

# NATCHITOCHESES POPULIST.

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NO. 35

## DEBT THERMOMETER.

AS EXPLAINED TO JOHNNY BY HIS TEACHER.

If You Change the Scale on the Thermometer It Goes All Wrong—To Create a Debt on the Bimetallic Scale and Then Force Payment on the Gold Scale Is Dishonest.

Teacher—Stand up, Johnny, and tell the class what is a thermometer.

Johnny—A thermometer is an instrument for knowing how hot it is.

Teacher—How is a thermometer usually made, and how does it operate?

Johnny—There is a glass tube with mercury in it, and a bulb at the bottom opening into the tube. The bulb is full of mercury. The tube is only partly full of mercury, and there is no air in the tube or bulb, both being closed. The tube is placed close to a scale or index, marked with figures, the big figures at the top. When the weather is hot mercury swells, and the mercury in the bulb and tube expands. As the tube is closed the mercury has no other place to go, and as it swells it must rise in the tube. So when it is hot the top of the mercury is opposite a big figure, and when it is cold the top of the mercury is opposite a small figure on the scale.

Teacher—Very well stated, Johnny. Now, suppose some one should slip the scale down without moving the tube; would the top of the mercury still indicate the temperature?

Johnny—I think the thermometer would be wrong, sir; but I don't quite understand how it would work. Will you please explain it to me?

Teacher—I will do so, Johnny, for I wish the class to understand the necessity of using every instrument carefully, and to show you how an instrument may deceive you if it is out of order, or has been tampered with. The standard thermometer is made very carefully, about as Johnny has described. The tube must be of exactly the same internal diameter throughout its length. The tube is carefully sealed when the mercury is put in and the air has been exhausted. The bulb is plunged in boiling water, and as boiling water is always 212 degrees Fahrenheit, the mercury rises in the tube to the place it will always reach at the boiling point of water, and the place is marked on the tube. The bulb is then plunged into a mixture of salt and ice, which was once supposed to be the coldest thing in the world, and the mercury shrinks and goes down in the tube, so that its top is at zero, and it will always go to this place when the bulb is in this mixture or in a place equally cold. Thus the two extremities are marked, to which the mercury will rise and fall.

Having found the distance between the freezing and boiling points of water, this distance is divided into 212 equal parts according to the Fahrenheit scale or 100 parts according to the centigrade scale, and these distances or degrees are marked on a card or plate, which is carefully attached to the glass tube, so that the zero point on the tube and on the scale shall be exactly opposite.

You can readily understand that if the scale moves up or down, so that the zero on the scale is not at the proper zero on the tube, the thermometer will not tell the true temperature. So if you change the scale, by applying a centigrade scale instead of a Fahrenheit scale, while the zero may be the same, the degree of temperature indicated by the top of the mercury will be quite different on the two scales, or if the top figure corresponds the zero will be wrong.

If the scale were printed on rubber or other elastic material, which can be stretched, by stretching the scale or index the mercury in the tube can be made to appear to indicate almost anything on the scale.

Now, I wish the class to apply the same reasoning to another matter. This country at one time incurred a great debt, called the national debt. The height of this debt was marked on a scale, indicating dollars, not degrees. These dollars were on what is called the bimetallic scale, and were each worth at that time less than one bushel of wheat, or less than five pounds of cotton. The highest point reached on the scale of debt was about \$2,700,000,000. After the people of the United States had been working very hard to bring down this debt, it is proposed to substitute a different scale or index, called a monometallic or gold-standard scale. Some say this change of standard has actually been made. The dollars or degrees on this scale are very different from the dollars or degrees on the bimetallic scale, being each worth about two bushels of wheat or ten pounds of cotton. This new index shows the top of the debt to be at about the same mark as on the bimetallic scale, but some people are beginning to see that it will take twice as much work to bring down the debt to zero by the new scale as by the old

scale, and they fear they may never be able to accomplish it.

Johnny—Please, sir, why don't the people have the same scale they used when they made the debt? It seems to me that is the only proper way.

Teacher—You are right, Johnny. If they were making a new thermometer or a new debt, it would not matter what scale they adopted, so the zero point was right, and the same scale adhered to. But having made the debt on one scale, to adopt another till the debt is paid is as dishonest and misleading as it would be to apply a centigrade index to a Fahrenheit thermometer, or to move the zero point or to stretch the scale.

WALLACE A. BARTLETT.

## POINTS FROM THE PRESS.

The price of iron and steel has advanced and the wages of the workers have been reduced. This is in strict accord with the supply and demand! Or is it the cost of production regulating the price?—Appeal to Reason.

Bryan demanded a direct legislation plank in the Chicago platform.—Minneapolis Representative.

We would advise the country to watch events closely during these exciting times incident to the Maine disaster. If there is not a bond deal connected with it, we shall be greatly surprised.—Silver Knight-Watchman.

The workmen of Cleveland know Mark Hanna of old. He may protest that he is not a labor union crusher, and protest again and again; but they know that the bones of all the slaughtered unions of Cleveland are piled up before his front door. A tardy denial now can have no effect, against their own memories and the newspaper reports of the time when he made his anti-union crusade. Even today Mark Hanna cannot muster a corporal's guard of union workmen in all the establishments he owns in Cleveland. His organ, too, the Cleveland Leader, is known everywhere among printers as a "rat office."—Cleveland Recorder.

Then you do not think Mr. Reed is as bad as he appears? Of course not. He is simply part of a machinery to break up and destroy our representative system, and he is so involved in the cog-wheels of gold rascality that he has to move with the machinery or be ground to atoms.—Silver Knight-Watchman.

In these days when public officials are so subservient to aggregated wealth, as represented in the great corporations, it is positively refreshing to become aware of such a man as Commissioner of Insurance McNall of the state of Kansas. This competent and brave public servant has just begun a new campaign against the corruption of the great life insurance companies, and the indications are that before these octopi are through with him they will know how to do their duty to the people. The latest action of Mr. McNall, taken last week, was to require from the corporations of this state a statement of the sums which may have been expended by them for political purposes. Mr. McNall has learned that at least two of the corporations have made plans to purchase legislation in the state of Kansas, and he proposes to find out all about the business.—Twentieth Century.

## Why Not?

If the eminent financiers whom Secretary Lyman J. Gage has invited to suggest a currency plan that will make their business prosperous cannot agree upon some plan it would be remarkable. So it is altogether likely that in a short time we will have a plan that will make at least one business prosperous. Now why would it not be a good idea to ask parties engaged in other lines of business what laws they would like to have enacted that would make their business prosperous? For instance, men who have been engaged in the business of raising horses have not been very prosperous for several years. Then again other "business men" who have been engaged in the business of stealing horses have not had as good laws for the protection of their business as some other lines of business. In fact, some of the laws passed have actually discriminated against their interests. Men engaged in the raising of poultry could without doubt suggest laws that would make their business more profitable. Gentlemen engaged in the business of stealing chickens could make suggestions in regard to laws that would have a tendency to increase their profits. Men engaged in the business of wrecking trains could have their business as well protected by law as the business of wrecking railroads has been. In short, all of the different lines of business could be made prosperous by laws for their benefit. Provided, the laws were so framed that what was beneficial to one industry did not conflict with the prosperity of other industries.—E. L. Smith.

## JAPAN'S MISTAKE.

THE GOLD STANDARD IS VERY UNPOPULAR.

A Severe Industrial Depression Prevails—Newspaper Comments on the Results of the Abandonment of Bimetallism in Japan.

The following letter, dated January 11, was written from Keio university, Tokyo, Japan, to the Boston Advertiser:

"Last summer, while visiting Boston, I noticed several very favorable comments in your paper on the adoption of the gold standard in Japan. Your paper also contained a letter from a subscriber who had recently returned from Japan, and during his brief sojourn in that empire had learned that Count Matsukata, the father of the gold standard, was a very wise man and had made a most brilliant speech in the parliament in defense of gold money.

"Will you permit me to state that the almost universal feeling of the Japanese, as expressed in the newspapers, is that the adoption of the gold standard was a great mistake. It is a general custom in Japan for newspapers to give a review of the year's events at the beginning of each new year. In these reviews that have just appeared there is a general condemnation of the gold standard.

"It is acknowledged that the financial situation in Japan is very bad compared with that of a year ago. Public securities have fallen, railway and industrial shares are very low. Many new undertakings have stopped for want of funds. But chief of all, the export of cotton yarns to China is at an entire standstill. It is generally confessed that this closing of the Chinese market to Japanese yarns is due entirely to the new gold standard of Japan.

"Not to occupy too much space of the Advertiser, I will quote two opinions. The first of these is from the Tiji Shimpo, probably on the whole the most important paper in Japan. It says:

"We can speak only in gloomy terms of the year just past. Commercial affairs and political affairs reached their lowest depths of depression and mismanagement. The introduction of the gold standard proved a complete failure. It was to have opened the door to an inflow of foreign capital, thus succoring the distress of the industrial classes and producing an appreciation in the price of public securities. But foreign capital has not come in, neither have public securities appreciated. On the contrary, we have seen an ever increasing preponderance on the side of imports, a corresponding outflow of specie, and a steady fall in the price of bonds. Nor is this all. The effect of the demonetization of silver has been fatal to the most promising of all Japan's industrial enterprises—cotton spinning. Its chief market has been closed against it, and the prosperity that distinguished it at the close of 1896 was replaced by adversity at the end of 1897.

"My next quotation is from Greater Japan, a periodical published in both the English and Japanese languages. It says:

"The adoption of the gold standard is the worst mistake ever committed by the government in the long history of the thirty years that have passed since the present Meiji Era began. The Matsukata ministry, however, must bear the full responsibility for it. The prospect which the country had of still further developing her industries owing to the depreciation of silver compared with gold has now been ruthlessly thrown away. Our trade with silver-using countries has already been greatly injured. In China, Korea and the Strait settlements, where at one time Japanese products found a good market, and were rapidly expelling foreign goods, Japan is now losing ground and is likely soon to have little footing left. Many of the factories in the western part of Japan are closing or only running on half time.

"I do not affirm that the present depression in Japan is entirely owing to the introduction of the gold standard. But it is quite certain that the loss of the Chinese market to cotton yarns and other manufactured articles is due to this change. This loss has produced a gloomy feeling in all financial and industrial circles.

Government Ownership of Railways. By an overwhelming majority the people of the Helvetic Republic have sustained the measure passed in council last October for the purchase of the railway system by the state.

It is frequently remarked that ownership of railways by the government is a monarchical idea and does not comport with government by the people. The successful working of the plan in the French republic and its adoption by the Swiss republic, however, are significant facts.—Twentieth Century.

## CURRENT NOTES.

The Republican machine and Republican press of Michigan bitterly told the sturdy, free-silver, anti-plutocratic Gov. Pingree, but they realize that they must renounce him or suffer defeat. The Petoskey Record says: "The party will not recover from its deadly dose of Pingreism for years to come. Better to go deliberately to defeat this year with an honorable, true republican at the head of the ticket and Pingree at the head of an opposition ticket, than to betray principle, sacrifice loyalty and belie our manhood by nominating Pingree."

"Inquiring Jones" of "Ingo Hollow" points in general terms to "the deadly parallel" between Presidents Buchanan and McKinley. The former was largely responsible for the civil war because he so feared the politicians and slave-holders of the south that he dared not use the power of the nation to crush them like an egg under a hammer, but permitted them to hatch. So McKinley, in his zeal for peace, in the interests of European and American bondholders, has done all he could to bring the nation to the verge of war with Spain when a mere declaration of the fact that Cuba and Spain are at war would have settled things without the firing of a shot. If a Spanish official did blow up in the Maine, it was because he was emboldened to do so by the policy of the Cleveland and McKinley administrations.

The following table, made up from the figures contained in United States census bulletin No. 98, should be the subject of long and consecutive thought by the patient voter:

Population by Families.		Wealth.	
Millionaires.	Per cent.	Millionaires.	Per cent.
Rich.....	1.9	Rich.....	21.7
Middle Class (owning farms or homes without encumbrance).....	29	Middle Class.....	20
Lower Class (owning improved homes or farms).....	61	Lower Class.....	4.2
Poor (tenants of farms or homes owned by others).....	11	Poor.....	5
Total.....	100	Total.....	100

The war talk has called general attention entirely away from the trial of the deputy sheriffs who shot down so many peaceful strikers in eastern Pennsylvania during the great upheaval among the coal miners. The evidence is about all in and there can be no question as to the butchery and wholesale murders of which the officials were guilty. The men who are on trial endeavor to escape the consequences of their act by saying that they simply obeyed orders. But this sort of a defense, says the Twentieth Century, would enable pretty much all the murderers that ever killed to go scot free. We cannot say now what the outcome of the trial will be, but by the time this paper is in the hands of the readers the result may have been announced. Whatever that result may be, the effect of the trial will be largely lost through the concentration of public attention upon the war scares.

The New York World says: "If you do not believe the powers behind the throne at Washington are full of the milk of human kindness, go loot a bank and ask for a pardon. Then you will see it gush. McKinley has in ten months pardoned ninety-eight bank wreckers and bank swindlers, which is four times the total number of pardons granted by any one of his predecessors."

The Oregonian deplors "the falling off in number of children," and says that a majority of the fashionable mothers prefer poodle dogs. So they do, but the unfashionable would-be mothers cannot even become wives, because so many thousands of men can hardly eke out an existence for themselves.

The sewing girls of Cleveland, Ohio, work long hours in dirty rooms full of bugs and vermin, for the princely sum of 60 cents to \$1 per week, according to the Cleveland Recorder. Isn't it nice to have the "factories open?"

Do You Make the Law? This is your country, eh? How much of it do you own? Do you have any voice in making the laws? The majority of you great American voting kings have no more legal right in this country than you have in China or Russia. You have to pay rent to live here and you can live in those countries on the same ignoble terms. Your country, indeed! You ought to feel proud of your proprietorship.—Appeal to Reason.

Blessings That Shall Be. We are not mocked. It was not in derision. God made our spirits free. The Prophet's lightest dream is but the dim prevision Of blessings that shall be. —John G. Saxe.

## Woman's Fate.

From the Record, Bushnell, Ill.

No woman is better able to speak to others regarding "woman's fate" than Mrs. Jacob Weaver, of Bushnell, Ill., wife of ex-City Marshal Weaver. She had entirely recovered from the illness which kept her bedfast much of the time for five or six years past, and says her recovery is due to that well-known remedy, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

Mrs. Weaver is fifty-six years old, and has lived in Bushnell nearly thirty years. She is of unquestionable veracity and unblemished reputation. The story of her recovery is interesting. She says:

"I suffered for five or six years with the trouble that comes to women at this time of my life. I was much weakened, was unable much of the time to do my own work, and suffered beyond my power to describe. I was downhearted and melancholy. I took many different medicines, in fact, I took medicine all the time, but nothing seemed to do me any good.

"I read about Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and some of my friends recommended them highly. I made up my mind to try them.

"I bought the first box in March, 1897, and was benefited from the start.

"A box and a half cured me completely, and I am now rugged and strong. I have not been bothered with my troubles since I began taking the Pills.

"I have recommended the pills to many women who are suffering as I suffered. They are the only thing that helped me in the trial that comes to so many women at my age."

Mrs. J. H. Weaver.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 23d day of October, A. D. 1897.

O. C. HIXON, Notary Public.

When woman is passing beyond the age of motherhood, it is a crisis in her life. Then, if ever, proper attention to hygiene should be exercised. The attendant sufferings will disappear and buoyant health will follow if Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are used.

These pills exert a powerful influence in restoring the system to its proper condition. They contain in a condensed form all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood.

The inventor who will produce an artificial feather that can take the place of the real article will be a benefactor to the race. Perhaps artificial feathers could be made from celluloid or of the recently invented artificial silk. With 200,000,000 plumage birds being killed every year to supply feathers for women's bonnets, it is evident that in the course of a decade or two there will be no birds worth looking at in any civilized country. The ladies have been appealed to hundreds of times to put a stop to the slaughter by consenting to a change in fashion, but so far they have shown no disposition to give up the feather fad. Men are supposed to be more heartless than women, but they do not encourage the universal slaughter of the birds by wearing feathers. As long, however, as they do not actively discourage the killing of birds by advising women not to wear plumage, they are not altogether blameless in the matter. Let us have more Audubon Societies among the young people, to teach the value and the beauty of birds and encourage their preservation. The present generation is evidently incorrigible. Perhaps a coming generation can be educated rightly in this.

## How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

P. J. CHENEY & Co., Props., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligation made by his firm.

WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

WALDING, KINGS & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price, 50c per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

If the man who makes two blades of grass where only one grew before is called a philanthropist, what should be said of Adolph Kyle, who has made it possible to grow FIVE BALLES OF COTTON on an acre of ground which heretofore rarely, if ever, produced one ball? See advertisement in this paper of Jackson's African Lintless Cotton Co.

Trinidad is perhaps the principal breeding place for sea-birds in the South Atlantic. The deposit of guano is consequently great. There are traces of abundant extinct vegetation.

## To Cure a Cold in One Day.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c.

Bills have just been introduced in the Maryland legislature to place married women on the same legal standing as their husbands in the matter of holding, or transferring property.

Chevy Star Tobacco—The Best.

Smoke Sledge Cigarettes.

At a recent Hancock county (Me.) dinner, dinner was announced by pouring on the ancient warming pan, and coffee was served from the delft coffee pot, over 100 years old.

Fits permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. King's Great Nerve Restorer. 25c trial bottle and treatise free. DR. R. H. KING, Ltd., 331 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

Dr. J. C. Ayer's Sarsaparilla and all stomach troubles cured by Taylor's Peppin Compound. Sarsaparilla made free. Write Dr. Taylor Mfg. Co., Savannah, Ga.

We have not been without Piso's Cure for Consumption for 23 years.—LIZZIE PARRISH, Camp St., Harrisburg, Pa., May 4, 1894.

## Old Trees in Great Britain.

Some of the oldest trees in the world are to be found in Great Britain. The tree called William the Conqueror's oak in Windsor Park is supposed to be 1,200 years old. The famous Bentley and Winfarthing oaks are at least two centuries older.

There is a large class of people in the world who do not care whether you are moral or not, so long as you make a big pretense of it.

## LOVELL DIAMONDS STAND THE TEST.

Board of Experts So Decide.

Remarkable Investigation From Which the Lovell Diamond Bicycle Came Out Ahead of All Competitors.

Where there are so many makes of bicycles on the market, all of which at first sight seem to be on an equal footing to the casual observer, and still the fact is well known that there is no article in common use where it is so easy for the manufacturer to cover up the imperfections as in the bicycle, both in material and workmanship, and which cannot be detected until the machine has been given a test on the road, such an investigation as has just been completed by the best experts in the country, under the supervision of the Western Review of Commerce, is likely to be of great value to the riding public. The honor of producing the best wheel among the thirty-seven well-known makes that were tested fell to the old established house of John P. Lovell Arms Co., of Boston, Mass., manufacturers of the celebrated Lovell Diamond. This investigation was made in a thorough manner by competent experts in the construction of wheels, and before them were placed thirty-seven of the



COLONEL BENJAMIN S. LOVELL, President of the John P. Lovell Arms Co.

leading makes. The machines were all marvels of the most recent ideas of mechanical construction, and were brought together without the slightest intimation or knowledge to the manufacturers that such a test was to take place. The practical experts composing the investigating board gradually tested the machines down to a small number, and, after several days of careful testing of the relative merits of the machines, they were unanimous in their verdict that the Lovell Diamond was undoubtedly the best wheel made and so reported to the paper, the president of which immediately wrote the J. P. Lovell Arms company informing the latter of the investigation made and the decision reached, and this was the first intimation that the Lovell company had of the matter. The statement that the Lovell Diamond is the best bicycle built is based upon the fact that every part of the machine is made at their own factory. Previous to and including 1896 the machine bearing the name of the Lovell Diamond was manufactured for the John P. Lovell Arms Co. by outside parties, but beginning with the season of 1897, every part of every machine bearing their name plate has been constructed at the factory of the John P. Lovell Arms Co. at South Portland, Maine. This fact easily accounts for the proven supremacy of the "Lovell Diamond" over all other leading makes of the world. The Lovell Arms Company have three stores in Boston, Washington street, Broad street and Massachusetts avenue, and branch stores in Worcester, Mass., Providence, R. I., Pawtucket, R. I., Portland and Bangor, Me., besides having agents in nearly every city and town throughout the country. Their new catalogue, "Famous Diamonds of the World," free on application.

## Oxen Wear Shoes in Japan.

In far Japan the oxen wear shoes. The Japanese teamster is very considerate to the animals which do most of his work. He would not think of letting an ox go out without having placed a sort of sandal on his forefeet, which protects the animal's hoofs from injury. These sandals consist of a sole braided of rice straw, which is fastened to the hoof.

The longer a man is married the less he dodges when his wife throws things at him.

Only about seven out of every 100 men now in the Klondike gold fields are making a living. But every man of the throng now rushing into that cheerless region confidently expects to be one of the seven.

Everybody interested in seeing the latest developments in high-grade wheels should send a postal to the John P. Lovell Company, Boston, Mass., for their new catalogue. It contains valuable information.

A sensational suicide occurred near Paducah, Ky., last week. According to reports, Miss Mary Wade and John Lammer were sweethearts, but their parents opposed the marriage of the two. In a fit of despondency the young lady took opium and died. When the young man heard of it he became a raving maniac.

The president has appointed the following Alabama postmasters: Wm. A. Leeth at Aroney, DeKalb county; S. E. Jemison at Turner, Talladega Co.