MURDER AND SUICIDE

HUSBAND KILLS HIS WIFE AND COMMITS SUICIDE.

Eleven Children, Most of Them Quite Small, are Left Orphans by This Occurrence—Extreme Poverty the Cause of the Father's Action.

Murder and Suicide.

A terrible tragedy, ending in murder and suicide, occurred near Hillsview. Jacob Marz, a German farmer, pulled his sick wife from her bed and in spite of all resistance threw her on the floor and cut her throat with a knife, nearly severing the head from the body. He then cut his own throat with the same weapon, both dying immediately. One of the boys witnessed the killing of his mother and nearly fell a victim to his father's insane fury. Eleven children, most of them quite small, are left orphans by this occurrence. Despondency caused by his wife's illness and extreme poverty seems to have driven the man to commit the terrible deed.

South Dakota National Banks.

Comptroller Eckels has given out an abstract of the reports on the condition February 28 of the the thirty-one national banks of South Dakota. It shows total resources of $7,125,843, the principal items being: Loans and discounts, $3,218,844; value of stocks, securities, banking houses, furniture, fixtures and other real estate and mortgages owned, $1,328,109; reserve in banks and deposited with reserve agents, $1,186,232, of which $276,290 was in gold. Capital stock ,$1,935,000; surplus fund $[illegible] undivided profits, $505,898; deposits $3,929,239; bills payable, $27,000. The average reserve held was 31.12 per cent.

Sioux Falls After a New Opera House

The new opera house project at Sioux Falls has now gone far enough to ensure the building this summer of a handsome and complete modern playhouse. There is a growing strife among business men for the location. It is understood that an eastern company, which owns the old postoffice building will accept the bonus of $10,000 and add to it $20,000, and will build a first-class theatre. Some correspondence has been had with the manager of the opera house in Sioux City looking to a joint management. Mrs. Snyder, the projector, expects to have Melba open the new theater in the fall.

Orphans' Home for Vermillion.

The Episcopal buildings which were built at Vermillion by Rev. J. B. Garland, an Episcopal minister from New York, for the purpose of establishing an orphans' home, have been sold to the Benedictine Sisters of the Catholic Church. A lien was placed on the building four years ago by the Lansing Lumber Company of Vermillion, and since then the building has been going to ruin, it being only used as a tenement house, and one room was used as a school room. The building will be fixed up and used as an orphans' school. It will be supported by the Catholics of the state.

Lovers Scrap.

A warrant is in the hands of the police at Sioux Falls for the arrest of Roy Hartwick, charging him with assault and battery on Mary Risty. The story goes that Mary and Roy were lovers. Roy gave Mary a ring. Mary gave Roy the shake. Roy met Mary on the street and demanded the ring. Mary refused to give it up. Roy emulates John L. Sullivan and smashes Mary in the face, knocking her down. Mary secures a warrant and Roy keeps under cover.

Will Reopen.

It has been authoritively annonnced that the First National Bank of Mitchell, which has been closed since the death of John D. Lawler, will reopen for business on March 23. The reorganization of the bank has been completed. Mr. Lawler's brothers, Joseph and Thomas C., are interested. It is claimed that the bank under the new management will be stronger than at any time in its previous history.

South Dakota Boy Honored.

A. L. Davis of Watertown, a graduate of the University of South Dakota, who is now taking a course in law at Ann Arbor, Mich., was chosen president of the Republican Club of the University of Michigan, which has a membership of 1,400. His friends feel highly elated over the honor which he has brought, not only upon himself but upon the University of South Dakota.

Gets Judgment for $42,500.

An important suit was decided in the circuit court at Deadwood, the Horse Shoe Mining Company recovering from the estate of Wilmot G. White $42,500. White, who had been employed by the company as its local representative and superintendent, had, it was proved, by a system of frauds extending through a number of years robbed the company of that amount.

Lundgren Found Guilty.

The case of the state vs. A. T. Lundgren for assault with intent to commit rape upon a little daughter of Mrs. Holland, which has occupied the attention of the circuit court at Canton has been decided. The jury found him guilty of assault. As Lundgren has been in jail some months awaiting trial, the judge will probably give him a light sentence.

Four Real Gold Bricks.

Four gold bricks, aggregating $125,000 in value, were shipped from Lead as the result of a fifteen days' run of the Homestake company's mills. This is the first clean-up since the big 200-stamp mill started, and the first approaching that amount in seven months. The average clean-up in the future will probably equal, if not exceed, this amount.

The Sheep Industry.

John McGilvery, a farmer who resides near Brandon is an enthusiast regarding the sheep industry. Last summer Mr. McGilvery purchased a few sheep as an experiment. He now reports that seven of his ewes had delivered sixteen lambs. McGilvery says that if the balance of the flock keep up the same ratio he will have to increase the size of his farm.

Given Two Years and a Half.

Judge Andrews at Huron sentenced Charles Ayres to the penitentiary at Sioux Falls for two years and six months. Ayres was found guilty of seduction. Joseph Fischer was also sentenced to pay a fine of $100 and serve sixty days in the county jail for violating the prohibitory law.

Assaulted the Postmaster.

Postmaster George Cannon at Alpena, was attacked by Irving Gates. A loaded bulldog revolver was taken from the prisoner by force. He was held to answer to assault and battery.

SOUTH DAKOTA IMMIGRATION.

Hundreds of Former Residents Returning to the State.

Immigration to South Dakota has begun in earnest. Last fall hundred of discontented farmers from the central part of the state crossed the Missouri River at Yankton, bound for southern Nebraska, Kansas and Texas. Now the return tide has set in and these people, many of whom own farm in South Dakota, are returning, satisfied that this state is good enough for them. They are locating in all the counties of the state.

Hutchinson County has acquired during the past two weeks five families from Texas, and of the sixteen families who emigrated from Yankton to Louisiana last fall, fifteen have returned, each having sustained a heavy financial loss. Brown, Kingsbury and Bon Homme Counties also report that the influx of immigrants is daily increasing. Iowa is contributing liberally to swell South Dakota's population, and recently 200 families from Indiana settled in the northern tier of counties. The liberal amendments to the homestead laws which are assured, is attracting settlers to the free Government land in Charles Mix County on the old Yankton reservation. They are all anxious to be on the ground in time to commence spring work, and it appears as though this would be one of the greatest years for immigration since 1881, when 100,000 settlers from the older states arrived here.

The eastern railroad lines now have agents traveling through the state who are contracting with real estate agents to deliver them a certain number of homeseekers, who will be brought to South Dakota by special excursions. These railroad representatives declare that there is a strong desire on the part of homeseekers in the east for the new land of the west and they expect to bring in thousands of these excursionists during this coming season.

Indians Are Silverites.

If the silver question were left to the Sioux Indians to decide they would speedily settle it in a manner that would prove perfectly satisfactory to the advocates of free silve coinage. The Sioux naturally favor silver, principally because it is more easily counted by them than any other kind of money. White Ghost, the venerable head of the Crow Creek Sioux, in discussing the money question recently, advanced some peculiar ideas regarding money, which are undoubtedly shared by practically every member of the Sioux nation. He says that when the Government pays the people on his reservation the $198,000 due them he wants it paid in silver dollars. Gold is detested by the Indians because the coins are so small when the sum they represent is taken into consideration. White Ghost said he could not understand why a $10 bill should not be just ten times as large as a $1 bill. He thinks the Government should increase the size of bills in proportion to the sum they represent, even if it be necessary that a $100 bill should be as large as a horse blanket. If the Government persists in paying them partly in bills they would like to see the change made. But silver dollars are what the Indians want, even should they receive them in such quantities that they would have to be transported to their agencies in wagons.

Black Hills News.

The sensation of the day at Deadwood is the strike made in the Seabury-Calkins mine at Carbonate. The ore is highly oxidized iron carbonate carrying eleven ounces of gold and three ounces of silver per ton. The vein is three feet in width. A party of Montreal capitalists, headed by Robert Mackay, have bought 250,000 shares of the stock of the Singapore Mining Company owning ground on the silicious gold ore belt. The purcaasers are now the heaviest owners of mining ground in the Black Hills. They also own the Kildornan Chlorination works at Pluma

Shot Himself.

W. H. Knowles one of the oldest residents of Mitchell, and one of the most prominent merchants, shot himself Saturday morning. Mr. Knowles had been ill for the past week with the grip and at times it appeared that he was losing his reason. An attendant found the following note on a table, which gives the reason for the shooting:

"Since Mr. Smith and Mr. Hitchcock called on me this morning my head has whirled and I fear I am losing my reason. Would prefer death to insanity. I don't know what may happen; hope nothing serious, W. H. Knowles."

Huron Waterworks Case.

Another decision has been rendered in the now famous Huron waterworks case. Judge Thomas, of the United States court, has denied the application of the city to have the Huron waterworks plant restored to the custody of the city. This leaves the property in the hands of the receiver John H. Miller, who was appointed by the United States court some months since on the application of the Huron Waterworks Company. The case will now go into the federal court upon its merits, the decision taking it entirely out of the state courts.

Potatoes for Fuel.

Maj. Baldwin of Oakes has been experimenting with potatoes for fuel and is well pleased with the results. He feeds his stove in the morning with hard coal and at night with potatoes, and the following morning finds his rooms as warm and comfortable as could be desired. The potatoes give off a bright blaze and turn into a live, red mass of fire. They form very few ashes. Maj. Baldwin calculates that two and one-half scuttles of potatoes will last as long as one of hard coal. He believes the farmers can afford to burn them.

Smith Gets Fifteen Years.

Judge Jones of the second judical circuit, held an adjourned term of court at Flandreau, and sentenced Jim Smith to fifteen years imprisonment in the penitentiary at Sioux Falls. Smith was one of the parties connected with the Ericson robbery.

Goes Insane in Jail.

Jim Williams, a prisoner from Faulk County, in jail at Pierre waiting trial on the charge of burglary, committed at Faulkton, has become insane.

Special Regents' Meeting

A call for a special meeting of the board of regents has been issued at Pierre. The call is signed by Regents Adams, Coller, Boucher, Smedley and Peterson. The meeting will probably develop considerable feeling over the affairs of the college.

Sues for $25,000 Damages.

Frank Thomas and wife of Pierre have begun suit against the Chicago and Northwestern for $25,000 damages. Several years ago, Thomas, as an employe of the road, met with an accident which resulted in total blindness for him.

THE PEOPLE'S MONEY

MAKE MONEY LEGAL TENDER.

THERE would be no difficulty whatever in passing a free silver law in its effects upon the value of other currency in the country, if such law required the disassociation of redemption in other forms of money, such as gold. In other words, if the present and wholly unauthorized process of redemption in gold were abolished in practice, and the declared policy of the Government to maintain the two coins at parity were construed to the allowance of each metal to rest upon its own feet by making each a full legal tender public and private, all this stress, imaginary or real, upon the treasury to redeem in gold would at once be removed, and both silver and gold would remain at so near a parity that the difference—for foreign purposes—would be no more than what is usual in the case of buying ordinary foreign exchange.

As is well known, and as has recently been forcibly put before Congress by Senator Bacon, of Georgia, France maintains the two metals at a parity in the described way, and France has double the work to perform in this regard, considering its population, as would be the case here. French bonds or rentes are sold in London at par, although they are no more redeemable in gold than silver; in practice, silver is commonly tendered in the payment of the interest upon them, but as it is a full legal tender, it is of the same value in London as the French gold, less a very small fraction of 1 per cent. The reason for this, as would occur with us, the French silver is exchangeable by Englishmen into French products. French gold can do no more; therefore, those who want French products are satisfied to take silver that will buy just as well as gold.

The grave fault with United States silver is that it is not a full legal tender, but allows people in this country to discriminate against it, in the words of the law, saying "Legal tender except when otherwise specified in the contract." It is a grave crime when this nation discriminates against itself, against its own money, by allowing schemers to discard it in favor of another form of money. That is the fault with American currency as compared with that of France, where both metals, as well as paper money, not redeemable into either, always circulates at par.

No money should ever be allowed to circulate in the United States that is not full legal tender for all debts, public and private. It is rank insanity to do anything else. Any business person of the most ordinary capacity can see this on its face. Every dollar that is to do duty as money should, by law, at once be made a full legal tender. And if bank notes cannot properly be made so, then bank notes should at once be replaced by Federal legal tender. This retention of nearly a dozen forms of money that discriminate against one another in the matter of legal tender function, while striving to make them all redeemable in gold, a metal that cannot be got for such a purpose, is the height of idiocy.

Pass a free silver law that makes all silver in the country, and the certificates into which it is exchangeable, a full legal tender, and not convertible into gold, and then United States silver will pass at par the world over, just as is now the case with France. But don't do the asinine thing of making silver one form of legal tender, while making the silver certificates into which it is exchangeable another form of legal tender, as was done in the silver law of Feb. 28, 1878.

The Silver Issue.

The New York Daily Financial News continues to present to its Wall street patrons a great many interesting facts that the editors of the big morning papers are careful to suppress. But for the Financial News, the men who hurry up and down Wall street in search of an honest living would never hear the truth about the financial question, and we have no doubt they appreciate the earnestness of Mr. Lassen, the editor, for his paper, small and modest as it is, wears an exceedingly prosperous air.

In a late issue Mr. Lassen takes pains to inform his Wall street readers that the silver question, so far from being dead, is about the livest issue, being the most important the country has ever faced. He tells them, indeed, that the silver question, as it stands to-day, is livelier and more important than the abolition movement was. The quotations which the Financial News makes from the views of leading economists are extremely important, especially the remarks of Robert Giffen, whose arguments in favor of the single standard for Great Britain form the basis of the gold contractionists of the world.

But it should be borne in mind that Mr. Giffen is not so foolish as to maintain that if the gold standard is good for England it must, therefore, be good for all Europe and the United States. All his arguments and all his facts are based on the condition of England's commerce and trade relations. He declares that the best rule that can be laid down in matters of currency is for each country to select the standard that suits it best and adhere to it, and this surely is the very essence of wisdom.

There are those who argue that England ought to have a bimetallic currency system, while others maintain that until England does adopt the bimetallic standard the rest of the civilized world will not be justified in returning to bimetallism. Mr. Giffen is not a gold monometallist of that stripe. He thinks that on the face of the facts and as the result of certain trade conditions, which are markedly different from those of any other nation, England is now on the proper currency basis. For that reason, therefore, he says that each country should select a standard money that suits its conditions best and adhere to it.

Mr. Giffen, so far from denying the appreciation of gold as the result of the demonetization of silver, distinctly affirms it, and in language that can admit of but one construction. "The pressure of gold," he says, "would have been more severe than it has been if the United States had not passed the Bland coinage law;" and he adds: "The appreciation of gold would have been much less if the United States had not locked up so much of it."

Japan and Silver.

William E. Curtis, writing from Japan to the Chicago Record, said with regard to the use of silver in Japan: "Speaking as one who does not believe in silver money nor bimetallism unless it be universally adopted and all the nations of the earth agree to maintain the value of silver, I must, nevertheless, admit that it is the uniform testimony of all concerned that the demonetization of the white metal by the repeal of the Bland law in the United States and the suspension of coinage in India was a great thing for Japan.

"A few theorists, arguing from the standpoint of what ought to be instead of what is, insist that Japan shall join England (the Latin Union) and the United States in an international agreement to maintain a certain parity between the metals, but it is by no means a popular idea. They are college professors, minority members of Parliament, idle men who think and read a great deal and do nothing, and others who are entirely without practical experience or a knowledge of trade and industry. Most of them have been educated in England and have got their financial notions from reading the Times and the Economist. The solid, wise men, who are governing the empire, say: 'No, let the debtor and the creditors of Europe and America fight it out. Meantime we will saw wood. The longer England holds to a single standard the better 'twill be for Japan. We have no foreign debt. We owe nothing abroad. Therefore we do not have to buy gold to pay interest charges. The import trade is nearly all in the hands of foreigners, and we don't care how high foreign manufactured merchandise is. Cotton, iron and flour will stay down in sympathy with silver and it would be a good thing if nothing but raw material were imported into Japan.'

"You will notice that India, Japan, Mexico and other silver countries are not only much more prosperous than the gold countries of Europe, but their domestic industries are greatly stimulated. In fact, financial and commercial depression is almost universal except where there is nothing but silver money."—Public Opinion.

The Trouble Continues.

The country now is more than a month away from the great bond issue of $100,000,000. It was understood and so stated by those who make it their business to deceive the people in the interests of the money power that this vast increase of the public debt—that saddling of an additional burden of taxation on the people—would put an end to the strained condition of affairs, be an ample protection to the treasury and so give a better tone to trade and business.

But what is the actual situation? The most careless observer can perceive that prices have fallen still lower than they were before. Even the speculative stocks that pay no dividends and are practically worthless—the stocks that Wall street uses as a blind behind which it sits and calls up the lambs that are to be fleeced—are lower. The situation must be pretty bad in that quarter when the Wall street operators cannot breathe the breath of speculation into the prices of these stuffed and padded stocks.

More than this, the bond issue, instead of putting an end to the raid on the gold reserve, has accelerated it. Millions have been drawn out to pay for the bonds, and those who had gold and paid it into the treasury for bonds are now making haste to draw it out again. Since the announcement of the bond issue in January over $50,000,000 of gold has been withdrawn from the treasury, and very little of it has gone abroad. Foreign exchange is not at the shipping point and has not been for some time, but the raid on the reserve continues.

Necessary to Success.

A woman isn't competent to take boarders unless she can make a filling for pie that she can call apple one day and the next pass for peach.—Atchison Globe.

Maitre Pouillet, one of the most eminent lawyers in Paris, has begun an original work of charity. He gives sittings at the Palais de Justice at which he offers legal advice, free of charge, to persons who cannot afford to employ lawyers.

PARTY OF THE PEOPLE

POPULISTS WITH THE MASSES, NOT THE BOSSES.

People's Party Not a Political Party in the Modern Acceptation of that Term—Banking Secrets Exposed—When the Goldbugs Are Happy.

Trust the Common Masses.

The People's party has not been in existence long, but still it would seem it has existed long enough for those who have been closely allied with it to understand its methods.

The Mercury has time and again called the people's attention to the fact that the People's party it not, in faith and practice, a political party, in the modern acceptation of that term. It is not governed and controlled by old party methods. The People's party is a party of the people and not of the bosses.

The idea that the People's party is a people's party is not ideal; it is a fact—a reality. National committees or State committees do not rule the People's party, nor are they authorized to dictate a policy or assume a responsibility other and further than that which they have been duly instructed to do by the party. In other words, the People's party holds to the original idea of government established by the founders of the American system—that the people are the sovereigns and the officers are only the servants of the people. Therefore, if the State or railroad committees or other officials of the party undertake to bind the party by unauthorized action on their part, they are over-reaching their authority, and all such arrangements and alliances are null and void. Action of the national or State committees of the People's party, beyond the authority given them, binds no one, and are a nullity The seat of all power lies in the masses of the people, who compose the party. If this matter is kept in view, no mistake or trouble may occur.

It would be highly inconsistent for a party claiming to be a reform organization and ready to adopt the iniative and referendum to submit to party policy dictation by the officers of the party. If the national or State committees have any matter of so serious a nature as a fusion of the People's party with some other party, it certainly should be referred to the people for them to examine and decide upon before any action is taken looking, or even hinting, towards binding the party.

The thing to be avoided as one would a viper is the old party methods; for so sure as they are permitted to break into the People's party, it is from that date only a grain of sand. The people can be depended upon to do what is right, and they are coming mainly because they have been led to believe that the People's party is a party of, by and for the great common people. They have become disgusted with boss rule, which is corrupt rule. They are in earnest in their desire to line up with a party that recognizes no bossism or dictation higher or more potent than the voice of the people. Let us stick to the people, trust them and be guided by their multitude of good council, and there is no power under heaven or among men that can keep the People's party from taking possession of this country and shaping its future destiny in the interest of justice and humanity. Vox populi, vox dei.—Dallas Mercury.

Another Railroad Wrecked.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad has passed into the hands of a receiver. Which means that the principal stockholders have taken this method of freezing out the small stockholders, compelling them to sell for next to nothing, after which the concern will be "reorganized" under a new name. It is like the "failure" of a great banking institution, the officers of which continue to ride in carriages and live in palatial residences, and soon after are found doing business at the old stand under a new name, richer and more important than ever.

It is a great business—this receivership, for railroads and banks. The most notable feature about them is, that the bigger the bank and the bigger the railroad, the more apt they are to get into the hands of a receiver. The Rock Island, the Northern Pacific, the Santa Fe, the Baltimore and Ohio, and others that might be named that have suffered an attack of "receivership" are all among the most noted and supposed to be most prosperous railroad corporations of the country.

The Baltimore and Ohio is the oldest steam railroad in this country. The first stone of its roadbed was laid in Baltimore on the Fourth of July, 1828, with elaborate ceremony. Over its original length of nine miles mules dragged its cars. Then Peter Cooper, a manufacturer of New York, took to Baltimore a steam engine—a curious concern, something like a boiler with a stovepipe in it. And Cooper's engine broke down and the horse express beat it. Then came the grasshopper engines that were exhibited at the World's Fair—the embryonic germs of the tremendous locomotives of to-day. So, historically, the Baltimore and Ohio is extremely interesting.

The road grew. It was the first to cross the Allegheny Mountains and tap the great West. But through the speculations of its recent president, Robert Garrett, a luxurious millionaire who is said to have permitted wine-drinking to interfere with his railroad business, the old Baltimore and Ohio is about to pass into the hands of a railroad combine supposed to be closely allied with the Vanderbilts. But the road will continue to do business right along, just the same as ever. The traveling public will not notice any difference in its accommodations.

Wouldn't it be a grand thing for farmers, struggling to free themselves from the burden of a farm-mortgage, if there was some way by which they could pass into the hands of a "receiver," pay ten to twenty cents on the dollar on the pesky mortgage, and have it wiped out of existence; then retain ownership and possesion of the farm, and go right on raising wheat and garden truck just as though nothing had happened. Why can't a farmer fail rich just as bankers and railroad corporations do? Ah! The farmer don't hire lawyers to go to the Legislature and Congress and make laws for him, as the bankers and railroad men do. That's where "the giraffe comes in."—Chicago Weekly Sentinel.

Secret of Banking.

A. has $1,000. He has no immediate use for it, deposits it in the bank—and receives a check book credit for the amount.

B. has need of $1,000. He goes to the bank—borrows this money, pays the interest in advance, and gives his note drawing 6 or 8 per cent.

B. pays C. what he owes, and as C does not have immediate use for the money, he deposits it in the bank, and receives a check-book credit for the $1,000.

D. has use for $1,000. He goes to the bank—borrows this $1,000—pays the interest in advance, and gives his note drawing 6 or 8 per cent.

D. pays E. what he owes. E. deposits the same money and receives his check.

F. goes to the bank, borrows this same $1,000, pays the interest in advance, and gives his notes at 6 or 8 per cent.

F. invests this same money in real estate and G., who sells, deposits this in the bank and receives his check.

N. borrows the same and gives the bank his note at 6 or 8 per cent.

This operation is repeated until the bank draws usury on perhaps ten times the amount on hand, as is said to have been the case with Pueblo, Col., banks—drawing interest on $4,000,000 or $5,000,000, and with only about one-half million to redeem the same. Of course if the business has been conducted properly and the bank bursts these notes are good security for the depositors, who may be paid in full.

If the government made the postoffice a place of deposits for the people all the interest on deposits would go to the whole people and there would be no danger that the bank would "bust" and the depositors swindled out of all their money.

Probably $100,000,000 would in this way be added to the amount of money in circulation, as thousands of people who see no immediate investment for cash hide the same to keep it for a time rather than trust to the honesty of bankers who may be all right, but may not, since the law affords no security to depositors.—Plain Talk.

The Gold Bugs Are Happy.

As long as the goldbugs can keep the old parties fighting each other, and Congress divided, they are sure to get all the bonds they want. They have one of their number in the executive chair and a tool in the treasury department. Just now things are in a fine shape for the bond grabbers. They could not ask for a better condition than that which prevails at present, so far as their interests are concerned.

Congress can do nothing and of course this is an excuse for Grover to sell bonds, and that he will continue to do, as is proven by his past course. The bond grabbers do not care a penny whether the country is prosperous or whether it is calamitous, so they can get their pound of flesh. They are now robbing this country and when they get America fleeced they will attack some other country. They are now organized as a band of world robbers, and they are robbing the world.

The strangest part of the whole matter is that the people of the United States know that they are being robbed, and still they refuse to shoot the robbers. Ordinarily, when a man finds a thief robbing his stable or cattle pen, he will make it warm for him with hot shot, but we Americans sit calmly by, and see the bond grabbers rob us and don't say a word. What fools we Americans are!

Hits the Nail.

Senator Tillman, in his recent speech in the United States Senate, gets at the reasons for the present derangement of finances by the cross country route. He tells the whole story in a few words, as follows:

"It is not saying too much, and I feel warranted in charging that the derangement in our finances and all this cry about sound money and maintaining the honor and credit of the United States, are all part and parcel of a damnable scheme of robbery, which had for its object, first, the utter destruction of silver as a money metal; second, the increase of the public debt, the issue of bonds payable in gold; and thir, the surrender to corporations of the power to issue all paper money and give them a monopoly of that function."

'Twas Ever Thus.

The difference between a real and a sham party is strongly illustrated just now. The Populists are worrying solely as to the principles they shall embody in their platform and say or care as little as to candidates. The Republicans, on the contrary, are not worrying in the least about their platform, but consuming all their time in a wrangle over men. Their papers contain little but discussion of the respective "merits" of Reed, McKinley, Allison and other solicitors for the Presidential nomination. 'Twas ever thus. In its incipiency, a party concerns itself with principles, in its decay it concerns itself only with men.—Nonconformist.

The Honest Dollar.

An honest dollar is one that does not sneak away to Europe to see how much interest it can earn, but stays at home and keeps business going. Whenever we repeal all laws that were made for the benefit of interest sharks all dollars will be honest.—Advocate.