"THE CRIME OF '73."

It Exists Only in the Minds of Those Who Do Not Know Facts.

For the benefit of the thousands of intelligent people who honestly believe that a crime was committed surreptitiously against silver in 1873, Congressman J. T. McCleary, of Minnesota, devoted considertble time, in his great speech of February 12, to a presentation of the important facts connected with the passage of the coinage act of 1873. The facts stand out so clearly and tell such a straightforward story that it would seem impossible that any fair-minded man should, after reading them, continue to believe that there was any "conspiracy" by anybody that caused the passage of this act. We can give but a few of the more salient points from Mr. McCleary's speech on this point:

The original bill was prepared in the treasury department in the winter of 1869-70, by John Jay Knox, then deputy comptroller of the currency, under the direction of George S. Boutwell, then secretary of the treasury. The laws relating to the mint had not been revised for more than a generation, and much confusion existed. This bill was largely a codification of existing law, with such improvements as experience suggested.

The first draft of the bill was submitted to leading experts on coinage and currency in this country, and to some in Europe. In this way the views of more than 30 men were obtained. Their answers were transmitted to the house in June, 1870, as a supplementary report on the bill. The consensus of opinion of these experts, and of those who discussed the bill in congress, was that it was simply to recognize legally what had practically existed, since the act of 1853, made gold the single standard of value and made silver subsidiary and legal tender only for sums not exceeding five dollars

The bill as introduced distinctly discontinued the silver dollar. One of the eight headings to the division in the reports accompanying the bill was as follows: "(5) Discontinuance of the silver dollar." This was printed in capitals. The discontinuance of the silver dollar was specially referred to in four places in this report.

Contrary to the suppositions and statements of many leading free silverites, the old standard dollars of 412½ grains was never in the coinage bill passed in 1873, and therefore it could not, as they allege, have been omitted surreptitiously. In May, 1892, the silver dollar containing 384 grains was introduced into the bill. Like the silver half-dollars it did not have "free coinage" or full tender. This was the dollar which was afterward dropped out of the bill and in place of which the trade dollar of 420 grains, with unlimited coinage, but limited tender, was substituted.

From the contemporary records it is clear that the bill was before congress for about three years; that it was printed 11 times separately and twice in reports of the comptroller of the currency; that it was considered at length by the finence committee of the senate and by the coinage committee of the house during five different sessions; that it was carefully debated in both houses, the debates in the senate occupying 66 columns and those in the house occupying 78 columns of the Congressional Globe, and it finally passed substantially as it was originally introduced. Every feature of the bill was thoroughly explained in the original report accompanying the bill, and repeatedly afterward in the debates on the bill itself.

There doubtless were persons in both houses who did not pay attention to either the report or the discussions, for at that time such subjects were regarded as of interest only to experts, but it certainly cannot be truthfully said that they did not have full opportunity to know all about it.

So far as concerns the coinage of gold and silver, there were just two important provisions in the act of 1873—namely, the unlimited coinage of gold and the limited coinage of silver. Both of these provisions have endured and will endure, because, as I have shown already, this is the only way in which we can have the use of both metals as money at the same time. And though some very excellent gentlemen in congress in 1878, when the wave of "free silver" threatened to overwhelm everyone opposed to it, may have said some foolish things about the act of 1873, it is a significant fact that not a single republican of those quoted as saying these things, unless he lives in a silver-producing state, has ever voted to repeal the essential provisions of the act of 1873 above cited. Except as to the trade dollar (which was inserted as a special concession to the silver producers), the act of 1873, based upon the experience of centuries, framed by men preeminent for ability and integrity, discussed in all its phases during the three years when it was before congress, will be recorded in history as one of the wisest and best pieces of legislation ever enacted by the congress of the United States. Its details may be changed, but its fundamental principles will endure.

Occasionally we hear a man ask: "Why didn't the newspapers say more about the act at the time of its passage?" The answer is plain. It was because of their being newspapers, not ancient histories. There was nothing new in principle or practice in the bill It was largely a reenactment of existing law, properly codified. Why did the bill give gold unlimited coinage and tender? Because all mint laws in existence did so. Why did it restrict the coinage of subsidiary silver and limit its tender to five dollars? Because these were the provisions of the act of February 21, 1853. Why did it omit from coinage the old standard silver dollar? Because that had been the intent of the act of 1853. In 1853 the dollar was entirely out of circulation, and no attempt was made to bring it back into circulation. Why did it make the gold dollar the unit of value? Because it had really been the metallic unit since 1834. And this was the avowed intention of the act of 1853.

The truth was that in 1872 the silver dollar was worth for bullion 3¼ cents more than the gold dollar and that silver dollars had not been in circulation for many years. As Congressman Hooper said on April 9, 1872, when discussing the silver dollar: "It does not circulate now in commercial transactions with any country, and the convenience of these manufacturers in this respect can better be met by supplying small stamped bars of the same standard, avoiding the useless expense of coining the dollar for that purpose."

And Mr. Kelley, who is reported as having said afterward that he "did not know that the bill omitted the standard silver dollar," said on this same day: "It is impossible to retain the double standard. The values of gold and silver continually fluctuate. You cannot determine this year what will be the relative values of gold and silver next year. They were fifteen to one a short time ago. They are sixteen to one now."

"Hence all experience has shown that you must have one standard coin which shall be a legal tender for all others, and then you may promote your domestic convenience by having a subsidiary coinage of silver, which shall circulate in all parts of your country as legal tender for a limited amount and be redeemed at its face value by your government."

In another place in the same speech Mr. Kelley said: "Every coin that is not gold is subsidiary."

Even Mr. Stewart, then as now a senator from Nevada, said on February 20, 1874:

"By this process we shall come to specie basis, and when the laboring man receives a dollar it will have the purchasing power of a dollar and he will not be called upon to do what is impossible for him or the producing classes to do, figure upon the exchanges, figure upon the fluctuations, figure upon the gambling in New York. But he will know what his money is worth. Gold is the universal standard of the world. Everybody knows what a dollar in gold is worth."

The remarks of Mr. Kelley in the house in 1872 and those of Senator Stewart in 1874 show that at that time, before the tremendous output of silver turned men's heads, there was practically undivided opinion on the subject. The bill had been before congress three years, it had been repeatedly discussed, there was nothing new or startling in it, and hence there was no call for any extended notice of its passage.

But the facts are seen to be that the bill was passed openly and honestly. It embodies the principles of sound mintage, and it undoubtedly saved us from going to a silver basis on the resumption of specie payments. And, therefore, the men who framed it and those who passed it deserve and will receive the grateful thanks of ourselves and our posterity.

After becoming acquainted with the facts, how ridiculous seems the following statement from Coin's Financial School: "In the language of Senator Daniel, of Virginia, it (the act of 1873) seems to have gone through congress like the silent tread of a cat.'" Yet this is but a sample of the false statements made by most of the leading silverites. The following summary of procedure indicates how "like the silent tread of a cat" the act of 1873 stole through congress:

House.		Senate.	
June 26, 1870	Submitted by secretary of the treasury	April 26, 1870	Submitted by secretary of the treasury
	Referred to ways and means committee	April 26, 1870	Referred to senate finance committee
	Five hundred copies ordered printed	May 2, 1870	Five hundred copies ordered printed
	Submitted to house, with supplementary report		Submitted to senate, with supplementary report
	Reported, amended and ordered printed	Dec. 19, 1870	Reported, amended and ordered printed
	Debated	Jan. 9, 1871	Debated
	Passed the house by a vote of 36 to 11	Jan. 10, 1871	Passed the senate by a vote of 36 to 11
	Senate bill ordered printed		Senate bill ordered printed
	Bill reported with substitute and recommitted		Bill reported with substitute and recommitted
	Ordeimal bill reintroduced and printed		Ordeimal bill reintroduced and printed
	Reported and debated		Reported and debated
	Reported from coinage committee, printed & recommitted		Reported from coinage committee, printed & recommitted
	Reported back, amended and printed		Reported back, amended and printed
	Debated		Debated
	Amended and passed by a vote of 110 to 14		Amended in senate
	Printed in senate		Printed in senate
	Reported with amendments and printed		Reported with amendments and printed
	Reported with additional amendments and printed		Reported with additional amendments and printed
	Passed with senate amendments		Passed with house amendments
	Conference committee appointed		Conference committee appointed
	Report of conference committee presented & concurred in	May 26, 1872	Report of conference committee presented & concurred in
	Became a law February 12, 1873	Feb. 24, 1873	Became a law February 12, 1873

Gold Cause Becoming Popular.

There were two interviews printed in the News recently which ought to set people thinking. It was shown in one of these interviews that the banks are already beginning to call in their paper, even paper which at other times they would have been glad to renew. This tendency on the part of lenders of money will grow stronger as the situation grows more uncertain. Men who lend money on a gold basis will take no chances of being repaid in cheap silver. This is shown by the practice of the building associations, as described in the other interview. The secretary of one of these associations said that there had been hardly a building association mortgage made in the past three years which did not contain a gold clause. We quote his words:

"I do not believe it is generally known that nearly every building and loan association in this city and in the state, I suppose, has put in every mortgage it has taken for the last three years a clause to the effect that the loan shall be paid in gold, if demanded by the association. The association of which I am secretary has out $470,000, and that clause is in every mortgage."—Indianapolis News, June 11.

Directory of the Principal Business Houses.

The following is published daily for the benefit of traveling salesmen, strangers and the public generally. It cannot fail to prove of interest to all who intend transacting business in Cape Girardeau.

H. STRATMAN,
Fine Groceries, Feed, Fruits, Etc.,
No. 3 Main St.

CHAS. J. HAMAN,
Boots and Shoes Exclusively,
115 Main St.

STURDIVANT BANK,
Capitol $50,000.
Cor. Main & Themis Sts.

P. H. DEMPSEY,
Wholesale and Retail Grocer and Commission Merchant.
North Levee.

JAS. McKENNA & CO.,
Dealers in Hides, Wool, Furs, Etc.
Cor. Themis & Water Sts.

MRS. J. WARNER,
Haarig Meat Market.
Good Hope Street.

J. MAPLE WILSON,
Druggist and Stationer.
117 Main St.

VOGEL & BRUNKHOKST,
Galvanized Iron House Fronts, Stoves and Tinware.
Broadway.

GEO. G. KIMMEL,
Attorney at Law and Notary Public.
102 Main street.

THE NEW IDLEWILD,
Semi-weekly St. Louis and Cape Girardeau Packet Company.

Watches, Diamonds,
AL. CHENUE, The Jeweler.
Silverware, Watch repairing.

ARCADE SALOON,
Aug. Schivelbine, Prop.
Kentucky Bourbons.

"THE BEE STORE,"
Wholesale and Retail Dry Goods.
Cor. Spanish and Independence street.

R. G. RANNEY,
Attorney at Law.
Independence street.

UNION MILLING CO.,
Full Roller Flour, Feed and Meal.
North Levee.

IDA HIRSCH,
Millinery and Notions.
Sprigg street.

G. W. TRAVIS,
The Dentist.
107 Main street.

P. A. HOCH,
Furniture and Undertaking.
No. 25 Main Street.

W. V. LEECH,
Notary Public, Real Estate, Collecting and Loan Agent. Main & Themis

CAPE BREWERY & ICE CO.
Manufacturers of Pure Lager Beer, Extra Pale Bottle Beer and Ice Made from Distilled Water.

DR. P. W. MURTON,
Practical Dentist. Office Sturdivant Bank Building, Cape Girardeau, Mo

W. G. POLACK,
Dealer in General Merchandise.
621 Broadway.

H. S. DEANE,
Real Estate and Insurance.
102A Main street.

JOHN H. SANDER & SON,
Groceries, Dry Goods and Notions.
Cor. Sprigg & Williams Sts.

GOTTFRIED HARTUNG,
Gunsmith, and dealer in Firearms.
Broadway.

BEN GOCKEL,
Star Livery, Feed and Sale Stable.
Spanish Street.

VOGELSANGER & REYNOLDS
Hardware and Farm Implemnts.
One door S. of First National Bank.

G. W. BAHN,
Wholesale and Retail Hardware.
10, 12 & 14 N. Main St.

F. H. VASTERLING,
Dealer in Dry Good and Groceries.
Cor. Broadway and Middle Sts.

JAMES B. DENNIS,
Attorney at Law.
Main street.

AUG. BIERWIRTH,
Cigars and Smokers' Articles.
38 Main street.

J. N. WHITELAW,
Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes
Main street.

I. BEN. MILLER,
Drugs, Books and Stationery.
5 & 7 Main street.

EDWARD S. LILLY,
Hardware. Warehouse on Spanish St.
33 & 35 Main street.

E. H. ENGELMANN,
Fire Insurance.
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Prescott House, 26 Main St.

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Best Meals in the City.

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Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots, Shoes and General Merchandise

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Inborn modesty seals their lips. They prefer pain to humiliation. Custom has made them believe the only hope of relief lies in the exposure of examination and "local treatment."

Take ten cases of "female weakness" and in nine of them "local treatment" is unnecessary. There is no reason why modest, sensitive women should submit to it. McELREE'S

WINE OF CARDUI

is a vegetable wine. It exerts a wonderfully healing, strengthening and soothing influence over the organs of womankind. It invigorates and stimulates the whole system. It is almost infallible in curing the peculiar weaknesses, irregularities and painful derangements of woman. Year after year, in the privacy of home—away from the eyes of everybody—it effects cures.

WINE OF CARDUI is sold for $1.00 a bottle. Dealers in medicine sell it. Five bottles usually cure the worst cases.

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Latest Improved Roller Process.
Having adopted the Roller Process, we are now prepared to make flour of the finest grades. A trial of our Roller Process Flour will convince you that it is the best Flour made. Give us a trial.
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The finest saloon in the city. Special atten given to the jug trade. Fresh Cape beer always o tap.

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Consultation and Examination Free. Office at Kage's stable, Cape Girardeau, Mo.

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GLENN'S
MID-SUMMER
SLAUGHTER SALE.

Commencing July 6th and continuing for one week only. We will sell everything in the way of light summer goods from a $12,000 stock at from one-third (1-3) to one-half (1-2) off the regular prices. All remnants go in this sale at

50C. ON THE $1.00

All Staples go at greatly reduced prices during this sale. This is your chance to secure the best bargains ever offered in Southeast Missouri.

We will continue our June Clothing Sale during the above dates with a still greater reduction in prices, in order to close out what we have left of Clothing stock.

This is no Advertising Dodge but Facts.

Do not fail to call and get some good goods for less money than ever bought before. Remember goods sold during this sale are for CASH only.
Don't forget the dates and place.

David A. Glenn,
27 Main Street, Cape Girardeau, Mo.

THE BEE STORE CO.
WE BEGAN
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Of our entire stock of
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In every department. The prices on these goods are a guarantee that it will be largely to your interest to give this opportunity your earnest consideration as every item of seasonable goods in every department will be cut in price to close out stock on hand regardless of costs for

CASH ONLY

No Coupons. We cordially invite you to this, the greatest bargain sale in this city.
Very Respectfully,
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	Surplus	$400,000.00
	Reserve requirem't & undivided profits	$269,779.38
Total		$1,419,779.38

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