

The State Democrat.

VOL. X.---NO. 7.

ABERDEEN, SOUTH DAKOTA, FRIDAY, OCTOBER, 6 1899.

\$1 PER YEAR

THE STARS AND STRIPES.

Genuine Americanism demands that wherever the stars and stripes float it shall be over a community of self-governing freemen. Those who believe otherwise are the real traitors not only to their country but to the traditions and glorious recollections of American citizenship.

It is only a mawkish sentimentality that insists that wherever the American flag has once been raised it must continue to fly forever. It would be less dishonor to the beautiful red, white and blue flag to haul it down in the island of Sulu and carefully fold it up and lay it away than to allow it to flaunt itself to the tropical breezes entwined with the star and crescent of Mohammed over a leprous multitude of naked Malay slave drivers.

The emblem of liberty cannot continue to float over self-governing free states in North America, peace loving colonial dependencies in Hawaii and Porto Rico, military despotisms in Cuba and Luzon and a polygamous monarchy in Sulu without losing the significance given to it by the martyrs who died for it from Bunker Hill down to Santiago.

When "Old Glory" ceases to wave over a nation of freemen and allows a million copper colored chattel slaves to be chained under its folds it ceases to be an emblem of freedom and becomes instead a token of imperial power. Shall we work and vote for the change?

The Republic of Rome tried the experiment of founding its destiny on a privileged class of free citizens and a substratum of slaves and history recorded its fall. Are we drifting in the same current?

McQUEEN'S VIEWS.

The report given on his return from the Philippines by Rev. Peter McQueen, a correspondent of the National Magazine and a confidential agent of the government, has thrown consternation into the ranks of the imperialists at Washington. Rev. McQueen is an avowed expansionist and was commissioned by the administration to give them his own views on the state of affairs. The appalling corruption that he found is only the natural outgrowth of colonialism and imperialism. Men sent to govern a community of subjects and who are not responsible for the position they hold to the people governed but instead to a remote foreign power almost invariably abuse their power.

It is not always true that men elected to positions of public trust are honest and upright but when they depend for their power on the will of the people they govern, it tends to keep them in the path of rectitude. The theory that army officers are more honest than civilians is being thoroughly exploded. What we may expect in the future if we persist in trying to hold the Philippines under a military vassalage is presaged in Rev. McQueen's description of affairs as they are at present. Among other things he says:

"That the American military authorities have been and are making money out of the situation is generally reported and believed. Some time ago Otis proclaimed a duty on opium. A wealthy Chinese merchant immediately approached the proper American official with \$100,000 in gold, which he offered to pay if the duty did not go into effect for fourteen days. The collection of duty was delayed for that time, and before it had expired a quantity of opium sufficient to last the island of Luzon a year was brought in."

"Mrs. Dr. Beer, president of the Colorado Red Cross society, told me that the native woman who had the contract to furnish the hospital with butter, eggs, and other provisions, asked her if she could not get her contract restored, by which she gave the American officers \$100 out of every \$500 worth of goods delivered to the hospital. She could stand to pay \$100 she said, but not to pay \$125, as the Americans had demanded when they found out that the Spaniards had charged that much. The Filipinos believe that we are the same as the Spaniards, and in some cases at least, our authorities are as bad."

"There is a duty of \$3 a case on tomatoes. A Mr. Brown, however, of the American Commercial company sells them for \$7.50 a case at a profit. He is also seen nightly taking drunken officers home. He is said to use the American government tug to tow his provisions from Australian steamers, and the government tug is not subject to duty inspection. It is said that \$14,000 worth of beer has been brought in as hospital supplies."

"In Manila the soldier police hold up an take money from people not troubling them. They go to houses of neutrals and impose a tax on anything they see of value, giving a bogus receipt therefor. A major, who has since been killed, made large sums by levying tribute on disreputable houses in Manila. It got so bad that just before I left Gen. Otis plastered the walls of Manila with warnings to citizens to pay no tribute to the soldiers."

"I was held up and asked for my credentials. I told the guard that I had a pass from the secretary of war. 'To h—l with the secretary of war' was

the answer; you will have to have a pass from the corporal of the guard, but they were afraid.

"From an American priest I learned that many of the native women had been assaulted by American troops. This has been a common practice with the advance guards and scouting parties. The regulars who come after are well behaved in this respect, and this accounts for the Filipino belief that the Americans have two armies in Luzon."

"I see that President Schurman says that there was no looting of churches. Let me ask him where he was when the churches in Beiuang, Bigas, Rock-ave, Marillo, Pasigand Guadalupe were taken. I was in the raids and know that all the valuables were taken, silver from the priest's offerings among it. Gen. Lawton said to me: 'We have as good men as there are in the world but they will loot.'"

"If the present policy is kept up the rebellion may be suppressed in fifty years and it may not."

"The Filipinos are fine soldiers. Paterno is equal to our best officer in strategy. He has the shrewdness of a Chinaman and the bravery of a Teal. Aguinaldo is recognized by most of the officers as one of the best soldiers of modern times. Gen. Lawton recognizes this and admits it. The trouble is that a lot of the Americans do not want the war stopped, and among these I would include Funston and Bell. The Filipino is true to his country, and all of those in our employ betray us."

"Otis issues orders on information secured from natives, and in every case it turns out to be to the advantage of the rebels. One of Lawton's worst disappointments, his forced retreat from San Rafael to Angat, was caused by an order from Otis, who had received his information from a messenger employed by Pio del Pilar, a rebel general."

WHAT MCKINLEY SAID.

There was once a time when President McKinley was a patriot and a statesman, before the dazzling temptations of unbounded wealth and imperial power blinded his vision and hypnotized his intellect. In 1890 at a New England dinner given in the city of Philadelphia he used these words:

"Human rights and constitutional privileges must not be forgotten in the race for wealth and commercial supremacy. The government of the people must be by the people and not a few of the people; it must rest upon the free consent of the governed and all of the governed. Power, it must be remembered, which is secured by oppression or usurpation or by any form of injustice, is soon dethroned."

"We have no right in law or morals to usurp that which belongs to another, whether it is property or power."

He does not talk that way now but instead sacrifices everything in the "race for wealth and commercial supremacy."

The commercial travelers were in effect a unit in opposition to the Democratic ticket in 1896. Sad experience seems to have taught them some wisdom. Thirty-five thousand of them out of employment as a result of McKinley's trust-breeding administration is swift retribution. In 1896 they looked upon those who opposed the election of McKinley as simpletons, but the indications are that they will be simple enough to vote against the Republican candidate in 1900.—Point Pleasant (W. V.) Reporter.

The Findley, (Ohio) Courier has the following to say of the Ohio campaign:

"So numerous are the desertions from Hanna, Cox & Co., and imperialism that it is impossible to keep up with the procession. Beginning with senators and coming down you find congressmen, former cabinet members great manufacturers, ministers, old soldiers, young soldiers, farmers and laboring men. Here in Ohio there is an actual rebellion against Hanna and Cox. The people are tired of the boss that dominates the government from McKinley down to the most insignificant postoffice employe."

The Sioux City Tribune tells the story of heroism as follows: "When the Minnesota and South Dakota regiments went to the Philippines they were of equal strength. In the home coming Minnesota has 900 men and South Dakota 652."

The Republicans are already beginning to congratulate themselves that the farmers will be too busy to come out and vote on election day. It is their only hope of saving the supreme court.

Literary Notes.

The editor of the American Monthly Review of Reviews (October) analyzes the South African situation, comments on the Dreyfus trial, reviews the work of the Chicago conference on trusts, and discusses Mr. Bryan's position on the silver question and the general political issues in the state campaigns now in progress.

In the October number of "The National Magazine" appears the last of the series of letters by Peter MacQueen, written just before leaving Manila. Mr. MacQueen has been the

only staff correspondent of an American periodical in the Philippines, and his articles are not only the latest but the best description of the situation that has been presented, and have attracted wide and favorable comment.

President Charles W. Elliot of Harvard University, opens the October Atlantic with a characteristically original and forcible paper on Recent Changes in Secondary Education. President Elliot rehearses the recent notable advances (in which he has had an honorable share) which have been made in the studies required or allowed for admission to colleges and technical schools, and from which he foresees not only greater future achievement, but "solid ground for hopefulness about the Republic, both as a form of government and as a state of society."

The world at large is familiar with the case of the British against the Boers, but little of an authoritative character has been heard of the case of the Boers against the British. That is a fact which lends a very special interest to an article entitled "A Transvaal View of the South African Question," contributed to the October number of the North American Review by the editor of the official organ of the Boer government, Dr. F. V. Engelmann, who gives a historical account of the circumstances in which the South African Republic was founded, and a statement of the circumstances, which, he believes, justify the course of his government in their present contention with England. The Boers are confident of the right and the ultimate success of their cause.

POET BURNS AS A PUGILIST.

A Masonic Souvenir of His Fighting Ability Owned in Chicago.

A part of the Masonic altar that once brought the Scottish bard, Robert Burns, in dire disgrace before his lodge is now in the possession of a Chicago woman, Mrs. W. F. Funch of 4350 Sidney avenue, and is treasured by her as a family heirloom.

Mrs. Funch is by birth a Canadian of Scotch origin. In the days when her grandfather, George MacRae, was young he attended the same lodge as did Bobbie Burns and was one of the "lichts" of the town. One night before lodge meeting the poet and MacRae sat long together

Bousing at the nappy,
And gettin' fou and unco happy.

And then arm in arm they sauntered slowly to the room where the Masons were wont to assemble.

All would have gone well had not Burns desired to show his Masonic brethren how good a pugilist he was, and he let go a heavy undercut at MacRae, arousing the latter's fighting blood, and the bout began, which resulted in MacRae being felled to the floor and Bobbie Burns throwing the four legged altar, or stand, at him as he attempted to rise.

Luckily he missed him aim, and the stand struck violently against the wall, shattering completely one of the legs.

At the following meeting the two friends were brought before the order for trial. A fine was imposed on them, and they were made to replace the altar. The broken one was thrown out, and as MacRae went home he carried the stand with him.

It is about two feet high and is of a style out of use today in the Masonic order. It has since been preserved in the family as an heirloom.—Chicago Tribune.

HE WAS A MASON.

Yet the Esfencing Inner Guard Gave Him the Grand Laigh.

A well known Chicago publisher, speaking of scenes and incidents in that city in the trying days after the big fire, said: "The great fire was a thing of the recent past and the down town portion of the city a scene of the greatest confusion. About 9 o'clock in the evening, while on my way to my home in the west division, I was accosted by a man of respectable appearance, who asked me to give him the price of a lodging."

"'I'm not a beggar,' said he, 'but I'm in hard luck. A man told me that some Masons were in session over this way. If I could find them, I'd be all right.'"

"I happen to know a lodgeroom on Canal street, where there is a meeting tonight," said I. 'Come along, I'll take you there.'"

"The place reached, I conducted him up a long flight of stairs and knocked at a door."

"'I'm not a Mason,' said I to a man who seemed to be acting in the capacity of a guard, 'but I've run across one of your fraternity who seems to be in hard luck. I take it you'll be glad to do something for him.'"

"'Congratulating myself on having done a good act, I pushed my chance acquaintance forward and retreated toward the stairway. A whispered conversation ensued, when the guard exclaimed:

"'You're not a Freemason!'"

"'No,' replied my late charge, 'but I'm a stone mason out of a job.'"

"The roar of laughter that issued from the half open door made me wish myself a Mason. As it was, I hurriedly quitted the place."—Chicago Chronicle.

He Saw Her Home.

On a rainy afternoon not long ago one of the pretty young matrons of Connecticut avenue left the car from which she had ridden up town and dashed through the drizzle toward her

home, a few doors from the corner. She had no umbrella. A Willie of the characteristic type, who was riding in the same car, noticed that she had no umbrella. He was right after her with his own umbrella up and extended.

"May I see you home, miss?" he inquired languishingly, stepping up alongside of her.

She turned to him with a dazzling smile.

"Certainly," she replied. "Watch me." And she ran up the steps of her home and entered the vestibule door without looking back.

"The true thing" muttered the Willie, blushing to the roots of its wavy hair, as Laura Jean would say, and then it took the next car.—Washington Post.

Some Good Anagrams.

The following is a list of very remarkable anagrams:

Astronomers, no more stars; catalogues, got as a clue; elegant, neat leg; impatient, Tim is a pet; matrimony, into my arm; melodrama, made moral; midshipman, mind his map; old England, golden land; parishioners, I hire parishans; parliament, partial men; penitentiary, nay, I repent it; Presbyterian, best in prayer; revolution, to love ruin; sweetheart, there we sat; telegraphs, great help.

PRICES AND WAGES.

Why France's Money Volume Does Not Raise Prices.

A correspondent writes as follows:

"If the quantitative theory of money is true, why are not the wages of the French laboring classes higher in the same ratio as their per capita circulation is higher than ours?"

The "quantitative theory" is simply this: That the exchange value or purchasing power of money is proportioned to its quantity of money, accordingly that as the quantity of money is increased the value of each unit will diminish, provided, of course, that other conditions remain unchanged. Money being cheaper, prices will rise. It will take more dollars to buy a given amount of property. If the quantity of money is diminished, the effect is reversed. Dollars, becoming scarce, likewise become dearer. That is, each dollar will buy more. Prices will fall.

In France there is about \$40 per capita, while we only have a little more than \$22. Why, then, asks our correspondent, are not wages nearly twice as high in France as in America? An attempt will be made to answer the question simply and clearly. If France were entirely segregated from the rest of the world, living within herself, having no business connections with other countries and with all other conditions the same as ours, prices in that country would be higher than ours in proportion to her large per capita of money. But France is not in such position. She is connected in the closest manner with the other great commercial nations. In countries thus connected general prices must be nearly the same. If, for example, the price of a given article were much higher in France than in England, Germany or the United States, the people of the former country would make their purchases in the latter, the effect of which would be to diminish the demand for the French product and lower its price. At the same time it would increase the demand in other countries and raise the price there. This would continue until they were brought to a common level, except as there might be differences growing out of transportation charges and tariffs. Hence, under like conditions, prices in France will be substantially the same as in other countries, even though the latter may have a smaller per capita of money.

THE GOLD STANDARD.

Its Immediate Effect Was the Stagnation of Business.

Every gold standard paper in the country is trying with might and main to make the workmen believe that our present gold standard is just the thing for labor. One would suppose from their arguments that the country was in a magnificent condition, that business was booming and that naught disturbed the universal prosperity but the "ravings of a few silver cranks" who are so crazy as to insist upon restoring the constitutional money of the country—i. e., gold and silver. The trade reports speak a never ending tale of falling prices and business depression.

The daily press gives the details of all sorts of business combines, formed for the purpose of limiting production and thus raising prices, while a person has but to open his ears and eyes to hear an unceasing cry of "hard times" and to see the whole country filled with men striking against starvation wages and long hours, to say nothing of the thousands who have no work at any wages at all.

"Lyrtle—Why do you think the coon is a fraud?"

Alice—Because of the way he acted when I showed him the paper containing an account of papa's failure.

Myrtle—What did he do? Break the engagement?"

Alice—No. He threw his arms around me and said, 'Never mind, darling; you and I can be happy as long as we are left to each other, no matter whether we have money or not.'—Chicago Times-Herald.

WHY TWO BASIC METALS

Practical View of the Merits of Bimetallism.

GOLD ALONE DESTROYS VALUES.

Effect of the Demonetization of Silver on the United States—Prices of Products Lowered and Burden of Debt Increased—Progress of the Nation Retarded.

The merits of bimetallism cannot be determined upon the basis of mere abstract theories. We must consider it in its bearing upon the monetary situation as it exists today and has existed through centuries of time. The money of the world does consist of two metals in about equal proportions. Something like two-thirds of mankind use silver exclusively and the remaining one-third use it quite largely in a subordinate way. It is conceded by even gold monometallic writers that a universal gold standard is impossible—that if the vast hordes of Asia could demonetize silver and adopt gold as their standard it would literally destroy the industries of Europe and America and shake the very foundation of modern society. But the opinion is well nigh universal that such a change cannot and will not be made and that silver must continue to be one of the great money metals of the world; hence the question, How can it be utilized to the best advantage, and especially by the United States.

The simple and general answer is, by putting it upon an exactly equal footing before the law with its sister metal, gold. But why? That is the practical question. Because, first, in no other way can we get the full benefit of both. If gold is made the standard and silver is used subordinately, the latter falls to perfectly perform the functions of money. In fiscal affairs, both governmental and private, a point is ultimately reached at which nothing but money of the "standard"—that is, gold—will satisfy the demand. Hence a scarcity of this particular metal is a prolific breeder of panics. It shakes confidence, destroys money values, depresses business and brings suffering among the people. If silver were in every respect the equal of gold, the maintenance of a gold reserve in the treasury would be a matter of but very little consequence, and the shipment of a million dollars of the yellow metal from New York would scarcely be noticed. As it is, the whole country is thrown into a cold sweat whenever the gold reserve runs low or when exports of that metal increase.

If bimetallism had never existed—if the world's metallic money had always consisted exclusively of gold or exclusively of silver—and it were now proposed to add a metal and create a monetary system of two metals instead of one, an entirely different question would be presented. But from the earliest historic period both gold and silver have been used. For 70 years prior to 1873 they were employed on the principle of true bimetallism, being united by the coinage laws of France at the ratio of 15½ ounces of silver to 1 ounce of gold. During several centuries—in fact, for many—they were held very closely together by the coinage laws of the different nations, ranging from 14 to 1 to 16 to 1, the variations being caused by the circumstances that different nations adopted different ratios. These variations were, however, very small, and it can be safely affirmed that the whole world was essentially bimetallic up to the year 1873. The entire body of both gold and silver held together at the ratio of 15½ to 1, constituted the world's aggregate supply of metallic money, the business of mankind was adjusted to that supply and all property values were fixed and determined by it.

The demonetization of silver was, in effect, the destruction of a portion of this aggregate mass. If there had been but one metal employed, and the same proportion had been demonetized, the result would have been just the same. Silver was deprived of a portion of its usefulness. In some cases it was discarded entirely, and gold had to be obtained to take its place. The new demands for gold put forth by Europe and America since 1873 are more than equal to one-third of all the gold coin known to exist. The result has been a tremendous rise in the value of that metal, and, being taken as the "standard," all other forms of money used conjointly with it must rise at the same rate. This means, of course, a corresponding fall in prices.

During the last 22 years the average fall at wholesale in gold standard countries has been considerably more than 40 per cent, while in silver using nations where no change has been made in the monetary standard prices remain about the same. This is a matter of infinite importance to the United States, our country being the greatest producing nation in the world and also the greatest debtor. It is, therefore, to our interest to keep up the prices of products, not to beat them down.

From this it will be seen that the United States is interested in the restoration of bimetallism, not upon technical grounds, or as a mere matter of

convenience, but because the destruction of silver as standard money lowers the value of what we have to sell, increases the burden of debt and retards the progress of the nation. All debt must, in the end, be paid out of the products of labor. If the price of the product fall one-half, it just doubles the debt. When the debtor complains of this injustice, the gold standard orator characterizes him as a dishonest wretch trying to swindle his creditors.

CURED BY LEOPARDS.

The Dying Man Suddenly Recovered His Health and Speech.

In "Lumsden of the Guides" there is an interesting story, says the London Chronicle, of the rescue by Lieutenant Peyton of her majesty's Eighty-seventh of a young Pathan who had fallen into the Kabul river. The lad's father, in his gratitude, came down from his home in Independent Territory, and as a thank offering presented Peyton with two young leopard cubs. Peyton, being an executive engineer and constantly on the move, could make no home for them and gave them to Lumsden, who himself told me what follows, and it seems to me worth preserving, as leopards seldom have an opportunity of assisting in a criminal investigation. The animals were too young to be dangerous and were allowed their liberty.

One day Lumsden was holding his court in Yusufzal, when in the middle of a case there was an uproar, and the two sides in an affray case poured into the court, and, as always happens, each side accused the other of being entirely in fault. One party, to improve its case, brought a dying man on a native bed. A blood stained sheet was removed, showing a much belabored man, who appeared to be at the last gasp. Lumsden had the bed put down in court and went on with the interrupted case. Just then the young leopards sauntered in, probably attracted by the scent of blood, and, moving gently around the court, approached the bed and began sniffing at the wounded man, who, miraculously recovered, jumped from the bed and fled rapidly.

Made For the Place.

While traveling in a coal mine district, says Dr. Cuyler, I noticed how very dingy the town appeared. The coal dust seemed to blacken buildings, trees, shrubs, everything, but as a foreman and I were walking near the mines I noticed a beautiful white flower. Its petals were as pure as if it were blooming in a daisy field.

"What care the owner of this plant must take of it," said I, "to keep it so free from dust and dirt?"

"See here," said the foreman, and taking up a handful of coal dust threw it over the flower. It immediately fell off and left the flower as stainless as before.

"It has an enamel," the foreman explained, "which prevents any dust from clinging to it. I think it must have been created for just such a place."

Legends of the Apple.

The apple enters more largely into folklore and legend than almost any other fruit. In England there was of old a peculiar dance in honor of the apple tree, and various songs were sung and bowls of cider emptied to secure a good apple harvest from the fates. In Germany the girls "snap apple seeds" on New Year's eve to see from which direction a lover is coming. In Austria a girl cuts an apple in two at one blow and counts the seeds. If there are as many in one half as in the other, she will marry. If they are odd, she will be an old maid. If a seed is cut in two, she will quarrel with her husband and be separated from him.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

HERE'S PROSPERITY.

A Few Figures For the Thinking Man to Ponder.

In a general way it has long been known that the amount of pauperism in New York was very large, but the figures obtained by Hamlin Russell of Newark, N. J., from public officials and published in the New York Commonwealth are startling. In August, 1898, Robert W. Hebbard, secretary of the state board of charities at Albany, addressed the Catholic summer school, and the address is published in pamphlet form. He says that during the preceding fiscal year 269,147 persons were cared for in almshouses and other "charitable" institutions; 1,523,699 persons were relieved at "charitable" dispensaries, and outdoor relief was given to 738,609 persons. Anything in the line of duplication, by which one person may appear twice, Mr. Hebbard considered is more than offset by cases of relief not placed on record.

We do not know definitely whether these figures apply to Greater New York or to the city proper. If to the former, it indicates that fully one in four of the population must be the recipient of public "charity," and the tendency of increasing population, if not offset by fully opening up natural resources, is to spread similar conditions over the entire nation. Such is the "civilization" the "blessings" of which the administration is trying to shoot into the Philippines, Cuba to become the victim of the same policy, if successful.—San Francisco Star.

Headache and Neuralgia cured by Dr. Miles' Pain Expeller. "One cent a dose."