to cut down his wages or to get his raw material at a relatively and a properly less cost, he will go out of the export business and will no longer trade between Shanghai and San Francisco. And the same is true if he undertook to sell in a neutral market, where the Shanghai exporter would meet him in competition. He would be obliged to take just as much less in silver as was represented by the decline in the exchange. On the contrary, the exporter from Shanghai would receive, if he were able to take $50,000 in San Francisco for his cargo, 10 per cent, and he would do the same with his silver that he could before the fall in the exchange. My friends, this has been the chief difficulty so far as the English discussion of it is concerned, with the gold standard. It has ruined almost the commerce of Great Britain with the silver using countries. You have seen India, and then Japan, and now China, usurping the place of the British manufacturer and exporter, and so it must continue to be seen until the gold standard of the world is absolutely ruined, or until this disparity between the gold and the silver exchange has been rationally cured by a return of the coinage of silver upon the same terms as gold. (Applause.)

INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENT

These facts have been known, I say, for twenty-four years. One great international conference after another has met to undertake an investigation of the means of restoring the coinage of silver. No sooner had the great nations in 1873 taken this action excluding silver from the mints, depriving it in increasing measure, one after another the rights of full power in the payment of debts, than the nations began to feel the constricting force of the appreciating money measure, and by 1896, three years after it had been done, there met in this country a silver commission, and there was appointed in England a silver commission to inquire into the causes of the disparity in the value of gold and silver bullion, and the means whereby that difficulty might be surmounted. In 1878, two years afterwards, an international conference met, to try to get rid of the single gold standard. They failed. Why? Because Great Britain, the great creditor nation of the world, the nation to whom all the world pays tribute, and pays it in commodities and upon an appreciating money measure, pays constantly more and more commodities for the same amount of interest or of principal of the debt. Great Britain said, it is for our advantage, as the consuming nation, to have low prices on what we eat and wear. It is to our interest, as the creditor nation, to get as many of the commodities of other places for our money as possible, and therefore we will not consent to a change in the increasing purchasing power of the gold unit of coinage, and we therefore are opposed to any international agreement whatsoever. In 1881 they tried it again, and with the same result. In 1889 they met at Paris during the exposition, and met with the same result. In 1892 they tried it again, and the position of Great Britain caused a failure again to be recorded, and for the same identical reasons; and notwithstanding all these demonstrations of the absolute futility of attempting to secure the concurrence of Great Britain in an international settlement of this question, the Republican administration of 1896 appointed a commission, consisting of Senator Wolcott, General Payne and ex-Vice President Stephenson, humbly visited the court of Great Britain to prostrate themselves once more in the dust before that autocrat and asked humbly that they would permit the people of he United States, by a rational reform of their money system, to get themselves out from this industrial bondage. (Applause.)

THE FOLLY OF IT

Why, my friends, an appeal to the mercy, to the gentility of a robber, is always in vain. You must assert your own rights, or you will not have any on the present (applause). And the grand old Republican party, the party so many of us have loved so long, the party that we believed in, the party that had our allegiance next to our country, was the first party to get together in solemn national convention in the United States and pass a deliberate declaration that the American people were offering on a vote to govern themselves. They never expected the international agreement to be achieved. Nay, more, they never desired that it should be achieved. (Applause.) And I state, with full responsibility for what I say, that the powers that be in the control of the Republican party have determined to back out of those negotiations if they look like success at any stage of the game. (Applause.) Do you want proofs? Consider for a moment this.

SENATOR WOLCOTT'S POSITION

A few weeks ago the distinguished senator from Colorado, Mr. Wolcott, made a speech in the senate of the United States that was a keen disappointment to himself, to his friends, and to those who would like to be his friends but whom he has prevented from being so for the last three or four years. Senator Wolcott had, of course, to acknowledge a present defeat. After elaborately cutting all the ground from under his feet in regard to an international agreement in favor of the restoration of silver coinage, he had to stand upon the ground that he had already swept away. He showed that it was impossible to declare an international agreement, and then declared himself for it. He showed that the administration was against it, and then declared his faith in the administration. He showed Great Britain had refused to entertain it, and then declared he proposed to wait until she did. In the course of that statement he undertook to recite the causes that had interfered to prevent a successful event of those negotiations. Among them he said that he encountered in France letters and interviews, but note the significance of the first word—letters—from the secretary of the treasury of the United States government, inimical to the success and purpose of the negotiation, declaring that the administration was opposed to international and every other kind of bimetallism. Said the senator: "I hope, and desire to believe (substantially that) that those declarations were forgeries." But Senator Wolcott knew better, and I think it is no breach of confidence to declare that the senator today is absolutely convinced, and has been ever since he was in England, that the letters which he saw in France were only duplicates, or similar in their tenor to letters which have been sent by the same authority to the powers that be in Great Britain in the midst of the negotiations. (Applause.) Then he said that he found in England several agents of great banking houses in New York who declared, under their breath, but in the places of power, where those to whom those negotiations were addressed should be sure to hear it, that the administration itself was insincere in its attitude to international bimetallism. He need not have gone to the extent of visiting this upon the agent paid otherwise of these gold syndicates. My friends, every man of intelligence in the world had a far more authoritative basis for the conclusion than that as to the attitude of the administration upon the subject of bimetallism. They knew that from the appointment of Lyman J. Gage to be secretary. (Applause.)

A WORD TO REPUBLICANS

I desire to address a word to Republicans. I have been among them. I may be assumed to have left them, to speak with a due degree of modesty. I know they are men of at least ordinary intelligence, and I say to you men of average intelligence and sturdy honesty and patriotism, as I know you are, you want to bring to the consideration of this question only the same amount of good, common, practical, everyday sense that you use about the every-day affairs of life, and on that topic I ask you, and from that standpoint I ask you, to consider the attitude of the administration in regard to bimetallism, when it took out the most notorious, perhaps the ablest, of all the practical gold standard men in the United States to be secretary of the treasury and have charge of this very policy. (Applause.) Whatever may be said of Lyman J. Gage, he has the courage of his convictions. He has always declared that he was a gold standard man; he has never made any secret of it from the time he voted for Mr. Cleveland to the time when—it was only a little while later—he accepted a cabinet portfolio from Mr. McKinley. (Applause.)

A PLAIN DECLARATION

But there are facts more relevant than this. On the 24th day of July—and if you will examine the itinerary of this wandering mission abroad you will find July 24th was just about the point of the most delicate situation in all these negotiations for an international agreement—on the 24th day of July there flashed under the ocean, upon the wings of the cable, the language of a special message to congress by the president of the United States himself, wherein those who were receiving a delegation from him in favor of international bimetallism read the astounding fact that the president recommended favorably to congress a plan in favor of sound money which had been declared in so many words in a resolution adopted in Chicago six months before a plan of currency reform which it should recommend to the people of the United States would be based upon three fundamental principles: First, the maintenance of the existing gold standard. Does that have an echo of the Republican platform in it? The only difference is that instead of saying that the existing gold standard must be preserved, it declares in favor of the maintenance of the existing gold standard. If that is not quite an echo then it is almost a repetition. Secondly, that the United States notes and the greenbacks, all forms of government paper, is the expression, should be retired. Thirdly, that a system of banks of issue should be established, over to which should be delivered the sovereign function of paper money issue. Many of the people of the United States remember this. The establishment and maintenance of the gold standard; secondly, the retirement of the greenbacks and the treasury notes, and thirdly, the establishment of a great banking system that should itself discharge the sovereign function of paper money issue.

M'KINLEY'S ATTITUDE

President McKinley, when he stepped before the people of the United States seeking the highest trust within their gift, placed himself on record with great care and deliberation in a letter of acceptance. Here is his sacred contract with the people of this country. Said he, "It"—Referring to the Republican party—"It will maintain in circulation and as good as gold all kinds of silver and paper moneys now included in the circulation of the country." Those are his words: "It—the Republican party—will include and maintain in circulation all the paper moneys of the country." That was in June, 1896, when he was nominated for president. In July, 1897, he declares in favor of an Indianapolis sound money, favoring the monetary commission scheme governed by the gold brokers and bankers of the world, which declares that silver and paper moneys of the United States must be retired, that gold alone shall be full money, and that the banks shall exceed the government in the high function of the issuing of paper money. And then in his annual message of December last he comes out and himself recommends, despite the general weakness and hesitancy of the document as a whole, he recommends at least the locking up of two hundred millions of greenbacks, which he in his address to the people of this country when he sought their votes, had solemnly pledged himself to keep in circulation. (Applause.)

THE PRESENT CRISIS

My friends, I have not recited these facts with any great enjoyment, I assure you. It is a humiliating exhibition to make. I myself find no particular cause of congratulation. But we are dealing with a great crisis in the affairs of of this country, and in the cause of civilization itself. We are at a pass in the history of the republic where a false step taken here may lead to irredeemable mischief. If the people of the country will do what they know they ought to do, then they will exercise the same judgment in regard to public affairs that they do in regard to their own private concerns. If they will not dispassionately examine the history of the political power which they from time to time confront, and then will not fearlessly inflict their punishment or honestly grant their reward for duty failed to be performed or for duty done, then, indeed, is this union but a rope of sand, with the institutions of the country more idle than a dream, and the hope of eventual salvation, in the temporal sense, of the masses of mankind is idle imagination.

My friends, in order to win this great battle it is absolutely necessary that we should go over into the enemy's camp, to use the figure of speech, for they are not enemies except in a metaphorical sense; but we must go over into the camps of those who fought for the gold standard and who in 1896 got honest, patriotic Republicans to leave those who had already deserted them, and hearing the voice of duty calling upon them as citizens to come over and unite their forces with those who followed the banner of reform in 1896, and with them take part and parcel in the salvation of the country. If we cannot do this, then indeed is the battle lost, and that is the reason why, as I go from place to place, I try to fix the attention of members of the Republican party upon the great fact that that was a bimetallic party in 1892, and declared for the gold standard in 1896, and that since its declaration for the gold standard in 1896, every bit of its public policy has been in the direction of the carrying out of the scheme of that policy.

GAGE'S POLICY

Why, my friends, look at the recent proposition of the secretary of the treasury himself. He comes before the congress of the United States with a bill. He appears before the committee on banking and currency to explain and to defend it. He prepares a written statement giving the reasons why the bill is proposed, and what its present and ultimate objects are. He says that his first object, and the preparing of the bill is in his own hand, is to commit the country more thoroughly to the gold standard. That is his language—to commit the country more thoroughly to the gold standard. Is that consistent with a desire to prosecute an attempt at international agreement to get rid of the gold standard? When you are asking foreign nations to help you to get rid of it, is it an earnest of your honest intention to say to them at the very same moment that the highest official dealing with finances in your country is proposing, advocating and attempting to secure the adoption of a proposition to commit the country more thoroughly to the gold standard? The house of representatives at Washington is ready to carry out the behests of this power, for whom the secretary of the treasury is spokesman. The senate of the United States is today the bulwark of the safety of these United States. (Applause.) The house is no longer a representative body. Under the rules that prevail in the house of representatives, particularly as enforced and dominated by the person of Thomas B. Reed, there is no freedom of discussion, no liberty of debate. Everything is under the absolute control of the will of that single man, and those interests that either overtly or in some other way dictate and control his action in regard to them. In the elections that are now not a long way off, there are several things to be done. We must secure the house of representatives in the elections of 1898. (Applause.) And in addition to that we must maintain our control, and, if possible, increase it, of the senate of the United States. We are daily making accessions to our ranks.

BIMETALLISM WILL WIN

I want to say to this large audience of California that in my judgment the cause of bimetallism and its associated refinement can count among its honest adherers, and those who at this very moment are ready to show their devotion with their votes and their efforts in a campaign, enough of the suffrages of the people of this country to carry the elections of 1898 and of 1900. (Applause.) The people of this country have learned that psychological prosperity is a myth and an impossibility (laughter and applause) of a good big size; that no man taking thought unto himself can add a cubit to his stature and so the newspapers paid by the sovereign hand and controlled by the monopoly of the gold standard powers of the world, cannot make the people of the United States think themselves prosperous when they have so many personal evidences to the contrary. (Applause.)

A BARMECIDE FEAST

I am reminded of a story that John Allen of Mississippi told in the house the other day. It is a good enough story, although I can't tell it as well as John can, but I will tell it again.

He told about an old darky, very fond of 'possum, who was quite hungry, but somehow in the pursuit of the 'possum, which he had finally secured, had grown so tired that while the 'possum was preparing he fell asleep. A little villain of a darky came along, and, thinking to have some fun, took the 'possum, which by that time had becom well done, and ate it; and then he took the remains of the 'possum, some of the fat, and smeared it over the old darky's lips and over his fingers, put the bones down in a convenient place, as though the old darky might just have finished a repast. He put the bones away, after taking off the meat, and then took himself away.

Presently the old darky awakened. He looked for the 'possum, and saw that it was no longer over the fire; and then he detected the odor of the fat upon his lips. He looked at his fingers; he tasted the remains upon his lips; he looked at the bones, the precious remnants of what had been once the most luscious and engaging 'possum. He felt of his stomach, which was trying to appear satisfied under the stress of the imagination. And finally he said: "It done looks as tho' I done ate that 'possum. Dars de fat on my lips, and dar's de bones, but afore de Lord dat 'possum has done less good to my constitution than any 'possum I ever ate before." (Laughter and applause.)

And so, said Allen, the people of the United States pick up the gold standard newspapers and they say: "Why, prosperity must be here. There is the evidence of it in the newspaper columns; here are the statistics; here the editorial certificates to it; there are the bones and the smell of the fat before the Lord. This prosperity has done less good to our constitution than any prosperity we ever enjoyed before." (Great applause.) That is having its effect on the people of the United States.

CAMPAIGN LIES

Then again, the methods of the last campaign are in their nature such that they expire in their efficiency with one occasion. You cannot fool a grown man with the same transparent trick twice, as a rule. The statement which they made to the average laboring man in the campaign of 1896, that all sorts of disasters would follow the election of Mr. Bryan, and that unimaginable prosperity would follow upon the election of McKinley, has been tried and found wanting. Men were held up by the national banks and told that whatever the consequences of the restoration of silver coinage might be, there would be an immediate effect on their relations to their banks at any rate that would level them in ninety days to the ground; and then, even against their own mistrust and misgivings, they voted for the gold standard ticket, and have since found that their career from the time of election has only been a continuance for the most part of the unhappy experiences of the preceding four years; and with every effort and much travail of spirit and body they were holding up their tottering industries, and they have come to the conclusion, my friends, that an experiment, if it be such, is worth trying in order to change the existing order of things. (Applause.)

THE WINNING HAND

They tell a story that I often think of in this connection. I do not suppose it ought to be a novelty in California, although it is said to have its origin in Colorado. A tenderfoot—I suppose that is what we fellows, recently from the east, are entitled to be called when visiting Colorado—was, very naturally perhaps, asked to sit in a little friendly game that is very popular in most parts of the United States, and that was attended with some adventure in the way of risking his money on the correspondence of certain spots upon the cards. At one stage of the game this gentleman found himself behind a very interesting hand, consisting of four cards, with each one spot, making four aces, I believe. Of course, he had a great deal of confidence in the hand, and he evidenced it by the money that he put up to the center of the table, backing his judgment that it was better than anybody's at the table.

Well, after a time, the hands were laid down. The time came for deciding the bet, and, with great confidence, he reached forward and was about to sweep the pile of ducats into his lap, or into his hat, as the case might be, when another gentleman across the table said to him: "What are you doing?" He says: "I win this bet; I have four aces." The other man says: "It ain't good," and laid own his hand, and there were three spades and two diamonds. The first gentleman says: "What is that?" The other one replied: "That is a luloo." The first says: "What is a luloo?" "Why," replied his friend, "A luloo is three spades and a pair of diamonds. My friend, you must play, if you play out in this country, according to the rules of the house. Look here," and he pointed to a placard on the wall, which said in very plain terms: 'A luloo beats four aces.'" Of course, he was a man of peace. He submitted to the law of the country and gave up the money.

HE HAD A "LULOO"

A short time thereafter, with varying fortune, having pursued the game, he found himself with three spades and a pair of diamonds. Of course, he thought here was the time to recoup his misfortune, and he bet right heavily. After a time somebody called him. With great triumph he laid down the three spades and a pair of diamonds, and said: "It is my turn now," and started to rake in the money, when a gentleman with a full house—I believe that is what you call it—on the other side of the table said: "Hold on." This gentleman said: "I have got a luloo." "Well," said the gentleman: "My dear friend, how often must I tell you if you want to play in Colorado you must play according to the rules of the house." He pointed again to the wall. This placard was a convenient thing, and meantime had dropped down, exposing another face to view, whereon our astonished tenderfoot read: "A luloo can be played but once an evening." (Applause.)

Now, my friend, this gold standard game of 1896 has been played out. (Applause.) The coercive terrors of that great contest will be discontinued next time. There are enough men to whom that appeal will be vainly made again, added to those whose better judgment has since that campaign operated with them effectively and convincingly to have swollen, as I deliberately believe, the great army of men in the United States today who believe against the gold standard and all its infamous and associated wrongs, to give us an absolute preponderance among the electors of the United States. (Applause) It is a question, therefore, only of means and methods, that is all. It is a time when duty calls with a trumpet tongue to every devoted citizen of the republic. My friends, in the United States today there are, until this great question is settled, only two political parties, those who are for the gold standard, the trusts and the monopolies, and those who are against them. (Applause.)

I have been for thirty days or more at the city of Washington, engaged in earnest and prolonged conference with the representatives of the Silver Republican party, the Democratic party and the Populist party. My friends, I should never have come to the west, I should never have tried to raise my voice in the campaign of 1898 in California and Oregon, unless I could come bringing the people of the Pacific coast the assurance that the leaders of all the parties opposed to the gold monopoly party in the United States are in substantial accord and harmony. (Applause.)

IN UNION THERE IS STRENGTH

In the old Roman days, when an especial danger confronted the republic it was the wont of the senate, assuming extraordinary powers, to appoint some distinguished citizen of great ability and virtue, who enjoyed the confidence of the people, as dictator, the formula investing him with power concluding to this effect: That there might occur no detriment to the republic. We know no dictators in the United States. It has been for a hundred years and more our proud boast that every citizen is a sovereign—the only sovereign our institutions know. In the beginning, the institutions of the country were committed o our charge in order that no detriment might come to the republic. It is a question of the destiny of the republic itself. It is a danger in the presence of which every individual ambition and every separte object of mere partyism ought to melt away and disappear like mists before the rising sun.

It is not necessary that any political organization now existing should give up its independence or identity. The Populist party, the Democratic party and the Silver Republican party may all maintain their machinery and their organization; and they ought to extend it, each and every one, with all possible thoroughness; but the object toward which this organization and the operation of this machinery should be directed is not a mere selfish partisan object, but the common good of all. In

(Continued on Page Nine.)

Nainsook, Dimities and Lawn, Wide or narrow stripes and large or small checks. Monday is the one day to buy these goods. The yard..... 4½c

Kid Gloves—5-Hook, Black or self stitching. We warrant every pair and have expert glove fitters to fit them properly..... 98c

Ladies' Short Corset, latest French shape, good quality of Coutille, well boned and perfect fitting. One of the strong items for this Monday. Selling 39c

Brocaded Sicilian—These goods sold at 18c the yard. Monday only..... 12½c

Spring Suitings—We are not well acquainted with them; they've been with us since Thursday last. However, they are strictly all wool, 36 inches wide, and patterns that will meet with immediate favor. Monday only..... 25c

Double French Violets, with spray of leaves, per bunch... 1c

1c a yard for 3c Valenciennes Lace.

3½c the yard for 5c Cotton Lace.

11c for 15c, 20c and 25c Oriental Lace

2½c for Narrow Embroidery.

1c for paper Pins.

1c for card of Hooks and Eyes.

1c for Aluminum Thimble.

3c for spool of Silk.

4c for cube o' 150 Toilet Pins.

1c for Curling Iron.

1c for spool of Twist.

10c for 25c Needle and Pin Book.

Values

such as these have made us the leaders. The name, the reputation we have for low prices was won and earned with prices not as low as those quoted here. Better goods, still lower prices.

Broadway Department Store

4th and Broadway

Don't Miss These

Wrappers

Have arrived here rather early for Spring business and we've another shipment already on the way.

We'll make quick selling of this first lot. There are six simple but startling examples:

Percale Wrappers, pointed yoke, back and front; fitted lining. First example 47c

Another lot of Percale Wrappers, pretty yokes, fitted waist lining, pleated back with strap. Second example..... 57c

Each one of the lot of wrappers is made with yoke, finished with a deep ruffle and trimmed with braid. Third example 75c

Flannelette and Vicuna Cloth Wrappers, fleece lined, trimmed with braid, all have fancy yoke and pleated back. Fourth example..... 88c

This little lot of Percale Wrappers; will please, perhaps, 50 ladies. That's about the number of wrappers in the lot..... 98c

New style yokes, very pretty, but rather difficult to describe. However, they pose here for your inspection Monday as the fifth example..... 98c

You know what German Prints are; you know how they wash; how they wear. These wrappers are made of German Prints. That's enough to say for them. You'll say the rest. Sixth example..... $1.00

Handkerchiefs

Try and recall values in Handkerchiefs that compare with these:

White Lawn Handkerchiefs, hemstitched, each..... 2c

Ladies' White Cambric Handkerchiefs, wide or narrow hemstitched..... 4c

Children's Handkerchiefs, colored borders, hemstitched..... 3c

Ladies' Linen Handkerchiefs, 15c Handkerchiefs, wide hemstitched..... 6½c

Swiss Embroidered Handkerchiefs, scalloped and point edges, fine embroidery 11c

Ladies Japanette Silk Handkerchiefs, wide or narrow hem, hemstitched..... 9c
25c quality.

Chilkren's Hankerchiefs, white or colored..... 1c

Gloves

Misses' Black Taffeta Gloves..... 12c

Misses' Gauntlet Kid Gloves, tan or brown..... 48c

Underwear and Hosiery

Goods and prices so arranged as to make this busy department busier:

Corset Covers

Finely finished muslin, high neck..... 9c

Muslin Gowns

That you usually are willing to pay 50 per cent. more for; embroidered yoke, ruffle trimmed, and all that sort of thing. For busy business..... 48c

Ladies' Drawers

Umbrella style, trimmed with lace and insertion, extra well made, extra width and extra good value..... 25c

Ladies' Fast Black Hose

We say fast black and mean it; high-spliced heels and toes, double soles.. 12½c

Children's Hose

They are ribbed, fast black and seamless..... 9c

Granite Tea Pot, first quality, 3 quarts, Monday only 19c

10c Dover Egg Beater..... 5c

5c Asbestos Stove Mat..... 2½c

15c Brownie Lunch Box..... 10c

25c Novels, Standard Authors..... 8c

5c pad of Writing Paper..... 3c

50c Double Boiler, granite, 2 quart..... 30c

50c Granite Dish Pan, large size..... 32c

$1.25 Decorated Lamp and Shade..... 78c

4 bars Sapolio..... 25c

6 packages of Pearline..... 25c

8 bars best Laundry Soap..... 25c

Of Interest to You, Madam and Miss

We've a great surprise in store for you—it's in the mode of a new department—a department that's dear to every femi——but we'll say no more at this time. This is to be a surprise that will please, that will make you call here still more often.

Linens for the Table

6-4 Linen Damask..... 25c

6-4 Turkey Red Damask..... 15c

6-4 Red or Blue Damask..... 25c

Men's Suits—$9.00 Suits. They are made in this way: All wool, blue serge, round or squre sack styles, heavy Italian lining. As clothing department builders we mark them $5.78

Men's Furnishings—
15c Linen Collars, 4-ply..... 5c
5c White Handkerchiefs Linen Finish 2½c
10c Fast Black Seamless Sox 6¼c
Cotton Flannel Drawers, with elastic cuff..... 25c

Children's $1.25 Dongola Kid Button Shoes, coin toes patent leather tips, double stitched seams and heel foxing, spring heels. A chance for a big shoe-saving on little folks' shoes..... 63c

$2.00 Ladies' Shoes for 98c. To be more explicit: 720 pairs of Genuine Dongola Kid Button Shoes, new dime toe with natty patent leather tips. If they are $2 shoes they're all solid and they are $2 shoes. All sizes and widths. We said before 98c