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Patriotism, Protection and Prosperity.

For President of the United States,
WILLIAM MCKINLEY,
of Ohio.

For Vice-President,
GARRETT A. HOBART,
of New Jersey.

MR. VILAS, in his speech regarding the Chicago platform, said: "It proposes plunder, and makes robbery by law a doctrine of the democratic party."

D. B. HILL said of the Chicago platform: "It means the reconstruction of the United States supreme court, as a means to enforce an unconstitutional income tax, and such a proposition of itself is a revolutionary step."

THOSE who vote for Bryan must vote for the whole Chicago platform, including free trade, the attack on the supreme court and the denial of the right of the federal government to protect federal property when threatened by riots.

"EQUAL rights to all and special privileges to none," are axiom of free government with which all are familiar and in which all are concerned; but the height of unlimited assurance is reached when Mr. Bryan urges the intelligent voters to vote for the free coinage of the product of the silver mine owners into double its commercial value. If fifty-three cents worth of the silver miner's product shall by an act of the government be made a dollar, is that not a "special privilege?" What equal rights are proposed by Mr. Bryan, or by the platform on which he stands, to the product of any other industry? Why not an "equal privilege" to some other, or any other industry—farming for example? Mr. Bryan's position on the face of it bears the stamp of cheek, hypocrisy and fraud, through which the farmer and laboring man will readily see.

W. J. BRYAN made speeches throughout Nebraska and Iowa four years ago for Cleveland and free trade. The people of those states and the whole United States were never more prosperous than they were in 1892. Notwithstanding, true to his demagogical nature as an agitator, Mr. Bryan insisted that they were suffering from the exactions of a high protective tariff and the only cure for the hard times was free trade. The people have had an opportunity during the past four years to test the reliability of Mr. Bryan as a prophet. Now since his free trade policy has brought ruin to business and bankruptcy to the nation, he again

comes before the people and tells them that this unhappy condition was brought about by a law that was passed in 1873, and the only thing that will offer a panacea for the hard times and place us back to as good a condition as we enjoyed in 1892, is to vote for his own fishy self and free silver. But when the election in November is past Mr. Bryan will probably wake up to find that his predictions have been disregarded, and that the American people desire no more democratic prosperity.

THE CHANGING RATIO.

The silver advocates declare that the present financial strinegny, and in fact, all the ills from which the people now suffer, are caused by the so-called demonetization of silver in 1873. If our condition is not as good now as it was in 1873, and of course they do not take in consideration the twenty years of prosperity that has been enjoyed since that time, if our condition is worse now than it was 23 years ago they say it is because silver was demonetized in 1873, and as a remedy for these ills they demand the remonetization of silver, that is, that we shall throw open our mints to the free and unlimited coinage of the world's silver at a ratio of 16 to 1.

Without discussing the truth or falsity of these statements here, we will refer to the remonetization of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1. Remonetization might be accomplished without loss or serious derangement, if the same conditions existed now that existed in 1873, but the value, the production and other conditions that governed the ratio of 16 to 1 have now changed.

In 1873, and for 100 years prior to that time, the natural ratio, that is, the annual output of the world's mines, showed an average ratio of the production of gold to silver at about 16 to 1. The commercial or market value of the two minerals through all these years maintained an average ratio something very near to the natural ratio of 16 to 1. During the past twenty years the greatly increased production of silver has been constantly changing the natural ratio between silver and gold, until now the ratio is about 30 to 1.

The commercial ratio of the two metals seems to have been governed largely by their relative productions, and at the present time also shows a ratio of about 30 to 1.

Now the free silverites disregard these new conditions, and the conditions that have always governed the ratio between silver and gold, and propose to legislate a value to silver, and make it worth just as much as it was worth in 1873. To do this they propose to make 16 ounces of silver equal in value to 1 ounce of gold, when in the markets of the world it requires 30 ounces of silver to be equal in value to 1 ounce of gold. The fact still remains to the thoughtful voter that something cannot be made from nothing, that values cannot be legislated, but are fixed by supply and demand in the markets of the world, and no matter what law is passed declaring that 53 cents worth of silver must be worth as much as a gold dollar, the silver dollar will continue to circulate under the proposed conditions only at its bullion value.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder
Awarded Gold Medal Midwinter Fair, San Francisco.

CASE OF GEN. T. R. TANNATT.

Our friend, Gen. T. R. Tannatt, has taken occasion in an open letter published in the Review of August 11, to scold the republican committee of Whitman county for prescribing the qualifications of voters at the coming primaries, but fails, even remotely, to state what qualifications would have met his approval.

He asks two questions. First, "What is republicanism?" Second, "Who are republicans?" We don't know that he asks these questions with the expectation of receiving an answer, or simply as a figure of speech to emphasize the inference that both can only now be found in the ranks of Bryan and Altgeld. However, he can easily find an answer to his questions by referring to Webster's Unabridged, which defines republicanism as follows: 1st,—A republican form or system of government; 2d—Attachment to, or political sympathy for a republican form of government; 3d—The principles of the republican party. A more elaborate answer would require a recital of the history of the party. In the sixties it implied, under Lincoln, the preservation of the Union. In the later sixties and early seventies it meant reconstruction. In the later seventies it meant protection to American industries, and resumption of specie payments, and so on through the history of the party it has meant justice and progress. Republicanism, while controlling the destinies of the people, has been the synonym of equality before the law, protection to each and every man, and to each and every interest. And so from time to time as new questions have arisen, so has the party from time to time enunciated its principles concerning the vexing questions of the day, through the national conventions of the party at which all parts of our country are fairly represented by chosen delegates.

And now to briefly answer the second question—"To be attached to, or in sympathy with the principles of the republican party today." Not in the matter of minute detail, but as a whole; not as to each separate plank, but as to the plank as an entirety.

Stating negatively, republicanism is not voting for Bryan and Sewall or for Bryan and Watson electors; it is not being in sympathy with and supporting the advocates of free trade, of repudiation, of anarchy, of revolution or of dishonor.

The sure freedom of choice, as to which party a man will attach himself to and be associated with, belongs to each voter and of course to Gen. Tannatt, and he has no right to scold, evidently he has chosen.

Neither age, position or assumed dignity exempt any man from possible folly, nor does a change of opinion set the seal of absolute infallibility to the new opinion. Benedict Arnold changed from a patriot to a something else. Horace Greeley made a life-long fight as whig, freesoiler and as republican against democracy, and embraced democracy after all. Many of his friends charitably excused this inconsistency in making the change by attributing it to dotage—the failure of his intellectual powers—so let us be charitable to those who like the General have met with burdens too great for the infirmities of accumulated years.

The General asks, "Why should

a man like Henry M. Teller hate the republican party?" Men usually hate those whom they have wronged, and especially when the wrong is coupled with ingratitude, as in the case of Henry M. Teller, and many of his friends and associates. The republican party is not preserving the Union today; it did that when under Lincoln it conquered armed rebellion, but all along the years it has promised to the people the best conditions for prosperity that human wisdom could devise, and all its promises have been sacredly and faithfully kept.

AN OBJECT LESSON IN FREE SILVER.

Philip D. Armour, the packer, has had printed notices distributed among his 5,000 employees announcing that for an American silver dollar he will give them 50 cents' worth of meat and a Mexican silver dollar in change. He also has prepared a circular showing the rates of wages, in prices of goods for the working classes in Mexico, as compared to what is received in this country. A ready-made clothing merchant has also hung out a placard saying he will give for an American dollar 50 cents' worth of goods and a Mexican silver dollar for change.

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