

Filipino to resist republican attacks upon the Constitution. The republican party discarded the Constitution in fact some months ago; it seems now to have discarded it in form.

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### DENMARK'S GOOD EXAMPLE.

The *London Daily News* is authority for the publication of the conditions to be imposed by Denmark upon the United States in the case of a transfer of the Danish West Indies. Its Copenhagen correspondent says:

I am enabled to state, on the very best authority, that Denmark has communicated to the United States the following conditions for the sale of the Danish West Indies:

1. Four million dollars to be paid to Denmark.
2. The population to decide by vote whether to remain Danish or to be transferred to the United States.
3. If the vote is favorable to the United States, then the inhabitants to become immediately not only American subjects, but American citizens.
4. Products of the island to be admitted to the United States free of duty.

It is supposed here that Washington will not readily accept the third and fourth conditions.

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A few years ago it would not have been considered necessary for any nation to insist upon such conditions for our nation would have suggested them, but recent events have made it necessary for nations dealing with us to provide for the future welfare of their subjects. Denmark sets a good example but it is humiliating for this nation to be compelled to accept instructions in liberty.

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### LINCOLN AND THE SILVER REPUBLICANS.

The *San Francisco Call*, speaking of the action of Senator Dubois and other silver republicans in joining the democratic party, takes occasion to misrepresent the position of Abraham Lincoln on the silver question. It says: "The messages and writings of Mr. Lincoln prove him to have been the predecessor of Mr. Cleveland in declaring the principles of sound money, which Mr. Cleveland made the pole star of his administration. Both Lincoln and

Cleveland stood exactly in line with Jefferson and Jackson on the issue of sound money."

It also denies the right of the silver republican to claim any kinship with Lincoln, or his principles. It is not strange that the gold standard papers attempt to distort history, for they are compelled to do so in order to find any support for their financial theories.

Jefferson believed that the money unit should rest on the two metals, gold and silver; while Mr. Cleveland believes that the money unit should rest on one metal, gold. Jackson affixed his signature to the bill which provided for the free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver at the legal ratio of sixteen to one, without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation, and in changing the ratio from fifteen to one, to sixteen to one he reduced the size of the gold dollar. Mr. Cleveland is the leader of those democrats who are opposed to the coinage of silver into legal tender money at any ratio or under any circumstances.

Raymond's *Life of Lincoln*, published soon after the death of President Lincoln and before the republican party began its crusade against silver, reproduces a message which Lincoln sent to the miners of the west. The following is an extract from it:

Mr. Colfax, I want you to take a message from me to the miners whom you visit. I have very large ideas of the mineral wealth of our nation. I believe it practically inexhaustible. It abounds all over the western country, from the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific, and its development has scarcely commenced. During the war, when we were adding a couple of million dollars a day to our national debt, I did not care about encouraging the increase in the volume of our precious metals. We had the country to save first. But now that the rebellion is overthrown, and we know pretty nearly the amount of our national debt, the more gold and silver we mine, we make the payment of that debt so much the easier.

It will be seen from the above that Mr. Lincoln held to the quantitative theory of money—a theory denied by the republicans in the campaign of '96. It will also be seen that he was willing to make the payment of the national debt easier by increasing the amount of money; while Mr. Cleveland tried to make the debt harder to pay by decreasing the volume of money.

On the subject of paper money also the silver republicans are

in line with the early statesmen and opposed to the latter day policies of Mr. Cleveland and the republican leaders. Jefferson was opposed to banks of issue, state or national; Jackson made the greater part of his reputation by his fight against the recharter of the national bank; and Lincoln signed the bill which provided for the greenback. Jefferson considered the issue of paper money a function of government and insisted that the banks should go out of the business of governing. Mr. Cleveland considers the issue of paper money a function of banks and believes that the government should go out of the business of banking.

Lincoln assisted in establishing the national bank in order to furnish a market for government bonds during the war; now the republicans are retiring the greenbacks in order to give the banks a chance to issue more paper money.

Senator Teller, Senator Dubois, ex-Senator Towne and the other silver republicans are adhering to doctrine which in former times was republican as well as democratic. The republican leaders and gold democrats are the revolutionists.

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### THE YOUNG MAN'S CHANCES.

The million dollar salary voted to Mr. Schwab by the steel trust caused numerous republican editors to write enthusiastic articles on the opportunities offered to young men by the great corporations. The subject has now been taken up by debating societies and the school boys are investigating the matter for themselves. That Mr. Schwab's rise to fame and fortune has been rapid, there is no doubt, neither is there any doubt that his present position is attractive to many, but the very fact that his case has attracted so much attention is conclusive proof that it is extraordinary. He has won the capital prize in the industrial lottery, but where a system of monopoly offers such an opportunity to one man, it closes the door of opportunity to thousands of others equally able and deserving.

When all the great industries are controlled by trusts, there will be a few big salaried officials and the remainder of the employes will be condemned to perpetual clerkships with no possibility of independence in the business world.

If the present tendency toward consolidation becomes perma-