

THE PEOPLE'S MONEY

THE London Times, which is the particular and especial organ of British interests, puts the whole money question in a nutshell as follows:

"It seems impossible to get bimetalists to understand that there is quite a large number of us for whom a general rise of prices has no charms whatever. We like them low, and the lower the better. If they all went down to half their present figures we should rejoice, because we have nothing to sell and a great many things to buy. For those who have things to sell we do not feel any great concern."

Now, says the Atlanta Constitution, this is all there is in the whole business. The London Times speaks for what is technically known as the city—the banking interests—the interests of Lombard street. When it says "we have nothing to sell," it speaks for the large and growing class in this country and in England that produces nothing—the class that collects its annuities and clips its coupons, having nothing to sell and everything to buy.

Honest people ought to be thankful to the Times for speaking out so plainly. It states the whole case in a nutshell. It speaks for the whole class of those who have nothing to sell, but everything to buy. This class, representing one man in every one hundred thousand of the world's population—maybe less, is undoubtedly right in desiring to make prices lower and lower all the time. They care nothing for the progress of the world, nor for the state of business. All that they are interested in is the increase in the purchasing power of the money in which their debts, and the interest on them, are paid.

That is the main thing. They do not look to the future, nor do they anticipate a moment when their debtors will be unable to pay in gold. They know that if liquidation occurs they will get in the neighborhood of gold values for whatever may be realized, and so they are content to wag along under the gold standard, which makes money dealers richer and all producers poorer.

The Constitution has stated heretofore that the money question was merely a question of prices—a simple contest between those who deal in money and those who buy money with the products of their labor. The London Times, the organ of the British gold monometallists, makes this perfectly plain when it says that "a general rise in prices has no charms whatever." No charms, of course, to the creditor class, for then debtors would be able to pay their debts on easier terms. Producers would have to give a less quantity of their cotton and wheat in order to procure a given quantity of debt-paying and tax-paying money.

When the Times says that "a general rise in prices has no charms whatever," it means that general prosperity in the United States has no charms whatever for the British shyster. We have no criticism to offer on the somewhat selfish remarks of the Times. From the point of view of an organ of British interests the Times is undoubtedly correct. A general rise of prices in the United States—or, what is the same thing, general prosperity—instead of helping Great Britain, would hurt it, and hurt it very seriously. It would have to give a larger amount of gold for our products—for our cotton and wheat—and as a result, its profits would be tremendously cut down.

Great Britain is the buyer of cotton, wheat and other staple commodities, and the people of the United States are the sellers. A general rise in prices would bring about general prosperity here at the expense of Great Britain. The gold monometallists would declare that we had no sound money; but prices would be sound, and Great Britain would have to give up her "sound" money in order to obtain our cotton and our wheat.

The whole business is as simple as a sum in addition to those whose minds are not confused. England, being the buyer of our food products and of our raw material, is interested in low prices. The people of the United States, being the producers of food products and the raw material that Great Britain is obliged to have, are interested in higher prices.

By remonetizing silver, they can, at one stroke, secure higher prices and a return of prosperity. The question is, will they allow the politicians to fool them in this business?

Not a Novelty.

Bimetallism is no novelty. It is 4,000 years old. Gold monometallism is not yet 90 years old in this country, not 25 years old. Bimetallism for centuries was a triumphant success. If we may judge by the conditions prevailing in the treasury at Washington gold monometallism is a failure.

The Director of the Mint has shown that the world now produces as much gold as its total product of gold and silver in 1865. This means that the world's business is thirty years ahead of its supply of standard money. It is beyond dispute that if gold should be generally demonetized, it would lose value as silver did. Why should men deny, with respect to silver, that which they must admit with respect to gold? The stock of wheat is not enlarged by issue of elevator certificates. The stock of sound money cannot be increased by the emission of paper notes and other bank credits. A vegetarian

who would starve to death when beef was available, because he could not get vegetables, would be pronounced a fool. A nation is not less foolish if it permit scarcity of gold violently to disorder its business when it may have security and peace by using silver with gold. The period of greatest prosperity the world ever saw followed immediately upon discovery of gold and silver deposits in the West. No nation ever had, or can have, too much metal money. We have deliberately discarded half of that which the Creator gave to us.—Manufacturer, Philadelphia.

Puzzles of the Period.

Why was silver demonetized? Who knows?
Who were the beneficiaries? Who can tell?
Why was a prosperous industry crippled?
Why does everybody favor bimetalism?
Why do some who favor (?) it oppose it?
Why does everybody admit demonetization was wrong?
Why do so many of them assent to its continuance?
Why, if it was wrong, can it not be put right?
Who stands in the way of it, and why?
Who is running this country, anyhow?
Who are they running it to benefit?
Why should the English banker be more favored than the American silver miner?
Why should the United States Government stand in with the Englishmen?
Why do bankers assume the average citizen has no sense?
Why does the average citizen submit to such an assumption? These are the puzzles of the period.

This Is a Clincher.

The Denver News says that one of the arguments now floating about the country as a clincher upon the advocates of free coinage is that a very large proportion of all bonds and other instruments of indebtedness is payable specifically in gold. We are asked what good it would do to restore bimetalism since these debts must be met in one metal only. Those who advance this statement do not seem to realize that the trouble lies in the appreciation of gold.

If silver were restored to an equality with gold as primary money the appreciated quotation of the yellow metal, due to its being the sole money of final redemption would fall. Gold would come down. Sixteen ounces of silver would buy an ounce of gold. In relation to all manner of commodities gold would fall likewise and a bushel of wheat would exchange for as nearly as much gold as it will now procure. It follows, therefore, that the redemption of bonds payable in gold could practically be made in gold or silver. An automatic law would quickly adjust the relations of gold with other products of human labor and strip the metal of the valuation given to it by the selfish legislation in the interest of the gold owners.

When Will We See?

At Berlin, at Vienna, at Paris, one day last week the Eastern question had so unsettled the stock exchange that shares fell 20, 22, 40 and 44 florins and that "since the memorable collapse of 1873 no such startling panic had occurred at Vienna." It is only two years since our panic was induced by shipping gold to Austria—"to put her finances on a sound money basis."

When will common sense open its eyes and see the position to which gold legislation has brought the world—that the finances of the world are so in the hands of the brokers and speculators in stocks that a war rumor is in danger of bankrupting business everywhere. In Europe all governments but Russia belong to the gold syndicate and a crisis anywhere breeds, in the language of the press dispatches—ruin. And yet every effort is now being made to include the United States in this "ruin." Russia is free from it because she is a silver nation—makes and uses her own money.

The Way It Works.

If the people have confidence in the banks to leave their deposits with them, and the banks have confidence in the people enough to loan freely, and in each other—so as to work together, everything may move swimmingly. But if one-eighth of the deposits should be withdrawn, it would call for all the actual cash in the vaults. It would compel the banks to call in loans in even greater proportion. It would mean hardship and trouble, especially for those who are weak financially and dependent on their credit.

Or, if the banks become frightened, as they did in 1893 (and they always stand on ticklish ground), they may precipitate disaster for all the weak and dependent, both among themselves and their customers.

Why is the practice of the Chinese in making the feet of their females fit their shoes and not making the shoes fit the feet, like the gold standard? Because the gold standard makes the business of the country fit the volume of money and does not make the volume of money fit the business of the country.—Silver Knight.

WORK OF CONGRESS.

MEMBERS OUTLINE WHAT WILL BE DONE.

Some of the More Important Measures to Be Introduced by Senators and Representatives—The Ship Canal Project to Receive Attention.

Capital City Chat.

Washington correspondence: THE coming session of the new Congress promises to be full of interesting work for its members, and from first to last will hold the attention of people generally. With a view of getting advance information the writer has made inquiries of a number of the distinguished members of both houses for a fair outline of the prospects for legislation of interest to the people. Answers made to these inquiries by Senators and Representatives substantially agree in the main in two things. One is that the revenues of the Government must be increased. The other is that the outlook for general legislation is poor. The session promises to be one of inactivity, enlivened by stage plays in the interest of parties and Presidential aspirants.

While there is general agreement that the revenues should be increased the manner of providing this increase promises to make a conflict between Congress and the President right at the start, for many Republicans insist that the revenue bill shall be drawn up in a possible conflict and even deadlock between the President and Congress on this question. The principal subjects singled out for tariff protection are lumber and wool. There are suggestions also of an increased tax on beer for the purpose of increasing the revenues.

Cuba, Venezuela and the Monroe doctrine promise to furnish sufficient material for discussion and for resolutions. The Nicaragua Canal, a railroad pooling bill and the Union Pacific situation will receive attention, as will also the pension question. An effort will be made to deprive the Commissioner of Pensions of the right to cut off pensions arbitrarily or to reduce their allowances. It looks as if the question of retiring the greenbacks, if pressed by President Cleveland, as it probably will be, will overshadow in importance the silver question. It may be made one of the leading issues in the next campaign. On the whole, very little legislation of importance may be expected.



EFFECTS OF CLOSING CHICAGO BARBER SHOPS ON SUNDAY.

From the coming session of Congress. Fortunately the party strength is so divided between the two houses and the Executive that very little dangerous or disturbing legislation need be feared.

Treasury Stock Is Sinking.

Recent withdrawals of gold for export by New York banking houses have reduced the balance in the treasury to \$89,439,039, which is about \$1,000,000 below the lawful reserve, and within \$14,000,000 of what is considered the danger point. The bullion in the vaults is valued at \$54,088,730 and the coin was \$88,073,918 and the withdrawals of Saturday, of which \$50,338,730 represents outstanding gold certificates. This leaves a margin of less than \$36,000,000 in coin available for the redemption of greenbacks and other United States notes. All the mints have been working steadily through the summer coining gold with the hope of escaping another such emergency as occurred in February, when coin had to be borrowed from trust funds to redeem notes and replaced with bullion.

The shipments of gold last week amounted to \$2,267,000, and it is expected that they will reach \$5,000,000 this week unless something unusual happens to affect exchange. It is believed, too, that the flow eastward will continue at the rate of \$3,000,000 or \$4,000,000 a week during the remainder of the year, and after the first of January, when dividends are payable, it will be even greater. The best authorities anticipate a depletion of the treasury gold to \$50,000,000 or \$60,000,000 before Feb. 1, unless some action is taken to stop it or replenish the reserve by the sale of bonds. No aid can be expected from the public revenues. The deficit is piling up larger and larger every month.

The exports in October were only \$12,000,000 in excess of the imports, while they were \$23,623,135 in excess during the corresponding month last year. For the ten months of 1895 ended Oct. 31 the balance of trade in our favor was only \$31,119,749, while during the corresponding period in 1894 it was \$96,661,396, and this difference is not sufficient to settle balances in Europe and meet mercantile obligations. Assistant Secretary Curtis went to New York last week to confer with the bankers of that city concerning this situation, and he was advised by every one that it would be necessary for the treasury to issue another loan in order to maintain the Government credit until Congress takes some action. The same syndicate that has been supporting the treasury all summer and manipulating exchange so as to prevent the withdrawal of gold is willing to come to the relief of the Government again on much better terms than they demanded last February,

but stipulates that action be taken at once before public confidence is unsettled and the reserve is reduced below the danger point. They agree to furnish \$25,000,000 in gold coin in exchange for \$20,000,000 of 4 per cent. bonds, and it is believed the President will accept their offer without taking the risk that he did early in the year, and then call upon Congress for permanent relief.

The New York bankers told Mr. Curtis that while the Government can place bonds at the rate of 3 per cent. now it will be compelled to pay at least 3 1/2 per cent. if the reserve is reduced below \$90,000,000, and if the administration gets into the same fix as it was in last February he will be compelled to make another contract similar to that made then with the Morgan-Belmont syndicate.

Carter's Two Hats.

The Hon. Thomas H. Carter, the member of the United States Senate from Montana and the chairman of the Republican National Committee, wears two hats. The change is made when he crosses the 88th meridian of longitude. One is of the broad, sombrero kind, about the complexion of a dun-colored mule, and carries around the crown outside a strap of leather, which may be tightened or let out to accommodate the alterations in Senator Carter's head. That is the hat he wears in Montana, where he is one of the boys, drinks his whisky straight, chews plug tobacco, greases his boots and uses double negatives and other forms of bad grammar. But as he crosses the 88th meridian this hat is folded up carefully and tucked away in the pocket of his grip sack, so that he may resume it when he reaches the same point on his next journey westward. At the same time Mr. Carter folds up his frontier manners and lays them aside to keep until they are needed again. His other hat is a sleek and glossy example of the stovepipe variety, cut after the pattern of that which the Duke of Marlborough wore at his wedding. This he only wears in the East, when he puts on a bold face, white shirt, and his manners are those of a prosperous New York banker.

SUNDAY SHAVING LAW INVALID.

Decision by a Chicago Judge that the Law Is Class Legislation. Judge Gibbons, of Chicago, in a carefully written opinion, holds that the Cady law, making it a misdemeanor for a barber to shave a man on Sunday, is class legislation and invalid. This is the result so far of the fight waged by Chicago barbers against the law. The case will be reviewed by the Supreme Court next. The Judge, in the course of his opinion, said: "The basic question of this case is, Can the Legislature single out any one calling or avocation, which in and of it-

TWO WONDERFUL CITIES.

The Beginning and Growth of Milwaukee and Chicago.

The celebration at Milwaukee of her fiftieth anniversary as a city brings to mind the great question which agitated Eastern people going West fifty years ago. Between 1840 and 1850 there was a great division of opinion among the Ohioans, Pennsylvanians, New-Yorkers and New-Englanders who were contemplating following Horace Greeley's advice of going West and growing up with the country as to which of the two places, Milwaukee or Chicago, would be the leading city on the west shore of Lake Michigan and keep the lead. The majority of them were of opinion that Milwaukee was the coming city of the great West—except St. Louis, which would stand first.

The most of the immigrants of that day looking for homes came West by water, taking steamer at Cleveland or Buffalo. The first place at which they stopped was Milwaukee. They found it located on high ground, well drained, and a very handsome site for a great city. From there they usually went out to Rock River, thence to the Mississippi near Galena, thence down to Rock Island, thence across the prairies eastward to Chicago, and from here back home again to Cleveland or Buffalo by steamer, for there were no railroads then to return by on the west side of the lake. These travelers in the majority of cases related that they had found Chicago a low, damp, flat, swampy, undrained place, and with a bad climate on account of the dampness, but all the same a bustling, breezy place, and its people having an anticipation of good times coming when the Michigan canal should be finished. They didn't like its wooden buildings, erected on posts, or its board pavements, its wooden sidewalks on stilts of varying height, its swamps and its sand dunes about Calumet, as compared with the dry soil, rolling prairies, beautiful little lakes, and fine country west of Milwaukee; but they were forced to confess that Chicago was full of wide-awake, bustling real estate agents, lawyers, merchants, builders, bankers, etc.

It also made a great impression upon tourists that Milwaukee was 100 miles nearer to Cleveland and Buffalo by water than Chicago, and that it had a better harbor and entrance and deeper water for vessels, while the Chicago River was a narrow, crooked, shallow, stagnant bayou.

These were in substance the opinions of the majority of the tourists who fifty years ago were contemplating moving westward of Lake Michigan from the older States, and who came here to spy out the land. Later the news came that the Illinois and Michigan Canal was completed, and was bringing grain from the interior of the State and tobacco from St. Louis to Chicago, that there was much business being transacted here, and that the city was forging ahead of Milwaukee.

In 1845 the latter had about 10,000 population and was rapidly growing, while among the swamps, sand dunes, and bog holes of Chicago at that time there were about the same number, or somewhat less.

Some of the end of the forties travelers reported that Chicago was in the lead; that trade was pouring in by the canal and that the people were talking of railroads. By 1850 Chicago had 29,000 people and Milwaukee about 15,000, and the latter reluctantly acknowledged that it looked as though Chicago was in the lead. In 1855 Chicago had close to 50,000, while Milwaukee had but 25,000. Then the feeling of rivalry in Milwaukee ceased. There was no longer a question which city would be the metropolis of the lake region. But Milwaukee has kept along at a good fair jog pace, and is now a beautiful city of over 250,000 people, while Chicago in the same period has made her wonderfully prosperous and successful march, and now has over 1,000,000 inhabitants, and proposes to round the century by passing the two million mark. The one and a half story wooden houses of 1845 are giving place to the sixteen and twenty story steel structures of 1895.

Too Willing.

"Dear me," he whispered, "do you think if I married you your father would ever forgive us?"

"I'm sure he would, dear," she asserted softly.

SINGULAR RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

Elevated Train Crashes Through a Station and Falls to the Street.

A remarkable accident occurred about two weeks ago in Paris, by which an engine and tender were precipitated from an elevated platform at the Montparnasse station. The train rolled into the train shed at a rate of about thirty-five miles an hour without being able to arrest itself, crashed through the bumpers at the end of the track, as well as the front wall of the station, and after traveling about forty-five feet tumbled into the street below, the engine fairly on its nose. Fortunately at this moment the air brake was put on and the rest of the train was prevented from going over. It was to this circumstance that the 123 passengers in the coaches owe their lives. As to the engineer and fireman they were saved by being thrown from the engine at the first shock and the only fatality, strange to say, that resulted from the whole affair, was the killing of a merchant in the street below by the fall of a block of stone detached from the wall by the shock. The cause of the accident—quite the most singular in French railway annals—is attributed to a defect in the hand brakes, which, strange to say, are always used on French trains, save in cases of emergency, when the air brakes are called into play, and in this case the air force could not be applied quickly or effectually enough.

Handel's Obstinance.

A child's obstinance does not always bring as fortunate results as was the case with Handel, the great musician. His extraordinary resoluteness as a boy doubtless led to that great success which crowned the later years of his life. When he was some seven years of age his father had occasion to visit a son by a former wife, who was valet to the Duke of Saxe-Weissenfels. Traveling in those days—two hundred years ago—was tedious and expensive, and Doctor Handel did not desire to be delayed with the care of an "infant" during a journey which the demands of a responsible profession would probably make as short as possible.

But the future giant of music would go. He cried, belov'd, and eventually ran along the road after the vehicle, until the tender feelings of the doctor could refuse no longer. In an evil mo-

ment for his jurisprudence scheme he took the child with him.

No sooner did the little fellow reach the dual residence than he gave rein to his fancy on the keys of every instrument that he found open. The remarkable music that came from the finger-tips of the child's hands was soon the object of wonder and conversation throughout the palace, and all this was intensified when he secured an opportunity of touching the keys of the chapel organ within the hearing of the duke.

Such a throb started from that chapel organ when little Handel's reddish fingers chose the keys, and the soul of the duke was touched as it never had been touched before. Truly a momentous occurrence, since but for it Handel's sacred music might never have been written.

The duke's attention having been arrested, he inquired of Doctor Handel concerning the child's future, and eventually succeeded in placing him for three years' study under Zachau, the organist of Halle Cathedral. This was the beginning of Handel's musical education.

Old Wudswuth.

Wordsworth's contemporaries in the Lake Region knew very little about him, and cared less. It was "Mr. Wudswuth, stamp-master, him o' Rydal" whom they knew, not the poet-laureate. Indeed, one yeoman who went out of his way to attend a political meeting, to be addressed by the latter, was heard to exclaim:

"Schaff on it! It's nobbut old Wudswuth o' Rydal, after aw!"

And heartily indignant with himself for coming, he left the meeting.

As for his poetry, it was "aw reet eneuf, but queer stuff, varra," and they could not believe that when the fit for making it was on, Wordsworth was in his right mind.

"Aw yes," they would say, "I darsay he's quite sensible whiles; if ya nobbut catch him reet, he'll talk as plain as yerder you or me!"

One day, Hartley Coleridge appeared in the studio of an artist friend at Ambleside, and was at once accosted with the query:

"Well, what's the news this morning?"

"Your inquiry reminds me of an answer I've just had to the same," he answered. "As I was walking down, I came upon a poor man from Rydal, breaking stones. Like you, I said:

"Good morning, John; what news have you this morning?" and John answered:

"Why, nowt varra particular, only old Wudswuth's broken looce ageant!"

The Mistress.

The best household mistress is the woman who has a practical knowledge of household duties.

A knowledge of cookery will enable her to point out to inefficient cooks the cause of mistake and failure; and she should not only know how things should look and taste when sent to table, but be able to judge of and choose well every kind of provision.

It will not be easy for cooks to impose on a lady who knows exactly how much of every ingredient is requisite for each dish, and who is able to estimate the quantity of food required daily for her household.

It may not in all circumstances be necessary for a lady to exercise her knowledge in these matters, and, if she has a cook who has proved herself trustworthy, she will do well to delegate large powers to her; but it is obvious that to judge the skill and honesty of her cook the lady must possess the knowledge indicated.

The King's Revenge.

An amusing story comes from the Court of Italy. For some time past Queen Margherite had been very much concerned at the extraordinary rapidity with which the hair of King Humbert has been whitening.

What could she do? Womanlike, she saw only one remedy—hair dye—and she suggested the idea to the King. But his majesty objected to being rejuvenated by any such process.

One of her relatives, a young prince, suggested strategy. He knew, he said, of a splendid colorless dye which she could place on the dressing table of the King, and he would use it without thinking as an ordinary hair brush.

But his majesty got wind of the affair, and laid a counterplot. The Queen had a little white dog with long hair. He inveigled it into his dressing-room, applied the famous hair dye, and turned the dog into her majesty's apartments in a coat of splendid jet black.

Tankage.

"Do you know what tankage is?" asked one of the customs inspectors of the reporter yesterday.

"Something to do with a tank?"

"Guess again."

"Give it up; what is it?"

"Well, I didn't know before to-day," continued the Inspector, "but I was down aboard of a vessel to-day, a coaster bound to the eastward, and was informed by the captain that he had 300 bags of tankage aboard. Then he explained that tankage is nothing more nor less than dried blood. It is procured at the abattoirs at Boston and other ports and taken to Boothbay, where it is used in the manufacture of fertilizers."—Daily Eastern Argus.

"Up with the Lark" a Mistake. That much celebrated bird, the lark, is quite a sluggard, as it does not rise until long after the chaffinches, linnets, and a number of hedgerow birds have been up and about.

If you want to feel kindly towards the world, do not give anyone a chance to rob you.

Every woman temporarily renews her youth when reading a good love story.