

MONEY MARKET TIGHT.

THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT WILL HELP THE MONEY GAMBLERS.

The stringency not confined to Wall Street or New York, but extending over the country—Something Wrong Somewhere.

A New York associated press dispatch referring to the conference with Secretary Windom and financiers, an evening paper says: "The question of putting government money on deposit in national banks was brought up. Secretary Windom refused the proposition of the government to deposit its money in national banks, but the proposition of the government to pay a year's interest on \$65,000,000 currency bonds, Secretary Windom stated that congress would have to authorize it. The proposition which met the unanimous approval of those present, including the secretary, was to suspend the payment of customs duties from November 1 to February 1. Secretary Windom said that the present difficulties in the money market, he believed, was one that extended all over the country and was not confined to Wall Street or even New York. He said it would require a great deal of careful consideration to settle upon the best method of relieving the stringency, and for that reason nothing would be done hastily."

In regard to the scare which has been upon the belief that a large amount of money, according to many more than \$50,000,000, will be required immediately to pay duties to take goods out of bond in case the McKinley bill goes into effect October 1, Assistant Treasurer Robert says: "It might be suggested in the first place that this amount is overstated, for the custom-house authorities have estimated that the amount of duty payable on goods how in bond does not amount to more than \$10,000,000. In the second place, if these goods are withdrawn in large amounts and thrown upon the market, it will have a tendency to check imports, so the amounts of revenue received will be diminished. At any rate it should not increase this stringency. It would be wise, however, in my opinion, for congress to extend the time within which the goods now in bond could be withdrawn. This would tend to relieve the market, but in any aspect of the case I do not think there is any serious ground for alarm."

S. V. White went to Washington and has been in conference with members of the senate finance and house means committees. He says there is no doubt whatever as to the time for the withdrawal of goods from bond will be extended. The treasury is doing everything possible for the relief of the money market, and will continue to do all that relief which may be found necessary. Shipments of currency have been heavier this week than any previous one this season. Nearly all the currency shipped went west and south. There has been a heavy outward movement of gold, \$500,000 going to San Francisco.

Secretary Windom made a statement tonight, regarding the amount of money tied up in the treasury. He said: "Comparisons have recently been made of the surplus now reported in the treasury with the amount reported a year ago, from which an erroneous conclusion is drawn that the present administration has pursued a policy toward conservatism. The following statement will show the fallacy of this belief: The amount of net cash, fractional silver and national silver and national bank redemption fund in the treasury the 1st of September, 1889, was about \$141,000,000. The amount of the same item on September 10, 1890, was \$99,509,220. This demonstrates that over \$41,000,000 more money has been paid out since September 1, 1889, than was received into the treasury during that time. In other words, every dollar received by the treasury since September 1, 1889, has been paid out and over \$41,000,000 besides. The apparent surplus shown September 10, 1890, of \$99,509,220, is made up as follows: Fractional silver coins, about \$25,000,000 (unavailable for the purchase of bonds); in the national deposit is \$25,000,000, and now in circulation. These two items, amounting to \$47,000,000, reduced from \$99,000,000, leaves about \$52,000,000, which represents the entire available cash in the treasury and that sum is part of the \$55,000,000 national bank redemption funds made available by recent act of congress. There is, therefore, not a dollar in the treasury of the surplus which came there by payment of customs or internal taxes. Hence there is not a dollar which represents any hoarding of currency during the last year. The \$55,000,000 above referred to has been in the treasury for several years and this fund alone, during the last administration, amounted to \$100,000,000. The above statement is not a theoretical exposition of the condition of the treasury, as it is an actual fact that there was in circulation on the 1st day of September over \$45,000,000 more than there was on September 1, 1889."

Secretary Windom said he would probably take steps at once to purchase some 4 per cent, but how many he declines to state. He intends to remain in New York several days and take all necessary steps to relieve the stringency in the money market. This associated press dispatch discloses a helplessness on the part of the government that denotes simple imbecility in the management of governmental affairs. When things have been crowded to a point that the importers of the country are forced by act of congress to raise several million dollars, and the dollars are placed in the hands of the money syndicate of Wall Street and in order to induce them to let go of the required amount the secretary of the treasury is obliged to deliberately discuss the plan of presenting this syndicate with a quarter of a million of dollars, and this is what the payment of interest as proposed by Secretary Windom, amounts to, the management which has led to such a condition is too weak to represent longer a great and intelligent people.

Bottom Facts.
The \$4,000,000 which the producers of the United States are giving as a bonus to the private parties who allow to claim ownership of their railroads, absorbs upwards of a

quarter of the net annual product of our farms, mines and manufacturing plants. But this is a trifle, compared with what we are melted for our folly in allowing private parties to run our banks. Money is a public thing. It is a creature of the body politic—of law. Its value depends on volume, as compared with the volume of trade. Congress is charged with the duty of regulating its value, but in practice, has allowed some 4,000 private banking institutions run solely for private profit to do the greater part of the regulating. They have expanded or contracted its volume as suited their own purposes from time to time; and have squeezed the public at their own sweet will. Now and then a state has endeavored to regulate them, but they are not to be regulated. The people are mortgaged to them now to such an extent that almost the whole surplus products is absorbed in interest—it is hopeless to talk of redeeming the principal. These banks hold—

National debt.....	\$1,000,000,000
Business paper.....	2,000,000,000
State and local bond.....	2,000,000,000
Mining and manuf. bonds.....	4,000,000,000
Farm mortgages.....	8,000,000,000
Total.....	\$17,000,000,000

Out of these they manage to squeeze somewhere about the following:

National debt at 4 per cent.....	\$40,000,000
Business loans at 8 per cent.....	160,000,000
State and local b'ds at 5 per cent.....	100,000,000
Mining and manuf. at 10 per cent.....	400,000,000
Farm mortgages at 6 per cent.....	480,000,000
Total.....	\$1,380,000,000

This, to those who produce nothing for the handling of money, is in no sense a productive industry; and yet in the face of these facts there are those who tell the Ohio farmer that all will be lovely if he can get high enough tariff on wool! There is but one remedy: Private banking must go. The money of the people must be handled by the people through their agents and for the profit of the whole people. The private bank must give place to the postal bank. What is good security for a private bank is good enough for a United States postal bank and the postal bank will not charge usurious interests, or make money "tight" when the people need it most. The postal banks could give business loans, farming loans, manufacturing and mining loans at 3 per cent. What we need is private parties \$1,300,000,000 a year, for they could get from the public treasury for \$700,000,000 a year; \$600,000,000 a year in their pockets; and the \$700,000,000 a year they pay the government for the money they use would run the government and remove the need of any other form of national taxation. Is it any wonder the farmer is hard up when he is skinned of his whole annual surplus by the railroad and the private bank? Is it a wonder he is skinned, when for the last twenty-five years he has been sending bankers and railroad directors and their attorneys to congress to skin him? He ought to be skinned.—L. B. Tuckerman in Ohio Farmer.

The Very Latest.
Here it is! Bright and fresh as a penny, just from the mint: "Pay the congressman in the principal 'protection' district from which he is elected."

But his salary at 4,000 bushels of wheat, 7,000 bushels of corn and 65 bales of cotton. This would be far more than the average member is worth, but the effect would be marvelous. If this plan was adopted it would not be six months before every congressman would be in a speech prepared on the hardships the farmer has to undergo. Mr. Dodge would have a report showing that prices were lower here than in Europe, and wheat would sell for \$2 per bushel, corn for \$1.50, and cotton for twenty cents per pound; and if a representative from the city should have the effrontery to suggest that produce prices are high he would be called an ignoramus.

The government would own the railroads in three weeks after congress had met, freights would be sent like mail matter—at five cents per bushel from California to New York, trusts would be legislated out of existence, constitution, or no constitution, and old man Hutch, of Chicago, would be in charge as secretary of agriculture, and agricultural products would be the boom, Bellamy's paradise would soon be discontinued.

Rah for the new scheme!—Progressive Farmer.

Ownership of Railroads.
The daily press is having a season of spasms over the demand made in some of the farmers' conventions that the government assume the ownership of railroads. It does not require much to give a partisan newspaper spasms. Anything that is out of the usual partisan course will set it to quacking like an eel in hot frying pan. The Western Rural has never advocated the government ownership of railroads, but has no objection to it at all, if the people think it best. It has demanded a complete efficient control by government of railroad management, and if that leads to government ownership, all right. But we would like to have explained is this: Why is government justified in owning the waterworks of cities—why these very papers that find fault with the proposition to place the title to railroads in the government approve—and not justifying in owning the railroads? Why should street railways be owned by government—and some of these papers advocate that—and not own the steam railroads? There is not the slightest reason for making the distinction.

But the partisan press is afraid of the monopolies. It is Jay Gould who willingly contributes a hundred thousand dollars to the campaign fund of either party that he thinks will win. It is the Standard Oil company that corrupts legislatures with a shower of money when its sympathies are awakened in favor of any candidate. It is the rings and the trusts and the monopolies that have money to spend on politics, and when a suggestion is made that they be deprived of their power to fleece the public, the partisan newspaper squirms, for the suggestion is a blow at the campaign exchequer. But the people are coming to the conclusion that they will run things while, and splutter as much as they like, the partisan newspapers will not prevent the uprising of the great, plain, oppressed millions.—Western Rural.

Citizens' Alliance.
The Farmers' Alliance is a farmers' organization, solely. No one but a practical operative farmer can become a member under the constitution. This is as it should be. Farmers should run their own business in their own way. They can get along very well without the advice of men of other professions so far as the management of their business is concerned. They can also come to their conclusions on political matters, which by the way is after all one of the most important items of their business, without the help of outsiders in our councils. It is when it comes to elections, when it comes to embodying into law the grand principles of the Alliance, then all laboring classes should pull together. As the residents of the towns and villages cannot organize Farmers' Alliances a new organization, the Citizens' Alliance, principle is necessary for the proper education of the people and to kill old party prejudices. This new organization is the Citizens' Alliance. It had its birth in Kansas, the state where all the people in town and country are awake as never before to their interests. Following is their appeal:

"TO THE PUBLIC:—The unsettled condition of the country demands the thoughtful and earnest attention of every voter. A great labor movement is sweeping this country. Voter, will you settle the great questions of the day now with the ballot, while you have an opportunity, or will you wait until it will require the sword and bullet? There is more dissatisfaction and agitation now than when Fort Sumpter was fired upon. In the midst of the great rebellion the immortal and farseeing Lincoln saw and foretold the oppression that would befall this country in the future from the way legislation was shaped. His prophecy is verified and that now. In the face of these facts will you sit carelessly by and not raise your voice against the wrongs perpetrated on all laboring organizations as fully set forth in the By-Laws appended and we heartily recommend similar organizations in cities, towns and school districts throughout the United States. A cordial invitation is extended to all who endorse the St. Louis platform to join us.

In Iowa and some other states the Knights of Labor are organized to a considerable degree in the towns and cities, and their declaration of principles agrees admirably with that of the Alliance. But in many places there exists an unjust prejudice against this order that greatly impairs its usefulness as a successful educator on political questions.—Sioux City Liberty Bell.

Straight Talk.
That we are called "fool friends" and "embryo politicians," does not hurt us, we have been called many worse names than that, for example, "queer bugs," "calamity janes," "mouth farmers," "voting cattle" and other high sounding epithets. We are used to them. But let me say, that a fool friend is a great deal better than a "snake in the grass" any day.

That our enthusiasm outruns our brains by several laps is a gospel truth. It has done so every since we voted our first ticket for the "dear old party." Had not such been the case, we might now have a little bank account in our favor instead of the interest making several laps over the principal on our mortgages.

We may be called "fool friends" for the old party candidates to have working against them, but we are not near as good for them as the great party orators are for the Independent move, when they go to capture the farmers' meetings, or the Republican press when it accuses every delegate in the Farmers' convention at Cherokee of being nothing but Democrats and that party's allies, or the Democratic press when it accuses the very same delegates of being Republicans and that party's allies.

But, brother farmers, let us go on undaunted for the good cause, unheeding the censure and pet names of the old parties, and on the 4th of November, march as one solid army of "embryo politicians," from the youth who votes his first ticket, to the gray haired veteran to the polls, and there prove ourselves "fool friends" enough to recognize the name of no candidate for congress but A. J. Westfall, the peoples' choice.

Yours,
CHAS. E. HAMREIN.
Menville, Ia., Sept. 13, '90.

The New Silver Law.
Last week, speaking of the new silver law which has been imposed upon the country under the pretense of yielding to the demand for a "cheap money," we expressed the opinion that the new law would accomplish little or nothing in that direction, because it hardly put a pretence of a check on the power of the money trust to regulate the output of the silver certificates. While that edition of the paper was in the press room, confirmation of that opinion came in the following from the Des Moines News:

"Advices from New York, says a Washington special to the Kansas City Globe indicate that there is a combined effort to discredit the new treasury notes issued in payment for silver bullion, as was indicated some time since would be the case. The idea apparently is to keep them out of circulation by redeeming them at once, and the statement of the money in circulation in the country on September 1 shows that this crusade has begun. A confidential circular issued in New York calls attention to the fact that of the \$3,690,000 in treasury notes issued under the silver law, \$2,325,100 has been redeemed, presum-

ably in gold, leaving only \$1,365,000 of the new notes in circulation. It is not known whether these notes were presented by individuals or by national banks. In the latter event it is supposed that some remedy may be found, while in the former it is doubtful. There is little question that this plan of operation is a conspiracy to discriminate against the new money and bring it into disfavor. It cannot be stated whether the treasury department is a party to the scheme, but it is believed that the friends of silver will investigate the subject, and it seems probable that it may attract some attention."

It will thus be seen that the money trust instead of yielding a point to the demands of the country have gained the point they first tried to gain in 1873, that is, the demonitization of silver.

Again has the American congress, acting under the control of the Republican party as the guardian of the interests of the great common people, betrayed that trust, and the party at the head of which once stood the immortal LINCOLN, lies groveling under the feet of Wall Street.—Sioux City Liberty Bell.

Reciprocity.
The marvelous conversion of the Republican party to Mr. Blaine's method of escaping a public duty by hiding behind a catch-word is not entirely out of keeping with that party's record. It has not infrequently found itself thus escaping its plain duty. When it was asked to limit the power of the money trust, and of railroad combinations it replied with uplifted hands, "vested rights!" We can do nothing because it will be interfering with vested rights." When it was asked in the name of common justice to return some of the public land which with a wanton hand it has flung to one greedy corporation after another, it replied, "We must encourage enterprise, wherever found." But it was always unable to find any enterprise outside of great corporations and monopolies.

And now when they are asked to reduce the extortionate tariff—when it becomes apparent that the voice of the people can no longer be ignored in every thing—then in order to postpone if possible the day of settlement, when something must be done, and this "reciprocity" is sent forth. And they, notwithstanding the fact that nearly all the nations of Europe have stood ready at any time for the past twenty-five years to meet us now then-half way, and only asked that the almost prohibitive duties which we have laid on their goods be taken off in order that they might meet us.

How long the party of Mr. Blaine can delay action behind this new subterfuge remains to be seen. But it is becoming more apparent every day that something must be done, or with our home commerce at the mercy of a ring of speculators, who are suffocating it in their deadly grasp, and our foreign trade altogether prohibited because of our own senseless policy, all commerce will be destroyed, enterprise of all kinds will be crushed out and even those "vested rights," which Mr. Blaine is so determined to protect, will be gone.

And though it will be poor consolation as we wait about among the ruins of our once glorious country, we can console ourselves for the devastation round about us by remembering the thrilling cries of J. G. Blaine, "Reciprocity! Vested Rights! Encourage Enterprise!"—Sioux City Liberty Bell.

Then and Now.
Fifty years ago we had no bonded debt to gnaw like rats at the cribs of industry. We had no millionaires, or trusts, or financial machinery, by which the rich grow richer and the poor poorer. After our vast public debt had accumulated, while we were in possession of the medium of exchange we carried our flag to victory. We paid off public indebtedness at the rate of from \$250,000,000 to \$300,000,000 annually. But as soon as the currency was taken from the channels of industry, production faltered, labor ceased to find employment, our public revenues dried up and the debt burdened became petrified, from inability of production to liquidate it. Then to make the burden still more burdensome, property values were so reduced, and tax money became so appreciated, that it required twice or thrice the amount of labor and commodities to pay our annual interest than it took when money was plenty and prices high. It is harder for 65,000,000 people to pay \$100,000,000 a year for the bonded debt now than it was for 40,000,000 to pay \$300,000,000 twenty-five years ago.—Exchange.

Greenbacks and Bonds.
Twenty-six years ago this very year, a few men who had \$250,000 in gold locked up (because they rather see the government go to the devil than to risk their money without doubling it), sold their gold for \$500,000 greenbacks at par for 6 per cent government bonds. They then deposited their \$500,000 of bonds and got from the government \$450,000 worth of new greenbacks. For fifteen years they drew 6 per cent on their bonds, after that they got an average of 4 per cent. Now let us tabulate the deal:

Original investment.....	\$ 250,000
Int. 6 per cent 15 years on \$500,000 bonds.....	450,000
Int. 4 per cent for 11 years on \$250,000 Compound Int. (approximated) 300,000	300,000
Int. 10 per cent on \$450,000 bank circulation 26 years.....	1,100,000
Premium, 15 per cent on b'ds.....	75,000
Principal of bonds.....	500,000
Total income.....	\$2,550,000

On an original investment of \$250,000 there is an income in twenty-six years of \$2,550,000.

It is more than ten dollars for one! Had the government issued \$500,000 in greenbacks instead of the \$500,000 of interest seeking, liberty destroying bonds, it would have saved in this single transaction \$2,050,000!

This is the difference between greenbackism and bodocracy.—Sentinel.

The Sioux City Journal heads its report of the Indiana state convention "harmony prevailed." Harmony is such a rarity in the old party conventions that scare heads are in fashion whenever the opportunity to use them presents itself.

EXCHANGE IDEAS.

It is hard to tell which of the old party papers are doing the most kicking at the Independent movement.—Iola (Kan.) Farmers' Friend.

"There is not a section or a line in the entire McKinley bill that will open a market for another bushel of wheat or another barrel of pork."—James G. Blaine.

The rich and idle join together without regard to party, creed, or country to secure laws in their interest. Shall the great common people be made a race of slaves because of their fancied prejudices? It is time to do something.

KEEP IT IN MIND Mr. Oldpartyman, that the Independent movement is the fight of the people against their oppressors; and you, in your stubbornness, would help the oppressors. Let this fact be burned into your mind until your conscience shall smite you.

In 1865 there were 500 business failures in this country. In 1889 there were 14,000 business failures. And yet, we are told that times are better now than ever before, and that the people wear better clothes and have more to eat now than at any time in the history of the country. Sounds like a lie, don't it?—Greeley (Kan.) Agitator.

"Pins" wrote the school boy in his Friday afternoon essay, "save hundreds of people's lives by people's not swallowing them." Just so the old parties keep lots of people from going to the poor houses by people's refusing to submit quietly to having their very last cent taken from them by class legislation. Oh, but they are magnanimous!

ABRAHAM LINCOLN once said: "You can fool all of the people some of the time, and some of the people all of the time, but you cannot fool all of the people all of the time." When one stops to think of it that was really the foundation of his faith in "government of the people, by the people, and for the people."—Battle Creek (Ia.) Times.

There is no disguising the fact that partisan politics in the United States is on the wane, and that independent politics is destined to control affairs in the near future. No matter how watchful our so-called leading newspapers may be to suppress the truth, the fact is everywhere apparent that the people are tiring of partyism and party rulers.—Hartford (Conn.) American.

Let's see! We must vote with the old parties for what they have done. The old parties demonitized silver, voted for it for that. The old party contracted the currency. You must vote the ticket because of that. The old parties have encouraged and protected monopolies and trusts. You should help them along with your vote should you not?—Neola (Iowa) Farmers' Friend.

In the press dispatches as to be relied on the Maine election would seem to indicate that the Democratic party, with its policy of letting everything done by the Republicans alone, is not the party to defeat the Republicans. The people want a party which can and will, if successful, break up the Wall Street—Washington combination, and this the Democrats have always failed to do.

PEOPLE can say what they will, but the farmer's alliance has proved to be one of the greatest schools of political economy ever known, and is doing more to get people to thinking for themselves than any other society in existence. Go where you may, you will find the people talking intelligently upon subjects they were wholly ignorant of two years ago.—Birmingham (Ala.) Labor Advocate.

THE bankers and brokers of New York City got "tight"—or rather money was tight one day last week, and Secretary Windom went down there and dumped into the banks \$20,000,000. When the farmers of South Dakota and Kansas lost their crops, and their farms and stock were under sale by the mortgage sharks, did Windom lend these destitute farmers a hand? No, indeed!—LeMars (Ia.) Star.

THROUGH the power of money private corporations control both political parties admirably, and manage public business in their own interest and benefit. The people of course, are still allowed to vote, but only for men nominated by the party caucus or convention, acting under the dictation of the monopolists and ring bosses, who furnish the funds and pay the expenses of the campaign.—Birmingham (Ala.) Labor Advocate.

MONEY is, and will continue to be until it is settled in the interest of the people, the leading question in politics. Through the manipulation of the country's finances the monopolists rob the producers on one hand and the consumers on the other. And there are always men among both classes who are fools enough to think common people are not wise enough to know anything about the money question. Keep it before the people.

THE principles of the Farmers' Alliance and Knights of Labor are grand. They are right. Everybody admits this, but they say "you mustn't talk politics." Great God! Will somebody tell us how we are going to discuss governmental questions without talking politics? We want to know. And we also want to know how we are to get reform by continuing the same fellows in office who are responsible for the evils. If somebody will explain how this can be done then we will believe they can tell how to cleanse a skunk's nest and have the skunk in it.

WHEN Mr. Robert Pinkerton's blackguards shoot a woman he is sorry it is an innocent party, and adds that it "generally happens that way." It does so to such an extent that it would be a first-rate thing for all concerned if Mr. Robert Pinkerton were in the penitentiary instead of leading his black guards of vagrants from state to state whenever there is a demand for the commission of homicide. The police and militia of New York are ample for the protection of all the property of the Vanderbilts and other millionaires in that state. There is nothing to excuse this disorderly and unlawful conduct in hiring and arming a blackguard army of thugs, tramps and desperadoes.—St. Louis Republic.

Bestowing the Dead.

A morbid sentiment, growing out of the human affections, induces emotional beings to set the art of man against the operation of a law of nature—and man pays the penalty. Nature decrees not the death alone of all vegetable and animal creation, but the decomposition of the creatures thus disposed of. Nature, in its great work of reconstruction, has need of the materials thus gained.

Nature is building ceaselessly with the old material in new forms, and nature in its mighty processes demands that, its little race run, animal and vegetable creation shall be resolved to dust that the work of recreation may go steadily forward. Mother earth is the chemist. It does perfect work. Yet a little while and the body that has been consigned to it lives anew in the mighty forces of the globe, we are permitted to inhabit for a span that, measured by the age of mountains, is in time, the twinkling of an eye. Mankind, for the most part, is too poor to attempt to thwart nature's law. The embalmer's art can be commanded only by the rich and powerful. A great man dies: a rich man leaves his millions. Reverence, affection, gratitude, or conventional duty declares that decay shall not touch his poor remains. They must be kept. Kept for what? None but a morbid craving asks that the coffin lid once closed shall be opened anew. The remains are not saved, then, that they may be contemplated from time to time by reverent survivors. Why keep them? The ancient Egyptian saved his dead. For what? To be seen when tombs are ruthlessly despoiled, in a modern time museum as a rare-show, or to be stacked up like cord-wood to stoke a Nile steamer. Nature waits, but nature wins in the end. The mummy's ash enriches the earth at last. The body of a great merchant is embalmed only to become the spoil of trafficking—ghouls, vipers, Garfield's remains should have lain mingled with the dust of the United States artilleryman, whose death their weary watchfulness has robbed the body, foolishly, of its value.

In its magnificence, the mausoleum of a few years ago, the Vanderbilts, and a glittering travesty upon the human vanity. Sooner or later the Vanderbilts take the bodies thus magnificently housed and doted will upon them. If a Rembrandt may be the sport of a vulgar photographer, why will not the body of a money king?—Chicago (Ill.) American.

Entered in a cemetery in New York City, a few years ago, was the body of Corrigan, of New York, who had been a member of the United States army, and a second monastery is being erected at Hunt's Point, overlooking the sound, a few miles from New York, on the station of the New York, Haven and Hartford railroad. It is called Corpus Christi Monastery. It is a "Crematorium," of New York, and is a \$25,000 toward the monastery and also the land—six acres—upon which it stands. There was an old man on the farm, and this the sisters used as a temporary convent. These people, of them and a few postulants of the Order of the Perpetual Adoration of St. Dominick. The life of these nuns is passed in constant prayer and perpetual adoration of the blessed sacrament. They rise at 5 o'clock and are engaged in devotions until 7. At 8 o'clock, breakfast, consisting of half a cup of black coffee, and two ounces of bread, is served. They then work on embroidery. At 10:30 a short meditation is made and at 11 dinner, consisting of fish, vegetables and fruit is partaken of. No meat is ever eaten within the walls of the cloister. A little exercise is then taken, followed by almost constant devotions until 6, when supper is served. Beets, potatoes, fruit and tea constitute the frugal fare. At 8 o'clock they go to their beds, which consist of bare plank boards, five and one-half feet long and three feet wide. They sleep in their habits, undressing only for a change or for the bath. At 12 o'clock they leave their beds and hold devotions until 2, when they again seek their beds. Throughout the day silence is the rule, permission to speak being accorded only by the prioress. From September 14 until Easter of each year the sisters hold a fast, eating only eight ounces of bread a day. They never see visitors, but talk to them through a screened aperture in a wall.

The foundation stone of the new monastery was laid June 17, 1889. It is a Gothic structure. The front is 176 feet with a total depth through the chapel of 288 feet.

Young Man, Be Square.
It is a sad day in the life of a young man when he decides that there is an easier way to obtain money and goods than by honestly working for them. It is just such decisions as that that fills the jails and workhouses and keep the courts of the great "aristocracy of deadweights" full to overflowing. It is just such decisions that make a young man pull his hat over his eyes and dodge into a doorway or shoot across the street for fear of meeting a man to whom he owes an honest debt, which he has deliberately decided never to pay.

Young man, what business have you got stalling down the street, with that suit of clothes on, or that overcoat, or those seven-dollar shoes, or that Dunlap hat? None of them are yours, and you know it. A fine looking specimen you would be if every merchant in town should collar you and claim his own property. And yet it would serve you right if they seized all their property and left you to sneak home with nothing but your own clothes, which would probably consist of a heeless sock and a piccadilly collar, with possibly a four-shilling scarf pin that was an heirloom in the family, hence was paid for before you were born.

You haven't any right to smoke cigarettes, and put on style until you have earned the right. Every dime you spend belongs to somebody else, and a dollar that you actually earned and upon which no mortal has any sort of claim would scare you into fits.—Dansville Breeze.

If you want to be good looking, behave that way.