IGNORANT PEOPLE.

THEY ARE DESTITUTE OF GOOD HORSE SENSE.

Zeal of Every Lover of His Country Should Be Unabated—If We Can Tide Over Two Years Without Revolution There'll Be Another Landslide.

The Nation is Demoralized.

The result of this election is ascribed to various causes. The true cause is ignorance of voters together with demoralization. No doubt the corrupt use of money had much to do with it.

Two years ago the landslide was to the Democratic party. The reason was this: Times were hard and the voters did not know why, but the Democrats told them it was on account of high tariff. They said, "give us a chance" and we will knock out the McKinley tariff, and prices will go up, labor will find employment, everything will be lovely. Well, after waiting for two years, times remain as hard as ever, and the Republicans made the voters believe that if they had control again times would be better.

If we can tide over two years more without coming to a French revolution, there will be another landslide; because times will get no better as the same financial policy will continue.

Now the question is, when the voters flop over again, where will they land? It don't seem reasonable to suppose that they will be so destitute of good horse sense as to flop back into the Democratic party. Certainly if they can be educated so as to understand the cause of, and remedy for the hard times, then they will slide into the Peoples party.

It will be the best time to educate the masses during the next two years, that has ever been in this country.

It would be an unfortunate thing for the Populists to come into power before the masses are educated better than they are in political economy, especially on finance; because if they did not make times better immediately the voters would flop over to some other party; and this the party would find impossible to do because the old parties obstruct every effort to the uttermost. The only solid foundation for the Populist party, after coming into power as well as before, is to educate the voters thoroughly. And the best way to do that is to get them to read reform papers and literature. No one can read a reform paper every week for six months, and then vote for either of the old parties if he has a conscience and is determined to do right.

The trouble at this point is, the country is so fearfully demoralized. Poverty and destitution demoralizes men. To relieve present distress outweighs the future good of themselves and their fellowmen. The bosses of the old parties know this, and bank on it. Hence the great damage done by money. Promise of any little office, or of a job of work, or a few dollars will carry many men contrary to their better judgment.

But none of these things should abate the zeal of every lover of his country and race in this grand work; because the salvation of our common country depends on the Peoples party. If the principles of the Omaha platform is not applied in the Government soon we will land in the maelstrom of violent revolution. This is as certain as fate. We can't carry four or five millions of idle hungry men, and as many suffering women and children very many years, and the number increasing constantly without very serious trouble. Hunger knows no law. The plutocrars cry "anarchy" all the time, just as the slavocracy cried "abolitionist," "abolish" in 1860. The dumb aristocrats, plutocrats, by their policy are manufacturing anarchists up in Washington, by the million.

We must stop the process of grinding them out or our country will be torn to smithereens in a few years. —Rev. D. Oglesby in Chicago Express.

More Bonds.

During the commonweal days, when the industrials were encamped at Washington, some hobo genius wrote a new song, the words being the same as those which appear below, with the exception that the word "no" was substituted for that of "more." Now that the administration has announced its intention to issue more bonds, as Populists predicted would be done immediately following election, those persons who are willing to bear this extra burden of taxation, can while away a few of winter's weary hours in singing the sub joined lines, while all opposed may substitute "no" for "more." The beautiful words are to be sung to that grand old air, "Auld Lang Syne:"

More bonds, more bonds, more bonds,
more bonds, more bonds, more bonds,
more bonds;
More bonds, more bonds, more bonds,
more bonds, more bonds, more bonds,
more bonds;
More bonds, more bonds, more bonds,
more bonds, more bonds, more bonds,
more bonds;
More bonds, more bonds, more bonds,
more bonds, more bonds, more bonds,
more bonds.

The Independent Voter.

When we hear a man say "he never changes his mind, never scratches a ticket," we set him down as a man who has been careless and thoughtless of the privileges and duties of an American voter. All the progress this world has ever made has been brought about by the independent thinking and acting of wise conscientious men. The "bolters" the "soreheads," the "scratchers" of all ages are the men who have led and blessed the world. The independent thinker and voter is the hope of our country. One "scratcher" is worth more to his country, than a thousand empty minded party slaves that boast they always "vote straight." The highest display of citizenship is to follow one's conscience and principles regardless of party." Why an election, if there is no changing, no scratching?

Once a party is in, either in county, state, nation or township, it matters not how corrupt it may become, how much conditions and ideas may change, if voters never scratch, never go from one party to another, there can not possibly be anything done. All the reforms of this world have come from that class of people who think, vote, and act independent of party or creed. It is to the independent voter and thinker that all political speeches and lectures are adressed, for him is all the political literature prepared, it is to him that all political facts and figures are presented. Upon the blind partisian slave who always supports every "yellow dog" upon his ticket all these things would be lost. We think we have reasons to believe that party spirit and party prejudice are losing much of their power in this country.—Pilot, Rensselaer, Ind.

Casablanca Grover.

Grover is on the burning deck,
He stands there not alone;
Democracy's a total wreck,
Its glory all has flown.
The cuckoos, even, flew away,
The mugwumps hit the road,
And Cleveland humbug repo-dems
Are deeply under snowed.

The flames of public wrath now glare
'Round Stephen Grover's head;
They scorch his toes, they singe his hair.
They paint the scene quite red!
Stolid, indifferent, Grover stands,
Where gold bugs told him to;
He says the people may be blowed,
To Wall Street I'll be true.

Still hotter will the people make
The deck where Grover stands,
He'll get it straight, right in the neck,
When the pops come in command,
They'll rout the plutocratic crew,
They will turn the ship to lea;
When the humbug magazine explodes,
Oh, where will Grover be?

The Combine Against the Populists.

The old party leaders are in a peck of trouble for fear the Populists will hold the balance of power in the Senate after the 4th of March next. They have already discussed this contingency and determined that should this contingency arise the Democrats and Republicans will combine in the Senate to organize the Senate so as to exclude the Populists from the committees, and thereby deprive them of power.

There is not the least doubt that if it becomes necessary to defeat the Populists the two old parties will unite. They can afford to bury the hatchet and surrender differences to defeat the Populists. This is not a difficult matter. They are so near together that there is but little difference between them. In fact they are so near one, except in name, that the people have began to divide the offices between the two parties. One term they will give them to the Democrats and the next one to the Republicans, and vice versa. That accounts, in a great measuse, for the recent tidal wave in favor of the Republicans. A change of parties means very little now as between the two old parties. In fact when the Populist party gets a little stronger it will not be an event unlooked for to see the two old parties permanently merged into one in opposition to the Populists. The least intimation of the Populists holding the balance of power in the Senate caused the two old parties to embrace before they knew facts in the case.

Gov. Waite on the Election.

Speaking of the result of the election, especially in Colorado, Governor Waite said:

"To my mind it proves conclusively that the money has dominated this election from beginning to end, and the Democratic party is most responsible for the result, because they voted the Republican ticket instead of their own. I made up my mind several years ago that there was only one way to rescue the country from conditions now existing and for which the money power is responsible, and that was to fight them. Consequently I have never made any bones of declaring my opinion of their course and advocating that the power they have exercised over all legislation be destroyed. I believe that the influence of Wall Street must be removed from Congress.

"The result in Colorado can be accounted for by the facts that the Democrats voted the Republican ticket. It proves to me that there is absolutely no difference in the financial policy of the Democratic and Republican parties. While the Democrats may not have received orders to vote the Republican ticket, there is no doubt that their conduct was influenced largely by a secret understanding between the leaders. The purpose was to perpetuate and continue the gold standard, for which Wall Street has been contending for so earnestly."

Who Do They Mean by "We?"

It is true, as the Republican speakers are claiming, that "we" had marvelous prosperity under Harrison; but—who do they mean by "we."

If they mean national bankers, they are right. "We" national bankers were prosperous under Harrison.

If they mean interest-mongers, they are right. "We" landlords were prosperous under Harrison.

If they mean protected capitalists, they are right. "We" protected capitalists were prosperous under Harrison.

If they mean coal barons, they are right. "We" coal barrons were prosperous under Harrison.

If they mean the robber trusts, they are right. "We" robbers of the trusts did prosper under Harrison.

If they mean the extortioners of private railroads, or private telegraph, or private express or pine land robbers, or the Havemeyers, Carnegies or Pullmans they are right. All these prospered under Harrison and prospered at the expense of the people.

But if they mean the people, they lie. The people were as systematically and effectively robbed "under Harrison as under any other Republican. And how can it be otherwise? Is not Harrison one of those "patriotic" American "statesmen" who believe in "making the rich secure and the poor content?"—Freeland.

England's Wants.

When Shylock McCulloch—the most subtle, because the most sensible, enemy the "people" ever had in the Exchequer of the Union—said that England "demands more purchasing power for a gold dollar," and that other foreign countries "demand more purchasing power for a gold dollar," the sly old syndicate catspaw was doing just what his Brittish owners had sent him to announce, only in a hidden manner. "More purchasing power for a gold dollar," meant that farmers shall sell two bushels of wheat for the price they were getting for one. It meant that laborers' wages shall be reduced promptly to the present poverty pay of concentrated capital. It meant that everything in shape of breadstuff and provisions produced by the hand of the toilers on the farm should be reduced. It meant that the covetous eye of the aristocracy of England was then upon our broad prairies, and the men that were getting along swimmingly in providing homes for themselves and families, must be forced into mortgaging them and with "more purchasing power" they would never be able to redeem them. It meant to pull mechanics and laborers down to such beggarly prices they would never be able to save enough to purchase a home, and after the country was covered with mortgages and labor fixed so that no more homes could be secured, then would come the glorious days so long looked forward to when the same British system of tenantry and aristocracy would be maintained by those of the Sherman and McCulloch stripe, who are aiding in giving gold a greater purchasing power.

The above is taken from an old copy of the Springfield, Mass., Monitor, of 1877. It would pass for current literature without much trouble, and still intelligent people think that the "calamity howler" is of universal origin. —Natiunal Watchman.

Undeniable Facts.

The success of the People's party is assured, because its members realize that the maintainence of a Democratic Government is impossible until the masses understand the principles that underlie Democratic Government. The people must adhere to and be governed by that rugged morality that will cause them to unflinchingly perform their public and private duties, even at the expense of ease, pleasure, preferment or profit.

Populists have learned that no reforms that benefit the masses, religiously or politically, have ever been secured except through the instrumentality of a new orginization; that no one ever undertook to purify an organization, who was not finally silenced or kicked out of it. It takes at least two generations to effect reforms by peaceable methods; one to inaugurate, the other to execute. This is the first time in the history of the world when the masses, without leaders, antagonized the united body of aristocracy on the stump and through the press, in an effort to secure plebian supremacy over patrician dictatorship. In short, this is the first effort the masses ever have made to establish a pure, Democratic Government.

Every new political party is the result of dissensions among the ruling aristocracy, hence all parties have ever been dominated by them. The Peoples party was organized and was pushed to the front with unprecedented rapidity against the united efforts of the ruling aristocracy; therefore, is the only genuine "Democratic" or "Poor Peoples party" in existence to-day, because it proposes to place man next to God, and make the Goverment the "servant" the "protector" of "man," not as now, "master," his "tormenter," the tool of the rich, through which to fry the fat out of the poor. The members of the Peoples party recognize no aristocracy except that of the upright mind. They know that no intelligent, honest, patriotic and educated person will attempt to impede its march to power. They have nothing but pity for all others. They have cheerfully entered upon their life work of educating the masses in the science of government, and nothing the ignorant, vicious or unscrupulous may do will stop them from reaching their goal.

Showing Their Hand.

Election is over; the true inwardness of the money power which controlled the election is beginning to crop out. Goldbug organs were as silent as the grave a month ago on everything except the tariff are putting on a bold front and with sublime audacity are now outlining the policy of the soon-to-be dominant party.

There are to be more bonds.

The greenbacks are to be retired and national bank bills on a broader basis substituted.

Money is to be of two kinds—gold, coined by the government, and paper money issued by the banks.

The income tax is to be repealed.

The McKinley law fully restored.

The regular army greatly increased.

A new treaty with China is on tap to provide cheap labor to take the place of proud Americans who refuse to be content on a diet of black bread and beer.

Dave Hill and three other Democratic Senators are expected to join the Republicans and force through the Senate bills favoring these measures.

Such papers as the New York Tribune, the New York Herald, and the Chicago Tribune, which are controlled in the interests of millionare monopolists, are either openly advocating or gravely suggesting the introduction into the next Congress of bills embodying provisions as above enumerated.

Had the Republicans outlined such a policy in their platform during the last campaign, there would have been a "landslide" just the same, but the G. O. P. would have been underneath, buried out of sight, forever.

It may be necessary that Pharaoh Cleveland and his host shall further oppress this nation, that the plague of actual starvation be added to those already inflicted on this people before they will cast aside the yoke of tyranny and seek the Canaan of general prosperity. If they have to cross a troublous sea, let us hope it may not be a red sea, and that at the proper time a Moses shall appear to lead them out of bondage.—Chicago Sentsnel.

THE male of the sea horse carries around the egg laid by the female and hatches them, while the female wanders where she pleases and has a good time.

HAS TWO GOVERNORS.

KOLB AND OATES BOTH TAKE THE OATH IN ALABAMA.

The Populist Candidate Sworn in by a Justice of the Peace—Threatened with Arrest If He Attempts to Speak at the State House.

More Trouble Feared.

Although no outbreak of violence attended the attempt to inaugurate Capt. Kolb as Governor of Alabama, the situation in the Southern State is even more precarious than it was before the twin inaugural services were performed. As it is, Alabama finds itself with two Governors, two sets of public officers and two factions of popular sentiment, one supporting Capt. Kolb in his claim that he was defrauded of votes and the other sustaining Col. Oates, who was inaugurated in the usual way and has the State militia at his disposal. As Captain Kolb is a man of pretty well-known determination, there is a disquieting prospect that the post-election battle may not end here. The General Assembly has declared in favor of Col. Oates, but his opponent means to demand a reconsideration, and in the prospect that he will fail lies the source of alarm.

REUBEN F. KOLB.

Kolb was sworn in at Montgomery by James E. Powell, a justice of the peace, the ceremony occurring in the law office of Warren Reese. Kolb and his Cabinet then proceeded to the State House for the purpose of making a speech. He was followed by several hundred of his adherents. They marched up the State House steps through the ranks of the assembled militia and took their places beside the identical portico upon which Jefferson Davis was declared President of the Confederate States. In a few minutes Gov. Jones sent for Capt. Kolb, who was escorted into his presence by Lieut. Irwin, of the regular army. "I understand, sir," said Gov. Jones, "that you propose to make a speech in these grounds, claiming to be Governor of Alabama." "That is my intention," answered Kolb. "Then I must say to you that the moment you attempt it I will have you arrested and carried off the grounds. I say this in all kindness to you. If you were Governor you would do the same thing in a similar case. I will not permit you or anyone else on these grounds to interrupt the inauguration proceedings of Gov. Oates."

STATE HOUSE, MONTGOMERY, ALA.

Gov. Jones' manner was courteous but firm. Capt. Kolb looked around at the assembled troops, and with a wave of his hand started down and out of the grounds, followed by his adherents. They congregated again in the street outside the Capitol grounds. A wagon stood near by, and upon this Capt. Kolb mounted. He said that the proceedings would be opened with prayer. A Populist clergyman mounted the wagon, and at his motion the crowd uncovered their heads. Every man in the crowd was a plain countryman with rough clothes and big top boots. The clergyman invoked the blessing of God upon the assemblage, "a plain people, Oh, God," he said, "who are here to secure an honest government."

At its conclusion Capt. Kolb made a short, temperate address. The only bitterness in it was directed at Gov. Oates, whom he termed a usurper. He declared he had been legally elected Governor, and that he would use every means to gain the position which, he declares, belongs to him.

At 2 o'clock Governor-elect Oates reached the State Capitol, escorted by the militia. The inaugural ceremonies were preceded by a prayer, after which Gov. Jones introduced his successor, who was greeted with prolonged cheers.

SPOILS FOR VICTORS.

Patronage Amounting to Over $300,000 Goes to the Ruling Party.

The patronage which goes with the transfer of the House of Representatives to the Republicans amounts to over $300,000 a year in salaries. And there is no civil-service examination to be passed. The most prominent of these offices, the salaries which attach to them, and the names of those who surrender them are given:

Speaker's Office—Private secretary to Speaker, John T. Waterman, Georgia, $2,102; clerk to Speaker's table, Charles R. Crisp, Georgia, $2,102; clerk to Speaker, F. W. Barrett, Georgia, $1,600; messenger to Speaker, Henry Neal, District of Columbia, $900.

Clerk's Office—Clerk, James Kerr, Pennsylvania, $5,000; chief clerk, Thomas O. Towles, Missouri, $3,600; journal clerk, N. T. Crutchfield, Kentucky, $3,600; reading clerks, W. J. Houghtaling, New York, $3,600; Pembroke Petit, Virginia, $3,600; tally clerk, F. H. Hosford, Michigan, $3,000; printing and bill clerk, John H. Rogers, New York, $2,500; disbursing clerk, J. Frank Snyder, Pennsylvania, $2,500; file clerk, Walter H. French, Massachusetts, $2,250; enrolling clerks, George B. Parsons, Illinois, $2,250; assistant disbursing clerk, Thomas B. Kalbfus, District of Columbia, $2,000; assistant enrolling clerk, John Kelly, Wisconsin, $2,000; resolution and petition clerk, G. G. Luke, North Carolina, $2,000; newspaper clerk, H. H. Moller, Illinois, $2,000; index clerk, H. F. Tompkins, Louisiana, $2,000; superintendent document room, F. B. Smith, Texas, $2,000; librarian, Asher Barnett, New York, $2,000; assistant journal clerk, G. Walker Pratt, South Carolina, $2,000; assistant index clerk, J. H. Van Buren, West Virginia, per diem, $6; distributing clerk, George M. Campbell, Iowa, $1,800; stationery clerk, Thaddeus Cahill, New York, $1,800; assistant librarians, James R. Fisher, Virginia, $1,800; W. W. Screws, Alabama, $1,800; bookkeeper, John B. McDonnell, Connecticut, $1,600; clerks in clerk's office, P. E. Walsh, Jr., Ohio, $1,600; W. R. Bell, Pennsylvania, $1,600; J. G. Fraser, Arkansas, $1,600; George B. Fleming, Indiana, $1,600; Edward Millen, New Jersey, $1,600; Morgan Rawles, Virginia, $1,600; Allen J. Hooker, Mississippi, $1,600; document clerk, Joel W. Hiatt, Indiana, $1,440; locksmith, Joseph Isaacs, Maryland, $1,440; messengers in library, J. R. Conklin, Ohio, 1,314; Aaron Russell, Maryland, $1,314; telegraph operator, E. J. McCristal, District of Columbia, $1,200; bookkeeper, W. W. Pennell, Ohio, $1,800; messenger, Felix McCloskey, New York, $1,200; page, Early D. Yoder, Ohio, $720; laborer, Charles A. Christian, Virginia, $660.

Office of Postmaster—Postmaster, Lycurgus Dalton, Indiana, $2,500; assistant postmaster, John T. Ross, Maryland, $2,000; messengers, William A. Horbacht, Texas, $1,200; William C. Crawley, Ohio, $1,200; John Stack, New York, $1,200; Henry Yater, Indiana, $1,200; John C. Pratt, Connecticut, $1,200; John R. Grace, Illinois, $1,200; Ralph B. Carlton, Indiana, $1,200; M. W. Prescott, Louisiana, $1,200; Reuben Bourn, Kentucky, $1,200; R. H. Woolfolk, Wisconsin, $1,200; laborer, Daniel B. Webster, North Carolina, $720; mail contractor, W. F. Blundon, Maryland, $3,775.

Office of Doorkeeper—Doorkeeper, Charles H. Turner, New York, $3,500; assistant doorkeeper, W. H. Nichols, Texas, $2,000; superintendent of document room, John A. Hannay, Missouri, $2,000; assistant superintendent of document room, H. G. Williams, North Carolina, $2,000; department messenger, Charles W. Coombs, Missouri, $2,000; special employes, John T. Chancey, District of Columbia, $1,500; Thomas A. Cockley, New York, $1,500; document file clerk, Thos. O. Connor, New Jersey, $1,400; assistant document file clerk, C. W. Crockett, Tennessee, $1,314; clerk to doorkeeper, W. A. Bryant, New York, $1,200; janitor, George E. Foster, Ohio, $1,200; messenger reporter's gallery, C. H. Mann, District of Columbia, $1,200; messengers, R. H. Betts, Ohio, $1,200; George F. Bristol, New York, $1,200; William F. Drounmey, Massachusetts, $1,200; J. S. Dunham, Arkansas, $1,200; Myron H. Ellis, Michigan, $1,200; Michael P. Behen, Missouri, $1,200; Daniel J. Mahoney, New York, $1,200; Sumter Phillips, Mississippi, $1,200; W. S. Copeland, Georgia, $1,000; John M. Waddill, South Carolina, $1,000; Martin Gardner, Maryland, $1,000; Elmer B. Hursey, West Virginia, $1,000; H. B. Lingenfelter, Indiana, $1,000; M. F. Sterett, Texas, $1,000; Charles Weber, New York, $1,000; Chas. Asthelder, Wisconsin, $1,000; C. C. Wilson, Kentucky, $1,000; laborers, C. F. Holbrook, District of Columbia, $720; Wm. Mattershed, Pennsylvania, $720; female attendant ladies' retiring room, Ada N. Roe, New York, $720; assistant to file clerk, Geo. A. Shower, Maryland, $900; laborers in the Clerk's document room, S. B. Bull, Virginia, $900; P. Y. Abernathy, Tennessee, $900.

The clerkships and messengerships of the following committees and their compensations are: Appropriations, $3,000; assistant clerk to appropriations, $1,600; messenger to appropriations, $1,000; clerk to agriculture, $2,000; claims, $2,000; commerce, $2,000; District of Columbia, $2,000; elections, $2,000; foreign affairs, $2,000; Indian affairs, $2,000; invalid pensions, $2,000; irrigation of arid lands, $2,000; judiciary, $2,000; merchant marine and fisheries, $2,000; military affairs, $2,000; naval affairs, $2,000; public lands, $2,000; war claims, $2,000; postoffices and post roads, $2,000; public buildings and grounds, $2,000; digest claims, $2,000; assistant clerk war claims, $1,200; accounts, $2,000.

ECKELS ON BANK ISSUE.

He Discusses Currency and the Defects and Limitations of Present System.

The report of the Hon. James H. Eckels, Comptroller of the Currency, submitted to Congress, gives full information in regard to the organization, supervision, and liquidation of the national banks for the year ended Oct. 31, 1894. It shows that during this period but fifty banks were organized, with a capital stock of $5,285,000, the smallest number chartered, as well as the minimum amount of capital, in any one year since 1879. Of these banks twenty-seven are in the Northern and Eastern States, ten in the Southern States, and thirteen in the Western or trans-Mississippi division.

On Oct. 31, 1894, the total number of national banks in operation was 3,756, with an authorized capital stock of $672,671,365, represented by 7,955,076 shares of stock owned by 287,892 shareholders.

On Oct. 2, 1894, the date of their last report of condition, the total resources of the banks were $3,473,922,055, of which their loans and discounts amounted to $2,007,122,191, and money of all kinds in bank, $422,428,192. Of their liabilities $1,728,418,819 represented individual deposits, $334,121,082 surplus and net undivided profits, and $172,331,978 circulating notes outstanding. The total circulation of national banks on Oct. 31, 1894, amounted to $207,472,603, a net decrease during the year of $1,741,563 and a gross decrease of $8,614,864 in circulation secured by bonds.

During the year seventy-nine banks, with an aggregate capital stock of $10,475,000, passed out of the system by voluntary liquidation; twenty-one—including two which failed in 1893—with a capital stock of $2,770,000, became insolvent and were placed in charge of receivers.

The feature of the Comptroller's report is his discussion of the currency question and the defects which are said to exist in the note-issuing powers vested in national banks. On this subject he says:

No section of the law should be disturbed which cannot be materially improved upon and no amendment engrafted unless such amendment will work out better results than flow from the existing order of things.

For the present law it must be conceded it has been successful in every material feature, excepting in the matter of bank-note issues, and here the failure has been a partial one. The notes issued by the banks under governmental supervision have been uniform in appearance and under any and all circumstances of the full face value which they purport to carry. They have possessed the first requisite of a good bank note issue—immediate convertibility into coin upon presentation.

It is probable that there could be no better plan for simply insuring the note holder against loss than the present requirement of a deposit of bonds to secure a bank's circulation, but it is equally certain, however, that a method could be devised, not less safe in this respect, and in addition thereto possessing that which is essential and is now wholly wanting—elasticity of issue. The complaint, therefore, made against the present system is that, lacking in elastic of issue, it fails to meet as fully as it ought the varying wants of the country's trade and commerce. This defect must attach to every scheme for a currency issued by the banks against a deposit of bonds, the market value of which fluctuates while the percentage of issue, less than the value of the bonds granted the banks, remains unchanged.

But serious as is this fault and retardful as it is to the business interests of the country, any attempt to remedy it which should lose sight of or in any wise make less certain the present unquestioned credit and convertibility of the bank issues of the country could not be justified. It is a duty of governments to see that the currency which circulates among the people shall always be of the very highest character, the soundness of which should never be a subject of inquiry. For thirty years the American people have had such a bank currency, and having seen the value of it both here and abroad they will not be content to have any innovation made unless such new departure insures not only equal but better results.

It is respectfully suggested that not only as good but better results would be attained if the present bank act were amended by repealing the provision thereof requiring each bank as a prerequisite to entering the system and issuing bank-note currency to deposit government bonds. In lieu of such provision should be substituted one permitting the banks to issue circulating notes against their assets to an amount equal to at least 50 per cent. of their unimpaired capital.

The Comptroller follows this suggestion with the further one for the maintenance of a safety fund to be provided by graduated taxation upon the outstanding circulation of the banks until the same shall be equal to not less than 5 per cent. of the total of such outstanding circulation, this fund to be held by the Government as an agent only, and for the purpose of immediately redeeming the notes of insolvent banks. It is to be immediately replenished out of the assets of the banks, on which it shall be a first and paramount lien, and from assessment to the extent of the double liability on the shareholders.

Miss Della Shenk, a respectable young woman, has mysteriously disappeared from Kokomo, Ind.

Grant County's bridge over the Mississinewa River near Marion, Ind., was burned. Loss, $8,000.

Pennies in Demand.

"There's a fresh young man who comes in here frequently," said the ticket agent in an uptown station of the Sixth avenue elevated road to a New York Sun man, "and he seems to take keen delight in giving me pennies. Everyone knows that ticket agents and street car conductors also are not permitted by their respective companies to turn in pennies when settling their accounts, and so many people who imagine they have a grievance against a ticket agent try to square it by giving him pennies. This young man I speak of bought five tickets the other night and paid for them with twenty-five pennies. Then he walked out onto the platform laughing with might and main. He comes in here a dozen times a week, and I can't remember a time that he has paid for his ticket with anything but pennies. He seems to think he is making me angry, but he isn't, and I can honestly say that I wish a dozen people like him came in here every day. It's the same with most other ticket agents, and, although I've no doubt it will be a blow to the people who seek amusement by trying to annoy ticket agents, I can't keep from letting them know that instead of annoying they are benefiting us.

"I get $1.05 for every hundred pennies I take in and the patrons of the road cannot give me too many to suit me. Other ticket agents have regular customers who purchase pennies from them at the same rate, so you see we profit a bit by the ill will of some people. My pennies all go to a man who deals in butter and eggs. He has a dozen stores in the extreme West Side and in the poorer districts. When his customers buy one, two, and three eggs at a time, a few cents' worth of butter, or a small quantity of milk, and offer silver in payment, it is necessary for him to have pennies to make change. So now you see why I want pennies and why I smile while the featherbrains walk off thinking they have done something smart by piling in a lot of pennies on me."

Polite Spanish Highwaymen.

On the 16th inst., at about 7 p. m., says La Epoca, a young gentleman, wrapped in a capacious loose cloak, was crossing the Plaza de Lealtad, Madrid, when he was accosted by three men, who, in a tone of command, bade him deliver up his purse. On the gentleman's remarking that he had no money about him, they replied: "If you have no money, give us your cloak." At these words one of the trio pulled the cloak off his back and hurriedly departed, the two others following behind. Ten minutes later the victim of the robbery suddenly found himself face to face with the man who had run off with his cloak. The robber politely handed him a pawn ticket, saying:

"Pardon us for having committed a dishonorable action; we were driven to it by necessity. Here is the ticket for your cloak, which we have pawned for 10 pesetas—8 shillings. And now give me your hand, for we are decent fellows, both of us—bless you!"

So saying he quickly disappeared. Next morning the young gentleman went to the pawnbroker's, where he was informed that the individual who had pawned the cloak the day before refused to take more than 10 pesetas, although he had been offered 30 pesetas as the proportionate value of the pledge. On receiving the money he said to the assistant

"That is quite enough; 30 pesetas would have been too much, as I only want to treat myself and a couple of friends to supper."

Lack of Publicity Is Fatal.

The announcement that seventy of the most prominent and malignant Anarchists in France have decided to sail for America," said a well known lawyer yesterday, "goes to show that the new French law dealt a fatal blow to anarchy when it took away all publicity from the operations of the 'reds.' Nowadays, when an Anarchist has committed a crime in France he is dealt with, not by a jury which can be intimidated by threatening letters, but by Judges who are responsible only to the state. He is designated by a number and his name is not published, so there is no hero worship as far as his family is concerned. The papers are not permitted to publish his portrait, nor to report his trial, and he is buried in an unknown grave. When Henri was executed last summer in Paris no less than 100,000 of his portraits were sold in the Parisian streets, and his grave was heaped nearly three feet high with flowers every Sunday by people who made pilgrimages to the last resting place of that distinguished bomb thrower. Nowadays the 'reds' are not mentioned at all. They have struggled against it strenuously, but the most bloodthirsty and violent of them find that the Anarchist is no longer a hero, and newspaper publicity is a vain and fruitless thing. Hence they are coming over here."—New York Sun.

A Fairly Big Fish.

Paddy has been telling the story of a big pike he caught—too big to get into the boat, so that he had to be towed behind, (with the gaff in it, it must be understood.) Then followed this dialogue: "What weight, Paddy?" "Divil a know I know, but he was an'ojous boste." "Was that the biggest you ever saw, Paddy?" Then a description of the bigg st: "What weight, Paddy?" "Sorra a bit I know—he was a terror." "How big, Paddy?" "Sure, I can't tell to a fut or two, but a man could walk down his throat." On this incredulity; but Paddy "clinched the matter and silenced all controversy" by adding: "Wid his hat on."—Angler's Evenings.

THE devil gets lots of people that nobody else would have.