

matter is as strongly and tersely and convincingly set forth by Senator Jones, of Nevada, as by any other practical student of the question. Here is what he said in the Senate in 1876 and it is just as good and timely today as when he uttered it:

"I trust it will be clearly understood that the advocates of bi-metallic money do not propose to make either of the precious metals a legal tender for more than its market value in the markets of the world. We propose no debased money; no tokens; no money to pay the creditor which is not as valuable as the money he advanced; no untrue or arbitrary relation between the metals; no scheme of advantage to the owners of the gold or silver mines, nor to anybody else except the people at large.

"Our proposition is to coin both gold and silver bullion at cost for all comers, and make these coins a legal tender for all amounts. The relation we propose is the old one of 16 to 1. The experience of centuries teaches us to believe that this is approximately the relative cost of production. If this is true, let nations tamper with their coins as they may, it will inevitably become the market relation.

"If the large additional use be given to silver which the amendments to this bill contemplate, that market relation which has long continued would be speedily re-established. If, on the other hand, the relation is fixed at 15½ or 17, or any other figure over 16, all hopes of our being able to utilize our produce, or Europe's rejected stock of silver, will be defeated. We should be either driven to the exclusive employment of gold, or else new legislation and a new ratio, involving the expense and delay of a new coinage, would have to be established.

"Our argument is for free money. We regard all restrictions upon money as pernicious, and that there is as much and no more right upon the part of the government to limit the use of bread, meat or other commodities whose exchangeable values it is designed to measure.

"We hold that the employment of silver and gold in the arts is essential to the retention of their worth as money, and that this employment acts as a parachute to retard and lessen the fluctuations indicated by the vicissitudes of their production in the mines; we hold that nothing can be good money which can be used for money alone; we are opposed to token coins or coins to which the law gives a value which the market denies, believing that their use is fraught with peril and insecurity, injustice, panic and counterfeiting; and we believe that no form of credit can by itself properly serve the purposes of money, and that its use should always be voluntary.

"By money is meant gold and silver coins, with the option of employing either one or the other at a ratio based upon long periods of time. This option was enjoyed by the people of this country from 1792 to 1873-4. It was secured to them by the terms of the Constitution, and though attempted to be taken from them by the Mint act of 1874, the option is theirs yet, and they cannot be deprived of it by legislation."

ANARCHY IN CHICAGO.

In the fight between police and anarchists in Chicago the latter seem to get the best of it in the courts. The men arrested at Grief's hall, some days ago, and brought before the magis-

trates were all acquitted. The police had no definite evidence against them, except that they were anarchists and hoisted a red flag. On the other hand, it was proved that the meeting which the police dispersed was a regularly called convention of an organized labor body, known as the Painters' Union. Furthermore, it was shown that this society was incorporated under the laws of Illinois. With such evidence as this what else could the courts do than acquit the accused?

The situation in Chicago is a peculiar one. The word anarchy etymologically means no government. In this sense it is used literally by its Chicago advocates. Mr. Parsons, one of the men hanged some years ago, left a work on anarchy. It is quite a pretentious volume, and its gist is the abolition of all government in the political sense. These men who assembled at Grief's hall are avowed anarchists. They make no secret of the matter. It is true they assembled as a Painters' Union, but every member of that body is individually an anarchist. This is a country of law and order, of free speech and personal liberty. The problem then arises, are police justified by their own institutions in making such a raid as that on Grief's hall? Law and order say 'not. They must wait until overt acts are committed.

Grief's hall has long been known as a rendezvous for anarchists. The property is owned by a man named Grief, a German. He runs a saloon on the ground floor. He lives with his family on the second floor. On the third or top floor there are two moderately sized halls for lodge and lecture meetings. The place is dingy, foul smelling and unclean. It is situated on West Lake, not far from the river.

A few evenings ago an Italian Benevolent Society met in one of the halls. When the chairman called the meeting to order, it was found that a policeman was among the attendants. He was pointed out, and he admitted that he was there under orders from his chief to report what was said. The meeting dispersed without transacting any business. Next day Mr. Grief applied to the courts for an injunction to restrain the police from interfering with meetings in his premises. Judge Tuley heard the arguments on both sides. He decided that Grief's demand was just and lawful.

During the examination of witnesses for and against, it transpired that the police invaded a private apartment where there was a sick girl, on the night of the raid. The girl was so shocked that, although at the time she

was pronounced beyond recovery, her death was hastened by several weeks. This made a bad showing for the police. It has drawn sympathy to the anarchists from sources that were most opposed to them. In consequence, meetings in Grief's hall can no more be interfered with until something unlawful is done there.

The question is somewhat perplexing. It is held that these men are all foreign born, and if under European governments would be summarily dealt with. To a certain extent this is true. However, Parsons, one of their chief lights when alive, was a native American. Carter H. Harrison, now editor of the *Times*, is one of their champions. He is a Kentuckian. He charges the city authorities with trying to make political capital out of the war on anarchists. He himself, it should be remembered, was mayor of Chicago when the historic raid was made at the Haymarket meeting, about five years ago. Altogether the position of these anarchists is peculiar. Socialists, both here and in Europe, disavow all connection with them. While they repudiate all law and government in their political teachings when assailed they are the first to claim protection under law and constituted authority. But consistency could hardly be expected from so hare-brained and motley a crew.

ANOTHER CONVENTION.

LAST week a mining congress was held in Denver, a political convention in Indianapolis, and an Episcopal convention somewhere else. In fact, this is such an age for conventions that the average reader can barely keep track of them. The proceedings of the various assemblies held during the current year, if published in book form, would make many formidable volumes.

Gatherings of these kinds ought to have an educational effect on the country at large. Socially, politically and religiously they ought to benefit the people. Members of Congress and members of State Legislatures ought especially to keep abreast of the proceedings of these bodies.

On December 15 next another important convention will be held at Kansas City. The object of this is to "formulate a policy respecting the improvement of the entire Missouri River from Montana to the Gulf and to provide for its execution." It will be made up of delegates from States bordering on the river. They will be chosen in a manner somewhat similar to that adopted for the trans-Mississippi congress.

In the opinion of many experienced