

BIRMINGHAM STATE HERALD

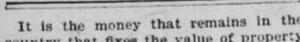
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Notice to Subscribers—When subscribers desire to have their papers changed, they must specify where the paper is now going and where they wish it changed to. Watch the label on your paper and see when your time expires.

The State Herald will appreciate news from any community. If at a small place where it has no regular correspondent, news reports of neighborhood happenings from any friend will be gratefully received.

All communications, of whatever character or length, should be written on only one side of the sheet.

TELEPHONE CALLS. Business Office, 139. Editorial Rooms, 131. All calls after 9 o'clock p. m. should be sent to the Editorial Rooms.



It is the money that remains in the country that fixes the value of property and labor.

What producers want is a fair level of prices and not waves of elevation and depression.

The pay roll for the Birmingham district this month will be the largest ever known here.

There is considerable complaint in Montgomery of the scarcity of change and even silver dollars are sought after.

It is said to be a wise child that knows his own father. Would the difficulty be increased if the mother took to bloomers?

There are few medical colleges in the country where a young man can be better prepared to practice medicine than in our college here.

Rigid economy has been the rule all over the South and the consequence is that we have made probably the cheapest crops ever grown.

Candidates for county offices are multiplying and the "men of influence" are liable to get a good many free drinks in the next five months.

As a rule most of the ladies who have moved to this place came reluctantly. But it would be difficult now to find one who would be willing to leave.

There is an impression that the Atlanta exposition will be in much better shape next month, and thousands of Alabamians are waiting until then to go.

Bets are now made that the cotton crop will not exceed 6,000,000 bales. If that be true less money will come into the South for the present than for the last crop.

The ladies of Birmingham are amongst the most cultivated and refined to be found on earth and are making an impression in the fields of art and literature.

Said Mr. Herbert in his Opera house speech: "We come now to 1834. The cheap silver had not only driven gold from this country, but we had no silver." The logic of the statement is not manifest.

Men are very much like sheep—they follow the leader. And the probability is that the men who lead in making investments here in mineral lands and city property will have a large number to follow them.

Mr. Herbert made the best argument that can be made on his side. He had all the insides of the government to aid him with facts and figures, and the most enthusiastic friend will not claim that he made a single convert.

Real estate in Birmingham commands less money than in many cities of smaller population and one-tenth our resources. It is largely below its fair value, and men who buy now will probably realize handsomely in the near future.

Secretary Carlisle in his Memphis speech admitted that the quantity of money in circulation had much to do with prices of commodities and general business prosperity. Secretary Herbert in his Opera house speech denied this theory. Who is right?

We regret to hear so many expressions of disappointment among the gold standard advocates as to the outcome of the Opera house speaking Wednesday night. They admit there was an absence of oratorical effort. The bimetallicists maintain that the distinguished speaker did the best that could have been done with the subject.

An intelligent merchant the other day said he was opposed to silver because the American silver dollars were worth only 50 cents in London. A friend suggested to him to sell his goods for \$500, get the money in gold, go over and buy 10,000 silver dollars, bring them back, buy another stock of \$500, equal to that he had, and clear \$500 by the transaction.

Unlike Secretary Hoke Smith, Secretary Herbert seems not to have devoted much time to the study of the financial question since he became a member of Mr. Cleveland's cabinet. He has been busily engaged with the affairs of the navy department, over which he fits the honor to preside. It is much to his praise that he has made a very creditable record as a cabinet officer.

The free silver Democrats of Birmingham turned out quite largely to hear Mr. Herbert's speech. They constituted at least two-thirds of his audience and gave him most respectful attention. We have heard of no converts among them from the time honored Democratic faith of bimetallicism to the new, pseudo-Democratic (?) doctrine of gold monometallism advocated by the distinguished gentleman.

The curious fact is reported, says the London correspondent of the New York Times, that a large section of Burgundy, notably the Cote d'Or, has given up grape culture altogether and gone in for hops instead. It is true that the phylloxera, which wrought special mischief in these parts, is now pretty well under control, but the Burgundians have decided that it is not worth the trouble and expense of replanting with Californian stocks, especially as France is becoming yearly a greater beer consumer, and so the uprooted vines by wholesale are planted with hops in their place.

ECHOES FROM THE WATER.

The "most distinguished Alabamian" has come and gone. Bimetallicists who were not strong in the faith are more pronounced than ever since this selected chief has been able to offer nothing to confirm their doubts, and even our single standard friends are free in admitting their disappointment. No one doubts the good faith of Mr. Herbert; certainly his opportunities to get all the facts and arguments on his side have been abundant and his leisure ample, and yet there was nothing but the thrashing of familiar old straw and the raising of dust that scarcely obscured the issue.

Secretary Herbert said in his speech that oats were now worth 32 cents and pork some \$14.00, and had never gone below \$9.50. Oats were quoted in Chicago yesterday at 17 1/2 cents and pork at \$8.50. These are minor matters, but accuracy of statement is always to be desired in discussing a grave matter.

There were just thirteen gentlemen on the stage when the secretary spoke. The number was ominous.

Mr. Herbert said silver men claim the amount of money in a country measures the value of the property of the country. That this was humbug. Did the secretary ever see any country in the world where prices were high and money scarce, or prices low and money abundant? Does he mean to say that the volume of money has no effect on the values of property? Does the law of supply and demand not touch money? In his own speech he said the inflation of the currency during the war greatly increased values.

He also said that the increase of \$1,000,000,000 of our currency would not increase prices unless the currency depreciated. This means that it would not help the United States at all to get \$1,000,000,000 of gold from other nations—prices would remain the same. What the silver men desire is an appreciation of property and labor, and necessarily a decrease in the purchasing power of money. It now has an abnormal value, created for it by legislation that has practically made one metal the only yardstick to measure value. We want two yardsticks, each 36 inches long, and a fair level of values.

Mr. Herbert read the report of Dunham in 1853, which related only to the coinage of fractional coins, and spoke of making them subsidiary to gold, as if it applied to the silver dollar, too. Possibly the honorable secretary did not himself apprehend the distinction between token money and full legal tender primary money.

My lord, hearken unto me: The land is worth 400 shekels of silver; what is that betwixt me and thee? Bury, therefore, thy dead.

And Abraham hearkened unto Ephron; and Abraham weighed to Ephron the silver which he had named in the audience of the sons of Heth 400 shekels of silver current money with the merchant.—Gen., Chap. 23, v. 15-16.

Mr. Herbert said overproduction had decreased prices and brought on the panic, and that the issue of bonds by the President made everything rise. The remedy, therefore, for overproduction is to issue bonds.

The honorable secretary of the navy stated that our circulating medium is now \$24 per capita. Mr. Carlisle stated on October 1, in an official document, the per capita at \$22.57. The cabinet ought to stick closer together, but what is the difference of a matter of one or two hundred millions on a campaign tour?

The honorable secretary of the navy, in his speech here, advised the laboring men to lay aside their surplus earnings in gold money. If there is any laboring man in the district, or any farmer, who has been accumulating a surplus after supplying his family with the necessities of life he will appreciate this valuable advice.

Mr. Herbert stated that whilst wages had declined they would today buy more food and clothes than ever before. If this be correct how happy must be the men who produce wheat and corn and cotton that constantly declining sums will command more and more of the products of their labor.

Mr. Herbert affirmed the Gresham law, that cheaper money always drives out the dearer, and then in a few moments quoted Benton as saying that his bill was intended to make silver the cheaper money. If so did not Mr. Benton desire to drive out gold?

Mr. Herbert said that China, India and Japan had some sixteen hundred millions of silver and would "dump" it in this country to get our gold if we undertook free coinage. As we have only about \$600,000,000 of gold the Chinese and Japs and Hindoos would have 1,000,000,000 left after they swapped even and would get dollars that would pay exactly the same amount of debt and taxes as their silver money.

There never was a day until 1873 that a man who had silver bullion could not take it to the mints and get \$1 in legal tender money for every 37 1/4 grains of silver.

When Sherman struck silver from coinage in 1873 the silver dollar was worth 3 cents more than the gold dollar. The object, therefore, was not to prevent the coinage of cheap dollars, but to cut off the money supply.

The Secretary said that overproduction had brought about low prices. How about the value of land and lumber? The prices for these have declined nearly or quite 50 per cent, and yet there has been no overproduction worth mentioning.

The concentration of money here in Birmingham in 1886-7 caused an enormous rise in lots. When that money went away prices declined. The aggregate deposits in the banks at that time reached some \$4,500,000. The deposits now are about one-half and values have declined fully that much.

Mr. Herbert seemed to think that the proper ratio is the market value of silver and gold and yet he is not willing to have free coinage at any ratio.

When Hamilton and Jefferson fixed the ratio they had no international conference or agreement, but presumed to act without consulting any nation.

THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

The State of Alabama takes great pride in her distinguished son, Hon. Hillary A. Herbert, whose distinction as a statesman has not overshadowed his valor as a soldier. The memory of both will be treasured by this people among their most pleasant and sacred monuments. Courty in manner, sincere and honest in character, catholic in patriotism, he stands a noble specimen of manhood and worthy the confidence and admiration of all true Alabamians.

He comes to debate with his people a most important public question, and he has received from all parties and factions a most respectful attention. He has upon the one question which now divides the Democratic camp been the most intelligent and consistent of all those representatives of the South who now endorse his views, but even his record fails to convince the people that it would be well to depart from the bimetallic standard of money established by our fathers through so many decades of American history, and his conservative speeches, plausible as they are, utterly fail to suggest any intelligent plan by which an adequate currency as safe as free silver can be established in its place. Colonel Herbert has a right to refer to his speech of April 8, 1886, in Congress, in which he held that it would be dangerous to the currency to go beyond the Bland bill in the coinage of silver. At that day he stood alone upon that question among our Alabama Congressmen, almost alone among the Representatives from the South. Upon that speech he predicated his present attitude. There is a fatal gap, however, between his argument of that day and his opinions of today. In that speech he said:

The present distress of Europe results from the demonetization of silver there and the scarcity of gold. And so the friends of remonetization of silver now say that the distress which has prevailed throughout Europe and the United States for the past years is the culmination of what Colonel Herbert saw in 1886, and that it has resulted from the demonetization of silver and the impossibility for gold to do the work needed by commerce. Time has not changed the conditions. He spoke as an advocate of the double standard, holding gold and silver as equally sovereign and one not as subsidiary to the other. Today he says that he is a bimetallicist, but he means that silver shall be regarded as paper money and subordinate to and measured by gold. This is not what he meant by bimetallicism in 1886. At that time he looked upon the silver dollar, no matter what its commercial value might be, as a sovereign standard dollar, equal in all respects to gold.

He said he had no argument in the declaration on this floor about the dishonest dollar. If the dollar is dishonest because its bullion is equal to but \$1.00 in gold, then our half dollar is dishonest because it equals but 37 cents in honest bullion. If the nickel is dishonest because its bullion value is but 7-10 of a cent.

To his mind there is no argument in the declaration on this floor about the dishonest dollar. If the dollar is dishonest because its bullion is equal to but \$1.00 in gold, then our half dollar is dishonest because it equals but 37 cents in honest bullion. If the nickel is dishonest because its bullion value is but 7-10 of a cent.

Speaking of the basis of representation in the next national Republican convention, he said: "The South should not be allowed to vote. It never does us any good at a Presidential election; their proportion of delegates is the same as ours."

The only interesting feature of this interview is the last. The Republicans of the North appear to be unwilling to let the voice of the States which never cast an electoral vote for their ticket have such a potential influence in naming the candidates and selecting the platform of principles. In this respect they reflect the sentiments of those Democratic States which always vote the ticket and elect it whenever it is elected, but which are doomed to see the ticket and the platform named to suit the views or caprice of States which never have, and probably never will, vote the Democratic ticket.

THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A STEAMSHIP LINE from New Orleans to Trieste opens up very great possibilities to the commerce of the South. Why our cotton and our cotton oil should reach the Mediterranean countries only through the North European ports has long been a mystery, and why our importations from those countries should reach us only by way of Liverpool and New York has been a similar mystery. This new line, which will begin operations in November, will open to us the trade of Austria and the Danubian principalities, and by means of the Austrian Lloyds, which makes Trieste their port, will also open to us the trade of Turkey and Russia, Egypt, Asia Minor and through the Red sea with India, China and Japan. It is interesting to note that Trieste stands as respects the great inland sea of Europe as New Orleans stands as respects the great inland sea of this continent. Trieste is the feeder of the Suez canal, just as New Orleans should be for the Nicaragua canal. These two cities, so far apart in geography and race, and yet so near in having imbibed knowledge and civilization at the same fountain source, Rome and Athens, are destined to play hand in hand a conspicuous part in the history of commerce. They are the two buckles which hold together the girde which bounds the fair waist of mother earth.

EDITOR RICHARDSON DEAD. In the death of Col. B. H. Richardson, editor and proprietor of the Columbus, Ga., Enquirer-Sun, the newspaper fraternity in the South loses one of its ablest and most learned members. For a number of years since the war Colonel Richardson was connected with the press of Alabama, and during that time made many warm friends, who will learn with sorrow of his sudden taking away.

Why should not Birmingham have a law college? Our judges and lawyers here could get up a faculty that could not be surpassed, and the courts are nearly always open, giving practical training.

ALABAMA EDITORS. The following sound advice is from the Talladega Reporter: "Let the democrats play fair, meet the emergencies of the day and stop all this funny business about elections and the split with the South on its own accord on the silver question alone."

Mobile, says the News, should build a monument to Semmes: "A movement is on foot in New Orleans for the erection of a monument to Gen. P. G. T. Beauregard, and several enterprises are now on foot to raise money for it. We have no doubt that the amount desired will be raised easily. It is a pity the Semmes monument in Mobile could not be finished."

The State Herald congratulates the Tuskalooza Journal on its enlargement.

house of our friends. Let us try for it again, and if after making the effort silver cannot maintain its place we surely have statesmanship and patriotism enough to apply a remedy.

WHO IS IN ERROR?

In his opera house speech Mr. Herbert said: "In 1806 Jefferson, then President, ordered the suspension of the coinage of the silver dollar, as it was driving out the gold money."

The reason assigned by the honorable Secretary of the Navy does not harmonize with that given by Mr. Madison, Secretary of State under Jefferson, in the order suspending the coinage of the silver dollar. On pages 84 and 85, Mintage Laws of the United States, 1792 to 1894, prepared under the direction of the Committee of Finance, United States Senate, and printed at the government printing office in 1894, is found the following letter:

Department of State, May 1, 1806. Sir: In consequence of a representation from the director of the Bank of the United States that considerable purchases have been made of dollars coined at the mint for the purpose of exporting them, and as it is probable further purchases and exportations will be made, the President directs that all the silver be coined at the mint shall be of small denominations, so that the value of the largest piece shall not exceed half a dollar. I am, etc., JAMES MADISON, Esq., Director of the Mint.

Secretary of the Navy Herbert contends that the coinage of the silver dollar was suspended by President Jefferson because gold money was being driven out thereby. Secretary of State Madison states that suspension was ordered because considerable purchases had been made of coined silver dollars for export, and it was probable further purchases would be made for the same purpose. If Mr. Madison understood his business and knew what he was talking about the order in question was made to prevent our silver dollars from leaving the country, and not, as Mr. Herbert contends, because they were driving out the gold money.

Either Mr. Herbert is or Mr. Madison was mistaken. We think the weight of testimony supports the latter.

A VOICE FROM OHIO.

Hon. Charles Foster, who has been secretary of the treasury in his day, and who, unfortunately for Mr. Carlisle, left it in a depleted condition, has been talking to an interviewer. He said: "I believe the Republicans will be victorious all along the line in Ohio. Our majority may not be so large as it was last year, but it will be large enough for all purposes."

Concerning the Presidency, the secretary said: "If Quay, Platt and Clarkson can agree on some man—Reed, or Allison or somebody else—and secure the co-operation of Elkins, they may be able to defeat McKinley."

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LETTERS TO THE MEDITERRANEAN.

The establishment of a steamship line from New Orleans to Trieste opens up very great possibilities to the commerce of the South. Why our cotton and our cotton oil should reach the Mediterranean countries only through the North European ports has long been a mystery, and why our importations from those countries should reach us only by way of Liverpool and New York has been a similar mystery. This new line, which will begin operations in November, will open to us the trade of Austria and the Danubian principalities, and by means of the Austrian Lloyds, which makes Trieste their port, will also open to us the trade of Turkey and Russia, Egypt, Asia Minor and through the Red sea with India, China and Japan. It is interesting to note that Trieste stands as respects the great inland sea of Europe as New Orleans stands as respects the great inland sea of this continent. Trieste is the feeder of the Suez canal, just as New Orleans should be for the Nicaragua canal. These two cities, so far apart in geography and race, and yet so near in having imbibed knowledge and civilization at the same fountain source, Rome and Athens, are destined to play hand in hand a conspicuous part in the history of commerce. They are the two buckles which hold together the girde which bounds the fair waist of mother earth.

Carrollton News: A call for a county mass meeting and best man's meetings of those who would advance the cause of free silver and honest elections will be found in another column. The meetings will be strictly non-partisan, and are called by two popular and true silver democrats. The address recommending these meetings has the following in relation to its non-partisanship: "We, therefore, propose that a representative conference be held which all can attend without affecting their party relations. Why a convention implies some authority in the body over its members, and a mass meeting implies that it is not a representative body. The gathering should be of representatives of all the people who are called by honest elections and free silver, but neither the numbers of the conference nor those who elect them will be bound by any recommendation or other action of the conference which they do not approve."

Let honesty, integrity and noble manhood prevail, says the Talladega Reporter, and all good citizens call for justice though the heavens fall. The News-Reporter is in favor of all fair, open and honest primaries, conventions and elections. If evil disposed men have managed things anywhere let them stand aside that honesty, integrity and noble manhood may prevail. Why should any gentleman be afraid to be watched? Why should he oppose majority rule, if that majority is honestly obtained? There is little danger of negro domination. By a belief that dishonesty has prevailed all well disposed citizens for public good call for justice to all, though the heavens fall. What harm can come of right? We believe we voice the opinion of all law-abiding citizens in Talladega county when we ask that fair play between man and man, party and party, be the rule in every gathering in this county and state hereafter."

The Mobile Herald is pleased with the increased interest manifested in the Birmingham Literary clubs, and makes the following suggestions for Mobile: "The Herald is pleased to note that interest in literary matters is growing in a city whose wonderful material development is the pride and boast of Alabamians. There is no reason why the two should not go together, for good literature gives the purest enjoyment that life

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report



The Journal publishes six columns of delinquent tax sales, and so delighted is the editor that he throws aside the financial track. The Journal's coming! The grasshoppers and ants had better get out of the way. The engine can't stop for such. Life is too short. Buy your ticket or you will get left. All aboard!"

Men make the party and not the party the men, says the Talladega Reporter: "The man who says he is for party first and principles after confesses that the party makes him instead of his making the party. Such a weakling has little principle and is out of place in the democratic party. Only men strong enough to make a party can preserve it, and only such men can be democrats in every sense. Let us keep the democratic party strong enough and brave enough to remain strong; brave men in it, and make it a party inviting to the best and most courageous patriots in the land."

The Huntsville Argus is doing some sound political thinking and making some fine calculations. It says: "Although the next election in Alabama is ten months off speculation is growing rife as to who will succeed Oates as governor and Pugh as senator. Politicians will continue to punch away at these plums with great activity, while the people will do the thinking more and more for themselves. It must be admitted, however, that there are conditions which make Johnston a strong factor, and if he and Bankhead pull together no other team can afford to despise them."

On launching the Escambia Messenger, a new paper at Pollard, the editor, Mr. C. Z. Fulton, in his salutatory, makes his position plain and simple: "It is my purpose to make the Escambia Messenger a weekly record of the local news of the county, reliably and carefully selected and arranged; a medium through which to keep posted upon current events, a necessity for those who subscribe for but one paper, and an addition to any list for those who can afford more. In politics the Escambia Messenger is democratic, and will be found at all times laboring for the advancement of the principles of our government founded by our forefathers."

The Tuskalooza Times thinks the Montgomery Advertiser a great paper and ably edited, but that its attitude towards those Democrats who differ with it on the financial question is petty and needs reforming: "The Montgomery Advertiser is extremely unfortunate, we think, in its attitude towards those democrats who differ with it on the financial question. It continually carps at them and their policies, often unfairly. When criticism sinks to mere petty and pettish faultfinding it always fails of its purpose. The Advertiser is a great paper, ably edited and deservedly influential, but a little reform on these lines would improve it."

The Mobile Daily Herald is getting to be very amiable with the republicans. It is an ardent supporter of the gold standard and would pine away and die in an instant if democrats who supported Captain Kolb should be allowed to vote in the primaries next year. Hear ye him: "It is evident from what we have said that democrats and republicans can meet on common ground in seeking to place the finances of the country on a firm basis. The financial policy of many leading republicans has been creditable to them. When democrats are twitted for holding financial views in accord with John Sherman, it should not disturb them any more than Secretary Herbert would be disturbed if he was charged with holding the same views in regard to increasing our navy as were held by ex-Secretary Tracy."

The Tuskalooza Times agrees with the State Herald that the discussion of the financial question should be on its merits, and devoid of passion and bitterness: "The State Herald learns that Mr. Herbert pronounced himself a bimetallicist in his Montgomery speech and indulged in no abuse of gentlemen who do not agree with him. The money is one that should be discussed solely on its merits, and with a view of reaching correct and just conclusions—conclusions that will promote the welfare of our people and concord in our party.—State Herald."

The Times fully agrees with its Birmingham contemporary in the foregoing. Already there has been entirely too much bitterness and passion injected into this financial discussion, and for the good of the party as well as for the relief of a suffering public it should be stopped. Let's discuss the question on its merits. Nothing can be gained by abuse, while much may be lost."

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knows after the peace of religion, the ecstasy of plighted love, and the calm happiness of the home circle. It is literature that does more than anything else to make the home circle delightful. "How important is it then that literary taste should be properly cultivated, so that we can avoid what is meretricious and hurtful, and turn our attention to what is elevating, refining and improving to mind and soul. And this should be the work—and to a large extent it is the work—of literary clubs and societies. "We trust that Mobile will emulate the example of Birmingham, and that the number of literary organizations in our city and its vicinity will greatly increase. We trust, also, that a more liberal support will be given the Mobile library, so that the scope of its work may be made larger."

OUR LETTER BOX.

Editor State Herald: After listening to the very able (?) speech of the secretary of the navy last evening I retired to my room to stand a restless night, my brain in a whirl, my nerves unstrung, trying to solve the many peculiar propositions put forth by him on the money question, and picturing to myself the awful condition things might get into should we re-enact the free coinage laws. The result is I am "all broke up," and have as yet seen unable to get any of his "unanswerable" arguments through my aching head. I therefore appeal to you for assistance, asking that you explain, if possible, the following assertions, which he calls arguments, viz:

He says that if we open our mints to free coinage that all the silver of China, Japan and India will be dumped here and gold taken in exchange, and that just as soon as the law is passed the ships of these countries will flash their orders by cable for this exchange of silver for gold. Now, I want to know how long it would take China to gather up the silver change which constitutes the circulation of that vast empire, and to ship it to the United States? In figuring out this proposition you must bear in mind that China has less than \$2 per capita of silver, and all of this is money of small denominations, and when it is necessary for their own use, and that these small silver pieces are in the hands of over 400,000,000 people, in a heathen country, devoid of means of transportation and communication; and yet the secretary of the navy tells us that this will all be sent here to get our gold, and sent so quickly as to make it necessary for China to cable the purchase.

Why cable at all? Why not write, or at least wait until they had the silver ready to deliver? Then again, please explain to me what these people who will gather up these hundreds of millions of silver are going to give the people from whom they buy in exchange for it? Will they get our gold, or silver, or will they pay them in gold, and where will they get either in such vast amounts and how will they get it? We won't give up our gold until we get their silver; neither will they give up their silver until they get our gold.

Maybe they will go through the Asiatic continent taking options on each man's mite of silver, then do likewise with us for our gold, both to be paid when goods are delivered. But after the honorable secretary had gotten his audience thoroughly alarmed at the prospect of losing our large stock of gold, which is now doing such valiant service as a circulating medium, he quieted their fears by telling them that the silver flood would not come because, under the free coinage of silver everybody who had any gold would hoard it and refuse to part with it under any circumstances, and that being "out of circulation" would be silver basis. Shades of Josiah Patterson!

Then again, the great secretary of the navy tells us that the volume of money cuts no figure in the price of commodities; that we get no money, anyhow. Confidence in all we need. He denied that prices of everything had declined since 1873, and cited mess pork and oats as the two commodities to prove his assertion. He said that mess pork sold for \$2 a barrel in 1879, and steadily advanced since that time to \$14 per barrel, and at no time since 1879 has it ever sold as low as \$9 per barrel. It is true that mess pork did reach \$14 per barrel in 1883, but we were all familiar with the methods used by Armour, Swift, Cudahy and other manipulators, who cornered the market and forced it up for a time, and how, when the pool collapsed, pork went down again. Today's quotations show it to be worth only \$8.37 1/2 per barrel. He stated that oats were worth 34 cents per bushel in 1879, and has maintained this price since that time with a slight fluctuation of 2 or 3 cents at various times. Today's quotations of oats show them to be worth 17 1/2 cents per bushel.

Can you blame me for being in such a "wrought up" condition after spending a sleepless night trying to reconcile such wild assertions? There were many other statements as glaringly incorrect as the above mentioned, but as I am suffering from exhaustion, and from the fear of having my life insurance paid in depreciated silver dollars, I will have to close, at least until you convince me that such "arguments" as were dished out last night will ever change a vote.

AMERICAN BIMETALLIST.

Hood's Sarsaparilla acting through the blood reaches every part of the system.

Gold Weather Gone. Ward's coal yard can furnish coal and wood on short notice. They have the best coal for summer use in the market. Buy from them and you will not complain. Will also put coal in for winter. Telephone 457. 7-19-tf

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