FLOUR, SALT, GROCERIES,
AND EVERYTHING BELONGING IN A
Family Grocery Store,
BUSTON & SONS.

CLINCH VALLEY NEWS.

BUSTON & SONS,
LEADING GROCERS
TAZEWELL, VA.

VOL. LI. NO. 25 TAZEWELL, VA., FRIDAY, JUNE 19, 1896. WHOLE NO. 2,676

DON'T STOP TOBACCO.

HOW TO CURE YOURSELF WHILE USING IT.

The tobacco habit grows on a man until his nervous system is seriously affected impairing health, comfort and happiness. To quit suddenly is too severe a shock to the system, as tobacco to an inveterate user becomes a stimulant that his system continually craves. "Baco-Curo" is a scientific cure for the tobacco habit, in all its forms, carefully compounded after the formula of an eminent Berlin physician who has used it in his private practice since 1872, without a failure. It is purely vegetable and guaranteed perfectly harmless. You can use all the tobacco you want while taking "Baco Curo." It will notify you when to stop. We give a written guarantee to cure permanently any case with three boxes, or refund the money with 10 per cent. interest. "Baco Curo" is not a substitute, but a scientific cure, that cures without the aid of will power and with no inconvenience. It leaves the system as pure and free from nicotine as the day you took your first chew or smoke.

CURED BY BACO-CURO AND GAINED THIRTY POUNDS.

From hundreds of testimonials, the originals of which are on file and open to inspection, the following is presented:

Clayton, Nevada Co., Ark., Jan. 28, 1895.
Eureka Chemical & Mfg. Co., La Crosse, Wis.—Gentlemen: For forty years I used tobacco in all its forms. For twenty-five years of that time I was a great sufferer from general debility and heart disease. For fifteen years I tried to quit, but couldn't. I took various remedies among others "No-To-Bac," "The Indian Tobacco Antidote," "Double Chloride of Gold," etc., etc., but none of them did me the least bit of good. Finally, however, I purchased a box of your "Baco-Curo" and it has entirely cured me of the habit in all its form, and I have increased thirty pounds in weight and am relieved from all the numerous aches and pains of body and mind. I could write a quire of paper upon my changed feelings and condition.
Yours respectfully P. H. MAHBURY,
Pastor C. P. Church, Clayton, Ark.

Sold by all druggists at $1.00 per box; three boxes (thirty days' treatment) $2.50 with iron-clad, written guarantee, or sent direct upon receipt of price. Write for booklet and proofs. Eureka Chemical & Mfg. Co., La Crosse, Wis., and Boston, Mass.

GEILINGER'S RESTAURANT.

When you come to

BLUEFIELD

Go right across the street and get a lunch. Any meal or anything in refreshments.

ICE CREAM, SODA WATER.

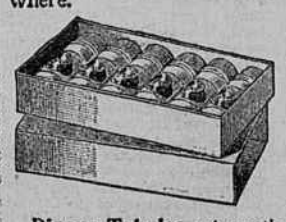
Come over and get cool. If you spend the night we have

LODGINGS,

At reasonable rates.

Ripans Tabules.

Ripans Tabules are compounded from a prescription widely used by the best medical authorities and are presented in a form that is becoming the fashion everywhere.



Ripans Tabules act gently but promptly upon the liver, stomach and intestines; cure dyspepsia, habitual constipation, offensive breath and headache.* One tabule taken at the first symptom of indigestion, biliousness, dizziness, distress after eating, or depression of spirits, will surely and quickly remove the whole difficulty.

Price, 50 cents a box.

Ripans Tabules may be obtained of nearest druggist; or by mail on receipt of price.
Sample vial, 10 cents.
RIPANS CHEMICAL CO.,
10 Spruce Street,
NEW YORK.

Ripans Tabules assist digestion.
Ripans Tabules cure biliousness.
Ripans Tabules: one gives relief.
Ripans Tabules cure indigestion.
Ripans Tabules cure torpid liver.
Ripans Tabules: gentle cathartic.
Ripans Tabules: for sour stomach.
Ripans Tabules cure constipation.
Ripans Tabules: pleasant laxative.
Ripans Tabules cure liver troubles.

DO YOU WEAR PANTS?

Your address, with six cents in stamps, mailed to our Headquarters, 11 Eliot St., Boston, Mass., will bring you a full line of samples, and rules for self-measurement, of our justly famous $5 Pants; Suits, $13.25; Overcoats, $10.00, and up. Cut to order. Agents wanted everywhere.
New Plymouth Rock Co.

WANTED—AN IDEA Who can think of some simple thing to patent? Protect your ideas; they may bring you wealth. Write JOHN WEDDERBURN & CO., Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C., for their $1,800 prize offer.

READ AND REFLECT!

DRY GOODS DEPARTMENT.

Dress Goods.

Novelty presupposes newness, and newness dies with age.

Hence our ambition is to keep pace with all the latest productions. And you choose until lessened assortment ends choice. Now you buy these high class dress goods for their individual elegance. They've lost none of that. They are here, not because we brought out too many, but because we had enough to give early comers a wide selection.

These last lots of elegance we sell at a loss—a loss that counts in with general expenses; inevitable, looked for; not dreaded.

$1.00 a yard dress stuffs at 86c.
85c. a yard dress stuffs at 75c.
75c. a yard dress stuffs at 67c.
65c. a yard dress stuffs at 55c.
60c. a yard dress stuffs at 50c.

Wash Fabrics.

Still moving fast. Can't keep enough of them to supply our trade. Some new styles received last week just as pretty as those you bought early in the season. We have six pieces figured and striped lawns, you can buy very cheap. The price on these pieces is 7½ and 8½c, was 10 and 12½c. Have you seen the lot of Handspuns just in? Prettiest patterns we've had. Knocks duck out entirely.

White Goods.

Dainty Swisses, Sheen Lawns, striped Organdie and figured Pique, in many styles. Prettiest line of these goods in plain and small checks for little tots' dresses. Prices right.

Ladies, do you wear Gloves?

Ask to see our $1.00 Glove; tans, browns and blacks We make the assertion that it is the best glove in town for the price. We've another glove, every pair of which we warrant, and will receive back if not satisfactory

Carpets and Matting.

We've talked Carpets and Matting to many of our customers this season and the sales we lost, you can count them on your thumbs. Why? Because we can furnish any design, color, quality or quantity in Brussels, Tapestry, Velvets or Ingrains. Prices 25c. to $1 20 per yard.

Put Your Foot In It.

Putting your foot in the wrong thing generally causes lots of trouble How much agony has been occasioned by putting a foot in the wrong shoe? The foot was all right; but the shoe was all wrong.

Some people seem to think a customer should fit his foot to the shoe That order of things is reversed with us. WE FIT THE SHOE TO THE FOOT. Your feet were not made to order. Our shoes are.

There is none of that "tired feeling" with your feet in a pair of our Bay State or Carlisle Shoes.

Harrisson, Surface & Company.

CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.

We are Here

To sell Clothing for a "living profit." That's all we want, all we ask. Every merchant has to get a profit; if they didn't our beautiful Main street would soon degenerate into a grazing pasture, and instead of the clang of the street car gong, would be heard the lowing of the gentle kine.

This Season

We are selling clothing cheaper than we ever did, because clothing can be had from the manufacturer for less money than ever before.

And We Claim

That we know how to buy Clothing, because we have been buying and selling Clothing for twenty five years. It means much to us to sell you one suit of clothes, because you will ever after be our customer.

To Suit You Right.

If the suit we sell you is not just as represented, you get your money back. Most of our suits are made from the material that grows on the backs of sheep, thoroughly lined with the best grade of farmer's satin. The color as solid as a piece of granite.

In any Style Suit

We can fit you. If you're tall and slim, short and thick, fat or lean, big or little, old or young. Our ambition is to sell you your clothes, and your boys', too.

In any Style Hat.

We told you some time ago that we had more hats than hat-room, and the price we put on them moved many of them; but we must sell more hats—haven't room enough yet to handle hats conveniently, so we continue awhile longer to sell at very low prices. Buy your hat now.

In any style Shirts.

Negligee shirts are worn very much this season, and come in a variety of choice patterns, plain and laundered bosoms, attached and detached collars and cuffs 50c. and up.

Have you bought any of those silk bosom shirts? No sweating with them on—"keep you cool" kind of shirts.

Furnishing Goods.

You buy something in this line nearly every day, and you always want the nicest and best. Our stock is at present up to date—would take each article separately and tell you all about it, but we haven't the barrels of print and ink just now. We are anxious to talk to you personally about these goods and know we can interest you.

Don't Forget

That we have all the latest novelties in Neckwear. The styles for this season are prettier than ever before.

Harrisson, Surface & Company.

For information and free Handbook write to MUNN & CO., 361 BROADWAY, NEW YORK. Oldest bureau for securing patents in America. Every patent taken out by us is brought before the public by a notice given free of charge in the

Scientific American

Largest circulation of any scientific paper in the world. Splendidly illustrated. No intelligent man should be without it. Weekly, $3.00 a year; $1.50 six months. Address, MUNN & CO., PUBLISHERS, 361 Broadway, New York City.

An old Amherst man recalls the fact that the Rev. Charles H. Parkhurst was a member of the first glee club ever sent out by Amherst. He played the accompaniments on a piano or organ.

The Duke of Norfolk has been seriously considering the desirability of utilizing the cycle in order to expedite the delivery of telegrams in London.

The Sun.

The first of American Newspapers, CHAS. A. DANA, Editor.

The American Constitution, the American Idea, the American Spirit. These first last and all the time, forever.

Daily, by mail, - - $6 a year
Daily and Sunday, by mail $8 a year

The Sunday Sun

Is the Greatest Sunday Newspaper in the World.

Price 5c. a copy. By mail $2 a year
Address THE SUN, New York.

The Tazewell Hardware Co. is prepared to furnish all kinds of hardware at all times. Call on them when you are in need of anything in their line.

DEMOCRAIC CONVENTION FOR 9TH DIST.

Pursuant to an order of the District Committee, the Democrats of the Ninth Congressional District of Virginia are hereby called to assemble at Wytheville, Virginia, August 5th, 1896, at noon, for the purpose of nominating a Democratic candidate to represent the Ninth District of Virginia in the fifty-fifth Congress of the United States.

The basis of representation in the convention will be one delegate and one alternate for every hundred Democratic votes and fraction of fifty or over cast for President in 1892. Under this rule the various counties and cities in the district will be entitled to the following votes in the convention:

	Delegates.	Alternates.
Bland,	5	5
Buchanan,	5	5
Craig,	5	5
Dickenson,	4	4
Giles,	11	11
Lee,	17	17
Pulaski,	14	14
Russell,	17	17
Smyth,	14	14
Scott,	17	17
Tazewell,	16	16
Washington,	28	28
Wise,	11	11
Wythe,	18	18
City of Bristol,	5	5

The delegates to be elected in such manner as the chairman and committee of the various counties and city of the district may determine.

By order of the Committee.
T. A. LYNCH, Chairman.
J. H. WINSTON, Secretary.
Democratic papers of District copy.

COUNTY CONVENTION.

The Democrats of Tazewell county are hereby called to assemble in the Court House on Tuesday, July 21st, 1896, at one o'clock p. m. for the purpose of electing sixteen delegates and sixteen alternates to represent Tazewell county in the Congressional convention for 9th District, to be held at Wytheville, Va., August 5th, 1896, to nominate a Democratic candidate to represent the people of said district in the 55th Congress of the United.

S. J. THOMPSON,
County Chairman.

FREE PILLS.

Send your address to H. E. Bucklen & Co., Chicago, and get a free sample box of Dr. King's New Life Pills. A trial will convince you of their merits. These pills are easy in action and are particularly effective in the cure of Constipation and Sick Headache. For Malaria and Liver troubles they have proved invaluable. They are guaranteed to be perfectly free from every deleterious substance and to be purely vegetable. They do not weaken by their action, but by giving tone to stomach and bowels greatly invigorate the system. Regular size 25c. per box Sold by A. F. Hargrave.

If it required an annual outlay of 100.00 to insure a family against any serious cosequences from attack of bowel complaint during the year there are many who would feel it their duty to pay it; that they could not afford to risk their lives, and those of their family for such an amount. Any one can get this insurance for 25 cents, that being the price of a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea remedy. In almost every neighborhood some one has died from an attack of bowel complaint before medicine could be procured or a physician summoned One or two doses of this remedy will cure any ordinary case. It never fails Can you afford to take the risk for so small an amount? For sale by A. F. Hargrave Druggist.

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 cost 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, ect., to me.

FRANCIS CASEY, St. Louis, Mo

Now is the time to subscribe for the NEWS.

FASHION AND FANCY.

Various Articles for the Feminine Wardrobe.

While many ladies do not like to order their standard suits very early in the season, as, toward the end of April, new styles may appear, they may with perfect safety arrange for all the accessories and minor items of their wardrobe for the entire summer.

The petticoat is an important factor in fashionable dressing. One may have dress skirts made with lighter material for linings and with less bulky and cumbersome fittings than heretofore, provided a suitable petticoat is secured. There are firm and reliable makes of haircloth that stand out under the weight of all skirts of ordinary fabric. With skirts made on this plan, one well-made petticoat serves for the entire outfit for street costumes. These may be in gray or black haircloth, and should be fitted with the utmost nicety. For evening dress a white haircloth one answers the same purpose. Silk petticoats are in very general use, although many ladies who have worn them for years are making up fine, firm qualities of moreen, and like them very much better. There is a certain springiness to the moreen petticoat that one does not find in silk, which, unless very carefully cut, is likely to wind around one's ankles and make walking a weariness rather than a pleasure.

As to white petticoats, the variety and elegance of the importers' stock are simply bewildering. They remind one of the old-fashioned christening dress of an infant, such masses of tucks, puffs, ruffles, lace and embroidery are they. There is a fancy among exceedingly dainty and fastidious women for making petticoats of fine nainsook and finishing them with a single wide hem-stitched hem. Another favorite model is made on the Spanish flounce idea. Half of the length of the skirt is gored, the remaining portion being set on of straight breadths. This may have a hem-stitched hem or a plain one with a narrow flounce of lace. In all cases the hem should be the full width of the flounce, as it is much more desirable if the flounce is sewed through more than one thickness of the fabric.

While the chemise is a part of all well-kept underwear stocks, the knitted vest, either in gossamer, silk or wool, is much more generally worn. It absorbs the perspiration in summer, fits the figure without wrinkles and is by many thought to allow of a much better fit of the dress waist. At all events, it has become a standard article of wear, and is so much approved that there must be a good reason for its continuance. The gossamer vest is also worn as a corset cover, and is by many preferred to those made of muslin except for dressy wear. The bicycle has had much to do with modifying certain articles of apparel. The corset waist and the hygienic waist have become so important for wheelwomen that it is fondly hoped that much better shapes will be furnished than heretofore. Many of those in use, while they have points of advantage in bust, waist and hip shapes, have such exceedingly awkward and uncomfortable shoulder straps that they cannot be tolerated. A number of makes have a strap so arranged as to bunch out just above the shoulder blades, absolutely spoiling the figure and suggesting wing bones, which, while they may be desirable from an esthetic point of view, are not particularly ornamental when they push out into the back of one's dress waist.

Hosiery for the coming season is to be divided equally between black and colors. Every woman has a certain number of black hose for standard, but equally, if she desires to be stylish, she must have those of various light colors, and should have at least one pair to match each dressy costume. The boot hose, those with black feet and ankles and fancy tops, are best liked. The new all-black hose, with very wide, extremely elastic tops, are becoming the wheelwoman's favorite. With these long hose and very short, full drawers of black goods, many women find themselves sufficiently well equipped as to underwear.

Manufacturers are struggling with the subject of union suits, but up to date the ideal model has not appeared Women who have tried them complain that the underwear draws and pulls and makes them uncomfortable. They are scarcely able to tell why, but, all the same, very few of them like it. This is a pity, as the union suit, if properly constructed, would be of immense advantage to wheelwomen and those who are inclined to be stout. It will be necessary to make them on entirely new lines, if they are to meet with any permanent popularity. They are endurable for extremely thin people, but lack bust fullness and sufficient room to fit the curves of the figure.—N. Y. Ledger.

Parsnip and Salsify Fritters.

Wash, scrape and boil parsnips till tender, and mash fine when done; to each pint allow two tablespoonfuls of butter, salt and pepper to taste; add a beaten egg; stir all together over the fire a few minutes, let cool, shape into balls, dip into egg, then into crumbs, and fry in deep, hot fat. Salsify or oyster plant fritters are made in the same way, only when boiling add two tablespoons of vinegar to the water. Boiled parsnips, dipped in batter and fried in hot fat are excellent, and boiled, cut in halves lengthwise, buttered and peppered, they form a nice accompaniment to steak.—Boston Globe.

Evidently Quadrumanous.

A suggestion of a confirmation of the Darwinian theory is conveyed by the following colloquy:

Mrs. McGuire—Is it sick ye are, Mrs. Murphy?

Mrs. Murphy—Indade, I'm that same. I wuz walkin' the flure wid a foot'ache all night, an' I co't cowld in the pains o' my feet.—N. Y. Herald.

SOME HARD FACTS.

They Hit Telling Blows Against Free Coinage at Sixteen to One.

Hon. Hoke Smith, secretary of the interior, delivered a speech in New York on May 16 on the currency question. It is a speech that should be read by all who buy and sell or who vote or have influence with voters. It is as follows:

The people of this country make their contracts payable in dollars. Uncertainty as to the meaning of the word dollar must create doubt as to the effect of contracts and general distrust in business.

The dollar of the United States at the present time has a distinct meaning. It is equivalent to 23.22 grains of pure gold. Paper dollars are mere promises to pay in coin. Silver dollars, while they contain bullion worth only about 50 cents each, have been surrounded by safeguards of legislation limiting the number coined and supporting them by the credit of the government, so that they have been kept on a parity with gold dollars. Twenty-three-twenty-two-one-hundredths grains of gold therefore measure the value of what is meant by a dollar, when the term is used for trade here, and this has been true for about 50 years, with the exception of the period during which paper dollars were depreciated.

Upon the floor of the house of representatives in 1853, when the bill was pending which made fractional currency subsidiary, Cyrus L. Dunham, of Indiana, who had charge of the bill, said:

"An objection urged against this proposed change is that it gives us a gold standard only. * * * Gentlemen talk about a double standard of gold and silver as a thing that exists, and that we propose to change. We have had but a single standard for the last three or four years; this has been and now is gold; we propose to let it remain so and adapt silver to and regulate it by gold."

After this long experience in the use of dollars based upon 23.22 grains of gold the advocates of silver demand its free, unlimited and independent coinage at the present ratio.

This is really a proposition to remove from silver dollars the safeguards of legislation which surround them, to withdraw the limit and to take from them the support of the government. It is an effort to reach a bimetallic currency by the free and unlimited coinage of two metals at a fixed ratio which places 100 cents' worth of bullion in the gold dollar and 50 cents' worth of bullion in the silver dollar.

The experience of every country which has attempted the free and unlimited coinage of the two metals at a ratio disregarding the commercial value of the bullion of each metal put into a dollar has been the coinage and use of the cheaper metal and the loss as money of the more valuable metal. The principle is thus expressed by Sir Isaac Gresham:

"If debased coin is attempted to be circulated with full value coin, all of the latter will disappear from circulation, and the overvalued and debased coin will alone remain, to the ruin of our commerce and business."

This indisputable doctrine was taught in the 14th century by Nicholas Oresme and again in the 16th century by Nicholas Copernicus. Coming down to 1717, Sir Isaac Newton, at that time director of the mint of England, declared:

"If silver leaves the shores of England in crowns or in ingots, the produce of coins remelted, and gives place to gold, it is because the value which the monetary legislation assigns to it, in relation to gold, is not correct."

Apply the lesson practically to our own money. With free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver at the ratio of sixteen to one silver monometallism would result, and the measure of the value of our dollar would be 371¼ grains of silver, worth about 13 grains of gold.

But the advocates of silver coinage insist that with 371¼ grains of silver admitted in unlimited quantities to the mints for coinage, free of charge, the bullion value of this number of grains would necessarily be equal, before coinage, to the coined dollar. This is true, and it would be equally true of 100 grains, or of one grain, if admitted free and in unlimited quantities to coinage. Indeed, if chips were admitted free and in unlimited quantities to the privilege of being stamped into dollars, the chips, before they were stamped, would be worth as much as the dollars after they were stamped, but unfortunately the dollars would be worth no more than chips.

Another favorite argument of the free silver advocates refers to the experience of France, and they have claimed all over the country that France, from 1803 to 1874, by fixing a legal ratio for the coinage of silver and gold (at fifteen and one-half to one), kept the commercial ratio between the two metals at the same figures. This inaccurate statement has been one of their principal arguments. If they will really examine the history of France, they will find that before 1820 the difference between the commercial value of gold and silver exceeded fifteen and one half to one, and France became silver monometallic. Later on, between 1840 and 1850 the commercial difference was less than fifteen and one-half to one, and France became gold monometallic.

From 1792 to 1860 the subject of coinage of gold and silver was frequently discussed by American statesmen, and no suggestion can be found, from any of them, that the government could overcome even a small difference in the commercial value of metals by free and unlimited coinage at a fixed ratio.

This country failed to add three per cent. to the value of silver and make it equal to a ratio of fifteen to one with gold prior to 1834, and it failed to add six per cent. to gold and make it equal to a ratio of one to sixteen with silver subsequent to 1840.

No limit can be placed upon the mass of silver still unmined. Good authority indicates that the present annual volume can be produced for about 60 cents an ounce. It is impossible to place and maintain a price upon such a commodity which would give it a profit entirely disproportioned to that earned by the average enterprise. Yet the advocates of free coinage of silver at a legal ratio of sixteen to one, although the commercial ratio is thirty-one to one.

We are therefore confronted with a proposition to change the meaning of the dollar from 23.22 grains of gold to 371¼ grains of silver. As 371¼ grains of silver are worth only about 13 grains of gold, it is practically a proposition, at a single blow, to reduce the value of a dollar one-half.

It is a movement more radical than one to reduce openly the bullion in a gold dollar to 13 grains. This would be a step dangerous, but definite. No one knows what 371¼ grains of silver would be worth under free and unlimited coinage. It is impossible to say whether the increased demand for silver would carry 371¼ grains of silver somewhat above 13 grains of gold, or whether this increased demand would shortly produce a disproportioned increased supply and carry the value of 371¼ grains of silver somewhat below 13 grains of gold.

I am aware that the advocates of free coinage of silver object to estimating the value of silver in gold, but all international trade is measured by grains of gold. No matter what system we adopt, unless our international commerce is abandoned, our dollars will be actually measured by gold, even though we fix them upon a silver standard.

The movement for the free and unlimited coinage of silver is therefore an effort not only to reduce the value of a dollar about one-half, but to leave it in a state of uncertainty. It threatens a complete change in the meaning of the term dollar to some meaning in the neighborhood of one-half its present meaning. It threatens an entire change of the value of the term by which contracts and credits are estimated and by which business is conducted.

In every country where progress and prosperity are found the great bulk of business must depend upon credits. The credits are estimated in dollars, and whatever creates a doubt as to the meaning of a dollar must tend to suppress business. The mere threat involves uncertainty, and this uncertainty must be removed to bring back to business normal prosperity.

To appreciate the importance of removing doubt upon this subject, contemplate briefly the process of reaching the proposed silver standard. We saw in 1893 a paralysis of business, in large part produced by the threat of a silver standard.

If a president and congress were elected in November committed to the free and unlimited coinage of 371¼ grains of silver into dollars, nearly six months would pass before they could be inaugurated and six months more before the proposed legislation could become law. During that time creditors would seek to protect themselves against being paid in dollars worth only about 13 grains of gold, and they would endeavor to make collections before the unlimited coinage of depreciated dollars began. The debtors would not be allowed to remain debtors until they could get the advantage of paying off what they owed at 50 cents on the dollar; they would be forced to immediate settlements. Sheriffs and constables would call upon them without delay. Depositors in banks would withdraw their money. The large merchants, forced to settle their foreign indebtedness, would insist upon immediate payments of debts due from smaller merchants, the smaller merchants in turn would be compelled to force collections from their customers. The great volume of business conducted upon credits would cease.

Manufacturing enterprises could not afford to continue business or make contracts until the value of the new dollar could be settled by the determination of just what 371¼ grains of silver would prove to be worth. Manufactories would close. Business houses would fail. Banks would be raided. The unemployed would be numbered by millions. The farmers would find few purchasers for their products. Want and famine would pervade the land.

At the end of a few years, when business settled down to the new meaning of a dollar, fluctuations in the commercial price of silver would still keep our dollars of uncertain value and hinder domestic trade.

Business interests, reaching from the richest banker to the poorest paid laborer, require the removal of all doubt about the meaning of a dollar. No man should be trusted even with an important nomination who does not recognize that the value of a dollar is now measured by 23.22 grains of gold, and who is not willing to openly declare his purpose to help keep it there.

The Cheap Money Will-o'-the-Wisp.

The People, Not the Politicians, Will Win.

The Journal has always stood for sound money and contended that the result of the discussion would be the triumph of that doctrine. It did not do this in the spirit of prophecy, but because it was convinced that the good sense of the people would bring them to no other conclusion. The politicians may manipulate and make a great showing on the free silver side, but when one comes to talk to the people at large, when the question is presented to them, there is but one result possible.—Milwaukee Journal.