

FACTS ABOUT FINANCE.

EXCERPTS FROM HISTORY UPON SHYLOCK'S CONSPIRACY.

The cry "Cranks, Fanatics" will not flourish in the People of the United States that the Warnings of Stevens, Jefferson, Lincoln, et al., were without cause.

From the Record. Fortunately we are not left in the dark as to the causes and agencies which placed the exception clause on the greenback. Prominent actors in the matter have left their words and acts on record.

The legal tender bill was introduced in the House by E. G. Spaulding, of Buffalo, N. Y., Chairman of the Subcommittee on the "Greenback" on December 31, 1861. It was discussed in the House, and perfected, until February 6, 1862. It passed the House by a vote of 93 to 59. It provided for a full legal tender money, with no exception clause.

After passing the House the legal tender bill went to the Senate. The Senate amended the bill by providing that the exception clause should be legal tender for all purposes "except notes on imports and interest on the public debt." Mr. Stevens, Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, the grand old man of the House, Pennsylvania, tells how the crime of wounding the greenback was committed.

Mr. STEVENS: I have very few words to say. I approach the subject with more depression of spirits than I ever approached any question. No personal motive influences me. I hope not, at least. I have a melancholy foreboding that ere about to consummate a cunningly-devised scheme, which will carry great injury and great loss to all classes of people throughout this Union, except one. With my colleagues I believe that no act of legislation was ever hailed with as much delight throughout the length and breadth of this Union, by every class of people, without exception, as the bill which was passed on the 20th of February, 1862, when the Senate, by a vote of 23 to 7, passed the bill as amended. It was a bill which was hailed with as much delight throughout the length and breadth of this Union, by every class of people, without exception, as the bill which was passed on the 20th of February, 1862, when the Senate, by a vote of 23 to 7, passed the bill as amended.

Seven times the people of the United States have voted on this national bank question at Presidential elections. Five times out of the seven they have voted in favor of the national bank. It is unconstitutional and dangerous to liberty. That sentiment was a regular plank in Democratic platforms prior to 1860, and five times the people of the United States have voted in favor of the national bank. It is unconstitutional and dangerous to liberty. That sentiment was a regular plank in Democratic platforms prior to 1860, and five times the people of the United States have voted in favor of the national bank.

And at this moment the President of the United States, who is the chief executive officer of the government, is signing a bill which will give the national bank the power to issue legal tender notes. This is a bill which will give the national bank the power to issue legal tender notes. This is a bill which will give the national bank the power to issue legal tender notes.

It is a contest between the robbers, jobbers and money-changers on the one side and the honest men of the States on the other. I venture to express the opinion that ninety-nine of every hundred of the loyal people of the United States are in favor of this legal tender money. It is a bill which will give the national bank the power to issue legal tender notes. This is a bill which will give the national bank the power to issue legal tender notes.

The legal tender bill was no sooner made public than delegations of bankers from New York, Boston and Philadelphia hurried to Washington to oppose the bill. They were met in a manner by selecting a chairman (S. A. Mercer of Philadelphia), and invited the Finance Committee of the Senate and the Committee of Ways and Means of the House to the office of the Secretary of the Treasury, January 11, 1862. The invitation was accepted. At the meeting which followed the bankers spoke in opposition to the bill. The Senate delegates remained in Washington and held further consultation with Secretary Chase, extending through several days, which resulted in an arrangement with him to the effect among other things, that Congress should be urged to pass the national bank bill, etc.—Perkey's Monetary System, 1876.

I remember the grand old commoner Thaddeus Stevens, with his hat in his hand and his cane under his arm, when he returned to the House after his final conference (on the exception clause), and shedding bitter tears over the result. "Yes," said he, "we had to yield; the Senate will not do it. It did not yield until we found that the country must be lost or the banks gratified, and we have sought to save the country in spite of the enmity of the wealthy and the masses." Judge Wm. D. Kelley, Philadelphia, January 15, 1876.

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advantage of the necessities of the government and the exigencies of the times. So in 1862 they procured the passage of the national bank law.

Under this law the bondholders could place the bonds, which had cost them about 50 cents on the dollar, in the United States Treasury without sacrificing any of the interest income, and receive back 90 per cent. of the bonds in bank currency to loan to the people, as bankers. This gave the bankers two distinct incomes from one investment. With \$50,000 in gold they could become the happy owners of \$100,000 of interest-bearing bonds and \$90,000 of currency, all free from taxes "under State or local authority." This was a big bonanza, or, in fact, two bonanzas combined. This law was passed during one of the darkest periods of the war, when patriots, statesmen, generals, soldiers and people were straining every nerve to save the country. It pointed upon its prey like a panther when the victim was bleeding at every pore. Monton's "Bankers of America," Finance, page 131, states the case as follows:

"Mr. Sherman now introduced the national bank bill. After a lengthy debate, it passed the Senate by a vote of 23 to 7. In the meantime there had been several bills for the same purpose introduced and referred to the committee in the House. When the Senate bill came down it was not referred, as the bill which had been passed in the House had been passed in the House. When the Senate bill came down it was not referred, as the bill which had been passed in the House had been passed in the House.

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President Washington signed a resolution declaring that a holder of bank stock should have a seat in Congress. And when John Quincy Adams was elected to Congress he refused to qualify until he had signed a declaration of independence. He signed the national bank bill. He signed the national bank bill. He signed the national bank bill.

And this exception clause on the greenback bill and national banking law "conspiracies" were enacted during the administration of President Lincoln. I have shown that they were perpetrated by the money-changers and the copperheads while Mr. Lincoln and the country were so terribly pressed by the rebels and the exigencies of the war that Mr. Lincoln had no option or responsibility in the matter. He submitted to them under coercion; he approved them to placate one enemy while he battled with another; being unable, as he himself said, on one occasion, to do anything else. He submitted to them under coercion; he approved them to placate one enemy while he battled with another; being unable, as he himself said, on one occasion, to do anything else.

It will be remembered that Secretary Chase favored the legal tender law, and that it required a sufficient number of members of the "bank delegates," who remained in Washington on 11th after the exception clause, to induce Mr. Chase to recommit the bill to the House. He was long enough to bitterly regret the part he took in the matter, and is reported as expressing himself as follows:

My agency in procuring the passage of the national bank act was the greatest financial mistake of my life. It has built up a monopoly that affects every interest in the country. It should be repealed. But before this time the necessities of the war will have arrayed on one side and the banks on the other, in a contest such as we have never seen in this country.—Salmon P. Chase.

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destruction. But as usual, when danger had been averted and the victory secured, gold swaggers, and the speaker asserts the supremacy. Ingalls' Speech in the United States Senate, Feb. 15, 1878.

Mr. John A. Anderson, an orthodox Republican member of Congress for twelve years, and now Consul General to Cairo under the present Republican administration, discusses the national banks and bankers as follows:

At that time the Republican party saw a war measure, to provide the means for the national banking law. It was passed as a Republican measure. It was regarded as the best of the foresight and ability of the gentlemen then in Congress, and of the then Secretary of the Treasury. Every line of it was put upon it as being sagaciously conceived. Why? Because it was something entirely strange and abnormal in the financial system of America. The constitution had clearly provided for gold and silver coins, and it had not specifically provided, if at all, for any other form of money. But in that great emergency it became necessary to wear measures to provide the means for the national banking law. It was passed as a Republican measure. It was regarded as the best of the foresight and ability of the gentlemen then in Congress, and of the then Secretary of the Treasury. Every line of it was put upon it as being sagaciously conceived.

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BEALS' BABY BOY.

An Air of Mystery Surrounds Kansas City's Kidnaping Case.

The abduction and subsequent recovery of banker Beals' baby, at Kansas City, Mo., was as much of a mystery as a sensation. People are now asking about the man who brought the child to the banker's home and received the ransom of \$5,000. Albert King, the suspect, and Lizzie Smith, the servant, are under arrest. King says nothing, and the woman claims to have been stolen from the child, and together they were driven away in a carriage. It has been learned, however, that the pair are man and wife.

George D. Ford, who was present at the trial in the Colorado Penitentiary at Canyon City for horse-stealing. The man says his name is Joseph Dennis, and the woman denies the relationship. The system of kidnapping in this country is a disgrace. It is a disgrace to our civilization. It is a disgrace to our civilization. It is a disgrace to our civilization.

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this, and before long the entire jaw becomes one mass of festering sores, and blood poisoning affects the entire body of the animal. Some animals get fat and some poor from the disease. Cooking destroys the germs, but so many people eat very fat and so many are in danger of infection."

The doctor knows of one case personally where the disease showed itself on a human being. It first appeared on the face, and then spread to the rest of the body.

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SIX MEET THEIR DOOM.

RIGHTFUL WRECK IN THE CITY OF TOLEDO.

Passengers on the L. S. & M. S. Railway Crushed, Burned and Scalded to Death by an F. & P. M. Train—Many Seriously Hurt.

Wrecked in a Tunnel. A passenger train on the Flint & Pere Marquette Road crashed into the rear of the Lake Shore express at Toledo, Ohio, causing the death or injury of a score of persons. The collision occurred about five rods from the Union Depot at 5 o'clock in the evening, and by 11 o'clock and sixteen terribly mangled and scalded people had been taken from the wreck. A babe, scalded until it was an unrecognizable mass, and several women limbs and features were cooked beyond recognition on added to the horrors. Ambulances and patrol wagons crowded the dead and wounded to St. Vincent's hospital and to different homes, and it was with the greatest difficulty that names could be obtained. A dispatch from Toledo, Ohio, says that the bodies of the Lake Shore, supplemented by the following were killed:

The following were killed: Mrs. Mary McKeon, Madison, Ill. An 8-year-old son and an infant son of Mrs. McKeon, of New York. Howard Vaughn, San Bernardino, Cal. James McQueen, Elkhart, Ind. There were also injured, cared for at St. Vincent's hospital, are: Joseph Anderson, Riverside, Ill. Mr. and Mrs. George James, of New York. John Campbell, New York. Rudolph Murphy, Toledo. Mrs. Mary McKeon and daughter, Pearl and Maud. Bertha Dick, nurse girl to Mrs. McDonald's children, New York. John and Mrs. McKeon, of New York. Patrick Taylor, Arthur, Nev. Mrs. John P. Nease, of Toledo, is the only one who is in a hospital who is in a dangerous condition. Others, less seriously injured are: Mrs. Anna M. K. New York. D. T. West, Detroit, Mich. Mrs. E. J. Galloway, Toledo. The Erie Marquette train is due in Toledo at 10 o'clock, and the Lake Shore follows at 11. From Air Line Junction the trains go the same track. The Lake Shore train nine minutes before the Erie Marquette train pulled down from the junction about 1/2 of the Marquette train, which was split into two parts. About forty rods from the Union depot is a tunnel fifty feet long. The Lake Shore had gone through the tunnel when it was split into two parts. The Erie Marquette train was in the tunnel when it was split into two parts. The Erie Marquette train was in the tunnel when it was split into two parts.

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CURRENT COMMENT.

Kansas City's Kidnaping.

Such offenses are the refinement of cruelty; they are worse than death itself, because the future is unknown. There ought to be a law passed which makes the stealing of children for the purpose of securing a reward a capital offense.—Kansas City Journal.

It is scarcely possible to conceive of a more heinous crime than that of which the parents of the child are the victims. The deed is of infernal significance.—Brooklyn Times.

Parental love took precedence with him of the public interests affected by his submission. The child was the fourth being alive too young to bear—was 277,139 tons, nearly a half of which was consumed as grapes and nearly half of it was used for wine. There are some figures for the temperance people to ponder over. The small fraction of 1,161 1/2 tons was used for wine. There are 1,372,195 loaves of twenty pounds each. The vines now growing will in three years make from 25,000 to 100,000,000 pounds of wine. The vines now growing will in three years make from 25,000 to 100,000,000 pounds of wine. The vines now growing will in three years make from 25,000 to 100,000,000 pounds of wine.

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PRODUCT OF OUR SOIL.

IMPOSING FACTS OF INTEREST TO ALL.

Census Figures Relative to Viticulture, Floriculture and Agriculture that are Both Great and Surprising—Forecast of the Fruit Production.

American Husbandry. It took 95,000 cars to move the grapes of the United States to market the season before the census man made his rounds. The vineyards of our country represent an investment of \$1,051,161, and employ 200,000 people, and cover 401,561 acres of ground. Last season's production from about three-fourths of the planters are the eighth fourth being vines too young to bear—was 277,139 tons, nearly a half of which was consumed as grapes and nearly half of it was used for wine. There are some figures for the temperance people to ponder over. The small fraction of 1,161 1/2 tons was used for wine. There are 1,372,195 loaves of twenty pounds each. The vines now growing will in three years make from 25,000 to 100,000,000 pounds of wine. The vines now growing will in three years make from 25,000 to 100,000,000 pounds of wine. The vines now growing will in three years make from 25,000 to 100,000,000 pounds of wine.

And thus was fulfilled the prediction of Senator Thomas Benton, when, on the victory of President Jackson over the United States Bank, Benton said to the grand old man of the House, "The bank power was not conquered, but like a 'royal tiger' driven to the jungle, he will return again. He returned in 1862 to prey upon the prostrate form of the Republic. Republics, when neither President, Congress nor people had the power to resist his coming. With 3,000 whisks and an aggregate capital of \$300,000,000, Senator Benton said to the grand old man of the House, "The bank power was not conquered, but like a 'royal tiger' driven to the jungle, he will return again. He returned in 1862 to prey upon the prostrate form of the Republic. Republics, when neither President, Congress nor people had the power to resist his coming.

President Washington signed a resolution declaring that a holder of bank stock should have a seat in Congress. And when John Quincy Adams was elected to Congress he refused to qualify until he had signed a declaration of independence. He signed the national bank bill. He signed the national bank bill. He signed the national bank bill.

And this exception clause on the greenback bill and national banking law "conspiracies" were enacted during the administration of President Lincoln. I have shown that they were perpetrated by the money-changers and the copperheads while Mr. Lincoln and the country were so terribly pressed by the rebels and the exigencies of the war that Mr. Lincoln had no option or responsibility in the matter. He submitted to them under coercion; he approved them to placate one enemy while he battled with another; being unable, as he himself said, on one occasion, to do anything else. He submitted to them under coercion; he approved them to placate one enemy while he battled with another; being unable, as he himself said, on one occasion, to do anything else.

It will be remembered that Secretary Chase favored the legal tender law, and that it required a sufficient number of members of the "bank delegates," who remained in Washington on 11th after the exception clause, to induce Mr. Chase to recommit the bill to the House. He was long enough to bitterly regret the part he took in the matter, and is reported as expressing himself as follows:

My agency in procuring the passage of the national bank act was the greatest financial mistake of my life. It has built up a monopoly that affects every interest in the country. It should be repealed. But before this time the necessities of the war will have arrayed on one side and the banks on the other, in a contest such as we have never seen in this country.—Salmon P. Chase.

SENATOR INGALLS ON GOLD. No people in a great emergency ever found a faithful ally as gold. It is the most cowardly and treacherous of all metals. It makes no treaty it does not break. It has no friend it does not sooner or later betray. America and the wealth of the world are the victims of its treachery. Judge Wm. D. Kelley, Philadelphia, January 15, 1876.

The object of the exception clause on the greenback was to raise the price of gold. It was a bill which would have raised the price of gold. It was a bill which would have raised the price of gold.

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Portrait of a man, likely related to the 'Beals' Baby Boy' article.