

**The Cure that Cures**  
Coughs,  
Colds,  
Grippe,  
Whooping Cough, Asthma,  
Bronchitis and Incipient  
Consumption, is

**OTTO'S**  
CURE

The GERMAN REMEDY  
Cures throat and lung diseases.  
Sold by all druggists, 25¢ a bottle.

Richmond Palladium

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THE CORRECT WAY.



Make a cross, with a blue pencil, inside the circle which contains the eagle and nowhere else and you will vote a straight Republican ticket. Four ballots will be handed to each voter by the election officers, as follows: "The National and State," on red paper; "The County," on white paper; "The Township," on yellow paper; and the "Constitutional Amendments," on white paper.

**NATIONAL TICKET.**

For President,  
**WILLIAM McKINLEY.**  
For Vice-President,  
**THEODORE ROOSEVELT.**

**STATE TICKET.**

For Governor,  
**WINFIELD T. DUBBIN.**  
For Lieutenant Governor,  
**NEWTON GILBERT.**

For Secretary of State,  
**UNION S. HUNT.**  
For Auditor of State,  
**WILLIAM S. HART.**

For Treasurer of State,  
**LEOPOLD LEVY.**  
For Attorney General,  
**FRANK L. JONES.**

For State Statistician,  
**B. F. JOHNSON.**  
For Reporter Supreme Court,  
**CHARLES F. REBY.**

For Judge of the Supreme Court,  
**JAMES H. MORGAN.**  
For District Judge,  
**LEONARD J. MONKS.**

For District Judge,  
**HUGH H. HANNA.**  
For District Judge,  
**G. W. MILLER.**

For District Judge,  
**JAMES E. WATSON.**

**COUNTY TICKET.**

For Representative,  
**OLIVER G. DAVIS.**  
For Joint Representative,  
**ROBERT E. KIRKMAN.**

For Prosecuting Attorney,  
**WILLIAM A. BOND.**  
For Sheriff,  
**CHARLES R. NATHAN.**

For Treasurer,  
**J. A. SPEKHEIMER.**  
For Coroner,  
**BR. E. K. WATTS.**

For Commissioner,  
**GEORGE GALAWAY.**  
For County Surveyor,  
**PETER S. BEELER.**

For County Surveyor,  
**R. A. HOWARD.**

**TOWNSHIP TICKET.**

For Justice of the Peace,  
**HARRISON H. NOYER.**  
For Trustee,  
**ARON GONLEY.**

For Assessor,  
**THOMAS F. SWAIN.**

With the anthracite coal strike ended and the mercury ranging at from 60 to 70 in the shade there is no danger of freezing just now.

The American people still believe that honesty is the best policy for a nation as well as for an individual. Hence they have no use for Bryanism.

People can go to church tomorrow feeling perfectly assured that the country is safe, that Bryanism has been beaten in the balance and found wanting.

Senator Tillman of South Carolina is in this state now to warn the people of Indiana that the Republican party is about to annul the Declaration of Independence—government by the consent of the governed. In a speech at Hartford City night before last he declared that he would see his audience "in hell" before he would consent to have the majority rule in the Carolinas. He is not only opposed to government by the con-

sent of the governed, but opposed to the majority governing.

The fact that it was possible for an employee of the leading bank of New York to systematically rob that institution of nearly \$700,000 without detection would seem to indicate a serious lack of supervision on the part of its managers. Yet it is quite probable that the management of that bank was fully as efficient as that of most other leading business concerns. The truth is, every business institution is largely at the mercy of its employees, no matter how efficient the management may be. The only perfect safeguard against robbery is honesty on the part of its employees. Hence the danger to the business interests of the country from the teaching of loose financial and commercial morals.

Let it not be forgotten that when decorating the saloon at the Hoffman house, New York, where Bryan sat down to a dinner given by Croker, that Bryan's picture was draped with the American and Filipino flags. The Filipino flag was afterwards removed, but not until it had told its story, and the fact of its presence there was cabled to the insurgents fighting against the stars and stripes. While Bryan was under the benediction of his own portrait eating a \$12 a plate dinner, not counting the wine, Roosevelt in Columbus, O., was speaking from a platform adorned with a picture of the gallant Lawton who lost his life at the hands of those who were floating the flag that had been draped about Bryan's picture.

There is no purer, cleaner Christian gentleman in this country than William McKinley. He is an ideal citizen, an ideal patriot, an ideal statesman and an ideal President. Should the American people exchange him for a political mountebank who advocates financial dishonesty, social hate and discord, and pays the highest tribute of praise to that monster of political, commercial and social corruption, Tammany Hall, an organization that has been convicted of the most gigantic robbery that ever shocked the civilized world, whose leader was sent in stripes to a felon's cell and whose present leader would be there if he had his just deserts?

**HOME SUBJECTS.**

Two men, one young and the other considerably younger, sat at a point in plain sight of the street, and talked. As they did so, a young woman went by. After she had passed the younger man said:

"Yonder goes a girl who can smoke more cigarettes than any boy in town."

"Is that so?" said the other.

"Isn't it remarkable that girls do not find out one thing? That the very reason that will bring the boys to see them to have a 'time' such as you men of the world are the ones that will, when the time shall come, drive those same young fellows else where to seek a wife? It looks as if the girls would get on after awhile and cultivate only their purely womanly qualities. But they don't seem to."

"That's the truth. Every word of it," said the younger man. "But they don't seem to get on at all. Some of them act that way to keep the fellows about, and others simply because it suits them to act so."

"Do you know," said a prominent local man who is not particularly active in politics and a very mild partisan, "that when the votes are counted on Tuesday week and Tuesday night it will be found that the land has slid in large chunks? Do you know that even here in Wayne county some loose earth will have slipped toward the ravine? Do you know that hundreds upon hundreds of Democrats who are keeping it up for McKinley and Roosevelt because they are satisfied with present conditions and do not want a change? Do you know that this number is growing day by day? Do you know all these things? If you don't you're behind the times and will be fooled with the rest next Tuesday night week or Wednesday morning."

Every thoughtful and observant person is noting the difference in the methods of the campaign and the change of character of the political work done in the present campaign from that done hitherto. This has been a change in the method, and the actions of the people under ordinary circumstances would be justly regarded as evidence of apathy. But it has not been apathy. While the people have had almost no street corner arguments, and while they have jawed each other very, very little, they have at no time missed anything that was said. There is a sort of enthusiasm that is not of the mouth, and that kind has run riot this year. The enthusiasm that will make whole families leave their homes and sit while two or three speakers discuss the issues; the kind that will induce a man to spend his time and money and energy to get up the finest display ever seen for the finest industrial parade ever seen, is the real thing. Any one can yell, whether the noise emanate from enthusiasm or from the desire to vacate the lungs; a man must needs have little brain to make lots of noise; but he who does things noiselessly, yet thoroughly and energetically, gives evidence of thought of the variety that breeds determination—and that is the best sort of enthusiasm. Over in the sister state of Ohio, it is even quieter than it has been here. Yet the people have not been asleep. The registration there is heavier than it has been for years. The people are going to vote. The song book business has been a dismal failure this year on account of the character of the campaign. If the publishers lost no money they will be happy. They will get together and swap congratulations over that fact, and let that go for a dividend.

**NOT A GENUINE ISSUE**

Secretary Gage Exposes the Pretense of Imperialism.

IT IS ONLY A WOODEN HORSE

Concealed In Which the Bryanites Hope to Enter the City.

Values Will Not Respond to the Bryan Reasoning—A Convincing Presentation of the Fallacy of the 16 to 1 Argument—Secretary of the Treasury Gage Talks to Young Men on the Real Issue Which Most Viciously Concerns the American People.

Following is the text of an address delivered by the Hon. Lyman J. Gage, secretary of the treasury, to the Young Republican club of Brooklyn, whose 20-minute talk upon the question of opening the mints for the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 is a remarkably concise statement of the facts and possibilities of such a movement. This



LYMAN J. GAGE.

address coming from Secretary Gage presents the issue in an authoritative manner, as convincing as it is intelligible to any reader. Secretary Gage said:

Gentlemen of the Young Republican Club: It is my purpose to speak to you for 20 minutes. My subject may be stated after this fashion: What is the latest of the wage-warrior and stipendiaries of every class in the proposition to open the mints for the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1? It is the declared purpose of the Democratic party, we called, to do that thing. If done, it will have an enormous effect for weal or woe upon the welfare of every man, woman and child in the United States. No question is of deeper moment than this question, and you cannot act intelligently on it unless you understand it. Do you really understand it? I thought until this morning that I did not. I thought that the proposition must be understood by every one, but I know better now. A gentleman—a business man of considerable intelligence—only a week since, called on me and asked me to answer this question: "What does 16 to 1 mean? I am ignorant and I want to know." Now, let me ask that question right here and now. What is 16 to 1? What does the term mean? I have a little granddaughter 11 years old. She visited me a few weeks ago, and while she was here she said to me: "Grandpa, I think it is this way: Gold is worth about 32 times as much as silver, but the Democrats want to pass a law to make 16 ounces of silver worth the same as one ounce of gold. I don't know if that is right though." "Well, my child," I said, "you have it right down fine, and don't disturb your mind by further explanation."

What is 16 to 1?

But we grown up folks can profitably enlarge the point a little here. What is 16 to 1? It is the ratio which Congress fixed many years ago between gold and silver. When gold is 16 times as heavy as silver, it is 16 times as valuable. In weight of metal, between silver dollars and gold dollars. Under the law, a given quantity of gold is stamped into 16 coins, and a given quantity of silver is stamped into 256 coins. You perceive it is a relation of weight, not a relation of value.

Now, when we say that the weight ratio fixed at 16 to 1, the answer is obvious and plain. It was because that relation of weight recognized in the coins minted the then commercial value of the two metals in the markets of the world. Because the commercial value of gold was 16 times, or thereabout, greater than silver, Congress recognized the fact and established the ratio in the silver dollar. Make no mistake on this point. The mint ratio never established the value of either gold or silver, nor did it establish the relative value of one to the other. The commercial exchanges of the world fix the value of all things, including gold and silver. The only way on earth to make the value of gold, either as a coin or bullion, is to find out what it will bring in for, or in exchange, or in labor, or other things. The value of gold is measured by the quantity of things for which it will exchange. The same is exactly true as to silver. Now, gold and silver are no more related to each other in any fixed ratio than are wheat and corn. Wheat and corn are good for food, and there is a sort of relation between the two in value, but it is a fluctuating, not a fixed, relation. The same is true of gold and silver. They are both metals used as money, but their relation to each other is an exchangeable value, as history proves, been a variable, not a fixed, relation.

The Mint and the Real Ratio.

Now, when our college laws were passed in 1792 and amended in 1854, 15, 15 1/2 or 16 ounces of silver had about the same power to purchase things in the world as had one ounce of gold, and for that reason, and that reason solely, the mint ratio, a ratio of weight, was established in a way that was supposed to correspond to their commercial values in their respective powers to buy things. The least relative buying power abroad did not come to the mint, but went abroad, where it could make better bargain for the owner of it. But since the years 1792 and 1854 the relative value between gold and silver has radically changed. In the former por-

**A VERY FUNNY THING.**

People will eat all kinds of poorly prepared food and abuse their digestive organs every day, and then wonder why they cannot eat the simplest things, and so, become all run down from lack of proper nourishment. The cause of this is the condition of dyspepsia which they have. Twenty years' patent medicine concern, without number, have tried their dyspepsia cures and become millionaires without even slightly improving their condition. The Great New Medical Association, an eminent physical chemist, has recently discovered a compound, known to physicians as Diamond Digest Tablets, which can be relied upon to cure dyspepsia and constipation so they will stay cured. Any so-called dyspepsia remedy which fails to properly regulate the bowels is absolutely worthless, for when all food taken into the stomach is thoroughly digested, there will be no constipation or diarrhea and sour stomach, heartburn and dyspepsia of all forms will be a thing of the past. Dr. John McLaughlin, of Zion, Mo., says that in all his thirty years' practice he has never known a case to compare with Diamond Digest Tablets in gastric ulcers, dyspepsia and catarrh of the stomach and bowels. Isn't it about time the people knew about this? It certainly is for they are guaranteed to cure all cases of dyspepsia, and restore the bowels and liver to perfectly natural action in two or three days. Write for a free sample. Your druggist or send 2c. stamp for free sample package. DIAMOND DIGEST & CHEMICAL CO., 32-34-36 West Broadway, N. Y.

loids one ounce of gold would exchange for about 16 ounces of silver, or for 256 ounces of gold. If gold is exchanged for 32 or 34 ounces of silver, it will now exchange in the same ratio, and there is no reason to doubt that it will so continue to exchange for an indefinite time. The facts are: I shall not stop to discuss how this came about. Whether it was the alleged "crime of '73," or whether it was because silver had become relatively more plentiful and gold more scarce, or because the desires of men have changed—whatever theory you may adopt, the fact remains unchanged, viz. one ounce of gold is equal in exchangeable power to 32 ounces of silver. Yet it is in full view of these facts that a political party, or, rather, a combination of at least three political parties, proposes, if it gets control of the government, to reopen the mints to the free coinage of silver at the old ratio of 16 to 1.

Why? Why? If it was desirable to open the mints for the free coinage of silver, why not do our fathers did, to wit, make the ratio as near as possible to the commercial-value ratio?

They say it was a crime to close the mints to free coinage of silver in 1873. I deny it, but if it were true, would it cure that crime to commit an egregious folly in 1900?

**Democratic Sophistries.**

The Democratic champion still avers that on the question of the party stands where it did in 1854. He does not talk about it so much, but when he does talk about it, he uses the same misleading phrases as of old. For instance, he has repeatedly said: "The Republican administration under McKinley is closing silver every day in the month and every month in the year at the ratio of 16 to 1. If that is the correct ratio, why do they do it?"

Mr. Bryan knows why, but he conceals the reason and allows his hearers to draw erroneous conclusions. He states that the ratio is 16 to 1, and that in 1873 a measure passed Congress directing the secretary of the treasury to buy 2,000,000 ounces per month and coin into standard dollars. The ratio was fixed at 16 to 1. He says that the government and private account, and not on private account for the benefit of holders of bullion. In 1890 the Sherman law was passed, which directed the secretary of the treasury to buy 4,000,000 ounces a month. That also declared it to be the policy of the government to maintain this dollar standard. The ratio was fixed at 16 to 1. He says that the Sherman law was repealed. Since that time the mints have in truth been engaged in coining up the purchased bullion. But mark this: Through the law and by the operation of the treasury, the dollars have been kept equal to gold. They are paid out only by the government, and are received by the government of an equal amount in gold, or in service rendered, or goods bought. With the government's guarantee of parity, and the quantity limited, it is manifestly an indifferent circumstance whether the ratio were 16 to 1, 20 to 1, or 5 to 1. And yet Mr. Bryan deftly insinuates that this practice is just the same as closing the mints to the free coinage of silver.

Let me tell you a story. It illustrates this matter and makes it more clear. Four or five years ago I listened to a conversation between a certain Judge and a banker. The Judge said: "I constantly hear that our silver dollar is worth only 60 cents, and that you bankers and all dealers are glad to take them for a dollar each. How is that? Are they really worth a dollar, or do you all give 40 cents more for each of them than they are worth?" My question is an honest one: I want to know. The banker replied: "Well, I will answer you by the kindergarten method. He held up a nickel and said: 'A nickel is worth 5 cents. That is the metal in the coin worth.' Judge: 'I don't know.' Banker: 'I will tell you. It is worth about six-tenths of a cent. Now, if you want to know what it is worth, how does it come to be worth a cent?' Judge: 'Why, the government having issued it for 5 cents, and having received 5 cents for it, will redeem it for 5 cents in gold, won't it?' Judge: 'Does the government redeem it with a gold dollar?' Banker: 'No; but it does substantially the same thing. It receives it as the equivalent of a gold dollar in the payment of custom duties. Being so effective in the gold for that purpose, it is now the equal of gold for all purposes. At the same time it does this, it pays gold, every one that wants it and has a claim or demand on the treasury. Thus the parity is maintained.' I have been obliged to say so much by way of explanation or preface to my main question.

**The Real Interest of Wage-Earners.**

How would the interest of wage-earners and salary paid people be affected if the Democratic Bryan proposition should be realized? In the year 1880 I had a conversation with one of the brightest and most capable business men of the west. He was engaged in large affairs—an employer of a large number of men, and a man of reputed wealth. He said to me: 'I am persuaded that it is for the interest of the people of the United States

to open the mints for the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, and to get on to the silver standard as soon as possible.' I said to him: 'It is surprising to hear such a statement from you. You must have thought it well over; you can, I know, make your thought clear. Explain to me how it will be for the interest of our people to go to this thing, and if I can see it as you do I will drop all objection and espouse the cause of the silver standard.' His explanation: 'We have come to a time,' he said, 'when a protective tariff no longer protects. Under the Wilson bill, which, though the Democratic measure, is still protective, our factories are idle, labor is out of employment, and general business languishes. The truth is, we cannot compete in manufacturing with the other countries, where labor is cheap. Wages and salaries are too high here. The labor cost of what we manufacture is too great. We must reduce the labor cost. To understand this in plain words, we must simply breed strikers, lockouts, disorder and riots; but can you see?' he continued, 'that if we adopt silver as standard money for our domestic use, we will, while nominally paying the same wages, pay them in a kind of money which will be obtained at a cost, measured in finished products, of not more than one-tenth of the present cost of gold?' I replied: 'I see this clearly. It is strictly true, but you said it was for the interest of the people. Don't you recognize the wage-warrior and the stipendiary of every class? Your proposition is a proposition to blindfold their eyes while you pick their pockets. I cannot agree to your plan. Better strikes, lockouts and riots than this kind of juggling and cheating through the medium of payment. If protection will not protect (which time will show), if our labor cost be too high, if wages must, as you claim, be finally reduced, the cruel competition will determine when and how much. Against such a result, reasonable and just resistance should be offered, while it is in the power of the whole nation at once without a struggle.'

**Wages Reduced One-Half.**

Was the gentleman right? Would the free coinage of silver and the consequent adoption of the silver standard for our domestic affairs have the effect predicted? Would it deprive the wage-earner of one-half his present reward? I have no more doubt of the truth of it than I have doubt that grapes grow upon the vines and that thistles grow upon the field.

You can see it for yourself if you will really try. Give attention now. It is not difficult. It is simple. You work for pay. That money is yours. It is yours. In money. That is true, but the money is only an intermediary, to that in which you are really paid, viz. things that you use and consume. That is the real value. The measure of the value of your work will be the things that you use and consume. You are paid two dollars per day, in gold or its equivalent. Two dollars will buy a sack of flour, a pair of shoes, or a thousand pounds of coal, and so on. The value of your work is so, therefore, equal to the value of a sack of flour, a pair of shoes, a thousand pounds of coal, or its equivalent. You are paid two dollars per day, in gold or its equivalent. Two dollars will buy a sack of flour, a pair of shoes, or a thousand pounds of coal, and so on. The value of your work is so, therefore, equal to the value of a sack of flour, a pair of shoes, a thousand pounds of coal, or its equivalent.

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