

MEMORIAL ADDRESS.

EXTRACTS FROM A SHORT SPEECH OF A. PUCKETT.

Delivered on Memorial Day to the Old Soldiers at Hardy, Arkansas—Battles Still to Be Fought—Evils That Grew Out of the War.

You old soldiers doubtless wonder what a young man knows about war, anyway—and I wish to admit in the beginning that he doesn't know much—and that little has been gained by reading. I have no reminiscences to relate of the war but what have been related before. The past is interesting only as it contributes to the present. Now is ever the time for all patriotic and pure thoughts. If the past records mistakes, the present and the future must correct them. We cannot go back. Forward is the command of duty and progress. If I had been old enough, I might have been a rebel, as my father was—but living now, I am an American citizen proud to live in a united country. Though an orphan of the rebellion, I feel no resentment against the Union soldier. The effect of my widowed mother's tears has been to create in my mind a horror of all war.

War makes widows and orphans on both sides—and these are all human beings. Religious and political views are of no moment in the presence of human suffering. There the heart speaks. The heat of the hardest battle ever fought on American soil never so hardened the heart of a good soldier on either side but that he would give up the last drop of water in his canteen to the dying soldier of the other side. Sword, shot and shell cannot sever the tie of brotherhood by which human hearts are bound to each other in times of suffering.

God never created men to butcher each other. Christ came to earth to preach "peace on earth, good will to men." The true honor of a nation is to be found only in deeds of justice and in the happiness of its people, all of which are inconsistent with war. Senator Plumb said of Grant that his greatest honor was that he, a soldier, opposed war. Sherman pronounced war a failure—and even the great warrior brigand Napoleon said, while in exile at St. Helena, that the more he studied the problem the more he became convinced of the inability of war to create any permanent good.

Owing to the weakness of man, war sometimes seems a necessity—but that is no justification for its crimes and desolation. War is a terrible thing, however you may consider it.

Slavery was wrong—but more money was spent in the war than would have been required to purchase and liberate every slave in America—and the lives lost were of more value than all the gold and silver that was ever mined since Judas betrayed Christ for thirty pieces of silver until America was mortgaged to Baron Rothschilds for gold.

But let us grant that the war could not be avoided, that it was settled right and that all bitter feelings are now dead.

There are still evils growing out of that war that affect us all to-day. There were men who did not respond to their country's call—men who hired substitutes—and one of them is now president of the United States.

I wish to read a prophecy of Abraham Lincoln. This letter was written to Uncle Danny Hanks, who was an early day partner of Lincoln in rail splitting in Rock creek township, Sangamon river bottoms, Macon county, Illinois, at the close of the war in 1864:

Uncle Danny Hanks lived until September, 1890, and gave out this letter for publication. This letter was only one of a number Uncle Danny received from him during the war. This letter read:

"I see in the near future a crisis approaching that unnerves me, and causes me to tremble for the safety of my country. As a result of the war corporations have been enthroned, and an era of corruption in high places will follow and the money power of the country will endeavor to prolong its reign by working upon the prejudices of the people until all wealth is aggregated in a few hands and the republic is destroyed. I feel at this moment more anxiety for the safety of my country than ever before, even in the midst of the war."

You know how much of Lincoln's prophecy has already come true. This is perhaps not a proper place for me to enter upon the discussion of a subject that is now agitating this country from center to circumference—the money question. Lincoln foresaw the struggle the country was approaching, and warned us.

The circular which I shall now read is said to have been sent out to American bankers during the war by an agent of the Bank of England, and is known as the Hazard circular:

"Slavery is likely to be abolished by the war power, and chattel slavery destroyed. This, I and my European friends are in favor of, for slavery is but the owning of labor, and carries with it the care of the laborer; while the European plan, led on by England, is capital's control of labor, by controlling wages. This can be done by controlling the money. The great debt that capitalism will see to it is made out of the war, must be used as a measure to control the volume of money. To accomplish this the bonds must be used as a banking bank. We are now waiting to get the Secretary of the Treasury to make this recommendation to Congress. It will not be to allow the 'greenback' as it is called, to circulate as money, any length of time.

for we cannot control them. But we can control the bonds, and through them the bank issue."

Whether this circular is genuine or not I do not know. But I do know, and you know, that an immense debt was made out of the war and that Wall Street now controls the volume of money. You also know that this great debt was made after the war was over by issuing bonds and burning up the greenbacks—the money that fought the war.

Hon. Robert Toombs said: "When Pendleton got up his agitation in Ohio in 1867 and 1868 by declaring that the bonds ought to be paid in greenbacks, because they were bought in greenbacks, the bondholders got frightened and said we must get rid of these greenbacks. They went to work and had their value destroyed—they demonetized them and got them out of the way by an adjudication of the supreme court. Then the increasing production of the mines in this country came in to swell their fears, and so they determined that as their bonds said they were payable in coin, gold and silver, or its equivalent at the present standard value, they must get rid of silver."

John G. Carlisle, once the able champion of the people and an honest Democrat, in a speech in congress in 1878, denounced the conspiracy which, he said, seemed to have been formed here and in Europe, to destroy by legislation and otherwise from three-sevenths to one-half the metallic money of the world as the most gigantic crime of this or any other age. Said he: "The consummation of such a scheme would ultimately entail more misery upon the human race than all the wars, pestilences and famines that ever occurred in the history of the world." Now, Carlisle is a gold-bug—but he has not yet succeeded in answering his own speeches.

But here I go drifting off onto the money question. It is mighty hard to make a speech even to a Sunday school class nowadays without bringing up the story of the golden calf.

I take it as a good sign that the people are waking up, thinking and preparing to throw off the yoke of an English financial system in America.

The agitation of the money question is to-day as bitterly sectional as the slavery question in 1860. It is Wall street against the rich Mississippi valley, the glorious wide West and the Sunny South—gold gamblers against a nation of seventy million useful people. The East threatens to secede. Well, turn about is fair play—the South will save the Union this time—but not with sword and gun. We will shell the plutocrats from the American fortress of Liberty—the ballot box.

There is work for the young men of to-day—yea, and fighting, but not with firearms, let us hope—as great as any work our forefathers have done.

There are problems as grave confronting us as confronted our forefathers.

This is a government of the people, and the people are responsible. Every one of you here present is responsible for his part of the government, and it is cowardice and treason that refuses to-day to uphold every principle of the Declaration of Independence.

Such people as we here assembled constitute the United States of America, and our actions help decide the destiny of a great nation.

It is the personal duty of each one of us to see that his part in this grand people's government is the part of an honest, intelligent, progressive manhood.

Washington and Jefferson and Lincoln were great—because they represented great principles.

The principles are greater than the men, because they live forever, and are eternally right.

Truth and justice are greater than statesmen, kings or countries. And government for the people now on earth is the noblest study of mankind.

Let me close with a quotation from Abraham Lincoln's speech at the dedication of Gettysburg:

"In a larger sense we cannot dedicate—we cannot consecrate, we cannot hallow this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here, have consecrated it far above our power to add or detract. It is for us, the living, rather to be dedicated here to the unfinished work which they who fought here have so nobly advanced. It is rather for us to be dedicated to the great task remaining before us, that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion; that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain; that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom, and that government of the people, by the people and for the people shall not perish from the earth."

O North! O South! O East! O West! Away with jealousy, suspicion, hate! Joint heritors are ye of one estate, Forevermore to hold—

Ample and broad, so fill'd with bread and meat.

The recompense of honest toil, That ye might welcome all the world to eat.

Let the dead past, and all its curse and scorn, Be buried, with no resurrection morn! Stand forth, O land, in unity and might,

Leaving the true, and valorous for the right!

Down to the unreturning depths be hurled

All things by God's all-powerful hand, And stand then over forth a warning to the world—

To the glory of the Lord!

THE COXEY PLAN.

WOULD GIVE US MORE MONEY AND EMPLOYMENT.

Mr. T. D. Hinckley Explodes the Ancient Superstition That Money Must Have Intrinsic Value. Labor the Only Real Value in Money.

A sensible resolution adopted by the Reform Press association at its Dallas meeting, recommended the Coxeys non-interest bond and good roads bill to populist papers for discussion.

The object sought to be accomplished by the Coxeys bill is to furnish the people with the money necessary for the transaction of their business at absolutely no other cost than that of creating the wealth of which it is the representative. Under our present system of business the money which comes to the people reaches them freighted with such a burden of interest, collected in a thousand different ways, that it is entirely too costly a vehicle to use as an every day medium of exchange. This costliness of our present-day money does not inhere in its natural or real value but in the fact that it is surrounded by such huge artificial barriers called "usury," "intrinsic value," "scarcity," etc., that even in the best of times it is hard of access, while in times like the present its fortress is all but impregnable. The greatest and in fact the one bulwark upon which it depends, however, is "intrinsic value." And this bulwark Coxeys' plan sweeps out of existence at one blow.

The Coxeys plan proposes money based on bonds, as the national bank currency is now, with this difference.

The national bank currency is based on bonds the entire amount of which falls due upon a certain fixed date, is payable in gold, and bears gold interest paid twice a year in advance. The Coxeys money would be based on bonds which would fall due in twenty-five annual consecutive installments of four per cent each, payable in the currency for the issuing of which they were alone voted, and without interest.

The national bank currency can only be issued to private corporations and can be used for "banking purposes," alone, that is to say, note shaving, etc., and, once issued, is nothing but the debt of the corporation upon which it may collect legal interest.

The Coxeys money could be issued solely to some governmental subdivision, such as a town, city, county, etc., and could only be used for the purpose of such public improvements as the people of such governmental subdivision may elect, and when paid out for material and labor it would be full legal tender "money," every dollar of which would have a dollar's worth of newly created wealth back of it and would cost nobody a cent of interest.

The national bank currency reads: "The First National Bank of Blankville will pay the bearer on demand blank dollars." These due bills, when signed by the president of the corporation issuing them, are a legal tender only by sufferance and are absolutely dependent upon the scarcity of money for their circulation. The Coxeys money would read: "This note is a legal tender for all debts, public and private," and when signed by the national secretary of the treasury would be forwarded to the officers of the town or district in whose behalf the bonds were deposited, and would be paid out by them for the material and labor necessary to make the public improvements contemplated.

But the one over-topping supreme difference between the two systems is in the fact that the national banking theory caters to the hoary headed, superstitious, "intrinsic value" theory, in the interest of a few money mongers, while Coxeys' plan boldly cuts loose from the idea that the money inventions of prehistoric barbarians are the best attainable, and proposes to crown the mighty advancement of the nineteenth century with a money issued by the people, in the interest of the people.

The "lion in the way" of the adoption of the Coxeys idea is the blind reverence of the people for things that are ancient. This stupid veneration for old customs and usages makes gold and silver seem "natural money" and is responsible for the latent belief that the Supreme Being, when ordering subinary affairs, expressly set aside the "precious metals" as a perpetual foundation for money.

The first step, therefore, in a just consideration of the Coxeys plan, is to rid the mind of the idea that money is a natural product like water, air, sunshine, etc., and firmly grasp the fact that it is an invention, and a product of man, just as a spade, hammer, or plow is. Get this fact once thoroughly grounded in the minds of the people and they will speedily realize that to confine themselves to gold and silver, or to paper made artificially as dear as gold and silver, for their money supply, is as stupid as would be a law or custom restricting them to rosewood or mahogany, or other timber artificially made as dear as rosewood or mahogany for their furniture material.

There is absolutely no more common sense reason why gold and silver, or their representatives should be selected for money material than there is why rosewood and mahogany, or their representatives should be selected for furniture material. The idea that nature has planted gold so deep in the bowels of the earth that it requires "a dollar's worth of labor to dig a dollar's worth of gold" and that, therefore, "gold is natural money," is the silly far-fetched superstition. Who, congress, responsible for our present mistakes here, granted the superstitious wisdom necessary to create the 3-10-16 gold coin, which is the only money in circulation with 3-10-16 grains of silver metal in it, and that for a reason? The value of

the labor necessary to dig a dollar's worth of gold?

Do you say that "the natural scarcity of gold and silver is a valuable consideration which led to their being adopted as money metals that hurtful and unwarranted inflation of the people's money might not occur?"

Suppose the law decreed that eleven grains of gold should constitute a "dollar" would not the number of dollars be doubled in spite of the natural scarcity of gold? and if it decreed that 5 grains, or 2 grains, or 1 grain should constitute one dollar wouldn't the money volume be considerably inflated in spite of nature's (?) kindly efforts to restrict the supply by restricting the "natural" money material?

But after all what is the use of debating this phase of the question when such eminent financiers (?) as Sherman, Cleveland and all other gold standard men agree that there isn't gold enough for money and that the supply must be supplemented with paper currency?

Why not ignore all the bosh about "natural money," "God's money," etc., and recognize the indisputable fact that money is nothing but the creature of law?

If you will do this you will see at a glance that the only difference between Coxeys and Cleveland on the paper money question is as to what class of people shall primarily benefit by its issue.

Cleveland knows that there cannot be sufficient gold money coined to answer the requirements of business. So does Coxeys. Cleveland believes that the deficiency should be supplied by the issue of paper. So does Coxeys. Cleveland believes that the right to issue the paper money should be delegated to national bank corporations. Coxeys believes this right should be exercised by the people.

Under Cleveland's plan only a corporation composed of not less than five persons and with not less than \$50,000 worth of interest bearing bonds would be permitted to issue its corporate notes as money. The bonds upon which the corporation would draw interest in gold twice a year from the government at four per cent, would be deposited with the secretary of the treasury to secure the money issued by the corporation. The corporation would be allowed to issue \$50,000, or par value of bonds, in currency, upon which it would be allowed to exact whatever rate of interest was legal in the state in which its bank was located. Thus it will be seen that under Cleveland's plan the paper money which he admits is necessary to the people could not be had by them until they had paid two rates of interest, one to the government on the bonds of the bank, the other to the bank on its notes.

Is it not easy to see whose interests the Cleveland-Sherman scheme of paper money primarily serves?

And considering the mighty power wielded by concentrated money, can you not readily divine the source from whence the opposition to Coxeys' paper money plan comes?

Finally, dear reader, can you give one logical reason why Coxeys' paper money should not supplant the national bank paper currency now in existence?

T. D. HINCKLEY.

Mt Vernon, Ill.

The best cure for drunkenness is to vote for conditions that will not drive men to drink.

Gold as king is the most tyrannical monarch who ever oppressed a superstitious people.

Genuine populism will never give up the fight until its principles are enacted into laws.

The Omaha platform is all right; go to work and explain it and you'll have plenty of converts.

The silver men stand for justice to debtors—the gold bugs stand for double pay to creditors.

Government banking is as necessary as government issue of greenbacks or free coinage of silver.

Ownership of railroads is one of the fundamental principles of the Omaha platform, and it will remain so.

The republican national convention was a bacchanalian revel, a scramble for pie, and a millionaires' picnic.

The intrinsic value theory in money has long since been discarded by everyone that understands it but the bankers.

No use wasting time any more telling people how bad the conditions are. They know—and are seeking the way out.

It is the 200 cent-dollar which we are kicking against and which is sucking the lifeblood from the industries of the country.

Yes; populism may "straddle"—that is to say it will probably straddle the necks of both old parties and choke them to death.

The price of votes is the only limit placed on the amount of money the gold bugs will put into the republican campaign this year.

Take away the congressman's opportunity to sell his vote by giving the people a direct vote upon all important measures of legislation.

If you can't speak you can circulate reform literature. Go to work. Every man can and ought to do something. Help organize your township.

A government of the people, by the people and for the people cannot be had while banks control the currency and trusts rule by legal enactment.

FOREIGN.

In an article on the recent Canadian elections the London Times considers the immediate introduction of free trade in Canada as outside the range of practical politics. "Mr. Laurier will do much," the Times adds, "if he is able by cautious and tentative beginnings to prepare the public mind for a fiscal change."

M. Mellé, the French premier, speaking at Solissons on the disturbance of the world's markets by the monetary crisis, announced that measures would shortly be taken for the temporary admission into France of corn.

It is officially announced that the resignations of Cecil Rhodes, Alfred Beit, and Dr. Rutherford Harris as directors of the British South Africa company have been accepted.

The czar is suffering from the jaundice.

The condition of Henry M. Stanley, M. P., the well-known explorer, is serious.

The Uruguayan loan is announced. The amount is £1,667,000 and the interest 5 per cent. The price of issue is 71½.

Oxford has conferred the honorary degree of D. D. upon Dr. Anson, ex-bishop of Qu'Appelle, and Dean Hoffmann of New York.

It is now stated that 27,000 persons were drowned and 8,000 were injured during the recent tidal wave and earthquake in the northern provinces of Japan.

The Arctic steamer Windward, which left Gravesend, England, on June 9 for Franz Josef Land to bring home the Jackson Harmsworth expedition, has arrived at Vardoe, Norway.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The report that the mills of Lowell, Mass., are to shut down is untrue. The sole cause of such a rumor is a slight business depression, combined with the fact that one mill, the Lawrence manufacturing company of Lowell, has abandoned the manufacture of cotton cloth and returned the capital invested therein to the stockholders.

A call has been issued to the members of the Irish National Federation of America and supporters of the home rule movement in the United States to meet at New York.

Patrick McKeown, nominee of the late Ohio democratic state convention for food and dairy commissioner, died Sunday. He was a widely known business man of Cincinnati, 68 years old.

James Wade, an aged resident of Clinton, Tenn., died a horrible death Saturday night. He was bitten ten days ago by a small snake and developed all the symptoms of hydrophobia.

The executive committee of the Luther League of America met at Lancaster, Pa., Friday and decided to hold the National Luther League convention at Chicago on Nov. 17 next, to continue three days.

In the great collegiate boat race at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Friday, four crews entered for the honors. There was only one in it at the finish, and that was Cornell. Time, 19:29, which breaks the record for the distance.

The annual retreat of the Catholic clergy of Dubuque diocese closed Friday night. About 150 priests attended. In his address Archbishop Hennessey announced that he had decided to locate in Dubuque a provincial seminary for the education of priests for his archdiocese and the suffragan sees of Davenport, Cheyenne and Omaha. It will require two years to build.

The secretary of the interior has issued his requisition for \$13,325,000 to be used in the quarterly payment of pensions. Of this amount Chicago gets \$2,300,000.

The cabinet met at the White House Friday, all the members being present but Secretary Lamont, who is in New York. The session was unusually brief, lasting little over an hour.

The West Wisconsin and Minnesota Telephone association has been organized at Winona, Minn. The object is to unite all independent companies by toll lines and in other ways promote their interests. Ten companies were represented.

LATEST MARKET REPORTS.

CHICAGO.	
Cattle—Com. to Prime.	\$1.60 @ 4.60
Hogs—All grades	1.75 @ 3.45
Sheep and lambs	2.10 @ 6.50
Wheat—No. 2	.53%
Corn—June	.26%
Oats—June	.15%
Rye—No. 2	.36 @ .37
Eggs	.10½ @ .11
Potatoes	.10 @ .11
Butter	.09 @ 14½

MILWAUKEE.	
Wheat—No. 2 spring	.64 @ .65
Corn—No. 3	.27½ @ .28½
Oats—No. 2 white	.20½ @ .21
Barley—No. 2	.32½ @ .33
Rye—No. 1	.36

ST. LOUIS.	
Cattle—All grades	1.80 @ 4.25
Hogs	3.00 @ 3.50
Sheep	3.00 @ 3.60
Wheat—No. 2 red	.53
Corn—Cash	.25
Oats—Cash	.15½

NEW YORK.	
Wheat—No. 1 hard	.65
Corn—No. 2	.33½
Oats—No. 2	.21½
Butter	.08 @ .15½

PEORIA.	
Rye—No. 2	.40 @ .41
Corn—No. 3	.25½
Oats—No. 2	.16½

KANSAS CITY.	
Cattle—All grades	1.60 @ 3.65
Hogs—All grades	2.50 @ 3.25
Sheep and lambs	2.00 @ 3.25

BUFFALO.	
Wheat—No. 2 red	.67½ @ .68
Corn—No. 2 yellow	.32½

TORONTO.	
Wheat—No. 2	.58
Corn—No. 3 mixed	.27
Oats—No. 2 white	.16½

CASUALTIES.

Mr. Haines and Mr. Buckley, two young men of Lowell, Ind., went bathing in the mill pond near that town Sunday afternoon and both were drowned. They were both good swimmers, but it is supposed they were attacked with cramps. The pond was dragged and their bodies were found.

The 6-year-old son of George Cramer, who was drowned in the Wabash river at Wabash, Ind., Saturday afternoon, was found five miles below town.

Word was received at Oconto, Wis., of the drowning of six persons in Shawano lake during a gale at 6:50 o'clock Saturday evening. The party consisted of O. A. Risum and wife, Herman Drackrey and wife and Louis Gokey, wife and child, of Pulcifer, Miss Emma Garbrecht of Shawano and Miss Margaret Crown of St. Nazianz. When about three miles from shore the boat was capsized by a sudden squall. Mr. Risum and Mr. Drackrey clung to the capsized boat for almost five hours, the latter holding the Gokey child in his arms, when they were rescued by men from Cecil.

At Ellsworth, near Bloomington, Ill., Earl Millay, a young farmer, was instantly killed by the kick of a horse.

At an early hour Saturday Albert Sooy, who lived in Jacksonville, Ill., was instantly killed while attempting to board a train on the Chicago and Alton railroad at Ashland.

Herman Cole of Manistee, Mich., a balloonist, was killed at North park, Grand Rapids, Sunday afternoon. When the balloon rose from the ground it was driven by a stiff wind against a building and Cole was swept off the handle bar and fell about thirty feet. He died an hour later.

Ford Dexter, aged 16, was drowned while bathing in the Mississippi near Clinton, Iowa.

Otto Luther of Baraboo, Wis., who was badly burned in a gas explosion, is dead.

E. S. Wisegarver, a farmer of Deland, Ill., was drowned in the Sangamon river while bathing.

Edward T. McGolrick, aged 22, was killed by lightning on a farm two miles south of Galesburg, Mich.

CRIME.

During the strike at Muncie, Ind., last winter Frank Gallagher was assaulted by two strikers, and in self-defense killed them. The jury today rendered a verdict of guilty of murder against Gallagher. The citizens have started a collection to help Gallagher in the higher courts.

Emile Arton, implicated with Dr. Herz and the late Baron von Reineck in the frauds on the Panama canal company, has been sentenced to six years at hard labor.

Ashford Brothers' store at Homer was entered by burglars early Saturday morning, the safe blown open with giant powder, and about \$375 stolen. The store was also robbed Friday morning and \$140 and valuable papers taken.

As a result of the long factional fight in St. Stanislaus' Polish Church at Bay City, Mich., John Szczadrowski shot John Napieralski in the breast and back and his father, Michael, in the leg this evening. The wounds are not dangerous. The shooter was arrested.

Mrs. Irene Williamson Leonard, convicted of the murder of her husband on the night of Nov. 17, at Wichita, Kan., was sentenced to thirty years in the penitentiary. A motion for a new trial was promptly overruled. Mrs. Leonard murdered her husband to get the \$10,000 life insurance which he carried in her favor. Her former husband, Marion Williamson, was suspected as an accomplice and arrested, but the jury acquitted him.

A triple execution took place at the state penitentiary at Canon City, Col., Friday. The men who were hanged were Thomas Coit, Elbert Hobbs, and Dominick Romero, who killed Policeman John Solomon in Trinidad.

At Des Moines, Iowa, Friday, S. R. Dawson, the murderer of Walter Scott, who had been his son-in-law for an hour, though previous to the moment of the shooting unknown to him, was sentenced by Judge Holmes to ten years in the penitentiary. He will begin the service of his sentence at once. Dawson expressed little emotion, and afterward remarked that the sentence came as a birthday present, he being 49 years old that day.

POLITICAL NOTES.

Congressman Hartman of Montana urges a long letter to the Republican voters proposing a scheme to keep the Republican silver men in the party by voting for instructed electors. Thomas G. Merrill, treasurer of the American Bimetallic union, denounces the plan as the purest guarantee of the election of a gold president in the house of representatives.

R. E. Diffenderfer, executive committeeman for the Pennsylvania national silver party, has addressed a circular to "the friends of silver in Pennsylvania." This circular, among other things, urges upon the people of Pennsylvania the necessity of re-electing J. Donald Cameron United States senator. At a special election in Colfax, Ill., anti-license won, 84 to 41. W. B. Knight was elected trustee and D. D. Mitchell clerk.

The Montana democratic state convention met at Butte Saturday and declared for free silver. Temporary Chairman M. P. Parker of Jefferson county, in his speech