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Yorkville Illinois May 3<sup>rd</sup> 1894.  
Dear Albert W. Tompkins

Dear Sir. I have just read your Protection to the Citizen in the Inter Ocean of today. I like the handling of the subject & hope we may have its ideas fully exemplified in the near future.

"The security for rights for all" has equal to have influence by leading politicians. That distinctive Basic Principle you say has been ignored for the third time by the Republican Party. So it has. And it (that is the Republican Party) has ignored another very important matter of late years in not obeying the demands of voters and petitioners for a better supply of money.

I am a Republican and before voting at the birth of the party which I was one to help start. And have voted with it all the time, yet knowing that while it has claimed to have inaugurated the very best paper money known in National Bank Notes. I say saw that those individual (indeed had) issues were not the best. But that that issued direct from the treasury was the very best paper money and that that National Bank would cripple the government and shorten the money supply.

You know of the numerous points that that system of banking have produced and how they have fought the money notes "Greenbacks" and how Mr. Cullough would have retained them

if the people had not come to the rescue. and ordered it stopped. How doggedly they have fought any increase of money which they have reduced their circulation to much less than one half at one time. and how they have persisted in the denigration of Silver and have got Silver down again. repeating the only source the people had got that had increased the money supply.

I have watched & studied all of these maneuvers. and have long since come to the conclusion that the National Bank system was faulty. and that it was, and is a hypocritical makeshift for money.

The Constitution of the United States give the Congress authority to say what the money of that country shall be, its value &c. and had the Congress that give us the old Greenback had not been besieged by the money sharpeners of those times and it have passed a law such as its reputed father — Thomas Stevens — first drew up. and that have made the exclusive Paper Money good for the payments of duties on imports all debts Public & Private, as they say, then that would of prevented the great war debt that we had piled on us by its depreciation & by those men who succeeded high away with the National Bank System whereby thousands of notes have been circulated and called Money. giving a few the privilege of that getting interest out of the Government on Bonds that are the security for their debts, notes and on their actual capital in the banks. without one penny

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drawbacks to the government. & a refusal of our per capita  
deposits I believe.

The people requiring that some thing be done to in-  
crease the money supply was the cause of the Silver  
purchase act that did aid the government.

But I  
had that & our paper certificates all  
money was altogether an enormous sum.  
That money should have gone into actual  
circulation, whereas but about one third of it  
have the rights of it, has gone into circulation.

It is my Council judgment  
after ten years thought and endeavor to get the  
Congress to see the same way. That there is a better  
way, and one that will give the people not  
only more money for actual circulation and  
will settle the money question where it by the constitu-  
tion belongs. with the very best of money in that  
is in the coins of the United States and a New Paper  
Money that shall be as good as the coin, and  
made without any formal redemption, as our  
people don't care of anything for to have, in fact don't  
want it redeemed any more than their "green backs",  
only as the bills became dirty by age, or mutilated  
them in a New Bill.

That is what our Plan  
is for the United States Government  
to not only make-prepare this money, but to  
be a profit by it too, in its doing the Bank  
ing with those who can qualify as per the  
proposition which will be as easy for our Bankers

do as for Postmasters & County, State, and Municipal officers.

One plan that requires the Government to furnish not only two things, the money capital for a Building - fixed - with all furniture, carpets & have subsidic education to them free publishing in most instances that or more than the capital than the parties, and yet distribute equally the profits with them.

The system is put on a par with the Post Office, a Public benefit, and I see no reason why its capital should be taxed the Government share should not be. I think cannot be taxed.

any more than the U.S. Bonds

This

Since the section making all the capital into shares is not the best system for the Banks that enter the National Bank System. That must soon be given up any way, as the country does not want to have the Government bonded, & the people to be for any so one-sided a plan that wants all the credit a few & the way out of the distressed times.

I have tried several forms for this system & presented them to the Congress, but all without success. They all being either National banks or owners of Bank stock & have friends that would have influence over them in a way of giving all the legislation to the few against the many.

The late uprising of the unemployed, by word convince the Administration & the Congress that the people will soon make a change for some others, who ought to give the needed relief in money & tariff legislation for the country.

I have enclosed you my two last forms for  
Mittellots Banking.

Both contain about  
the same thing of form of money quantity &  
quantity and the building receipts that would if  
adopted give work to ~~the~~ many thousands now  
idle in the earning into circulation of the \$400,  
000,000. proposal to go into the buildings, vaults,  
safes, fire & lighting apparatus, all furniture,  
telegraphs &c. into about six or seven thousand  
buildings inside of (2) two years perhaps.

This would give great relief and would  
give the Government an income of 20 to 30 millions  
of dollars <sup>annually</sup> share of interest by 96 or 97, and  
about six or seven millions dollars annual  
increase of money for the increase of population  
& business, which money would be very nice  
in the checker at this time or at any time to  
draw on for any of the uses that a Progressive  
Government could find uses for if not debt  
or would help over and out of debt. In fact the  
system we offer will virtually wipe out the  
remainder of this water debt.

In my last form I have added two  
commissions. To help put this plan in operation  
making them up of the Congress and officials  
of the Government so far as I could. you know  
I know better than they the needs of their  
constituents. These commissions work I  
conclude <sup>would</sup> be mostly performed under the  
act inside of three years. Have limited

about that time, their pay, and that of the Originator of the System being made commensurate with the magnitude of the Measure and the incomparable benefits that this Nation of people would in a few years derive from it.

Besides we see no good reason why the providers of benefits for others cannot do something for themselves, and in this case there never was an opportunity for a Congress to do, and earn so enviable and lasting honors in their acts as is before the 53<sup>d</sup> Congress, if it shall pass this measure, without mutilating it, - and in a Tariff that will do equal and exact justice to all in all sections of our Government's domain, And if we had made the pay for these persons double, on now, it would be cheap legislation to the people, as they cannot have the benefits without first having the Law for it, Therefore no benefits without the Congress's act, and if there is anything in this world as an incentive for acting <sup>greater</sup> than money, and that honestly obtained as in this proposition, I don't know what it is, and still if the Congress will give us Miss M's Banking act & fix the Tariff upright without this incentive, it will please me, the author of the Monetary System.

For this incentive would not only assist them, but it would go Home, and be ever felt among their constituents, in many ways that will give wage earners benefits too, in all parts of our country. I hope you will be able to read this letter with as much pleasure as I did your article in the Phrebean, - with the glad review a letter from <sup>you</sup> concerning this monetary system, and that you give the new readers a chapter on its many its salient points.

Yours most respectfully  
J. M. Keane

# A Text for a New Monetary System, and Banking, for the United States of America.

We hope the President and all members of both Houses of Congress will read and study its propositions carefully, and that the Congress may give this Nation of people a law soon that will embrace at least its main features, with also a Tariff bill that will do justice to all parts of the country; the farmers, all producers of any raw material, or articles of manufacture that will secure liberal wages to all the willing workers of the United States; and while this plan for United States Banks and banking will have cost something for its establishing, it will be as a mite out of the money created by it for all the future.

It is therefore respectfully submitted to you for your candid deliberation and, as we trust, adoption. The sooner the law the quicker the benefits to be derived from it by the wage earners, who will get out of it more than \$400,000,000.

Please preserve your copy of this.

JAMES M. GALE,

YORKVILLE, ILLINOIS.



## Joint Resolution:

### Establishing United States Banks by the Congress of the United States.

Whereas, the history of banking in the United States in all the past is not a pleasing one, it being full of periodical panics and runs on banks, with fearful losses to almost all persons in the shrinkage of values on all property and labor, it is therefore just and proper, if a better monetary system and plan of banking can be devised, that the government adopt it; the people having the utmost confidence in its ability to secure them against all losses on its coins and all the paper money it may provide for them, including deposits to depositors.

And, whereas, it is believed that a system of banks, to be under the full control of the government, and the banking be done by it, too, is that better system, and as the government has the only constitutional authority to provide money and regulate the value thereof, it is hereby

Resolved by the House of Representatives of the United States of America, the Senate concurring herein, that there is hereby established a system of United States banks and banking to be forever under the control of the government of the United States of America, and that its money shall be the gold, silver, nickel and copper coins of the same weight and fineness of metal as is being now issued, and a new paper money that shall be the equal of the coin money in all purchasing and debt-paying qualifications, and shall be interchangeable for coin everywhere within the government's domain by the people, but never redeemed, except in a new bill or bills when badly worn or mutilated; and that it shall have and be put into operation by a Board of Managers for the government. That Board shall be the Secretary of the Treasury, who shall be the president of the Board; the Comptroller of the Currency, who shall be the Secretary, and the United States Treasurer, the Treasurer. The duties of this Board shall be to provide the new currency and distribute it to the banks coming under the law, to receive applications for charters, make out the charters, numbering each in the order received, inserting the name of the town, or place in any city, county and state, and appoint suitable inspectors to look after the government's interests and make any and all rules necessary for their operation from time to time, as experience and the laws of Congress may require; and the capital of all banks shall be one-third coin in an equal number of dollars of gold and silver and the new paper currency for the other two-thirds, and the government shall be the security to all holders of its money, for its genuineness, account to all depositors for its safe keeping and return to them when wanted again, and the following conditions shall be observed and carried out in the establishing of these banks, to-wit:

SECTION 1. That any one person, or any number of persons, being citizens of the United States of America, may form a co-partnership with the government for the purpose of banking under this act, who shall by themselves and others give a bond in twice the sum of money to form the capital of the bank, or the security may be by a mortgage on unincumbered real estate for a like sum, the same to be approved by the Board of United States Bank Managers, and who shall furnish the one-third coin capital of the bank to be in their charge. The government shall furnish the other two-thirds of the money in the new form of bills, and a building furnished with vaults, safes and all furnishings, including telegraphic, telephonic, or telautographic, whichever process of rapid communication shall be deemed the best, between these bank postoffices. These buildings, wherever needed, shall be constructed so as to accommodate not only the bank, but the postoffice and federal courts, and the telegraphic service shall be extended to meet the use of the public on the payment of a proper fee. The government, although furnishing all of this extra capital, buildings, and other furnishings, shall share equally with the partners in the banking business. The partners shall conduct the business without expense to the government, and return by order of the Board of Managers the government's share of interest to the United States Treasurer, or to whomsoever designated to receive it by the Secretary of the Treasury; and each bank shall have a savings bank department, where any person may deposit money for to save up for future use, that may be loaned out on unincumbered real estate security and to receive such share of the interest earned as the Board of Managers or the Congress shall by rule or law prescribe; the interest of all money loaned by these United States banks shall be the same as for any state in which the bank is located; and to meet the government's obligations for the money to go into these banks, buildings, and furnishings, the Board of Managers shall at once, upon the passage of this act, prepare plates and have printed one thousand million dollars of such denominations as shall be required in business as money.

SECTION 2. That the Secretary of the Treasury shall have coined at once all the bullion that belongs to the government, and redeem the certificates outstanding against it, and he shall redeem any bonds that may be due at any time with any money not appropriated that shall be in the treasury, and if the bond is not specified to be paid in gold alone, then

it shall be paid in an equal amount of gold and silver dollars. The first series of Treasury notes—known as Greenbacks—shall only be redeemed after the retirement of the National bank notes, the gold reserve for their redemption being hereby released to pay the bonds held by the National banks as fast as those banks shall be closed up by limitation of their charters. The law under which chartered is by this act repealed, and that law only shall be operative to close them up, either on the voluntary surrender of their charters or at the expiration of time yet to run, it being hereby provided that the National bankers may surrender their charters and close up at once and begin under this United States bank system, provided that there shall be but one bank in any village, town, or city under twenty thousand inhabitants; where there is twenty thousand persons there may be two, and no more till there shall be fifty thousand, when there may be another, and after that but one more bank for each fifty thousand; and if there shall not be metallic money enough at hand to meet all requirement of the government's debt when due, the Secretary of the Treasury shall purchase the necessary bullion with the new paper money and coin the same for the purpose required, and that when the present indebtedness is all paid, the government shall coin only equal numbers of dollars of gold and silver; and after the passage of this act it shall be unlawful for any government officer, or any citizen of the United States, to make contracts in payment for anything out of the United States exclusively in gold, but may be in an equal number of dollars in gold and silver, and that there shall be no discrimination by any person between the gold and silver and the paper money; and if any more paper money is needed it, too, shall be the Board of Bank Managers'.

SECTION 3. That there may be clearing houses established in the cities where there shall be any need for them, and as each bank is a government bank it is virtually a depository; sub-treasuries being only needed in a few places the Board shall continue those now extant and provide others in such cities as shall have business for them, and as this banking service is in the nature of a public service, neither the capital of these United States banks, nor any of the government's property, shall be taxed by any state, county, or other authority whatever.

SECTION 4. That the capital of these United States banks shall be, till otherwise ordered by Congress, nine hundred million dollars, six hundred millions of the new paper money and three hundred millions of coin, half and half of gold and silver, and that the capital of the banks may be of any sum from fifteen thousand to not exceed one million dollars for any one bank, till all places needing a bank service shall have its bank; then, if there shall be any remainder of the government's six hundred millions not used, the then existing bank's capital may be increased, or such of them in any town or city where it may be needed. The other four hundred millions of the one thousand millions of new paper money shall be put into the buildings, furnishings and telegraphs, of which buildings there can be eight thousand, at an average cost of fifty thousand dollars, and the same number of banks with their average capital, one hundred and twelve thousand, five hundred dollars.

SECTION 5. That there is hereby established two commissions to assist the Board of Managers in the locating of the United States banks and buildings, and for preparation where needed in the cities the United States circuit court rooms. The first shall consist of the fifty-third and fifty-fourth congresses; the member of each representative district shall have supervision in his district with the advice of the Senators of his state, the territorial delegation for his territory, in the location of the bank and postoffice buildings receiving the bids and letting the contracts for their construction, as they shall be built by contract by the lowest responsible bidder on plans and specifications to be furnished by the government architect, except as may be hereinafter noted. All buildings to be of fire proof material, and of a capacity for not only the immediate service, but for the probable future requirements of the service to be done



in them for many years and all to have telegraphic, telephonic, or some rapid system of communication between, with vaults, safes, heating and lighting appliances and all furnishings. The second commission shall be the Vice-President, the Comptroller of the Currency and United States Treasurer, the Cabinet officers, the Supreme court judges, and Mrs. Grover Cleveland. Their business shall be to look after the judicial interests of the country in the provisions of suitable court rooms. Mrs. Cleveland to be the president of the commission, and the vice-president the secretary, and for this extra service the Board of Bank Managers shall set apart five cents on the dollar out of the first authorized issue of the new paper money by this act, and shall divide the amount into five hundred equal parts and pay the persons composing these commissions one part each, except that Mrs. Cleveland shall receive two shares and that there shall be paid her two shares for her children, to be loaned by her for their benefit till they are of age—the constitution forbidding any emolument, or increase or decrease in the pay of the President during the term for which elected—the remainder shall be used for clerk hire by these commissions, the extra clerks in the offices of the Secretary of the Treasury, the Comptroller of the currency, and United States Treasurer and for any other incidental expenses in the establishing of these various services for the people of this nation. And it is hereby further provided that James M. Gale of Yorkville, Illinois, the originator and proposer of this system of United States banks and banking shall receive as his reward for the same and shall have paid to him or his heirs quarterly by the United States Treasurer as issued one mill on the dollar on all money issued by the government from the date of the passage of this act for the same length of time as the government gives to authors on copyrights and that he shall have reserved for him the first bank charter to be issued under this act for a bank in his town and shall have deeded him the small islands that is the remnant of an island once about fifteen hundred feet long and two hundred feet wide that are in Fox river that separates the two cities of Yorkville and Bristol, one of which the road between the two cities crosses is the most central and only appropriate location for the bank and postoffice for them and the vicinity, together with two hundred thousand dollars to prepare a lot on it by walling and filling and to build the bank, post and telegraph offices in two parts, of a size and style in architecture of his selecting that shall be equal to the present and probable future requirements of those various services with all furnishings complete as required by this act, and as this location is not in either of the cities named he may give the postoffice and bank a different name from either of them. The Yorkville office shall be suppressed and the business of that office moved into the government's side of this building, which shall be next the roadway between the bridges. The Board of Bank Managers shall furnish the money to him in installments as asked for and shall see that the work is pushed as rapidly to completion as it can be done to insure the best work on it, the remainder, if any, of the appropriation shall belong to him.

SECTION 6. That after the expiration of these two commissions the work hereby assigned them till the beginning of the next Presidential term shall be done by the Board of United States Bank Managers and their pay shall be for this work in addition to the salaries of their respected offices enough to make the salary of each fifteen thousand dollars per annum, and as the first commission is divided between two congresses, some members may not be in both; the pay shall be divided so that all may receive pay for their services as follows, to-wit: Those of the fifty-third congress shall receive sixty-five per cent., while those of the next congress shall receive thirty-five per cent. of the appropriation made for the entire time for one person.

SECTION 7. That this joint act of Congress shall be in force from the date of its passage.

# A New Monetary System Needed by the United States of America.

To the Editor:

To have permanency in money and banking, it must be by governments. The people of the United States have lost in the past sixty years by the states', United States', and the present national bank systems, probably not any less than three thousand million dollars. Besides have paid in interest on bonds to the national bankers fully another billion dollars.

None of these systems gave any security whatever to depositors, and only the latter any to the bill holders, and that security is the government. The government having received but a mere pittance over its expenses for the creation and continuance of those banks to date. At one time these National banks held about \$400,000,000 in United States bonds and had \$350,000,000 in circulating notes. Within a few years past they, while increasing in numbers, sold of their bonds and reduced their circulation to about \$125,000,000. The President, in his message, says there are now 3,796 of these banks with an aggregate capital of \$695,558,120, but did not state in what that capital consists. Nevertheless, if those banks have that amount of capital and but \$150,000,000 or so in notes it would not be a very great hardship for them to retire from the business of banking or to make a change into some other system that would be more gratifying to the people. By their government's furnishing

two-thirds the money and doing the banking in partnership with some of the persons now in the banking business, and others by the plan of United States banks and banking herewith that provides first, for the establishment of United States banks with savings departments, with the postoffice and bank buildings in all places where banks are needed, including telegraphy and other furnishings, to be built by the government and when the national banks shall be wound up. Second, that the government manufacture all the money from paper, gold and silver, nickel and copper, of the same weight and fineness of metal as has been heretofore established by acts of congress, which has the sole authority to legislate and provide money; and that there shall be no more free coinage of gold, thereby placing the two metals on an equality in our money system; and that the government have a share in the banking and have the benefit of the needed increase of money on account of increased and increasing population and business to pay on its debt and to go into public improvements, etc.

There was, on July 1, 1893, 68,403 postoffices in the United States, and of both national and private banks nearly or quite 10,000. Now, should the congress conclude to give the people this United States banking system, that it can, with great honors to itself, do in the interests of the people and nation,

and by it the government establish 12,000 banks, one for each six postoffices, and about one-fifth more than is now of banks; constructing that number of banks and postoffice buildings, with telegraphic connections, furnishings, etc., at an average cost of about \$35,000. \$400,000,000 would go into circulation of the \$1,000,000,000 contemplated to be issued soon after the passage of this act to wage earners, while the other \$600,000,000, if all put into the banks against \$300,000,000 by the partners, would make \$900,000,000 in the banks.

Suppose that all the national bank notes and all forms of the government's treasury notes were retired and none but the \$597,697,685 of gold and the \$615,861,434 of silver coin and bullion estimated to be in the United States July 1, 1893, and the \$1,000,000,000 of the new bills be all the money on July 1, 1895, the total money would be \$2,213,559,169 or \$31.6 per capita for seventy millions of persons. Let our people write and petition their congress for this plan of banking if they shall be satisfied that it is a meritorious solution of the needs of the people and by the people for these United States. Let the newspapers present these explanations and plan or a synopsis of them to their readers and all work, irrespective of party, for a banking system that will be free from panic perturbation.

J. M. GALE,  
Yorkville, Ill.

## AN ACT

Establishing UNITED STATES BANKS, and to provide for them and the Postoffices, Buildings, Telegraphic, Telephonic, and all needful Furniture and Appliances for the carrying on a Banking and Postal Telegraphic Service by the Government of the United States of America, for the people.

SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the Congress of the United States, that there is hereby established a system of government banks, to be known as United States Banks of America, and that henceforth there shall not be any banks chartered under the national bank act, under which the present national banks are doing a banking business. It being hereby repealed. It being provided that any banking firm now holding a charter under that act may continue to do a banking business under it till the time for which the same was given ends.

SEC. 2. That the office of the comptroller of the currency shall be continued for the purpose of controlling the currency of the United States, under such laws as shall be enacted by Congress for his guidance and the good of the service, and his rank and pay shall be equal to a cabinet officer.

SEC. 3. Each bank shall have a savings department in which money may be deposited and receive interest at such rates as shall be established by law and rules by the comptroller of the currency, and the government shall be security for the safety to all persons depositing money in any of its banks and for the genuineness of its coins and paper currency.

SEC. 4. That all presidential postoffice towns and cities needing bank facilities shall have a bank and postoffice in a building, to be built and owned as soon as it shall be possible to do so, by the government, and that offices not presidential may have a savings bank in connection with the postoffice under such rules as shall be made for that branch of the service by congress; an extra bond to be given by the postmaster and he to share equally in its business; it being provided that there shall be but one bank and postoffice in any city with less than twenty thousand inhabitants. Any city having twenty thousand inhabitants and under 50,000 may have two banks; those with 50,000 three, and but one after that for each 50,000 and a major fraction of 50,000 persons. Their capital may range according to the probable business, from twenty thousand dollars to not to exceed \$500,000 for any one bank. The telegraphs, telephones or whatever process shall be adopted for rapid communication between the banks shall be used by the postal service for the people at such rates as shall be fixed for that service.

SEC. 5. That the banks shall be established as follows, to-wit: That any person or any number of persons, being citizens of the United States, may become a partner with the government for the purpose of banking in any place where a bank shall be needed under the provisions of section 4 of this act, by their first furnishing the comptroller of the currency a bond signed by him,

her, or them, and others for a sum of money equal to twice the entire capital of the bank and the deposits that will be likely to be on deposit at their bank at any one time, or the same may be by a mortgage on unincumbered real estate, to be rated at not over one-half its cash value, for double the capital and deposits that are likely to be on deposit at any one time in the bank that they are to be in charge of. The bond or mortgage shall be made out to the treasury of the United States and recorded in the county of the state where the bank is located. It being provided that if any person of a firm wishes to withdraw, he, her, or they, may do so by the person or persons remaining furnishing the required security, and if any person holding real estate mortgaged as security it may be released by other property security or a bond in satisfaction of the comptroller of the currency and the person or firm furnishing one-third of the capital that the bank in their charge is to have in coin, both gold and silver, in equal numbers of dollars of each metal. The government for its part shall furnish the paper currency for the other two-thirds, and a building supplied with furniture, telegraphic, telephonic, or any other needful appliances for rapid communication between the banks and postoffices. The comptroller of the currency shall first receive the bonds or mortgages for the security to the government from the person or persons to be associated with the government in a bank, and a certificate of deposit for their coin share of the capital from the United States treasury or any sub-treasurer nearest where the bank is to be before he shall make out a charter. The charter shall be in duplicate, one to be kept at their bank, and the other shall be deposited with the treasurer of the United States, who shall, upon its receipt, pay over to the firm the one-third coin capital and the two-thirds balance for the government in a new series of paper currency in the form of the ordinary bank bill for size, with suitable vignettes, and have printed in large letters on its face "United States Money," and in some other part of the face of the bill, these words: "This bill is interchangeable with the coin of the United States, dollar for dollar, and it shall be equal in payment of all dues, public and private, as are the coins of the government." These provisions being all complied with, the bank shall be in readiness to commence business. The government and firm shall be equal in the partnership and shall share, and share alike, henceforth, equally in the profits and losses of all of the business of the bank and repairs on the building occupied by them in a legitimate banking business with the bank's money. The govern-

ment's share of interest to be sent to the United States treasurer quarterly.

SEC. 6. To enable the government to carry out its part in this banking business the secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to issue of the new form of bills, named in section five of this act, the sum of one thousand million dollars, more or less, as shall be needed to carry this act into effect. It being provided that the persons so engaged in banking may deposit gold and silver coin certificates with the Treasurer as long as there are any such outstanding in lieu of the coin; said gold and silver certificates shall be destroyed as received, the new form of paper money to take their place in circulation as rapidly as their places can be filled, and if there shall be need for more coin money than is at the disposal of the government to carry out the provisions of this act in the establishment of government banking and the retirement of all the other forms of Treasury notes and for the payment of any part of the national debt as it shall become due, or for any other purposes for which appropriations shall have been made by Congress, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized at any time to purchase as much gold and silver, and have the same coined into dollars of the same weight as has been provided by previous enactments, at the market price of the bullion, to be paid for in the new government bills, the purchase to be made first of all of the miners within the domain of the United States government; the parity between the two metals shall remain as heretofore made by law, it making no difference what the unmanufactured bullion may have cost, all manufactured articles being worth more than the material of which they are made, therefore the parity shall be the same, and that part of any law providing for the free coinage of gold is hereby repealed; the coinage henceforth shall be an equal number of dollars of both gold and silver, and the government shall have all the benefits to be derived on account of increase in population and business in the money supply. The secretary of the treasury shall have charge of the carrying of this act into effect immediately after it shall become a law, by preparing suitable plates and printing the bills, which bills shall bear his signature, as that of the treasurer and comptroller of the currency, and the buildings, telegraphs and furnishings, using of the new government bills in the payment for this purpose.

SEC. 7. The comptroller of the currency shall regulate the amount of money to go into circulation through these banks to as near thirty dollars per capita of the population of the United States and territories as possible, and this act shall be in force from the date of its passage.