

...and compromise...
...sounding almost as if they
...but yesterday, Grover Cleveland
...out how, under our policy
...established in 1878 of exchange-
...re-emption fund of the government
...only a limited and
...deplete the national
...the national credit and bring
...every form of trade and industry
...member of the tolling and
...lasses.
...sightedness, the wisdom, the
...the courage that distinguish these
...of the leader of the Democratic
...ime, when not even the most con-
...tertainied a thought of the danger,
...er Cleveland as a statesman of
...er and most exalted type. His
...er has been a record of fearless
...public duty, to the truth, and to
...ies of justice without regard to
...erests, to political advantage or
...y triumphs of the moment that
...lead a small mind, and that
...direct the policy of that class of
...atesmen whose whole efforts are
...self-aggrandizement and popular
...e of all these facts, and in the
...ve years of remarkable devotion
...est interests of the Democratic
...the deepest welfare of the whole
...United States, THE TIMES asks
...whether Grover Cleveland has
...trated, by the strongest proofs of
...wisdom, his right to lead the
...party now in control of the gov-
...this, the greatest hour of peril
...nation has seen since the days of
...incoln.
...r that has been tried and proved,
...n, is the only leader for a crisis.
...land has been chosen by the peo-
...l by the politicians to hold the
...e in the land, the President of the
...s. The people know him. His
...nd honesty have been tested and
...s views on all public questions
... fearlessly in the earliest days of
...fidacity.
...ge sent to Congress in 1885 and
...his morning in THE TIMES shows
...ion with which he spoke in the
...f his public career on a question
...v become the all-absorbing topic
...American people. There was
...k or hidden or equivocating in his
...The second time chosen as the
...party, with the full knowledge
...ns and principles, with the full
...that he was uncompromising in
...egree in his determination to put
...ples into practice in shaping the
...policy.
...ham chosen a third time as a can-
...he had spoken in the most posi-
...concerning the danger hanging
...dit of the nation, and, with his
...known on every question, particu-
...a sound financial and com-
...y for the United States, he was
...e office of President by the most

...bustering until a "compromise" is agreed to.
The majority will do well not to palter with
a proposition. The people are tired of com-
promises. Let us have a sound currency
which neither foreign nor domestic capital
will question. Business will then take such
a boom as we have not seen in the memory of
men.

CONFIDENCE IN KANSAS CITY.
Several hundred thousands of dollars have
been knocking at the door of Kansas City
since February last for expenditure. With
the element of investment it has been satis-
fied for many months. It is in the completion
of the railroad bridge across the Missouri
river and the connecting railroad on
the other side of the river. The same
men and the same money are, it is un-
derstood, ready today to begin at once
the completion of those enterprises if it
can be allowed to be undertaken on a busi-
ness basis. In all probability active
work would have been in progress during
all the present summer upon these enter-
prises had the free wagon-road feature been
eliminated by the last Congress. That work
will probably be commenced so soon as Con-
gress will grant the required relief—by tak-
ing out of the bridge charter of the new Kan-
sas City and Atlantic Railroad company the
free highway clause, the retention of which
is not calculated to attract the expenditure
of such enormous sums of money as are re-
quired to complete this enterprise.

There is no provision in any charter granted
by Congress over any navigable stream in
this country, so far as THE TIMES is advised,
like that in the franchise for this bridge, viz:
That the railroad company should construct
and forever maintain at its own expense—
and without any compensation by way of
tolls or otherwise—a free highway across the
river. The enterprise will be completed, if at
all, by new money, and that new money will
be Eastern capital, realized from the sale of
first mortgage bonds.

In the present state of financial distress
all over this country, the raising of this
money would completely deter men of ordi-
nary perseverance and energy, but it is
stated that the men concerned in the com-
pletion of these enterprises stand ready to
procure the necessary money on these bonds,
and feel the utmost confidence in being able
to begin work as soon as they can be per-
mitted to do so upon what to them is a purely
business and commercial basis. It was prac-
tically Kansas City opposition that has kept
back the work upon these enterprises during
the past five months. When Eastern capital
desires to come here, and especially at such
times as these, when foreign capital mani-
fests such confidence in our city, ought we
not to meet it with an open-arm welcome? It
seeks our permission to enter our city. What
shall our city say? Does the city want it to
come here? Does this city want this bridge
and railroad completed? Does this city want
to respond to this manifestation of confi-
dence in our city by calling for the elimina-
tion of this free highway clause?

It is understood that application will be
made to the coming extra session of Con-
gress to eliminate this free highway clause
from this charter. It is not likely that there
will be a dissenting voice. The opposition of
the North Side Land and Mortgage company,
so strongly urged before the last Congress
has been withdrawn by formal resolutions
which appear in another column.

OUR COUNTRY AND THE FOREIGNERS.
The acquaintance of eminent foreigners
with citizens of the United States, which is
being brought about during the Columbian
year, will prove of mutual benefit. The titled
dignitaries from over the seas will have an

ASKED CONGRESS FOR A SOUND CURRENCY.
"December 7, 1885, President Cleveland sent
to the Congress of the United States a mes-
sage. It was a prophecy. Mr. Cleve-
land clearly foresaw the disaster that would
result from the compulsory coinage of silver
dollars and protested against it. He predicted
the hoarding of gold whenever the confi-
dence in the integrity of the nation's cur-
rency should be shaken, and appealed to
Congress, in the interest of the great army of
the unemployed, for sound money. That por-
tion of the President's message relating to
the condition of our currency and coinage is
herewith given:
"Since February, 1878, the government has,
under the compulsory provisions of law,
purchased silver bullion and coined the same
at the rate of more than \$2,000,000 every
month. By this process up to the present
date 215,759,481 silver dollars have been
coined. A reasonable appreciation of a dele-
gation of power to the general government
would limit its exercise without express re-
strictive words to the people's needs and the
requirements of the public welfare. Upon
this theory the authority to "coin money"
given to Congress by the constitution, if it
permits the purchase by the govern-
ment of bullion for coinage, in any
event does not justify such purchase and
coinage to an extent beyond the amount
needed for a sufficient circulating medium.
The desire to utilize the silver product of
this country should not lead to a misuse or
perversion of the power. The necessity for
such an addition to the silver currency of the
nation as is compelled by the fact that up to
the present time only about 50,000,000 of the sil-
ver dollars so coined have actually found
their way into circulation, leaving more than
165,000,000 in the possession of the govern-
ment, the custody of which has entailed a
considerable expense for the construction of
vaults for its deposit. Against this latter
amount there are outstanding silver certifi-
cates amounting to about \$93,000,000.
"Every month two millions of gold in the
public treasury are paid out for two millions
or more of silver dollars, to be added to the
idle mass already accumulated. If contin-
ued long enough this operation will result in
the substitution of silver for all the gold the
government owns applicable to its general
purposes. It will not do to rely upon the cus-
toms receipts of the government to make good
this drain of gold, because the silver thus
coined having been made legal tender for all
debts and dues, public and private, at times
during the last six months 68 per cent of the
receipts for duties have been in silver or silver
certificates, while the average within that
period has been 20 per cent. The proportion
of silver and its certificates received by the
government will probably increase as time
goes on for the reason that the nearer the
period approaches when it will be obliged
to offer silver in payment of its obligations,
the greater inducement there will be to
hoard gold against depreciation in the
value of silver, or for the purpose of specu-
lating. This hoarding of gold has already
begun. When the time comes that gold has
been withdrawn from circulation, then will
be apparent the difference between the real
value of the silver dollar and a dollar in
gold, and the two coins will part company.
Gold still the standard of value, and
necessary in our dealings with other coun-
tries, will be at a premium if silver banks
which have substituted gold for the deposits
of their customers may pay them with
silver bought with such gold, thus making
that a large share of the limita-
put out has soon returned to the
in payment of duties, to the re-
lief that the people do not
to keep it in hand, and
evident disposition to hoard
to the suspicion that there is
lack of confidence among the
our financial processes. There
not enough silver now in circula-
uneasiness and the whole amount
now on hand might, after a time,
by the people without apprehen-
the ceaseless stream that flows
flow the land which causes un-
taintly.
"What has been thus far said
this subject relates almost en-
erations of a home nature, un-
the bearing which the policies
tions have upon the question.
fectly apparent that a line of
guard to our currency can be
settled upon or persisted in
sidering the attitude on the
other countries with whom
intercourse through commer-
travel. An acknowledgment
found in the act by virtue of
ver is compulsively coined. I
"the President shall invite the
of the countries composing the
so called, and of such other
tions as he may deem advisab
United States in a conference
mon ratio between gold and
purpose of establishing inter-
use of bi-metallic money and
of relative value between these
conference absolutely failed.
fate has awaited all subsequent
same direction. And still the
coinage of silver at a ratio
that of any other nation. The
of the silver coinage act remain
and unexecuted, and with
friend. We battle upon this
in an illogical and losing con-
ful effect to the design of Con-
subject, I have made careful
endeavors since the adjournment
Congress. To this end I dele-
man well instructed in the
proceed to the financial cent
and, in conjunction with our
England, France and Germany,
knowledge of the attitude and
governments in respect to the
of such an international ratio
due free coinage of both met-
of those countries and our ov-
reactions our consul general at
close attention to the
the congress of the Lat
order to indicate our
its objects and report its
be said, in brief, as the result
that the attitude of the
remains substantially unchan-
monetary conference of 1881,
questioned that the views of
ments are in each instance su-
weight of public opinion.
taken have therefore only mo-
strated the uselessness of fu-
at present to arrive at any a-
subject with other nations. I
we are accumulating silver c-
our own peculiar ratio, to such
assuming so heavy a burden
for, that in any international
will render us an undesirable
future monetary conference