

A FAMILY JAR.

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democratic and People's party, assuring success in the coming elections, both this fall and in 1896, and we can elect a republican president on that issue with protective tariff, which gives a good basis of a mutual meeting ground between the East and the West. It is well known that the People's party is not in favor of coinage of any kind, but by your attitude and some others on that question, you have given them a chance to put it in their platform, and they are making use of it to take men out of our ranks, deceiving them it is true, but taking them from us, nevertheless.

CONTRACTION GIVES THE CREDITOR ADVANTAGE.

You seem to think that all bankers are in favor of contraction of the currency, but in that you are in error. The veteran banker, John Thompson, president of the first national bank that was organized in New York city, then vice-president of the Chase national bank, said in a paper read before the national silver convention held at St. Louis, November 25, 1889: "Experience and observation for more than fifteen years have corroborated the correctness of our views and our theories. By throwing silver out of the category of money into the condition of merchandise, the specie foundation of all credits and currencies has been reduced fully one-half. That was a contraction of 50 per cent. It requires no far-sightedness to perceive that such unheard-of contraction of the precious metal foundations of all credits and currency would be followed by a decline in values of all properties approaching 50 per cent. This is the condition of things at the present day. This is why wheat and other farm products are worth only two-thirds of what they would have been, had silver remained as money. This contraction affects the mortgagor, making him apprehend approaching bankruptcy, and gives the mortgagee an unfair advantage. It gives the creditor an advantage over the debtor that is so discouraging that he feels like becoming a bankrupt rather than making an effort to continue on a financial paying condition. Therefore I say that the demonetization of silver has been and is a wicked preference given to the creditor over the debtor classes of our entire population, and it is this preference that is driving our middle classes into poverty and enabling millionaires to multiply their millions. Nothing, in my opinion, will save our people from a social revolution so surely as the full remonetization of silver and giving it all the advantages we now give to gold, both in law and in the ruling of the treasury department. In short, the mono-gold standard is a stepping stone to anarchy—nay, it is more—it is a flight of stairs leading to the chamber of horrors—panic, bankruptcy, suicide, repudiation, agrarianism and universal poverty among all wealth-producers, for whose welfare the best minds, the best statesmanship and the best representatives of all legitimate business interests should ever be enlisted."

Look around you, think of what we have seen in the past few years and the gloomy outlook for the future and say whether or not this prophecy has not been realized, and that if a move is not made soon in this matter it will not be worse. In Rhodes Journal of Banking, November, 1888, we find the following from an Englishman: "It will never do to allow the banks, bondholders and creditor classes to dictate the financial policy of a country. They desire to have money scarce and dear, and would

contract the currency of the world one-half by demonetizing silver if they could have their way. Certain great European houses have urged such a course in the past, and have fastened such a policy on several European countries to their vast detriment. Bimetallism is the only safeguard against the proper money here. The world's supply of gold is decreasing, and silver offers the only relief from a contraction of the world's currency. America has kept up the price of her export crops of cotton and wheat only by coining silver. Stop its coinage and both crops will fall in the markets of the world."

In the report of the English gold and silver commission, composed of the foremost statesmen of the time, given in May, 1888, we find that they report as follows:

"We are of the opinion that the true explanation of the phenomena which we are directed to investigate is to be found in a combination of causes and cannot be attributed to any one cause alone. The action of the Latin Union in 1873 broke the link between silver and gold which had kept the price of the former as measured by the latter constant at about the legal ratio, and when this link was broken the silver market was open to influence of all the factors which go to affect the price of a commodity. These factors happen, since 1873, to have operated in the direction of a fall in the gold price of that metal and the frequent fluctuations in its value are accounted for by the fact that the market has become fully sensitive to the other influences to which we have called attention above." Mr. Herman Schmidt says in another place in the same report that: "He ascribed the fall in prices to the depreciation of silver by losing its purchasing power, being demonetized, and that bimetallism would not cause creditors to suffer, as debtors would be rendered more solvent." Mr. T. Comber says in the same report: "He thought the appreciation of gold an advantage to the country, because England was a creditor nation, having made large loans in foreign countries on a gold basis, and receiving with the appreciation of that metal a larger portion of the commodities received."

SHALL MONEYED MEN DICTATE?

Taking this evidence from our creditors, are we to be so blind as to not profit by it, and when we, of the state of Kansas, all producers, or dependent on the producers for our prosperity, shall we allow a handful of foreign and eastern moneyed men to dictate and legislate us out of all that we have earned. Some who argue as you do, say that we are hard up only because of the loss of crops. Suppose we take some evidence from a banker in the state of New York, who writing to me a few days ago, said in answer to the inquiry, "how are times with you?" "There is nothing new or interesting to relate with regard to this country. Everything that the farmers have to sell is so low that some of them are almost ready to abandon their farms. They are really despondent. Hope that could have been sold at from 20 to 23 cents, will not now bring more than 8 to 9 cents. It makes a difference right here of from \$40,000 to \$50,000." In the United States Investor, August 11, 1894, is described an abandoned farm in Somerset county, Maine, 207 acres for which \$6,000 was offered. Later it was offered for sale at \$4,000 and now is offered for \$1,500, and no buyers.

Under the gold standard there is nothing but contraction of the currency, and all addition to wealth is going to the money owner at the expense of the property owner and producers. You say

that free coinage will enrich the silver miners. As well might a farmer say that he does not want rain because it will then benefit his neighbor.

Under the Sherman law we had coinage of silver with gold redemption, the most vicious law that was ever enacted, and by a trial under that law you have condemned silver coinage. When you say you are in favor of coinage under international bimetallism, you put it off until there will be nothing left to benefit by it. England is receiving too much of our goods at low prices under the single gold standard to ever consent to such an arrangement, except possibly to keep us on the anxious seat of expectation while she fleeces us. Here is the money plank of the republican platform of 1888: "The republican party is in favor of the use of both gold and silver, as money, and condemns the policy of the democratic administration in its efforts to demonetize silver." Following that, is it not true republicanism to advocate the remonetization of silver, and is there any way of remonetizing silver except by making its coinage free upon a par with gold. If we mean what we say we must remonetize silver, but any law that does not place it on a par with gold, so that gold does not measure its value or purchasing power, will not remonetize it. There is one thing that strikes me as being peculiar, that you stand alone among the leading republican papers in the state in your advocacy of what you call "sound money" the only company that you have being small fry that repeat what others say for want of brains to say anything on their own account. I can respect an honest gold-bug who thinks he is best served by that policy, having interests that tend in that direction, but I fail to see how you can excuse yourself for advocating principles that do not benefit you personally while at variance with the expressed principles of the party that your paper is intended to represent.

If you feel bound by any ties to say nothing for the side of the question that your party has espoused, would it not be better for you to not keep harping in nearly every issue on the "90 cent dollar, sound money, honest money" and other pet names that gold-bugs are so fond of talking about. There is no necessity of repeating the "honest dollar" theory which is advanced by those who have received the benefit of the earnings of the dishonest dollar that has been filching money from the producers and property owners for the past twenty years and who have allowed the taking rather than be called dishonest, however unreasonable the charge. Yours very truly,

A. E. AGRELIUS.

The Priests of Pallas—Grand Parade, Tuesday, October 2.

The Priests of Pallas at Kansas City will parade this year Tuesday evening, October 2, and the people who witness it are assured of seeing the grandest procession of the most beautiful floats ever produced. This popular organization can always be depended upon to furnish an entertainment that will fully repay all the people who may visit Kansas City upon the occasion.

The subject chosen this year is one of unusual interest, affording an excellent opportunity for brilliant, artistic effects and the Priests and their large corps of artists have taken advantage of the occasion to charm the seeker for the beautiful and to gratify the student of the intellectual. Colored fires and calcium lights will render night brilliant and many of the leading bands of Kansas and Missouri will participate. A one fare rate for round trip has been made for this occasion by the Union Pacific system, good October 1 to 8, from points in Kansas within 250 miles of Kansas City, and Nebraska points within 200 miles, and many special trains will be run. Carnival Krewe parade on Thursday, October 4, afternoon and evening. See your nearest Union Pacific agent.

J. B. FRAWLEY,
Gen'l Ag't, Kansas City, Mo.
E. L. LOMAX,
G. P. & Tkt. Agt., Omaha.

MORRILL AND BLUE.

(Continued from page 1.)

I made application for reimbursement under said act through J. R. S. Birch, an attorney of Washington, Kas., and the following is the reply I received from the commissioner of the general land office:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 30, 1887.

J. R. S. Birch, Esq., Washington, Kas.:

Sir—Referring to your letter of 15th transmitting application of James G. Parks for reimbursement under act of March 3, 1887, on Concordia, homestead entry No. 4993, F. C. 5847, for the southeast quarter, section 25, township 3, south range 3 east, you are advised that the records of this office show that the above described tract is in the twenty mile or indemnity limits of the grant to the St. Joe and Denver City railroad company, the withdrawal for which did not take effect until April 15, 1870. On April 12, 1869, H. Claffeller made declaratory statement No. 3152, for the tract in question, alleging settlement March 27, 1869, which thereby excepted the land from the withdrawal to said company; October 13, 1871, James G. Parks made homestead entry No. 4993, for this tract; the land had not been selected prior to Parks making his entry, and the title derived by virtue of the patent from the government is a valid one.

The title derived from the Government has not been set aside by a decree of a court; there has been no allegation of any similar case, in which such a decree has been rendered, therefore, the claimant is not entitled to reimbursement under act of March 3, 1887. The deed for C. H. Janes, Trustee, is herewith returned.

Very respectfully,

WM. A. J. SPARKS,
Commissioner.

"Now, such is the man the republican party wants to foist on the people of Kansas. There is one other quarter in Sec. 25, that he got money on after he knew that the supreme court had decided that those holding under the railroad company had no claim on it, and when written to in regard to it he does not answer.

"In conclusion, I denounce him as a fraud and cheat, and lower in the scale of humanity than the lot of house-breakers and pickpockets who are his associates in his rounds over the state.

Yours,
J. G. PARKS."

Shawnee County Populist Ticket.

Clerk of the District Court..... J. O. Butler
Probate Judge..... C. H. Custerborder
County Attorney..... E. E. Cheney
Superintendent Public Instruction.....
..... Miss Nettie Wright
Representative Thirty-fifth District.....
..... J. J. Schenk
Representative Thirty-sixth District.....
..... B. J. Sloan
Representative Thirty-seventh District.....
..... F. A. Kiene
County Commissioner..... F. S. Stevens

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