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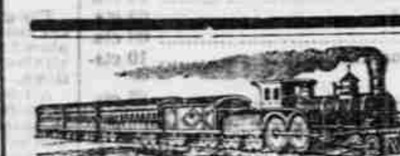

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Leave	Thro' Ex.	Fast Line	Mixed Ft.
Wheeling	7 07 a m	4 47 p m	6 17 p m
Arrive			
Wellsburgh	7 45 a m	5 24 p m	7.52 p m
Steubenville	8 20 a m	6 00 p m	8 35 p m
Pittsburgh	10 00 a m	7 45 p m	......
Harrisburgh	10 55 p m	3 50 a m	......
Baltimore	......	7 45 a m	......
Washington	......	9 07 a m	......
Philadelphia	3 00 a m	7 35 a m	......
New York	6 45 a m	10 35 a m	......
Boston	4 20 p m	8 30 p m	......

GOING WEST.

Leave	Pac. Ex.	Fst Line.	W'n Ex.	Mail
	A M	P M		
Wheeling	7 07	4 47	......	......
Arrive				
Steubenville	8 20	6 00	......	......
Cadiz	12 00 M	8 00	......	......
	A M			
Dennison	11 55	8 15	......	......
	P M			
Newark	2 12	11 25	......	......
		A M		
Columbus	3 20	12 30	......	......
Leave		A M	A M	A M
Columbus	3 40	1 10	6 25	10 00
Arrive				P M
Dayton	6 35	7 15	......	1 00
Cincinnati	8 00	6 30	11 15	3 00
			P M	
Indianapolis	11 25	......	12 55	5 55
	A M			
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BELMONT CHRONICLE

ST. CLAIRSVILLE OHIO.

THURSDAY, OCT. 3, 1878.

Free Trade Triumphs.

The places where free trade points for its triumphs human life is to be seen in its most degraded conditions. The clatter of the wooden-shoed Manchester factory hands in the dark of a winter's morning, the tread of the collier boys long before daybreak, and the coarse laugh of the bank girls on their way to the pits, the stare of half-naked boys and girls in the brick fields, the semi-savage habits of women and girls in the nail districts, the million of public-fed paupers, and millions of pupers starving in their honest pride, preferring any suffering to the workhouse, the sweating system of tailors, the mere animal life of the peasants of agricultural countries, are among the glorious sounds and sights of free trade, the great principle of which is that neither humanity nor religion has any right to stand between the buyer of labor and the seller in any effort the former may make to monopolize trade by cheap goods.—Toronto (Canada) Mail.

Democratic Institution Management.

The various public institutions of the State are in a desperate strait to make "ways and means" to meet their ends, or to make "both ends meet." Stewards and others now in office are making great professions of economy in the present management over their predecessors that are not warranted by the facts. As a rule, with only a possible exception, the management of the State's charities under Republican auspices has been with an eye single to the public good and the welfare of the institutions. The political complexion of officials and employes was not considered. Now, as a rule, all this is changed; the institutions are run in the interest of the Democratic party. The well being of the inmates, their health, education, and discipline are of minor importance. How to do all this, to plunder the funds and at the same time keep up the pretense and make a show of economy taxes the ingenuity of such men as David W. Brooks, who wags the Columbus Asylum, Robert Bell, Steward, who runs the Athens Asylum, and others. Mr. Brooks made his specious statement, a short time since, in reply to the inexorable logic of Capt. Cope's facts, and lately Robert Bell has published, over his own signature, a statement of his financial management of the Athens Asylum, as compared with that of his predecessor, R. E. Hamblin (a good Democrat, by the way), now co-partner in the American House. Mr. Bell takes the three months ending August 15, 1877 and 1878, and makes the following exhibit:

Disbursements by Mr Hamblin—	
For month ending June 15, 1877	$9,982 33
For month ending July 15, 1877	8,500 27
For month ending August 15, 1877	9,180 80
Total	$27,663 40
And by Mr Bell—	
For month ending June 15, 1877	$6,456 51
For month ending July 15, 1878	6,373 43
For month ending August 15, 1878	9,081 41
Total	$21,911 28
Saving in three months	$5,752 12

This all looks very well. Now, what are the facts? We thought it must be either a false statement or susceptible of some explanation; and went over to the Auditor of State's office for the truth, and got it—and found it stranger than fiction. If there is not a committee of inquiry plying Mr. Bell with questions, it will be because they don't want the facts. Mr. Bell gives the first three months of his management of the Athens Asylum, and demonstrates to his satisfaction (?) his ability to save some $23,000 a year in the current expenses of that institution. We find, on the contrary, that he entered the office with over $900 in cash turned over by Mr. Hamblin, that he received from the State Treasury $6,000 during the first month, $6,000 the second month, and $14,000 for the month ending August 15 last; he reports only $9,081.41 disbursed in the August statement; what has become of the $5,000? Can it be possible that it is being used in the vain effort to defeat Van Vorhes, or helping the desperate condition of the tried and doomed Converse, who will be defeated by the very same agencies that prevented his nomination for Governor last year? Rise up, Mr. Bell, and explain.

While at the Auditor's office application was made for payment of the expenses of the benevolent institutions, and the discovery was made that the appropriation was exhausted a month ago. Mr. Alexander, the great financier, cut down the estimate largely, notwitstanding the large increase in the number of Trustees. The Trustees of the Blind Asylum alone have already incurred traveling expenses of upward of $500 for four months, against $22.50 for the whole of last year; and besides they present a receipt dated September 14, 1878, for $52.13 for the expenses incurred in traveling and purchasing a team for the Institution for the Blind. Here's *reform* indeed. The law provides that the trustees of the several benevolent institutions shall render service gratuitously, but shall be allowed their necessary expenses while in the discharge of their duties; appropriation is made for paying such expenses. In the interest of buncombe, as illustrated in the legislative career of Representative Alexander this appropriation was made for half the amount needed, but the Trustees of the Blind Asylum, making it convenient to travel at the expense of the State, spend the above sum and have it charged to the *Current Expense fund,* for the support and maintenance of the institution—a clear infraction of law. Bad spelling and false syntax can be freely excused when attendant upon sound sense and stern integrity, but when Democratic Trustees, blatant in their hypocritical cries of economy and reform, pay themselves twenty-five per cent commission for buying horses for their own use, it was time that they were kicked out of the offices they disgrace. There is no more sacred position in the construction of our Government than to take in trust the oversight of one of our mammoth institutions.

A Chat With Workingmen.

The workingmen who are impelled to join new political organizations from a supposed necessity of banding together to protect themselves against capital are making a serious mistake. Capital, as any prime of political economy will tell you, is accumulated labor. There never can be any real hostility between the two, because what helps the one helps the other, and what hurts the one hurts the other. Without labor capital is powerless; without capital labor is reduced to its elementary form of grubbing the soil with a wooden spade or hunting the beasts of the forest. Every tool, implement, vehicle, house and garment is the combined result of the energies of capital and labor. Every man who possesses anything beside his two hands is to a certain extent a capitalist. The whole fabric of civilization with which the welfare of all classes, high and low, is indissolubly bound up, depends upon the security of accumulated earnings, whether they are in the form of the poor man's cottage and little savings bank deposit or the rich man's bonds and mortgages. The broad distinction between savage and civilized society lies in the sanctity of property, and all assaults upon the right of every man to keep what he has earned or inherited tend directly toward barbarism.

But you will say that it is the vast accumulations of capital in few hands that you are aiming at. You would make Vanderbilts and Stewarts and Astors and Tom Scotts impossible in the future by taxing their wealth into the public treasury. Yet you will see by a moment's reflection that in the present condition of the world it is necessary that a few men should control large amounts of money in order to carry on the huge enterprises that develop the country, employ labor and advance civilization. How could railroads be built, steamships run, mines opened and great factories operated if there were no rich men? You need the railroads, the cheap flour produced in mammoth mills by costly machinery, the cheap clothing and shoes from the factories, the cheap fuel from the mines, and you need the employment which the great manufacturing, mining, and transportation enterprise give. If you strike at the capital which carries them on your blows will rebound upon yourselves with redoubled force. The capitalist will save enough from the wreck to support himself, but the laboring man will find himself without employment and without bread. This is not an age of individualism. Only by united effort, aided by the accumulations of past generations which are the capital of this can society be kept from retrograding. The capitalist is often selfish and oppressive, but the forces wielded by his class are essential to the well-being of the race, and especially to the well-being of those who work for wages.

Probably a time will come when great accumulations of capital will have played their part in the world's history and accomplished all the work they are capable of doing for the benefit of mankind. Then natural laws will develop a leveling process, and there will be a more equal distribution of wealth. No political agitation or violent action on the part of the working classes will bring this about, however. God's laws are a better reliance than men's passions and discontents.

Is there, then, nothing we can do, you will ask, to lessen our hardships, lift from our shoulders the heavy burden of poverty and secure for ourselves a larger share of comfort and the good things of life? Yes, a great deal, but it is rather in a social and industrial than in a political way. You should keep a close watch of the action of Congress and the Legislature, and promptly protest against anything in the way of legislation likely to injure the working classes. You have the votes, and be assured your protest will be respected. Politicians will always be eager to serve you. But your chief efforts to better your condition must, it seems to us, be outside of politics if they are to be effective. Here we come to a wide field which cannot be explored in a single article. We may say, however, that there is no surer way of getting on in the world than to try to do better and better whatever work you have to do. A conscientious, industrious workman, proud of his calling and aiming at the highest skill, nearly fails of success. One thing more. Insist on the dignity of honest labor and resist with all your might the evil tendency of the age to concede honors and superiority to mere wealth without regard to brains or morals. There must be no castes in a republic, and no aristocracy of money must be allowed to grow up if we would preserve the freedom and purity of our institutions. If the idle rich man, in the foolish pride of luxury and self-indulgence, scorns the honest poor man because he works for his living with hands or brain, let the poor man show a lofty contempt in return, conscious of the fact that as one of the world's workers he is filling by far the nobler place of the two.—Cleveland Herald.

The currency in circulation in 1878 will purchase $158,155,582 more in every commodity than the currency in circulation in 1865 would purchase. That is the way we are suffering by contraction.

THE hard times wave struck us in 1873, the resumption act was not passed until 1875, and yet the brilliant Democratic orators are going about telling the people that the resumption law was and is the cause of the hard times. They are either very dishonest or supremely silly.—O. S. Journal.

THEY are the friends of the poor man, are these Democrats. If a man has $5,000 in National Bank notes he must pay taxes on it, but if he has it in greenbacks it is not taxable; yet these peculiar friends of the poor man want all our paper money to be greenbacks, and the taxes that rich men now pay on their money will then be levied on the horses, cows and homestead of the poor man.

A mail coach from McKinney, Wyoming Territory, was stopped Thursday by twelve masked men and plundered. Two cavalry men with the coach were surprised and overpowered. The robbers did not secure much luner.

A Powerful Speech on the Money Question.

The Importance of an Honest Currency for the Workingmen.

Extracts from a Speech of

GOV. WOODFORD,

AT CLEVELAND.

All through this country, from the Atlantic to the slopes of the Rocky Mountains, men are to-day discussing the questions of wages, of labor, and of money. These questions are here, and these questions must be answered. Parties did not make these questions; we cannot get rid of them. They face the poor man, who works for wages that he may get his daily bread; they face the farmer, who has land to till and crops to sell; they face every man who has saved anything, and to-day holds anything that he has saved. They concern the poor and rich alike; and the poor and the rich—if the poor are industrious and the rich are honest—have the same interest in their proper settlement; for labor and capital are not, as demagogues would teach us, necessarily natural enemies. Both are and must be partners in business. No man, unless he finds a man with capital, can find employment; and without capital to pay labor it cannot be had. Labor and capital are and must be partners in business, and therefore labor and capital ought to be friends. And to-day every honest capitalist and willing laborer are friends; and the dishonest capitalist and the idle poor man belong together, so that I come here to-night to say no word that may be construed to array the capitalist against the laborer or the laborer against the capitalist. But believing that the best and truest interests of both are one and the same, I would plead with all for an honest money for all, good alike for both. [Great applause.] The people of this Republic stand to-day where the roads part. These roads are two and only two. One or the other we must take, and one or the other we shall take. We are destined either to go forward to permanent specie resumption or else we must go forward to an irredeemable paper currency. Specie resumption *may* be permanent—I don't say it *will* be; because no legislation of to-day, however wise and honest, can guard against to-morrow's dishonesty or folly. But it is impossible for an irredeemable paper currency to be permanent in this land, or in any land. Why? Because it does not lie in the wit of man to make something out of nothing and keep it so forever. An irredeemable paper currency cannot be permanent because some men will distrust its power to purchase. We may print it and clothe it with power to pay a debt, but you cannot print it and force me to work for it in the future; no power in the land can force me to do that. Therefore I say you can't make something out of nothing, and keep it so forever. We must go forward toward specie resumption, or we must go forward to an irredeemable paper currency. Let me say here that I believe an irredeemable paper currency must first cause inflation, that inflation must produce unwise speculation, that such speculation must result in discredit and bankruptcy, and that bankruptcy must result in repudiation. Now, these are plain words; so plain that I must give you good reasons for the faith that is in me. And I propose to talk to you on these two propositions: First, that specie resumption means economy, industry, and honesty, and that these mean universal prosperity; and the converse of this is, an irredeemable paper currency will compel inflation and lead to a method of gambling in the business affairs of life which will finally and certainly result in National bankruptcy. These propositions are the converse one of the other. You cannot argue the one without considering the other. Let us consider them together, and first, right here, let me say that for one I do not believe there is any power in the Constitution of the United States authorizing the issue or the reissue of a dollar of greenbacks in time of peace. Money means coin; it refers to gold and silver; to metal not to paper reference is made in using the term. Every one has a right to demand coin for the greenback; the workingman has a right to demand coin at any bank, and if the bank cannot pay in coin it should shut its doors. Every holder of a greenback has a right to go to Washington and present it at the window of the Treasury and demand coin. You have a right not only to ask the Government to be faithful, but to absolutely perform its provisions. I find two important provisions in the Constitution touching money:

First—Congress has the authority to coin money and regulate the value thereof.

Second—Congress has the power to emit or issue bills of credit.

Let me take the first proposition. I will repeat it. Congress has the authority to coin money and to regulate the value thereof. In the process of pregaring or creating you coin metal but do not coin paper. By no practicable method can greenbacks be coined.

And with reference to the second proposition that Congress may emit or issue bills of credit, the very word credit implies the idea of loaning or borrowing. There is no idea of absolute or fiat money in that. When the Government emits bills of credit it means that the Government promises to pay. You borrow money and there is a promise in connection with it.

Suppose a National addresses me: "Mr. Woodford, I have my private greenback all ready for the payment of my debt." There are other notes given, and in the end the matter stands precisely the same as at the beginning. Nothing settles a debt but payment. A promise is not paid, it cannot be paid, until it is kept.

Let me suppose another similar case: I am engaged to be married to a girl on a certain day. I go to her with the expectation that the contract will be fulfilled. She tells me that she belongs to the National party, and a promise to pay is just as good as the fulfillment of the contract. She says: "I promise to marry you to-morrow." [Laughter.]

"But," the National may say to me, "Mr. Woodford, you assert that greenbacks are not constitutional money. Now, did you not issue greenbacks, did not your party issue greenbacks during the war? Have not greenbacks been upheld by the Republicans in times past?" I reply, "Yes." "How?" "Why?" The answer is plain. We were a nation and we had a nation's right to live. There was a rebellion, and it was necessary to use every means in our power to put the usurpers of our country's peace down. We asked for volunteers. At first they poured forth, but by and by we were obliged to pay bounties. We asked loans to pay the bounties and was compelled to pay interest for them. Finally, when men would not enlist even through the giving of bounties, we obliged them to go without; the draft was ordered, and men were forced to leave their homes and go into the army. They were compelled to go whether they would do so or not, for it was the right of the Nation to live, whatever the result. In that hour of the country's peril the very Democrats who are to-day clamoring for the greenback, for more greenbacks, said it was not constitutional to issue a dollar of them. The greenbacks were not, in their eyes, good enough to save the Nation, but they were good enough to be employed in stirring up a labor and monetary agitation in the country, disarranging work and wages, in time of peace. We are confronted right here by this fact: The Government of the United States, by Congress assembled and a duly elected and inaugurated President, has solemnly pledged its faith that the greenbacks and bonds of the country be paid in coin. This has become a law, and the greenback which you have in your possession, that which you received for yesterday's work, must be redeemed. It came to you with a pledge written across it. The good faith and honor of the country were there embodied. The Nation has given its word precisely like an individual. Am I asking too much of the patriotic men of Ohio who so nobly served in the war to do their part toward keeping the pledge that the Nation has made, standing as truth tellers and not truth-breakers?

I will go a step further, stating plainly that coin is the money of the Constitution. There is no excuse whatever for the Government to break its pledge. It is wiser at this time by far to go forward than to go backward. We are almost standing on firm, substantial ground, and why turn back and fall into the quicksand? Why return to the suffering and sorrow that have been nearly left behind us? There lie in the Treasurer's vaults at Washington more gold and silver than will suffice to pay all the indebtedness that will be drawn on in the event of resumption. We can pay all that will be asked. We are, as a Nation, in the condition of the thrifty man earning more than he spends, and our credit rises while interest falls. There is no excuse today for the country to be in any sense dishonest.

There is no danger in a continuance of the policy of resumption, and there is peril in a repeal of the resumption act or any move toward it. Everything in connection with this country to-day indicates prosperity. The balance of trade to-day is in favor of the United States. This Government is at this time selling to the rest of the world more than it buys from the rest of the world. We have reached precisely the point that we could have desired, in that all nations pay tribute to us. Shall this tribute be paid in the coin of the civilized world, or shall the United States manufacture wampum for the sake of giving it to the other nations to pay us in? We grow to-day, in the vast fields of our country, grain and other products that the entire world wants. We are furnishing Australia with products; locomotives, steam plows, rakes, etc., are being sent to Russia. The world buys many millions of our manufactures. The nations abroad purchase millions more than the goods amount to that we want of them. Shall we manufacture greenbacks for these foreign nations to pay us in? Our Yankee enterprise has put us in a position where we can command trade; we can do business with the world at profit to ourselves. Shall we be foolish enough to manufacture something cheap to pay ourselves with through the medium of the nations abroad? Suppose the Government put its hand on the printing press and began turning the crank for the issue of a flood of greenbacks, how are you and I to get them? You say it is proposed to retire the currency of the National banks. What! are you going to give good greenbacks to the wicked National banks? Will you give greenbacks that are worth so much to the banks that you are fighting? You say that you will pay off the bloated bondholder in greenbacks. What! Give that naughty class good greenbacks, did I hear you say? Who are the bloated bondholders? Not more than one-tenth of the public debt is held abroad, and the remaining nine-tenths is in the hands of our own people. The savings banks have a good many of the bonds. It is in those places that the people have deposited their money. The fire insurance companies have a great many bonds, and these companies have protected the various roofs in Cleveland. They are interwoven with the business of the country. You might as well attempt to pull down this building and expect to escape scott free as to disturb these concerns. Sampson was a National in that he pulled out the pillars that held up a building, and it killed him in its fall. If I earn a dollar and spend 95 cents I belong to the capital class to the extent of 5 cents. If I earn a dollar and spends $1.00 1 land in the poorhouse or jail. You cannot rob the bondholder without robbing yourselves. The bonds are held all over this land by persons who are connected with the poor classes, and who, if disturbed, will affect those classes. There should be given to the laborer all that the bondholder has. If the boldholder is paid in gold or silver the laboring man should be paid in the same thing. We are asking nothing for wealth, for that can take care of itself, but we ask that wealth shall not be allowed in years to come to give to labor a dollar that is a deceit and a lie.

[At about this point Mr. Woodford was interrupted by a man in the audience, who said that a purpose could be accomplished if the Government should stop taxing the people and pay its employes. Such a course would bring out the greenbacks.]

The speaker responded: My friend asks me a fair question. He asks it so kindly that were I to withhold answering I should fall in common courtesy. He asks me, in substance, cannot the Government stop taxing the people for a few years and pay the new greenbacks out to Government employes. Do I state your question fairly, sir?

The gentleman in the audience replied, "You do."

This, then, is my answer: The Federal Government raises its taxes in three ways, First, by levying duties on imports of foreign goods and foreign manufactures. If the Government takes off these duties then all foreign productions will come into our land without paying any tariff charges. This is absolute free trade. These tariff charges protect American industry and American manufacures. To day some factories are idle. Strike down the tariff and all our factories would be idle. I am not willing when men are seeking employment, when skilled artisans are asking for work and bread, to strike down the tariff in the interest of foreign manufactures even for the benefit of Greenbackers. American workingmen want employment. The tariff of today secures that employment to many. I trust my friend sees as clearly as I see that the tax which we raise by tariff helps our own working people. [Loud applause.] We also raise money by taxing whisky and tobacco. Does my friend, who looks like a temperate man, desire to encourage tho consumption of tobacco and whiskey by relieveing them from tax? [Laughter and applause.] The next great source of taxes are those horrible vampires the National banks. They would like to be relieved from taxes also. Does my greenback friend wish to aid these money corporation by taking off their taxes? [Applause.]

Question—If we sell our flour, which is a commodity, and get in payment gold, which is another commodity, are we not in precisely the same fix as if we had not made the exchange?

Answer—The gentlemen asks me a question which once troubled my own thought. But a wiser man than I gave me an answer which satisfied my judgement. I thing when I explain it to my friend I shall satisfy his. The flour we sell gets eaten up and is gone. The gold we receive remains here, if we only use it as money. When we need anything we can buy it with that gold. Holy writ explained the matter long ago: "The flour that a man eats enters into his belly and passes out with the draught, which purgeth all things." [Terrific applause.]

Now, let me pass on. You can get these greenbacks in circulation in every way, except in the old-fashioned way of loyalty and honesty. I know of no manner in which success can be attained either as a man or a nation, but by honesty. [Applause.] This dream of fiat money is as old as the hills. Marco Polo conceived it, and went even further in relation to it in his books than is talked of nowadays. People were obliged to take the money, and the Kahn of Tartary cut the throats of men who rebelled against it. When Louis, the spendthrift of France, made fiat money it was at first thought it might prove a good thing. Prices went up into the clouds, and it seemed at first as if it was an era of good times that had been inaugurated. But then the inflation scheme broke, and terrible trouble ensued, the grandson of Louis dying on the headsman's block. That scheme of fiat money, put into execution, more than anything else led to the utter demoralization and wholly wretched condition of France pending and during the reign of terror. Finally, down went the dreams of wealth that so many had been enamored with and up went the empire behind them. It is only about a century or so from to-day that the Colony of Massachusetts made paper money and decreed the price by which men should regulate the disposal of their products. The Continental Congress gave the paper money quality to pay all debts. So gold and silver were driven from the country; coin was forced away, and then bankruptcy, crime, sorrow, and dread prevailed from one end of the country to the other. Shall this baneful course be pursued further? In the midst of all our numerous blessings, with the price of honesty in our hands, shall we try to make money out of soap-bubbles? God helping us, we will be honest, in times of peace building on the sure foundation of money that will be money the world over. And as we deserve honesty of treatment, so shall we receive it from other nations, as well as all over our land.

GOVERNMENTS can not make money. They can coin it and regulate its weight and fineness. Labor makes money. The coin, whether of gold or silver, represents a certain amount of labor expended in producing it. It is used as a medium of exchange for an equivalent amount of labor expended in producing either natural or mechanical commodities. Gold and silver are selected for this purpose because they possess the qualities of devisibility and durability, and are not produced in such abundance as copper, lead and iron or other metals. It is the labor the coin has cost that gives it intrinsic value. It represents just so much hard work, and is used as the measure of hard work in other fields of industry.

Paper money lacks this quality. It costs no more to print a thousand dollar bill than it costs to print a one dollar bill. Hence it can never stand for a certain amount of labor as the coin dollar. Hence it is, also, that it will never be accepted as the equivalent of labor unless there stand behind it not only the pledge but the ability to redeem it in something that does not represent the equivalent of labor. It is not in the power of the most absolute Government in existence to give to paper money a quality that in the very nature of things it can not possess.

When, therefore, men talk of a Government making money, in the sense of creating it, they talk about nonsense. Aside from coining and regulating the weight and fineness of the various denominations of coin, it can emit bills of credit, or bills bearing interest, as bonds, or bills bearing no interest as greenbacks. But what is a bill of credit but the issuing of a note, to be paid in money—to be paid in the equivalent of the labor, or the product of labor, for which it is accepted? To get its non interest bill into circulation, the Government may declare it lawful tender for public and private indebtedness, and may thus force it upon the people. Then it represents nothing more nor less than a forced loan by the Government, which it is in honor bound to redeem when it is able to do so. It is the evidence of the indebtedness of the Government to the individual holding the note.

Now if the credit of the Government is good, the individual may not care to demand payment. The notes of the house of the Rothschild, for example, circulate as money among bankers and capitalists, and may remain outstanding for a great length of time. It is the general confidence in the ability of the house to redeem its notes that floats its paper. But let there be any weakening of the commercial credit of the house, and the paper would find its way to the doors for redemption without delay.

And so it is with the Government. The credit of the Government of the U. S. is good, because it has kept faith with its creditors. It has demonstrated its capacity to mdaage and keep control of its great debt, reducing its bulk one-third in thirteen years. Its commercial standing with the world, therefore, is unexceptionable, and will remain unshaken so long as it redeems its pledges. It has pledged itself to pay gold and silver on demand for its notes, after the 1st of January next. If it makes good the pledge, probably nobody will care to present the notes for redemption. They will remain out just as long as the Government is willing to let them remain out, because the belief of the people will be universal that it is able to redeem them on demand. If they were absolute money, there would be no need of any preparation to redeem. Governments do not redeem their gold and silver coins. They may change their weight and fineness, and alter their denomination, but they don't redeem them, for they do not create the values they represent. Labor did that before the coin was ever struck.

But let the Government that emits bills of credit multiply them so much beyond its ability to redeem them in coin as to impair or destroy public confidence, then no legal tender legislation can prevent the immediate depreciation of the paper; nor, as Mr. Pendleton has said, can the wit of man ever devise any means of keeping it from depreciation. Down it will go, losing its purchasing power, and needing more and more of it as it loses credit, to purchase anything, and consequently requiring fresh issues to meet the wants of trade. Hence, every new batch put out only accelerates the downward tendency; and unless the process is arrested, and steps taken to redeem it in absolute money of gold and silver, it will ultimately share the fate of Continental shinplasters, Confederate graybacks and other paper issues that have preceded them to the paper mills; and the loss will fall upon the holders, upon the people themselves, each cent of decline in the purchasing power of the paper being taken out of their labor. Hence it is as Daniel Webster said, that a depreciated currency is of all human contrivances, the most efficient for "cheating the laboring classes of mankind."

The world's experience, not less than the warnings of statesmen of all countries, should instruct us to be careful to limit the paper cbrrency of the Government to the sum it can, at the option of the holder, redeem in coin. There is no event in the future more certain than that if we retrace our steps, if we indefinitely put off the day of resumption and double or triple the amount of the currency of the Government, it will depreciate, its purchasing power decreasing while it it is in the hands of the holder, and every cent of that decrease being taken out of the labor which it represented to him when worth more. And it is to this consummation the people of the United States are invited by the opponents of resumption, the advocates of inflation and the crazy theorizers of the power of a Government to make money—to create something out of nothing. Behind these visionaries, knaves and fools stalk repudiation, National dishonor and individual ruin.—Cincinnati Commercial.

TEACHERS' EXAMINATION.
1878-79.
Belmont County, Ohio.

Fourth Saturday of September, Glencoe.
Third Saturday of October, Martin's Ferry.
Second Saturday of November, St Clairsville.
First Saturday of December, St Clairsville.
Second Saturday of January, Barnesville.
Third Saturday of February, St Clairsville.
First Saturday of March, Bridgeport.
Third Saturday of March, St Clairsville.
Second Saturday of April, Belmont.
Second Saturday of May, Bellaire.
First Saturday of June, Morristown.
Fourth Saturday of June, St Clairsville.
At close of Institute in Martin's Ferry.
Examinations begin at 9 o'clock, A. M.
Promptness is expected.
Testimonials of character are needed if applicant is not known to the Board, and certificates of success in teaching are allowed their due weight.

Ex. Board. { CHAS. R. SHREVE, R. ALEXANDER, J. M. YARNELL.

Good Money, Not Cheap Money.

Laboring men who join the cry for cheap money are really clamoring for a reduction of their own wages. The value of money is in its purchasing power. When it is dear it will purchase a great deal; when it is cheap it will purchase but little. The evident interest of the man who works for wages is that the dollar he earns shall buy as much sugar flour, meat and coal as possible and go as far as possible toward paying his house rent. There are but two reasons urged for inflating the currency so as to make money cheap. One is to raise prices and the other is to make the payment of old debts easier. The workingman does not want prices raised. Why should he help to put flour up to $15 a barrel and sugar to 25 cents a pound? As to paying debts in cheap money, that privilege would be of no advantage to him. Workingmen are not as a rule in debt, and when they are it is generally for small sums which, taken together, make but a trifling amount in comparison with their yearly earnings. Why should they help the debtor and speculator classes at the expense of their own class? Ah, but it will be said that wages will rise if the currency is diluted with irredeemable greenbacks and its purchasing power diminished. How do we know this? Why, during the war and after the war and after the war wages were high. True, but what was the cause? The war took nearly two millions of strong armed men out of the ranks of producers and made them consumers and destroyers for four years. As a consequence labor was in active demand. It took a long time to restore the balance and fill up the big hole the war made, but this was accomplished more than five years ago and the productive forces of the labor of the country are now only sufficient for all the home demand but they are excessive, so that we are competitions in the markets of the world for the sale products.

No issue of pieces of paper pretending to be money will produce the effect on labor of a great war. It would be as sensible to imagine that a tornado can be raised by blowing through a penny whistle. Every workingman knows that the price of his day's labor must be in proportion to the selling price of the articles he helps make. No artificial prices can be again sustained, because we are now competitors with the whole civilized world and must sell our products at the prices fixed by that competition. A little reflection on this point will make it plain to the most ordinary understanding.

Cheap money would be a temporary advantage to large debtors who have nothing owing to them to balance their liabilities, and it would be a permanent source of profit to all classes of speculators, but all men who work for hire and all men engaged in steady, legitimate business would suffer severely. Even if some advance in wages were secured the gain would be more than offset by the advance in the necessaries of life.

Let workingmen study this subject carefully for themselves and take nothing on trust from the demagogues who are trying to ride into office on their shoulders. A little thought and investigation will convince them that it is not cheap money but good money they want—money that is good the world over to buy every article they need at the lowest market price—money that will not depreciate—money that will go a long way instead of a little way toward providing their families with shelter, food, and clothing.

The Gas-Wells of East Liverpool, Ohio.

Cleveland Leader.

East Liverpool is beautifully situated, about fifty miles above Wheeling, on the banks of the Ohio, in the south-western part of Columbiana county, one hundred miles from Cleveland and forty miles from Pittsburgh.

Its natural gas-wells form one of the seven wonders of the world. They are situated in and around the city, and give it a continual supply of the finest light. The gas is almost as free as the air. It costs practically nothing, and forms the illuminator and heater of the town. The city is lighted by it, and the street lamps blaze away at noonday as well as midnight. It costs nothing to let them burn, and it takes trouble to put them out.

Almost the entire fuel used in the town is this gas. It is conducted into the grates and stoves in pipes, and by it all the heating and cooking is done. It does the business; makes no dirt; is easy to kindle, and costs very little. Why, for instance, the Dobbins House, where I am now writing, is a three-story brick, containing in the neighborhood of fifty rooms and a basement. It is light and fuel for the whole house is composed of gas, and costs only $14 per month the year round; and its light is not the flickering mockery of poorly-manufactured gas, but a flame which approximates in its brilliancy that of the electric light.

But the question is, how long will this last? Will these wells continue to send forth their streams of light-giving power throughout the centuries, or will they die away in the course of a short time? This, of course, no one can tell. The prospects are, however, very good for the future. The first well discovered now burns as brightly as when it was first opened, and for the last twenty years has never flagged in its brilliancy, and none of those now in operation have ever shown any signs of giving out. For years Liverpool used manufactured gas, never dreaming of the rich supply that was wasting away daily under its very feet. The poor quality of this caused Col. H. R. Hill in 1859 to experiment with and open the first gas well in this vicinity. A well was dug, being some 450 feet deep, and a pipe laid. That well has been furnishing fuel and light to several houses, producing the steam for a large engine, and burning pottery kilns every day for over twenty years.

The great beauty of the gas-pipe is the entire absence of smoke and dirt, and when in an open grate playing through a burning iron log, made in the imitation of wood, or over lumps of coke or red hot fire brick, it has all the cheerfulness of an open coal fire or an old fashioned country fire-place, with none of its dirtiness.