

The Democratic Sentinel.

"A FIRM ADHERENCE TO CORRECT PRINCIPLES."

VOLUME XX

RENSSELAER JASPER COUNTY, INDIANA FRIDAY OCTOBER 23 1896

NUMBER 42

SENSATION OF THE CAMPAIGN

British Acknowledgement That Bryan's Election and Free Coinage of Silver Will Start American Mills and Restore Good Prices to the American Farmer and Planter.

ENGLISH GOLD FOR MCKINLEY.

The Genuineness of the Francis-James Letter Is Proved Beyond All Doubt and the Goldites Are Left to Silent Mourning or Infantile Mocking.

In another column of this issue will be found four facsimile copies of the first, third and fourth pages of the Francis letter, the publication of which has produced such a profound sensation.

Mr. John James
New London
Indiana
America

Facsimile of reverse of envelope in which the Francis-James letter came.

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WE MUST VOTE AND WORK FOR BRYAN, REGARDLESS OF WHAT PARTY WE HAVE REPRESENTED HERETOFORE. It is of vital importance. We will stop over at your uncle's at Portage, Wis., two weeks, and then go on to South Dakota. Please write soon. In conclusion will say, do all you can for Bryan. If this letter will do any good, use it.

"Address me at 307 box, Pierre, South Dakota."
GEORGE W. FRANCIS.
"Best wishes to all."

Who Are Francis and James?
John James, to whom the letter is addressed, owns a small fruit farm one and one-half miles northwest of New London, in this county, which he purchased from the Harris heirs in 1892.

Both he and the writer of the letter, Mr. Francis, were natives of Herefordshire, Eng. They came to America together in 1880, Mr. James paying a portion of Mr. Francis' passage money, and landed at Toronto. They came at once to Indiana, where Francis remained but a short time, going west and settling near Pierre, S. D. James at first worked for James Miller, a short distance west of Mr. Francis' passage money, and landed at Toronto.

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MANUFACTURERS NEED SILVER

Hon. Charles R. Sligh, President of World's Largest Furniture Factory and Always a Republican Till the St. Louis Platform Was Adopted.

FARMERS AND WAGE EARNERS

The president of the largest furniture factory in the world declares for Bryan and the remonetization of silver in the following letter:

"SLIGH FURNITURE CO.,
"GRAND RAPIDS, MICH., Sept. 4, 1896.
"Colonel R. M. Johnson, Elkhart, Ind.
Dear Sir—It affords me pleasure to comply with your request to submit a few reasons, from a manufacturer's standpoint, why the independent, free and unlimited coinage of silver by the United States would be beneficial to our country.

"It is a well established principle in finance, that the quality or value of money is regulated by the quantity, and that the quantity of all the money in the world regulates the value of all commodities and products that are bought and sold. If the volume of money is large prices will be high, and if money is scarce or hoarded (and it is scarce it will be hoarded) prices will be low. This principle has been repeatedly demonstrated in all times of the world's history, and the men who secured the demonetization of silver were perfectly familiar with it. They were the money-lenders of the world who desired that their money should become more valuable, and they accomplished their ends through corrupt and dishonorable means.

The results of demonetization have justified their judgment, and, while it has brought misery to millions, it has doubled the value of their dollars, and in its culmination in the last two years has brought the producing classes and the manufacturers to the verge of bankruptcy, and if continued for two years longer, three-quarters of the manufacturing establishments now operating will be wiped out of existence, and their plants will pass into the hands of the money-lenders, who will acquire them at from one-quarter to one-third their value.

The election of McKinley, which promises nothing but higher taxes and a monopoly of the spoils, cannot avert this disaster, as the United States senate is anti-gold standard and sure to remain so for at least the next four years.

The Only Hope.
"The only hope of the producing classes is in legislation that will cheapen money, thereby compelling it to seek investment in productive enterprises, employing idle labor and making a market of farmers' products. The only way to cheapen money is to make more of it. With our mints open to the world's silver, as they were previous to 1873, and as they are now to gold, the demand for gold must be lessened, and its value thereby decreased, and the demand for silver must be increased, and its value thereby appreciated, ultimately bringing the two to a parity.

How the Farmers Are Suffering.
"All manufacturers who understand this question are convinced that no lasting prosperity can be attained until the agricultural classes (one-half of our population) receive prices that will give them a profit on their products, and that they can secure better prices under a gold standard is absurd to contemplate. Our farmers today are selling their surplus products to Europe in competition with Russia, India, Argentina and other countries in which gold is at a high premium. It is this premium on gold which acts as a bonus on exportation and has stimulated production in all silver standard countries, the farmers there are getting as much for their wheat, cotton and other products now as they did 20 years ago, while our farmers are getting only half as much.

"This is accounted for by the fact that previous to 1873, when England bought our silver to pay for purchases in India, Russia, etc., she had to pay \$1.38 an ounce for it, while now she is buying it for 69 cents an ounce, and she can secure the same quantity of products from those countries now for an ounce of silver that she could then. Under free coinage by the United States, silver would be worth \$1.38 cents an ounce, and no one would sell it for less, because he could take it to the mint and realize that; therefore, England would be compelled to pay nearly double what she pays now for our silver, and this would mean nearly double cost to her for the wheat and cotton she buys of India, Russia and Argentina, and a corresponding increase in the price in the United States. This would enable our farmers to again become consumers of manufactured goods, which they have largely ceased buying during the last three years, and would afford a home market, not only for our protected industries, but the vast number of manufacturers which are not directly benefited by a high protective tariff, chief among which are furniture, agricultural implements, bicycles, iron, leather, carriages, oils, tablets, etc.

Manufacturers Threatened.
"The manufacturers of the United States are also threatened with a competition from the Asiatic countries, that under a gold standard will be blighting in its effects.

"The premium of 100 percent on gold in Asia has stimulated manufacturers there, as it has in Mexico, and with labor at only 20 cents a day, it gives them an advantage that cannot be overcome in this country under a gold standard.

"An Asiatic manufacturer can ship his goods to this country and receive his price in gold, which gives him 100 percent bonus besides his regular profit.

That they are not slow to appreciate this is evidenced by the fact that Japan exported to the United States in 1890 \$9,916,719 worth of goods, while for 1896 she exported to us \$37,554,764, as reported by William E. Curtis and Consul-General McMorro. Free coinage in the United States would bring the Japanese up to our standard and obliterate the 100 per cent difference in exchange.

Free Coinage.
"Free coinage in the United States would not only increase the price of our farm products, but would largely increase our trade in manufactured goods with all Latin-America, as it would enable them to pay in silver for purchases instead of gold at 100 per cent premium as they are now compelled to, and would even but lead to the consummation of Blaine's idea of Pan-American dollar, which would be a legal tender in every country on this western continent.

"I urge manufacturers everywhere to study this question and lend their influence to the election of the only candidates who can bring relief—Bryan and Sewall. CHARLES R. SLIGH, President Sligh Furniture Company, Grand Rapids, Mich."

Always an Active Republican.
Mr. Sligh has always been an active Republican until the St. Louis convention adopted the gold standard policy and "went back on its whole history," when he, with hundreds of thousands of other patriotic Republicans, refused to follow after strange gods and became parties to the crime of attempting to fasten on the United States the financial policy of England and the bond-holding aristocracy of Lombard street in London and their American-Tory-Wall-street-annex of this country, and openly declared themselves for such a policy as would sustain and protect the interests of American common people and prevent the doubling of our public and private debts to Europe and the London holders of our public and private securities. There can be no partiality of doubt but that the interest of all American manufacturers lies in the direction of the remonetization of silver; and that the raising of the tariff, as proposed by McKinley and Hanna, will drive them still further to the wall than they now are, and thus subvert the very end which the British lords of finance aimed to secure by their procuring our consent, without the knowledge of our people, to demonetize silver in 1873. The gold standard policy will destroy our manufacturing interests as well as our agricultural interests, as Mr. Sligh so clearly shows, and these destroyed, British manufacturers will have a clear monopoly of the markets of the world and will soon render the United States dependent upon them for all the goods and merchandise consumed by our people. Every manufacturer of the United States ought to read this article, ponder it well and follow its concluding advice and vote for Bryan and Sewall.

"THE FRIEND OF SILVER."

How Bynum Posed Before a Colorado Audience Five Years Ago.

The Denver News of Oct. 15, 1891, printed the following cartoon and report of Mr. Bynum's speech in that city on the day before:

CONGRESSMAN BYNUM.
"I have always voted for free silver and always will."

The Friend of Silver.
Mr. Bynum said: "I have always been in favor of free coinage of silver (applause) and I don't desire to advertise my own record, but in this connection I think it not improper to say what action I have taken in respect to this question. I was on the committee on coinage in the Forty-ninth congress and was one of the three members of that committee who reported the bill in favor of free coinage, away back at the beginning of Mr. Cleveland's administration. [Loud and prolonged cheering.]

"I have voted for free coinage from the time the question has been before the congress, and will do so every time the question comes up. [Renewed cheering.] I am willing to restore a silver basis. I am willing to restore, as McKinley calls it, the 87-cent dollar, a dollar going down to that figure. But I want to say this, if we are unable to maintain free coinage or the parity between the two metals by free coinage of silver, it is because of this prohibitory tariff (the McKinley bill, now repealed) and nothing else."

Are you a member of organized labor? Are you not bound by every pledge that is sacred, to exert every effort to protect yourself and your brother from harm that may come to him from within and from without your order? Are you true to yourself or true to him, or your loved ones at home when by your vote you place the insolent, arrogant labor-baiting Mark Hanna (who will then control McKinley) as he controls him now) in a position to disrupt every labor union in the country?



Democratic Ticket.

For President-Electors-at-Large.

JOHN B. STOLL.

PARDIA D. DRAIN.

District Electors.

FIRST DISTRICT.

JAMES W. HENSON.

SECOND DISTRICT.

ELISHA A. RIGGINS.

THIRD DISTRICT.

GEORGE B. MCINTYRE.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

TOWNSEND COPE.

FIFTH DISTRICT.

DELANO E. WILLIAMSON.

SIXTH DISTRICT.

GEORGE W. PIGMAN.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

MAURICE DONNELLY.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

BARTLETT H. CAMPBELL.

NINTH DISTRICT.

WILLIAM C. SMITH.

TENTH DISTRICT.

JAMES W. PIERCE.

ELEVENTH DISTRICT.

MEREDITH H. KIDD.

Twelfth DISTRICT.

FRANK B. VAN AUKEN.

For Governor.

BENJAMIN F. SHIPLEY.

For Lieutenant-Governor.

JOHN C. LAWLER.

For Secretary of State.

SAMUEL M. RALSTON.

For Auditor of State.

JOSEPH T. FANNING.

For Treasurer of State.

MORGAN CHANDLER.

For Attorney-General.

JOHN G. MCNUTT.

For Reporter Supreme Court.

HENRY WARRUM.

For Superintendent Public Instruction.

WILLIAM B. SINCLAIR.

For State Statistician.

OMAR H. DOWNEY.

For Judge Appellate Court.

FIRST DISTRICT.

EDWIN TAYLOR.

SECOND DISTRICT.

FRANK E. GAVIN.

THIRD DISTRICT.

THEODORE P. DAVIS.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

ORLANDO J. LOTZ.

FIFTH DISTRICT.

GEORGE B. ROSS.

INSTRUCTIONS TO VOTERS.

If you want to vote a STRAIGHT DEMOCRATIC TICKET, stamp within the big square containing the ROOSTER at the top of the ticket, and stamp nowhere else.

Remember:
1. You must get your ballots of the polling clerks in the election room.
2. If you want to vote a straight ticket, stamp within the large square at the head of the ticket containing the device of the party for whose candidates you wish to vote. If you do not wish to vote a straight ticket you must stamp the large square containing the device of your party, but you must stamp the small square to the left of the name of each candidate for whom you desire to vote, on whatever list of candidates it may be. If the large square at the head of the ticket is stamped, and the ballot is stamped at any other place, it is void and cannot be counted, unless there be no candidate for whose office in the list printed under such stamped device, in which case he may indicate his choice for such office by stamping the square to the left of the name of any candidate for such office on any other list. The stamp must be placed within or on the square or the ballot is void and cannot be counted.

3. Do not mutilate your ballot, or mark it either by scratching a name off or writing on it, or in any way, except by the stamping on the square or squares, as before mentioned. Otherwise the ballot will not be counted.

4. After stamping your ballots, and before leaving the booth, fold them separately, so that the face of them cannot be seen and so that the initial letters of the names of the polling clerks on the backs thereof can be seen. Then hand your ballots to the inspector, the stamp to the polling clerk, and leave the room.

5. If you are physically unable to stamp your ballots, or can not read English, so inform the polling clerks, and tell them how you wish to vote and they will stamp your ballots for you. But the voter and clerks should not permit any other person to hear or see how the ballots are stamped, and it is a penal offense to declare that you can not read English or cannot mark your ballot, if, in fact, you can.

6. If you should accidentally or by mistake deface, mutilate or spoil your ballot, return it to the poll clerks and get a new ballot.

7. You must not accept a ballot from any person outside of the election room. Any ballot outside is fraudulent, and it is a penitentiary offense to have such a ballot in your possession whether you attempt to vote it or not.

8. You must not attempt to hold any conversation in the election room except with members of the election board and the poll clerks.

9. You must not put any mark of any kind on your ballot except with the stamp.

THE PROOF

That British Manufacturers Are Requesting Their Employees to Contribute Money to the McKinley Campaign Fund.

Because the Election of Bryan Will Open American Mills and Raise the Price of American Farm Products, Injuring the British Importers and Money Lenders.

[Several days ago a letter from George W. Francis, of Pierre, S. D., who is now visiting his old home in England, was received by his old friend John James, a fruit farmer of New London, near Kokomo, Ind., who permitted its publication in the Kokomo Dispatch. This letter was such a remarkable revelation of the attitude of the English capitalists and manufacturers in the present effort of Hanna and McKinley to perpetuate upon the people of the United States the British gold standard that its authenticity was immediately questioned by the gold standard press. Three pages of the letter are therefore produced in facsimile below, the second page being omitted in order to get the matter within two columns. The complete letter is published elsewhere in this issue.—Ed.]

Southport England Oct 1/96

Dear friend John

You will be surprised to get a letter from me and to know that I am back in old England on a visit I landed on Aug 11th at Liverpool we had a pleasant voyage, how are you getting along in old Indiana I have been trying to get your address for a long time, but have succeeded at last by finding your sister in Southport I have been down in Herefordshire most of the time but have been in London and Manchester there don't seem to be much change in the look

them that if free coinage was established in America that they would have to pay double prices for their flour also that the price of raw cotton would rise accordingly and that the mills of America would start to run again and come in competition with England in foreign markets and perhaps throw them out of work they raised 67 pounds, brother Harry gave nothing as he is coming with me I came to England a Republican but I will come back a free coinage man I did not intend to go back until spring, but will go back at once and do what I can for the free coinage of silver I have heard a great about politicians in American and have heard things that made

my very hair stand on end with rage in London and Liverpool, now John speaking for our own interest we must vote and work for Bryan, regard of what party we represented here to fore it is of vital importance we will stop over at your uncle's at Portage Wis 2 weeks and then go on to South Dakota plan write soon and in conclusion will say do all you can for Bryan if this letter will do any good use it address me at 307 box Pierre South Dakota

George W. Francis

Best wishes to all