David Shuck to prosecute a claim of his for damage against the city of Abilene. Suit was brought by Burton as his attorney, and on the 6th day of June, 1887, Shuck recovered judgment against the city for the sum of \$3,300. On the 9th day of March, 1888, the city council, by resolution, authorized the issuance of funding bonds to pay the judgment, interest and cost, under an agreement with Burton that they were to be received in full satisfaction of the same, and Burton received the bonds and entered on the records of the court satisfaction of the judgment in full.

Some time in the month of March after (that is, March, 1889), Mr. Shuck, who then lived at Lecompton, Kas., came to Abilene, and called upon certain of the city officials to know why his judgment had not been paid. He was informed that the judgment had been paid the year before, and that the judgment was satisfied. He stated that that was the first he had ever heard of any settlement, and that Burton had told him that the judgment had not been paid. He then called upon Burton for his money, but it was not forthcoming. Failing to get anything out of Burton, Mr. Shuck placed the matter in the hands of Stambaugh, Hurd & Dewey, attorneys of this city, and on the 24th day of July, 1890, they commenced suit in the district court of this county, on behalf of Mr. Shuck, and against Joseph Ralph Burton and Oscar Leopold Moore, to recover the money. Burton and Moore filed answer in the case, in which they set up that they owed him the sum of \$1,100, and plead that they brought money into court for him. But this was false, as not a dollar was ever deposited in the court to keep the tender good, nor was a dollar ever tendered Mr. Shuck up to that time. At the September (1891) term of the district court, more than a year after the suit against Burton had been commenced, the attorneys for Shuck announced that the terms of settlement of the case had been agreed upon, and that all that was lacking was the payment of

the money. The money was not paid, and the case was continued. At the February term, 1892, the same announcement was made, and the case was again continued. At the beginning of the May term, 1892, the same announcement was again made; but as the time for the congressional convention was now approaching, Mr. Burton thought it was time to be doing something, and on the 24th day of May, 1892, and more than four years after he had received the \$3,300 and interest, he paid Mr. Shuck, it is said, \$1,400, and the case was dismissed.

It is but just to Mr. Moore to say that while he did the work, he received no part of the fees honestly earned, or the money dishonestly appropriated. The question now is, can the man who looks after the interest of his client, as it is shown Burton did in this case, be trusted to look after the interest of this district in congress?

But his friends say he has reformed. Possibly. There is ample room for reformation. But death-bed reformations are always looked upon with suspicion, and Mr. Burton, being on his political death-bed, can hardly expect honest men to have any faith in recent reformations. Perhaps, though, Mr. Burton will desire to explain the facts above set forth. If so, the columns of the ADVOCATE should be open to him. We hope he will attempt an explanation, as we have some further facts we would be pleased to ventilate.

DEM. O. POP.

Abilene, Kas., September 26, 1893.

The sugar trust has advanced the price of sugar to take advantage of the fact that during the cholera epidemic imports of sugar from Germany will diminish or cease entirely. The additional profits thus quietly arranged are computed at about \$32,000 a day. It's an ill wind that blows nobody good—American Banker.

#### Half-Rate Harvest Excursions.

To the South and Southeast via the Memphis route, Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis railroad. October 25, 1893, this company will sell half rate excursion tickets to points in Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi and other southern states, good twenty days for return, with stop-over privileges for the inspection and purchase of land. These tickets will also be on sale by connecting lines, east of the Missouri river, on dates here named. Improve this opportunity to investigate the many advantages of south central Missouri, the orchard of America. For maps, timetable folders and full information, address any agent of this company, or J. E. Lockwood, Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Agent, Kansas City, Mo.

## INSIST ON HAVING Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder, TAKE NO OTHER.

It Contains Neither Alum, Ammonia, or Any Other Adulterant.

Richardson's "Diseases of Modern Life"—The action of ammonia on the body is that of an irritant and it tends to hold the blood in a state of fluidity. It also interferes with the process of oxidation of organic matter so that it becomes an antiseptic, and it rapidly decomposes that allotropic condition of oxygen which is called ozone. Thus ammonia present in the atmosphere, daily respired by living beings, is injurious and we see its effects in the pallor and feebleness of many who dwell in houses in the air of which ammonia is always present—houses over stables, for example, or in close proximity to decomposing organic refuse.

Liebig the celebrated chemist, says of alum, that it is very apt to disorder the stomach and to occasion acidity and dyspepsia.