

# THE PEOPLE'S MONEY

## PLAIN VIOLATION OF LAW.

THE banks having suspended gold payments without meeting with any serious criticism from the subsidized golding newspapers, what is to prevent the treasury from suspending gold payments for a time long enough to convince all concerned that the law which says that the greenbacks shall be redeemed in coin and not in gold alone is a good one? It must be perfectly clear even to the Eastern contingent that the greenbacks cannot and will not be retired, says the Atlanta Constitution. It must be perfectly clear to them, too, that the administration cannot go on selling bonds for gold and running the people deeper and deeper into debt. It must also be perfectly clear that the banks do not propose at this day and hour to come to the relief of the treasury and furnish gold for export, and for a very good reason—they have no gold to spare. Mr. Carlisle's underlings, drawing on their imaginations, have left it to be understood that our stock of available gold amounts to about \$300,000,000. The fact is that our only available stock of gold is that which belongs to the treasury reserve, supplemented by such amounts as the Rothschilds syndicate can command from time to time. The banks having suspended gold payments, the stock they have on hand cannot be regarded as available except for the purchase of government bonds or for such premium as the syndicate can afford to pay.

There must be an end to this business. There must be an end to the treasury receivership. There must come a day, and that shortly, when even the syndicate cannot afford to put up gold to be carted off. There must be an end to the bond business. The people will not tolerate it. The whole trouble grows out of a plain violation of the law. When the law is once carried out, we shall no longer have the ruinous dislocation of the currency that now exists. The law says that the treasury notes and greenbacks are payable, not in gold, but in coin, which is either gold or silver. That is the law, and it is only necessary to carry out the law to stop the drain of gold and restore our currency system to what it was when people were receiving fair prices for the products of their labor. Pay out silver as well as gold, coin the silver bullion in the treasury and use the seigniorage, and there will neither be a drain on the gold reserve nor a deficit in the treasury.

## Shortage of Gold.

The great and necessary growing strife among the gold standard countries to obtain and retain a sufficient amount of gold for actual needs has caused it to advance in value when measured by any of the leading products of human industry. It has stood at par only when measured by itself, says F. B. Flanders, in the Chicago Evening Press. As gold advances in value, all those commodities measured by it have an appearance of declining, and until a remedy is adopted to stop this increase no permanent improvement in the stability of prices can be depended upon. It is unnatural and humiliating to think that this great nation should be compelled to pay speculators' prices for \$90,000,000 of gold to replenish our treasury while we have in silver available to take the place of this gold nearly ten times as much, to say nothing of the many rich but undeveloped mines.

Bimetallism would bring our silver into use as redemption money, which would be the measure of value while gold was declining. Both gold and silver would soon reach a common level and remain without material fluctuations. If gold was temporarily driven out of circulation, if necessary we could send abroad for it as we do now, but there is no reason why such disappearance should cause financial disorder, as the greater amount of silver will take its place. Another point: Why should London make the price of our silver? We will make our own price at the rate of 16 to 1. If by so doing only one mine owner is benefited, congratulate him. If it adds to the wealth of 100 or 1,000 of our people, so much the better. For my part, I believe that the demonetization of silver at the earliest possible moment will benefit every community and every industry.

## Unworthy Our Nation.

The spectacle of the treasury waiting upon the pleasure of the syndicate bankers to know what they intend to do for the replenishment of the gold reserve is too humiliating to be regarded with patience. Such a spectacle, to be plain about it, is unworthy of our nation. No country in the world has larger financial resources than the United States possesses. Our Government ought to enjoy the very highest credit. It should be and with proper handling it undoubtedly would be able to raise any amount of money that it might require. Remembering what he has done in the past, Uncle Sam may well rub his eyes to see whether he is awake when he sees the treasury officials soliciting the kindly intervention of a syndicate for the preservation of the national credit.

## What It Means.

Free coinage of silver means profit in farming. Profit in farming means increase in values. Increase in values means new homes, prosperous villages and thriving cities. Increase of farm products means increase of national wealth, a boon for manufacturers'

money to redeem railroads from the English pawnbrokers and fair dividends for stockholders. It means work for idle men and a reduction in the number of tramps. It means less crime, less poverty and less taxation. It means a restoration of agriculture, the foundation of commerce and manufactures.

## Political Jingles.

Shylock had a little ram,  
His cheek was tough as brass;  
And every time the bankers winked,  
This ram was sure to gas.

He went to school to "Coin" one day,  
And acted like a fool;  
It made the people laugh and cheer,  
To see this ram in "School."

The teacher thrashed him the first day,  
And still he charged about,  
And bawled like a little calf,  
Till the teacher turned him out.

Hi diddle diddle,  
Harvey did riddle  
The Eastern goldbug's tool,  
The people did laugh  
To see such sport  
At Coin's Financial School.

Little goldbug Horst lost his head,  
And didn't know where he was at;  
Let him alone, what ever he said,  
He was "talking through his hat."

## Silver Sentiment Developing.

There is a very strong silver sentiment among the Republicans of Michigan, Illinois, Kansas and such other Western States as I have been in, says W. J. Bryan. I think that the fight has not progressed as far in the Republican as in the Democratic party, but I look for a rapid development of silver sentiment after Congress meets. If the silver Republicans will organize as thoroughly as the silver Democrats are organizing they will be prepared to do much better work in 1896. We have a great many silver Republicans in Nebraska.

## Has No Use for Gold.

Mexico has given up for the present trying to keep her silver coin on a parity with gold. It therefore has the single silver standard and has no use for gold except in dealings with foreign countries. All reports, however, indicate that at no time in the history of that country has it enjoyed such general prosperity. Home manufactures are increasing and wealth is being accumulated. The deposits of the banks of the City of Mexico have increased in the last ten years from a little over \$7,000,000 to \$25,000,000.

## Clever Detectives.

The smartest criminals are generally as stupid as they are smart, and sooner or later meet their reward. A clever capture was recently made by Paris detectives. Walking in the Rue St. Martin, their attention was attracted by a man pushing a large packing-case on a hand-cart. The man seemed to be talking to himself, and though this is not an unusual eccentricity, they thought it worth while to listen.

"Don't be afraid, old fellow, I will take the shortest cut," he was heard to say.

In the Rue de Bondy he deposited the packing-case in a warehouse belonging to one M. Roux. The detectives concealed themselves there. About midnight they saw a man emerge from the case, and with a set of tools begin to demolish the safe lock. Eventually he opened the safe, took the gold and silver it contained, and retired to his packing-case again.

The detectives quietly awaited the return of his confederate. In the morning he appeared, and was arrested without noise outside the warehouse.

Then placing the case on a hand-cart, the detectives dragged it to the office of the police commissary.

"Is it you?" inquired the man in the box.

"Yes, don't be uneasy. I will take the shortest cut," replied a detective.

The astonishment of the robber was great when he was released from the case in the presence of a police commissary.

## Ants Are Brotherly.

A naturalist who has studied the ways of ants found that some of them feel friendship and pity for suffering, and he tells it thus: "One day, watching a small column of these ants, I placed a small stone on one of them to secure it. The next that approached, as soon as it discovered its situation, ran backward in an agitated manner and soon communicated the intelligence to the others. They rushed to the rescue. Some bit at the stone and tried to move it. Others seized the prisoner by the legs and tugged with such force that I thought the legs would be pulled off, but they persevered until they got the captive free. I next covered one up with a piece of clay, leaving only the ends of its antennae projecting. It was soon discovered by its fellows, who set to work immediately and by biting off pieces of the clay soon liberated it. The excitement and ardor with which they carried on their unflagging exertions for the rescue of their comrade could not have been greater if they had been human beings."

The word supercilious comes from the Latin word signifying the eyebrow. The habit of lifting the eyebrows in scorn suggested the present significance.

Riches do not half so much exhilarate us with their possession as they torment us with their loss.



THE housekeeper is by no means the home-maker, though she may manage successfully to combine the two vocations. A woman with some old-fashioned ideas says that in woman's sphere in life there is nothing that can transcend the majesty of home-making.

There is no need to recall the thousand details that are blended in the sum total of home-making. Housekeeping is relative to home-making, and there are a thousand details under this head. It is in homekeeping where we grasp at majesty in the least things, and never rise above the footstool of the throne of the home-maker. What obstacles intervene between us and the throne to continually prevent our wearing the crown and wielding the scepter? We escape our royal heritage when we place too light a value upon self-sacrifice—when we offer up ourselves upon the altar of false economy, when we exchange nerve force for material results that are in no wise its equivalent.

Perhaps you know a woman who last week grasped at the majesty of currant jelly. She has a shelf full of the currant-jelly fruit syrup put up in glasses glued down with paper and white of egg and all labeled. She worked quite hard over it and it made her pretty cross, and her husband monthly measured up physical results along with saccharine results, and the former weighed the most by a good deal. Perhaps you know a woman who grasps at the majesty of dusting and scouring and dressmaking, and—well, you can tell by looking at her whether she lifted her occupations to her level or descended to the level of them. You can tell by the thought waves that surround her, whether she governs the home or whether the home governs her; whether she keeps the house for the sake of making a home for her subjects, or whether she keeps house for the neighbors and as a matter of playing at precedence. We made a great stride in reaching for real majesty when we abolished a best room that was kept closed for company, and

You may admire all her other features, you may dwell on her grace of contour and revel in the delicate lines of a goddess-like form, let the pretty mouth open to disclose discolored, misshapen and, above all, decayed teeth, and all your admiration is forgotten. The mental exclamation is always the same—what hideous teeth! The other side of this picture is a much more agreeable one, and we must agree that a beautiful set of even, white teeth is of infinite charm. Many and many an otherwise commonplace face has been redeemed by a month full of brilliant white teeth.

## For the Business Woman.

A model dress for business women presented at a private dress session of a recent woman's council has a skirt of fashionable cut, with the approved number of gores in the back, a simple vest with a breast pocket, and a cut-away coat with a French back. The coat contains seven pockets. The dress skirt, which is of the usual walking length, has two; the skirt is so arranged that it can quickly be adjusted for a rainy-day dress without changing its "thing" or making the figure look either awkward or unusual. By such adjustment the hands are left free, and one does not have to struggle with several handfuls of dress, umbrella and packages.

## Rowling for the Ladies.

The heat and the languor of the summer are gone, and with the crispness of winter the young and healthy blood is enlivened. With this feeling always come the promptings for enjoyment, physical as well as social. After the overcast summer the muscles seem to cry out for freedom and play. A woman has muscles, and she can be young and healthy, and of late years she has acted accordingly. Bowling bids fair to become woman's favorite game, says the Chicago Chronicle. During the past season the alleys were used exclusively

## NEW SPORT FOR THE NEW WOMAN.



when the company cake that was too good for the family was abolished. As a rule the ladies repair to the alleys about 2:30, and by 3 o'clock the play is fairly started. After 4 is luncheon, with light talk and laughter. Again the playing is resumed, and the ladies leave in time to appear home at the dinner table. In some cases the women go to the alleys with their husbands and brothers and have formed no clubs exclusively for themselves. This is the case with the woman folk of the members of the Germania Club. To this club belongs the credit of introducing bowling among the Chicago women. Years ago, long before the game ever promised to be a "fad," the ladies of Germania had acquired skill in upturning the pins. At one time they had a club composed of some of the best known ladies in the city.

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## The Fireplace.

Unless your fireplace is already furnished with firelogs, fenders and all the belongings of well-regulated fireplaces, seek to find what you want in stores where they sell such fireplace paraphernalia as was made when the fireplace was an important feature of the household. Brass firelogs, shovel, tongs, bellows and coal scuttle make a picture of truly magnificent beauty when they are kept bright by day and are flashed upon by the flames at night. The old-fashioned trivet, too—that little three-legged repository of dishes that were to be kept warm—may be found and adds to the quaintness of the hearth.

## Why Women Dress.

It is often said that women dress for other women and not for men, but don't you believe it. Not one woman in a hundred would care a belt ribbon whether she had a silk or calico gown, or whether it was made with leg of mutton or skin tight sleeves, if there was no man, assuredly or prospectively, in the landscape to look with admiring eyes upon her as she wore it.

## THE FARM AND HOME.

### MATTERS OF INTEREST TO FARMER AND HOUSEWIFE.

**Cheap Wheat Is Valuable as Hay Feed**  
—How to Take Care of Calves—Irrigating Side-Hill Land—Good Food for Poultry—Eat Cream.

**Wheat Worth 86 Cents as Hog Feed.**  
H. F. E. Ludden, North Dakota, writes: On the first day of January, 1894, I had thirty-six hogs weighing on an average 154 pounds; fifteen of them were bred sows. During the year, says the Agriculturalist, I fed them 422 bushels of wheat. For four months they ran on a pasture consisting of rye and barley, and during which time they had a small feed of soaked wheat. All the grain fed was carefully weighed. In September I sold 2,500 pounds at four and a half cents, 5,000 pounds in November at three and a half cents, and the remainder in January, 1895, at three cents. I received for the thirty-six hogs and their increase \$200.43. From January, 1894, to January, 1895, these hogs cost me \$239.45. I received for the wheat \$359.58, deducting the cost of grinding, the wheat yielded me 68 cents per bushel. If the price for hogs had been maintained, the November sales would have been four and a half cents and the closing sale four cents. In that case the wheat would have had a value of eighty-six cents per bushel. The question does it pay to raise hogs on wheat seems to be answered by this experiment, extending over twelve months.

**Care of the Calves.**  
I should like to tell discouraged farmers what I did with two of those 200-pound cows, writes one to the Country Gentleman. They were sold out of a dairy herd because they were not supposed to be worth keeping over winter. The second spring after, six weeks before dropping calves, the purchaser began feeding the cows better. When the calves were dropped, he fed them milk right from the cow four weeks; it did not hurt them. Then gave sweet skimmed milk, clover and oatmeal, with good pasture and feed till they were two years old. They averaged, being milked, one ten, the other eleven months a year for three years. Milk, tested at institute, went 3¢ and 5¢, and the director said their mother must be extra good. Farmers try to raise cows for \$25; these are worth \$75, and cannot be bought for that.

**Sidehill Irrigating.**  
My farm is nearly all on a sidehill, with a slope of about one foot in fifteen. Our ditch runs diagonally through my place, leaving about seventy acres under water. My delivery headgate is just halfway from either end of the seventy acres, says a writer in the Agriculturalist, and I run my laterals on a contour line east and west from the main lateral, which runs straight down the hill. The laterals are about 150 feet apart, and run on a grade of about one foot to a thousand feet. Then, to distribute the water over the land, I put in dams about every 200 feet, and cut the lateral about every fifteen feet. It requires much more steady work for the man to irrigate on a sidehill, but there is no danger of a crop being killed by flooding, or by standing water. My experience with alfalfa on a sidehill is that it is far better than on level ground in that it is earlier and matures quicker.

**Effect of Good Food.**  
Eggs from hens that are fed largely on slops and refuse are not as good for cooking purposes as those which are laid by hens having a liberal ration of corn or wheat, and of the two, corn makes the richest eggs, says the Genesee Farmer, as it adds to the fat contents and gives the contents of the shell a consistency that makes it especially valuable for baking and kindred uses. A meat ration also adds to the value of the eggs, and it is because ducks are such ravenous hunters of frogs and the many insects on land and water that their eggs are preferred to all others by bakers and confectioners. Guinea eggs are especially rich in this quality, and are better for baking and making lard than those of almost any other fowl. The production of good eggs is a comparatively new idea, and it has not been discussed half as much as its merits deserve that it should be.

**Eat Cream in Winter.**  
Churn in the fall and eat the cream in winter, writes Mrs. L. J. P. Langley, of New York, to the Agriculturalist. "Cannot afford it? No one has a better right to a good living than the farmer and his family, nor has anyone better facilities. There are four persons in our family. Last fall I had the milk of one fresh cow and two strippers to take care of. I could pack enough butter in one week to last four. Use sweet, new jars or put down in rolls, and cover with brine. Set in a cool, dry place where no foul air will reach it. Continue packing until enough to last until spring is put down. The boy who gets cream is more likely to stick to the farm than the one given skimmed milk. The farmer's wife is not obliged to churn all day. Try the experiment, and I am sure you will find it a success." The objection to this plan is that the winter dairying is the most profitable for those who make butter for market.

**Wet the Fodder When Put in Silo.**  
Mr. W. F. Bealls, Martinsville, Va., says: "When the season has been dry, and the corn for silo is without moisture, we dampen it down by sprinkling it well with water as we pack it. With our arrangement of the cutting machine in the barn on the floor above the silo, we can feed from the cutter direct to the silo. A man is in the silo to pack it as it comes, and to wet it well at about every twenty inches packed. We have done this for the past four years, and never saw better silage or had cows do better."

**Value of Ground Rye.**  
One of the great virtues of rye as a food for hogs is that it is a grain possessing more of the elements of growth, rather than fattening properties, and the people now demand a bacon hog. The day of large, fat hogs is over, and there is a call for lighter and better developed pigs of about 200 pounds weight.

**Japan Clover.**  
For land too dry for alfalfa, Japan clover has been found a good substitute, and in the South and Southwest it is grown to some extent for hay and fodder. It is good for pasturage and makes good hay if cut early, before the stem becomes woolly.

be bruised, or the stem broken, as the slightest injury will increase the liability to decay. Discard all the soft-shelled or unripe ones. Much depends on keeping them from moisture. Dampness and an uneven temperature are fatal to good keeping. If kept in a warm, damp cellar, they will soon rot. The best plan is to place them on a shelf or on the floor in a frost-proof garret. If stored in heaps, the under ones will send out the moisture, and cause the whole lot to rot in a short time.—M. E. Keech.

**Keep Stock Off Newly Seeded Land.**  
When the established pasture fields during fall present a burned appearance, it takes considerable will power to resist the temptation to turn stock on to the newly seeded fields in which the young clover and timothy present an inviting appearance, but the pasturing off of this new growth close to the ground will cause the whole plant to perish if drought prevails. The pasturing off of this fine top growth should be avoided, as it is just this mat that is required to protect the roots during the severe cold winter, and when frozen solid this growth of leaves and stalks pressed close to the ground prevents the daily spring thawing and freezing, such as would be the case were this covering pastured off. This top growth is not lost, but as the spring growth progresses, it decays, and is added to the fertility of the land.

**Whey and Buttermilk.**  
Handling whey and buttermilk is a problem at butter and cheese factories. At the Lawrence factory for making fancy cheese, a pipe is laid from the factory to the top of a hill about fifty feet higher than the factory and 3,000 feet away. On the summit are commodious and well-constructed hogpens, with rooms for the attendants. The pens are comfortably arranged and easily kept clean, and in winter are warmed by steam heat. To this place all the whey and buttermilk is forced by a steam pump, and a main from the village water-works furnishes unlimited supplies of pure, fresh water for drinking, washing, etc. The hogs are bred on the place, and two crops of 200 hogs each are raised and marketed annually.—Agriculturist.

**To Root Cuttings.**  
There is a simple process of rooting cuttings which is by far the most convenient for amateurs, called the saucer system, says the Philadelphia Ledger. This consists in filling plates or saucers with sand, inserting the cuttings close together (an inch or so apart), giving water, so the sand gets into a semi-liquid state, then placed in a sunny window of the dwelling-house or on the stage of the green-house, entirely exposed to the sun and never shaded. All that is further required is that the sand must be kept in the condition of mud until the cuttings are rooted, which will be in from ten to twenty days, according to the temperature or state of cuttings. Great care must be taken that they never go dry, or the whole operation will fail. This is a safe method of rooting cuttings, and one that during hot weather is preferable to others.

**Crops for Green Manuring.**  
Several times I have tried plowing in buckwheat. It is another fraud. It sours the land so nothing will grow after it for years—and not even then until something is put on to correct the acidity of the buckwheat. Have plowed in rye and thought it paid to do so. Have four acres of cowpeas now in field and two acres of soja beans. In my opinion they are not worthy the Northern farmers' attention. I should rather try sowing corn for a crop to plow under (or even bitter weed), which is sure to grow, and costs less for seed and to plant. The reversible Syracuse sulky plow will put anything underneath it rye, buckwheat, weeds or corn.

**First-class Dairy Stock.**  
The most salable farm animal today is a first-class dairy cow, says the Maine Farmer. We often wonder why more farmers back on the hill, rough pasture farms do not make a business of raising heifers of good milking strains to supply milkmen in the milk producing counties. Let the milk cow pass the first two years of her life on cheap land, and not try to pay interest on costly land until she gives milk. Last year we told of a Massachusetts farmer who takes his heifers by rail to cheap pastures in Maine every spring, wintering them on grain-hay and oil and cottonseed meals.