

BASIC PRINCIPLES.

Everybody admits that the value of all other things is regulated by the play against each other of the forces of supply and demand. No reason has been or can be given why value of the unit of money is not subject to this law.

The demand for money is equivalent to the sum of the demands for all other things whatsoever, for it is through a demand first made on money that all the wants of man are satisfied. The demand for money is instant, constant, and unceasing and is always at a maximum. If any man wants a pair of shoes, or a suit of clothes, he does not make his demand first on the shoemaker, or clothier. No man except a beggar makes a demand directly for food, clothes, or any other article. Whether it be to obtain clothing, food or shelter—whether the simplest necessity or the greatest luxury of life—it is on money that the demand is first made. As this rule operates throughout the entire range of commodities it is manifest that the demand for money equals at least the united demands for all other things.

While population remains stationary, the demand for money will remain the same. As the demand for one article becomes less, the demand for some other article shall take its place becomes greater. The demand for money, therefore, must ever be as pressing and urgent as the needs of man are varied, incessant, and impetuous.

Such being the demand for money, what is the supply? It is the total number of units of money in circulation (actual or potential) in any country.

The force of the demand for money operating against the supply is represented by the earnest, incessant struggle to obtain it. All men, in all trades and occupations, are offering either property or services for money. Each shoemaker in each locality is in competition with every other shoemaker in the same locality, each hatter is in competition with every other hatter, each clothier with every other clothier, all offering their wares for units of money. In this universal and perpetual competition for money, that number of shoemakers that can supply the demand for shoes at the smallest average price (excellence of quality being taken into account) will fix the market value of shoes in money; and conversely, will fix the value of money in shoes. So with the hatters as to hats, so with the tailors as to clothes, and so with those engaged in all other occupations as to the products respectively of their labor.

The transcendent importance of money and the constant pressure of the demand for it may be realized by comparing its utility with that of any other force that contributes to human welfare.

In all the broad range of articles that, in a state of civilization, are needed by man, the only absolutely indispensable things is money. For every thing else there is some substitute—some alternative; for money there is none. Among articles of food, if beef rise in price, the demand for it will diminish as a certain proportion of the people will resort to other forms of food. If, by reason of its continued scarcity, beef continues to rise, the demand will further diminish, until finally it may altogether cease and center on something else. So in the matter of clothing. If any one fabric becomes scarce and consequently dear, the demand will diminish, and, if the price continues rising, it is only a question of time for the demand to cease and be transferred to some alternative.

But this can not be the case with money. It can never be driven out of use. There is not, and there never can be, any substitute for it. It may become so scarce that one dollar at the end of a decade may buy ten times as much as at the beginning; that is to say, it may cost in labor or commodities ten times as much to get it, but at whatever cost, the people must have it. Without money the demands of civilization could not be supplied.

Money was the most potent instrumentality in the evolution of society from a low to a high plane of civilization. It is valuable to man in isolation. It is indispensable to man in organized society. It is as necessary for proprietary distribution of wealth as railroads and steamships are to its physical distribution. The aggregate force of the demand for money in any country depends upon the numbers of the population; with a stationary population the demand is steady, with an increasing population the demand increases, and in order to maintain undisturbed the equation of supply and demand the volume of money should be increased in at least a ratio corresponding to that of the increase of population.

There are certain circumstances that to some extent disturb the relation between population and money supply, such as the broadening of the areas of population and the multiplication of money centers. These circumstances might render necessary a larger percentage of increase in the money volume than would be indicated by the increase of population.

But under any circumstances the smallest money increase that will suffice to maintain the equity of time contracts is an increase corresponding to the increase of numbers of the population.

If the money volume be not increased by a proportion at least as great as this, the true relation between the supply of money and the demand for it will not be maintained. The demand increasing as the population increases, while the supply either does not increase at all, or increases in a degree incommensurate with the demand, the money volume shrinks and the purchasing power of the unit becomes greater by reason of the increased keenness of competition to get it. This is but another mode of stating that the price of all products of human labor decline. Prices falling, business ceases to be profitable, stores and workshops close, and men are relegated to idleness.

Thus by the universal competition to get it the value of the dollar is made to depend upon the number of dollars that are out. This is a principle that lies at the very foundation of the science of money. The law, stated broadly, is that the value of each unit of money in any country at any given time depends on the whole number of units in circulation in that country. The larger the number of units out population remaining the same the less must be the value of each unit; the smaller the number of units out, population remaining the same, the greater the value of each.

Notwithstanding the variance sometimes found between the premises and the conclusions of economic writers, there is no economist of repute who does not admit this to be a fundamental principle.

The true money standard of any country is not the material of which the money is made. The standard is not a concrete object, but a numerical relation. It is the relation between the number of units composing the monetary circulation of the country and the numbers of population.

It is the legal tender function that constitutes money. It is the power which the law imparts to any material to pay debts and liquidate obligations. It cannot for a moment be doubted that the money function, being conferred by the supreme authority, is the all-sufficient guarantee of the money value. There is no necessity for re-enforcing that value with any inferior value that may attach to the material on which the money stamp is placed. The money function is immeasurably the most important that can be conferred by society upon any material, and it is absurd to urge that, that function is not of itself sufficient for the maintenance of the value of money. All the value that money can possibly have—the totality of value that can exist in the shape of money in any country—will attach to anything upon which the sovereign authority stamps it, whether the material on which the stamp is placed be gold, silver, paper, or anything else. Legislators or executive officers of the government, by increasing or decreasing the volume of money correspondingly decrease or increase the value of each unit of that

money. For no matter how many or how few the units may be, the total value of the money of the country will be comprised within the total number of those units. A change in the number of the units effects a proportionate change in the value of each unit, and whatever the value of the unit may be, it is of the utmost importance that, that value should remain undisturbed.

It is absurd to maintain that a gold unit, which as the time goes on, is constantly increasing in purchasing power, is a better unit than a unit of any other material that maintains unchanging value through time. Whenever the business of the country accords dates itself to a given number of units, the only question for the Government to deal with is to maintain that value as free from disturbance as possible; and according to all authorities on political economy that can only be done by increasing or decreasing the number of units in circulation in accordance with the demands of increasing or decreasing population.

If it be admitted that one of the most important offices of government is to see that the equities are preserved between its citizens (and if this be not so, to what purpose are our courts of equity instituted), then it can not be denied that it is one of the highest offices of government to see that money, which measures all equities, and which must for all time continue to be the principal measure in the service of civilized society, shall be of unchanging value. It is impossible to secure this characteristic of uniformity in the value of money if we are to select as the only materials on which to stamp the money function substances whose yearly production is becoming more and more limited, and the prospect of whose sufficient yield becomes less and less encouraging.—Senator John P. Jones, in Vox Populi.

Editor Louisiana Populist:

DEAR SIR:—I wish to drop a few thoughts in regard to preaching for money. Alas! alas! the truth is too often told and more forcibly impressed by actions than words; so it is with the preacher that will not preach for a church or people without a stipulated salary. They say it is through means of the gospel that sinners must be saved, and so it is; but if they, nor any one else will not nor can not preach it without a certain amount of money, it must follow that it is a money salvation, but Christ and his holy apostles declared that salvation was by grace and that, free grace. Oh, brethren, what is the value of an immortal soul, is it not worth a life of toil and labor? We have often heard that one soul was worth ten thousand worlds like this. Jesus says, "For what a man profiteth if he shall gain the whole world and lose his own soul," or what shall a man give in exchange for his soul. Jesus gave his whole life, suffered hunger and persecution, died the ignominious death of the cross for salvation of poor lost, ruined sinners. But some of his professed followers holding higher offices than could be given by men, will not give from two to four days out of each month without demanding a certain sum from God's people as a remuneration for their services, and in some instances receive a pledge of the church for the sum demanded. Consistency, oh! consistency thou art a jewel. Would the truly converted soul when it first felt that God for Christ sake had pardoned its sin, have stopped to make such demands, would that good brother when he first felt that impression of the holy spirit to go preach the unsearchable riches of Christ have halted to consider about his salary. No, in the name of Jesus, would be the unanimous answer of every truly converted and spiritually called gospel minister in the land that such demands together with the motives that prompt them, signify a want of faith in a threefold sense is certain. First, a want of faith in their own ability to wield an influence for good. Second, a want of faith in the integrity and spiritual interest of the church and people to serve. Third, a want of faith in the promise of God made through Jesus Christ.

Oh, dear brethren, go preach Christ and him crucified to poor lost and ruined sinners. Take God at his word and no longer doubt or fear; take no thought for your life what ye shall eat or what ye shall drink, nor yet for your body what ye shall put on, go in meekness and in love teaching the truth as it is in Jesus, remembering that he has promised to be with you always, even to the end of the world, truth like its author, will prevail. Jesus has said, "I am the way, the truth and the life," he then being the truth it must prevail, for he has declared by his holy apostles that to his name every knee shall bow and every tongue shall confess again. The Lord says, look unto me all the ends of the earth and be ye saved for I am God and besides there is none other, again all shall know me from the least to the greatest. Truth must and will prevail, for God has said so and his word is truth. Then brethren let us labor not for the meat which endureth unto everlasting life.

H. D. PREUETT.

[We publish the above for what it is worth. We believe in giving everybody a chance to express their opinion.—Ed.]

THE NEXT SESSION OF THE

MONTGOMERY HIGH SCHOOL

Begins Monday, Sept. 3rd, 1894.

MONTGOMERY, LA.

THE COURSE OF STUDY EMBRACES A THOROUGH TRAINING IN

Primary, Preparatory and Collegiate Work.

Also Vocal and Instrumental Music.

The aim of all work done in this school is to prepare the students for meeting and overcoming actual difficulties that may arise in later life, and to enable them to carry a trained intelligence into their varied avocations. The institution is presided over by Prof. J. W. Wardlaw, who is assisted by a corps of competent and experienced teachers:

SCHEDULE OF EXPENSES:

Private board in good families, \$8 to \$10 per month.	
Tuition—Primary	Department... \$1.25 per month.
" Preparatory (Sec. B.)	" 1.75 " "
" Preparatory (Sec. A.)	" 2.25 " "
" Collegiate	" 3.00 " "
" Music	" 3.50 " "

Incidental fee for first half session, 25 cents.
Incidental fee for last half session, 50 cents.

For any desired information, address

H. V. MCCAIN,

President Board of Directors.

B. A. FORTSON, Secretary.

J. W. WARDLAW, Principal.

ELKHART CARRIAGE and HARNESS MFG. CO.

Have sold to consumers for 21 years, saving them the dealer's profit. We are the oldest and largest manufacturers in America selling Vehicles and Harness this way—and with privilege to examine before any money is paid. We pay freight both ways if not satisfactory. Warrant for 2 years. Why pay an agent \$10 to \$20 to order for you? Write your own order. Boxing free. We take all risk of damage in shipping.

WHOLESALE PRICES.
Spring Wagons, \$21 to \$50. Guaranteed same as sell for \$40 to \$60. Surreys, \$65 to \$100 same as sell for \$100 to \$125. Top Buggies, \$37.50, as fine as sold for \$45. Phaetons, \$60 to \$100. Farm Wagons, Wagonettes, Milk Wagons, Delivery Wagons and Road Carts. Bicycles, \$15 to \$25, with a child's.

RIDING SADDLES and FLY NETS.
3 percent off for cash with order. Send 4c. in pre-paid stamp, with order stamps to pay postage on 110-page catalogue. Stock tubing, drop forgings.

Address **W. B. PRATT, Sec'y, ELKHART, IND.**

THE LOUISIANA POPULIST,

Published every Friday,

AT NATCHITOCHE, LOUISIANA.

The leading Populist paper of North Louisiana. Devoted to the education of the masses upon the reform issues of the Day.

ADVERTISING RATES ON APPLICATION AT OFFICE

It has a large circulation, and Advertisers will get large returns through their Advertisement in the Populist.

Edited by **M. F. MACHEN**, and **H. L. BRIAN**, Associate Editor, and Published by the Natchitoches Publishing Co.

It will give the leading local and general news items.

The Populist Job Office is prepared to do all kinds of Job Printing, in the neatest style, at St. Louis prices. Will print

Circulars, Programmes, Bill Heads, Letter Heads, Envelopes, Posters, Dodgers, Note Heads, Cards, Funeral Notices, &c.

Give us your work, and we guarantee satisfaction in Style, price and promptness of delivery.

The Populist is designed to spread among the people a knowledge of their political and social rights; an excellent advertising medium as it circulates largely among all classes.

Be sure to subscribe for it. Be sure to advertise in it. There is no harm in getting both sides of all questions. Therefore hear our side by sending us a Dollar for the Populist one year.

Then send us your **JOB PRINTING**, try our styles and prices. We believe we can please you; let us try, and then you will know what we can do.

Criminal Docket, Grant Parish

Cases set for trial for September, 1894, term of the Fourth Judicial District Court, to commence at Colfax, La., on Monday, September 17, 1894, viz:

First week, Monday 17th, the following concealed weapon cases are to be tried:

- 835, State vs Houston Capps.
- 847, State vs Wesley Capps.
- 844, State vs Ansy Pruett.
- 845, State vs J. C. Ward.
- 848, State vs James Pruett.
- 851, State vs Pompfield Lemonie.
- 852, State vs Gervis Lemonie.
- 853, State vs Andy Cooper.
- 854, State vs John Breeda.
- 857, State vs Sell Parish, Jr.
- 861, State vs Morris Hazel.
- 863, State vs R. L. Parish.
- 865, State vs Oscar Hataway.
- 869, State vs Wesley Capps.
- 867, State vs William Flannagan Jr.
- 869, State vs Wesley Capps.
- 870, State vs John Williams.
- 872, State vs Mack Futrell.
- 873, State vs John Chester.
- 876, State vs W. B. Harper.

FOR TUESDAY 18TH.

- 794, John Williams and George Milligan, larceny.
- 817, Sell Parish, assault with intent to commit murder.
- 835, Walter Capps, larceny.
- 849, H Devare Duboise, assault and battery.

FOR WEDNESDAY, 19TH.

- 803, Jass Smith, larceny.
- 828, W H Mathews and Wm. Hamil, larceny and receiving stolen goods.
- 839, Robert Lewis, shooting with intent to commit murder.
- 850, Chas Lassian, cursing and swearing near a private house.

FOR THURSDAY, 20TH.

- 830, Thomas Pace and John Oglesby charged with larceny.
- 833, Phil Hebert, assault by willfully shooting at.
- 840, W E Harper, assault by willfully shooting at.
- 841, Mack Essex, larceny.

FOR FRIDAY, 21ST.

- 847, Sherman Nash manslaughter.

FOR SATURDAY, 22D.

- 858, C McPeters et al, assault and battery. Fled the country.
- 860, J A Bradford, Sr, cutting timber on the lands of another.
- 862, Wm Reitzel, assault with a dangerous weapon.

FOR MONDAY, 21TH

- 864, Houston Capps, inflicting a wound less than mayhem
- 871, State vs John Breeda, shooting with intent to murder

For Tuesday, 25th

- 874, Wm Hamil, larceny
- 875, Bill Breazeale, obtaining money under false pretenses
- For Wednesday, 26th
- 805, Bert Guin, John Raburn et al, larceny and receiving stolen goods
- 737, Harrison Schism, larceny

The accused in the above cases are hereby notified and requested to send the names of their witnesses to the office of the Clerk of the Court a sufficient time before court convenes of same

W L Shackelford, Clerk of District Court

Effect of Demonetizing Silver.

Year.	Wheat.	Cotton.	Silver.
1872.....	\$ 1.47	\$0.19.3	\$ 1.32
1873.....	1.31	18.8	1.29
1874.....	1.48	15.4	1.27
1875.....	1.12	15.0	1.24
1876.....	1.24	12.9	1.15
1877.....	1.17	11.8	1.20
1878.....	1.34	11.1	1.15
1879.....	1.07	9.9	1.12
1880.....	1.25	11.5	1.14
1881.....	1.11	11.4	1.13
1882.....	1.19	11.4	1.13
1883.....	1.13	10.8	1.11
1884.....	1.07	10.5	1.01
1885.....	.86	10.6	1.06
1886.....	.87	9.9	.99
1887.....	.89	9.5	.97
1888.....	.85	9.8	.93
1889.....	.90	9.9	.93
1890.....	.83	10.1	1.04
1891.....	.85	10.00	.90
1892.....	.80	8.7	.86
1893.....	.50	7.2	.75

The above shows the price of cotton, wheat and silver in 1872, and also shows the gradual decline of these commodities since the demonetization of silver in 1873. We would suggest a careful consideration of these figures, and see what consolation you can draw out of the absolute demonetization of silver now. Such things are worth studying seriously.

Laboringmen Condemn Democratic Platform.

DALLAS, Tex., Aug. 24.—The laboring men of Dallas held a mass meeting last night and after listening to a number of fiery Populist speeches, passed a long and bitter series of resolutions against the State Democratic platform, because of its endorsement of President Cleveland's use of federal troops in Chicago during the late strike, because of its failure to endorse free silver coinage at the ratio of 16 to 1, and because of the demand that laws be passed by the State legislature to prevent strikers from intimidating or persuading men who take their places to quit work.