

THE ORCHARD.

The apple grove is bending low To mark its year's completeness.

"The wind and rain of nights and days Our alchemy has captured;

"The cricket lent his piping song, The bobolink his chorus;

"Partake, nor fear to strip each limb Of ruddy, wholesome treasure.

Jobson Cleans House

"THIS house," remarked Mr. Jobson one evening recently, running his right index finger over the top of the frame of one of the parlor pictures and then flicking a lot of imaginary dust from the finger, "looks like a pig pen.

"The house was cleaned from top to bottom this very morning," said Mrs. Jobson, "and if you can find a speck of dust anywhere—"

"Speck of dust anywhere, hey?" broke in Mr. Jobson, sarcastically. "I'll wager you the finest box of jujube paste or gum drops that can be bought for money, Mrs. Jobson, that I can collect two hogheads full of dirt in this house inside of 20 minutes. The dirt's everywhere."

Mrs. Jobson didn't vouchsafe any reply to this extraordinary statement. "It's nearly time for the fall house cleaning," she said, however, "and I intended to begin day after tomorrow. And that reminds me of something. You were so annoyed over the house cleaning last fall that you told me to give you at least two days' notice before beginning to clean house this autumn, so that you could have time to look over the papers, find out where the fish were biting the best and go away for a week's vacation. If you—"

Mr. Jobson walked over to where Mrs. Jobson sat and gazed at her curiously, as if she were some new and unusual ornithological specimen. "I said that, did I?" he inquired, skeptically. "It's a wonder you don't go in for the manufacture of campaign literature."

"But you did say that," insisted Mrs. Jobson, "and you added that you wouldn't remain around the house during another fall house cleaning for a million dollars spot cash. You—"

"All right," cut in Mr. Jobson. "I don't acknowledge that I ever employed such an idiotic phrase. But we'll let it go. This, you will understand, is another year. And, as it is another year, other conditions prevail. This year I'm going to do the whole job of house cleaning myself."

Mrs. Jobson's features contracted into an expression of alarm. "Surely," she began, "you would not think of doing anything so foolish, and getting everything upside down and in a tangle, and overexerting yourself, and—"

"That's all right about my getting things in a tangle and overexerting myself, Mrs. Jobson," said Mr. Jobson, loftily. "I don't intend to permit you to pick a quarrel with me over this matter. As I just announced, I am going to undertake the fall house cleaning job myself this year, and I'm going to start in at it the first thing after breakfast tomorrow morning."

"This house hasn't had a thorough scouring since we've been living in it. The so-called housecleanings have been the merest bluffs. Moreover, the operation usually keeps the house in a miserable, uncomfortable turmoil for a period ranging from a week to ten days, during which time you rush wildly about from room to room, with a towel bound around your head, looking like a person suffering from a gunshot wound, and broom in each hand, and the muck and dust flying from one piece of furniture to the other, and the meals always a couple of hours late, and not fit to eat when they're at length ready. Now, I'm going about this housecleaning job in a systematic, business-like manner. I'm going to take the two days' leave coming to me, beginning tomorrow morning, and if, at the end of the second day, this whole outfit, from cellar to garret, isn't looking like a new dollar fresh from the mint, then I'm an

anarchist, that's all. What's more, you won't know that anything unusual's going on while I'm developing this transformation scene. There will be no wild excitement and rushing about, and neighbors dropping in here won't be able to see a single indication that the fall housecleaning is under way. All you'll have to do will be to sit down with your hands in your lap and watch me. You'll unquestionably derive a great deal of benefit thereby, and next year, having profited by a study of my systematic methods, it may be that you'll be able to give a fair imitation of my manner of housecleaning. Just have an early breakfast to-morrow morning. I want to begin about eight o'clock."

Mr. Jobson was up and togged out in an old bicycle suit before sunrise the next morning. At 6:30 he was growling about the lateness of breakfast (which is ordinarily served at 8:15 in the Johnson household) and, as the colored servant was late, Mrs. Jobson hastily prepared the meal for him.

Mr. Jobson bolted the breakfast and then he went into the parlor, rolled up his sleeves and proceeded to prove that he wasn't bound by any of the well-established rules of house-keeping by beginning his job there, instead of first attending to the upper part of the house. He piled all of the furniture in the room, including the piano and all of the pictures from the walls, in a toppling, pyramidal heap in the middle of the room. This done, he filled a bucket full of boiling water, dumped a whole can of lye into that, tore one of his good shirts into cleaning rags, and dipped the same into the bucket with the idea of cleaning the varnished window frames. He pulled his hand out very quickly, snapped his fingers, looked at Mrs. Jobson out of the corner of his eye to see if he could detect a smile on her placid countenance, and then held his lye-boiled hand under the cold water spigot for ten minutes or so. Then he chopped a hunk of ice off the piece in the refrigerator, dropped the same into the bucket, waited for the bucket's contents to cool some, and started in to wash the varnished window frames. The strength of the lye solution took the varnish off the frames in long streaks, and when Mr. Jobson noticed this he diluted the lye water and went ahead. Then he noticed several spots on the wall paper. With a wise look in his eye, he went to the bread box, broke a fresh loaf of bread in two, got a fistful of the crumbs in each hand, and rubbed the spongy crumbs over the spots on the wall paper. This scheme—of which he had read somewhere—didn't seem to work, for the spots didn't disappear. In spite of the exertion Mr. Jobson put into the task, so he moistened the bread crumbs, making them into a sticky paste, and rubbed on the wall paper spots some more. After he had rubbed about two square feet

of the paper into a brownish pulp, exposing the plaster, he gave that end of his task up, casting a slanting glance at Mrs. Jobson to see if she was smiling. But she didn't appear to notice.

When Mr. Jobson soused water on all of the picture glasses and rubbed them squeakily with bits of newspaper, leaving them all in a condition of perfectly obvious streakiness. Then he pounded the upholstered seats of all the parlor chairs with the handle of a broom, so that he could barely be seen by Mrs. Jobson amid the clouds of dust that he produced. These and a plenty of other weird things he did, and after about two hours' hard work he rebung the pictures with their smeared glasses, pushed the piano back into its corner, arranged the chairs where they belonged, slapped a big feather duster over every article of furniture in the room, replaced the brie-a-brac on the mantel, and regarded Mrs. Jobson with a triumphant smile.

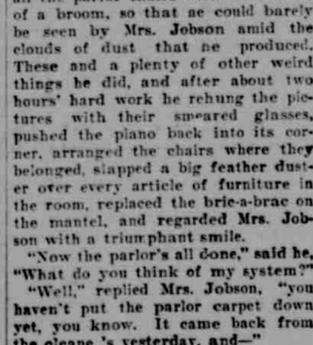
"Now the parlor's all done," said he, "What do you think of my system?" "Well," replied Mrs. Jobson, "you haven't put the parlor carpet down yet, you know. It came back from the cleaner's yesterday, and—"

Mr. Jobson glared at her. Then he went upstairs, took a bath, and togged out in his best. He had a grip in his hand when he came down.

"I'm going down the river for a couple of days, madam," said he, sepulchrally, "and the next time you enjoin me into neglecting my business to do your work I'll know how to act, that's all!"—Washington Star.

Explained.—Bride to Be (enthusiastically)—How delightfully snug our home will be, Henry. You have furnished it so exquisitely, but isn't that statuette so frail that children will break it? Groom to Be (confused)—Eh? I didn't think, er, didn't know— Bride to Be (embarrassed but brave)—I mean—don't you see—you know that my little nephew and niece are sure to come to visit us.—Denver News.

STARTED IN ON THE WINDOW FRAMES.



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The Currency Question.

KNAVE OR FOOL.

Secretary Gage and His Monetary Nonsense—Bimetallists Want Both Gold and Silver.

Secretary Gage, in a recent interview in the Washington Star, suggests that it would be within the power of William J. Bryan as president of the United States to operate under existing laws and put the country upon what he chooses to call, a silver basis. He admits that it would be something of a difficult task and would require considerable time for its accomplishment, but he credits Mr. Bryan with perverseness and ingenuity sufficient to accomplish it. He says that Mr. Bryan could command his secretary of the treasury to pay out silver in the payment of such government obligations as may be legally paid in coin of that metal, and also the current disbursements of the government. He admits the government owns no silver with which to do this, but suggests that as the result of a tedious and labored effort on the part of Mr. Bryan he could finally bring it about so that the revenues of the government would be paid in silver after which he would be able to meet the disbursements in silver coin, and that if a circuit was established between the custom house and internal revenue offices and the public creditors, the country would be on a silver basis.

The proposition is utterly absurd. No rational president would undertake to manipulate the receipts and expenditures as suggested by the secretary, because neither good nor evil could be

of the United States is composed of dollars, or units, and multiples and fractions thereof. The money units are made of gold, silver and paper. The value or exchange power of each of these units is determined by the whole number of them in existence. Ten dollars, or units, represent ten times the purchasing power of one dollar, or unit, and so on with a thousand, a million or a billion. One dollar or unit represents one-tenth of the value or purchasing power of ten, one-millionth of a million or one-billionth of a billion. Dollars are the units of price, of credit and of liability and in the transactions of trade and commerce prices are reckoned in counts of the unit dollar. In what way and under the operation of what law may the United States go to a silver basis or to a paper basis?

When money units are made of different material, as in the United States, if the number of units should be so increased as to diminish the exchange power of the unit until the material composing one of the units in our own country falls below what the material composing it would exchange for in another country, then in that case the money units so affected would be exported to the country where the material composing them possessed the larger exchange power, where they could be exchanged for a larger amount of things in general. This process would go on until the country would be drained of the coin of a particular metal if the metal composing the coin continued to have a larger exchange power for things in general abroad than at home.

Gold cannot continue to circulate in the United States after the number of

WOLCOTT:—"SH-H-E! THE WEST CAN HEAR YOU!"



accomplished by so doing, and that the establishment of such a circuit as the secretary suggests would no more pace the country upon either a gold or silver basis than it is at present. The senseless process of putting the country upon a silver basis suggested by the secretary would not expel a dollar in gold from the country and neither appreciate or depreciate the value of gold or silver coin, in fact it would have no effect whatever, and if it were undertaken for the purpose of putting the country upon either a gold or silver basis the authors of such a movement would have as a result only their labor for their pains.

Mr. Gage is asked: "How would this affect the credit of the government?" "Most disastrously, I have no doubt," he replies, and gives as his reason that the effect of such a movement would cause a sense of insecurity as to whether the greenbacks would be redeemed in gold when presented at the treasury for redemption.

He forgets that in 1893, in the midst of a bankers' panic, created by the banks for the purpose of discrediting silver and forcing the repeal of the Sherman law, when gold was leaving the country upon every outgoing steamer and President Cleveland was negotiating loans to borrow it back from Europe, that the people of the country not only credited greenbacks, treasury notes, silver certificates and even national banknotes, but made no demand upon the treasury for any kind of coin whatever; that no demands were made upon the treasury during that panic except by the banks who had sequestered the greenbacks in their vaults for the purpose of raiding the treasury for gold as a part of their programme to intimidate congress and the country, the better to enable them to force the repeal of the Sherman law. So much for the patriotism of the people and the banks. It disposes of the idea that the people would raid the treasury for gold under the most trying circumstances, and proves that the bankers were unable to frighten them into discrediting our money when they sought to do so for selfish, corrupt and treasonable ends.

Now in regard to the secretary's bugbear about a silver basis. The money

units are increased to a point where the amount of gold in one dollar will have a larger exchange power for things in general in other countries than at home, because while that condition lasts the export of gold coin must continue. The export of coin under such circumstances would only cease when it would no longer exchange for more of things in general abroad than at home, or when the country was depleted of coins of such metal.

Therefore, whether or not gold remains a portion of the circulation of any country is a question of price levels, solely. So long as the gold dollar in the United States will purchase in our own markets as much of things in general as 23.2 grains of pure gold will purchase in Europe gold will constitute a portion of our circulation, regardless of the number of silver dollars, greenbacks or national bank notes in circulation. Therefore, the suggestion of Secretary Gage that the country can be put upon a silver basis by the senseless process he credits Mr. Bryan with being foolish and perverse enough to undertake, convicts him of the grossest ignorance of the subject he is discussing, unless it be that he is intentionally seeking to mislead and deceive the American people.—National Watchman.

"Useful" Capital. Do you think bankers, financiers and republican statesmen are honest when they say the country has enough money to do business without the use of silver as a primary money, or in other words, a unit of equal value with gold? Suppose a settlement was asked by stockholders and bondholders of the trusts and railroads on the same day. Figuring that it would be possible (which it would not) for those corporations to get hold of all the gold in the United States, \$861,514,780, what sort of a settlement would they be able to make of \$23,205,862,190 worth of obligations of the corporations?

Enough Said. The republicans declare they are not for the trusts. The trusts are, however, undeniably "for" the republican party. Can anybody doubt why?—Atlanta Constitution.

REMEDY FOR TRUSTS

William J. Bryan's Plan for Destroying the Combines.

Republican Policy Reducing Values and Paralyzing Individual Industry—His Answer to Critics.

In his speeches through Illinois during the past few days Mr. Bryan has devoted most attention to trusts and imperialism and his addresses have been warmly received by immense outpourings of the people in the various towns. At Quincy Tuesday, October 9, in the course of a lengthy address he said:

"The republican party is not prepared to defend its policy on any question when you challenge it to defend itself; it talks prosperity to the farmer and a full dinner pail to the laboring men, and that is all it has to say. If the republican party were to attempt to show in what respect it has brought prosperity to the farmer it would fail. But a republican said the other day that the republican party was in partnership with the Almighty. The republican claims to be a silent partner with Jehovah, but the trouble is that instead of being the silent partner the republican party makes all the noise and Jehovah is the silent partner of the concern. From the way the republicans talk you would imagine that the republican party was responsible for a large crop when you have a large crop and if the crop fails it was a warning to you to never to desert the republican party."

"Republicans point to the fact that money is being sent to Europe to be loaned and say that this is a sign of prosperity. But does it not really mean that opportunities for investment are being lessened in the United States? Why don't they buy American lands instead of sending their surplus money abroad? Because the republican policy is reducing values. A private individual cannot put his money in manufacturing enterprise for fear his concern will be sold to a trust and that he will be squeezed out. I would destroy all private monopolies, for I do not want to see the doors of opportunity closed against the boys of the country. Give the boy a chance, give him an opportunity to exert his own industry and his own ability and he will make his own way, for we have the best boys in the world."

"One trust of which the republicans seem ignorant Dr. Jennings, of the Methodist church, can tell them about. Dr. Jennings says that the increase in the price of paper caused by the paper trust is costing the Methodist church no less than \$100,000, while all the churches are paying fully \$1,000,000 more for the paper on which their publications are printed than they would have to pay but for the trust. But the republicans seem more afraid of hurting the 'good trusts' than they are that the bad trusts will hurt the people. Why is this? Because of the campaign contributions of the trusts."

Cure for Trust Evil.

"We democrats have a plan to put an end to trust rule. It is a simple one. First, put every trust-made article on the free list, so that it will not be able to plunder people at home while they sell abroad in competition with the world. But we are not satisfied to simply stop extortion, we want to destroy the whole principle of private monopoly. When you find a man who says there are good trusts and bad trusts question him and you will find that for the life of him he cannot tell you the difference between good and bad trusts. There are no good monopolies in private monopolies. There never was and never will be. God never made a man good enough to stand at the head of private monopoly."

"We want to strike at the root of the evil. We want to make it impossible for a private monopoly to exist in the United States. It is possible for a state to protect its own people, but congress must act if we protect the people of all the states."

"We propose this legislation that every corporation engaged in interstate commerce shall be compelled to take out a license from the federal government, that license to be given upon conditions which will make a monopoly impossible. They squeeze the water out of a stock of the corporation; you will have a flood for awhile, but there will be honest corporations afterward. Second, require that the corporation shall show that it is not attempting and has not attempted in the past to monopolize any branch of business or the production of any article of merchandise and then provide for a revocation of the license if the conditions are not complied with."

Answer to Critics.

"I have been criticized sometimes for going before the people as a presidential candidate and discussing the questions before the people, but according to my understanding of politics the citizen is the sovereign and the office-holder is the servant of the people, and the citizens have a right to know what the candidates think of public questions. They have a right to come in contact with their public officials, and if a candidate loses votes because the people get acquainted with him he ought not to complain, for it is better to find out before the election than afterward if he is bad."

"The right to participate in government is one of the inalienable rights, a right that you republicans recognized when Lincoln was your leader and a right that you never repudiated until you fell from Lincoln down to Hanna."

"If you hear that I am in favor of imperialism, just because it is a good issue to get votes with, I want you to remember that on the 14th of June, 1899, when your papers said that everybody wanted expansion, I protested against imperialism. At that time democratic friends told me that my course would be unpopular, but my answer was that when the declaration of independence was repealed I would be out of politics, and it did not make any particular difference about the time of my going out."

Mr. Hanna was more ingenious than honest in his attempt to damage Mr. Bryan by declaring that he was pledged, in the event of his election, to permit one, if not two, members of his cabinet to be selected for him by Richard Croker, the Tammany leader. The haste with which Mr. Hanna and the republican organs have dropped the charge is in itself a fine compliment to Mr. Bryan. It is an admission on the part of his bitterest political enemies that his word cannot be profitably challenged.—Baltimore Sun.

Mr. Bryan continues to puncture McKinleyism with pertinent extracts from Lincoln. In a speech at Duluth he said: "Lincoln wanted the declaration of independence applied to a black man, while the present leaders of the republican party are unwilling to apply it to a brown man."—N. Y. World.

Senator Beveridge thinks a promise of independence to Cuba made in 1898 may and ought to be broken in 1900. Some one ought to send a copy of the ten commandments to this roving orator of the Wabash.—Richmond (Va.) Dispatch.

LIKE LEVYING BLACKMAIL.

German Trade Mark Law Used to the Injust Disadvantage of Foreigners in Germany.

Washington, Oct. 15.—A very peculiar provision of the German law for the registration of trade marks is not infrequently used to the great and unjust disadvantage of Americans and other foreigners, according to a report to the state department by Consul-General Mason at Berlin.

Under the statute any person may register and secure right to any name or device used as a trade mark which has not been registered previously in Berlin by some other firm or person. In other words, the officials before whom the application is brought make no inquiry to ascertain whether the applicant has ever used the proposed trade mark or has any right to it, but only concern themselves as to what has been registered in Germany. The latter point settled, it is admitted to registration without further inquiry.

As an instance of how readily such a provision can be abused, several years ago when American bicycles began to be imported into Germany certain persons interested in blocking the trade got the trade marks of two or three makers registered in their own names and either obliged the American owners of the trade marks to buy them off, or in other words, to pay a species of blackmail, or to change the trade marks on all bicycles exported to Germany.

There are other instances of this fraudulent appropriation, and the abuse has become so notorious as to elicit the remark from a leading German paper, the other day, that the effect of the law is to legalize and facilitate theft of trade marks.

The consul general says that the obvious course of all American exporters is to have their name and trade mark duly registered in Germany before exporting any kind of merchandise covered by a well-known name to that country.

The question of the registration of trade marks has been taken up, also, by United States Consul Freeman, at Copenhagen, who says that in order that an American firm may get a trade mark registered in Denmark, it is necessary to have had the same registered in the United States.

"Prompt action," says the consul, "should be taken by American manufacturers to prevent the appropriation of their trade marks by unscrupulous foreign firms."

GERMANY'S CHINA POLICY.

Growing Unpopular Among Manufacturers—Emperor William's Speech Criticized.

Berlin, Oct. 15.—Germany's China policy is growing unpopular among the great manufacturers in west Germany, owing to the severe reaction in business, the absence of orders and the heavy fall in industrial shares.

Most of the papers to-day discuss the expression "World Empire," used by Emperor William in his speech at the laying of the foundation stone of the Imperial museum at Saalburg, all denoting that Germany has any such intention as might seem to have been implied.

The Vossische Zeitung says that the time has passed when mankind generally would tolerate the hegemony of a single power. The Cologne Gazette, the National Zeitung, the Nord-Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, the Berliner Tageblatt and the Berliner Post give utterances to similar sentiments.

Referring to the action of the foreign envoys in Peking, the National Zeitung says: "The envoys have spoken. The next step is to enforce their decisions."

ACTIVITY OF THE BOERS.

Those Who Will Not Fight to be Made Prisoners of War—British Captured.

Cape Town, Oct. 15.—The Boers are very active in the Kroonstad district. Gen. De Wet has proclaimed that burghers who refused to fight will be made prisoners of war.

British mounted infantry, scouting from Lindley, had Capt. Whittington killed through mistaking a party of 40 Boers to khaki for friends.

Boer commandos continually harassed the British column while marching from Lindley to Kroonstad. The Boers captured a detachment of the Cheshire regiment, which was escorting an empty wagon near Frankfort. They released the driver, but kept the wagon.

Surprised a Boer Linger.

London, Oct. 15.—The war office has received the following from Lord Roberts, dated Pretoria, Saturday, October 13:

"A satisfactory little affair occurred near Frankfort, Thursday, Col. Grove, with the West Kents, surprised a Boer linger at dawn, killed seven, wounded nine and captured 18."

Suffering from Pneumonia.

Berlin, Oct. 15.—Lieutenant-Commander William H. Beecher, naval attaché of the United States embassy, is suffering from pneumonia.

Op using American Machines.

Washington, Oct. 15.—A letter received at the United States department of agriculture from Benrith college, New South Wales, Australia, calls attention to the great need of improved types of agricultural machines in that colony. The writer states that there are not a half dozen machines for cutting and collecting maize in New South Wales, and a machine for cutting sugar cane would be greatly appreciated by the cane growers in the north of that colony and in Queensland.