

L. J. SIMMONS, Proprietor.

HARRISON, - NEBRASKA

The New York Mail and Express says: "There is now a great deal of safe robbery in this city." Perfectly safe.

The Roentgen ray has reached the danger point. When a room can be photographed through a partition it is time to call a halt, for no man is safe.

That Troy paper which thinks that "all will ride bicycles hereafter," perhaps will admit that a large proportion of the riders probably will have to be classed as "scorchers."

Alfred Austin, in his poem on Battenberg, asks, "Who would not die for England?" There are several gentlemen of English descent who could be named who are not chasing the death angel very hard.

Boston will not send a team of athletes to Athens to compete in the Olympic games. Boston is nothing if not the Athens of modern civilization, but that should not create jealousy for the Grecian capital.

Nansen may know a good deal, but he missed the only chance he will ever have of discovering the South Pole. It is certainly on the other end of the same stick and he never thought to pull it out and look for the south end.

A London paper learns that the young man who is to marry Miss Pullman is "well educated and of high birth." There must be some mistake about that. Nothing less than a double lower berth goes in the Pullman family.

Adelina Patti will make another farewell tour of America provided an "angel" will guarantee that her net profits shall not fall below \$200,000. If she will make counter guarantee that the tour shall be her last a hundred "angels" would accept the contract.

Perhaps the 15,000 soldiers Gen. Weyler misser from the army in Cuba are partly accounted for by the number of Spanish spies distributed throughout the seaports of America. The suppression of sympathy for men who are shot if captured fighting for liberty could not be affected by a million spies.

The sale of John R. Gentry for \$7,000 illustrates the fickleness of the fortunes of the track. Astell sold for \$105,000, when the trotter was at the height of his glory. Now, after a successful season, Gentry, the pacing wonder, is knocked down to a pawnbroker at a respectable price for a carriage horse.

A toe-post is an English bootmaker's ingenious device for correcting distortions in the feet of men and women. It is a thin, vertical steel plate, covered with leather, which rises from the inside of the sole, and separates the great toe from the toe next to it, thus correcting the tendency of the great toe to become twisted round. Of course, hostery having a separate compartment for the great toe is also necessary.

A point in street car ethics is afforded in the talk concerning the largest trolley car ever used. Of course this car is in Chicago. An officer of the road says that the car has a seating capacity of forty-four, but will easily carry one hundred and fifty persons. It may, or may not, comfort passengers on the street railways to read this additional evidence that their having to stand is not accidental, but is provided for in the economy of the railway companies.

When a physician so eminent as Sir James Crichton-Browne announces himself as opposed to what is termed the higher education of woman his words are sure to attract attention. But there are women, and other women. Some have the mental and physical capacity for the highest education; others break down in mind or body, or in both. It is not paradoxical to say that specialists are no prone to generalization. It is safer to say women than woman when you mean nearly all of them; it leaves room for differentiation.

Twenty-four boys were arraigned in a single day in Chicago for offenses varying in gravity from disorderly conduct to burglary. A boy nine years old was a leader of a gang of four burglars. All over the country there is the same story of youthful criminals. The cheap novel, giving details of vice and violence, and the cigarette, are the constant companions of these offenders. If there is a disposition to do wrong, suggestion to crime is swiftly followed by acts of law-breaking. This destructive literature ought to be stamped out as we destroy the germs of virulent diseases.

The game-warden of Illinois reports to the Governor that the song-birds have been shot and trapped to such an extent that they have almost disappeared from the woods of that State. What with the murderous work of amateur gunners and the killing of birds for use in trimming hats and the like for women, the despoiling has robbed the groves and fields of one of their chief charms. Apart from the question of cruelty, there is the economic consideration that the farmers will miss the help of the birds in getting rid of insects and grubs injurious to vegetation. One needed lesson for the children is that the killing or even the frightening of our song-birds is not only inhumane, but a positive injury to the community.

There is too little beauty and music in our lives, at best. Whoever lessens the volume of harmony in the world not only offends against good taste, but does ill to his neighbor.

Now that Senator Frye has been elected President pro tempore of the Senate, it is a singular and perhaps unprecedented fact that the Chief Justice of the United States, the presiding officers of both branches of Congress, and the chairman of the leading committee of the House of Representatives, are all natives of one State, and that so far as population is concerned, one of the smallest. Moreover, Chief Justice Fuller, Senator Frye and Speaker Reed all graduated between 1850 and 1860 at Bowdoin College, then and now one of the smaller institutions of learning, but the "alma mater" of many illustrious men, at the head of whom stand Longfellow and Hawthorne.

The graduated income tax just submitted in France, by which the rate of tax paid is to vary in inverse proportion to the size of the family, is one of the schemes proposed for encouraging an increase in the population. Its introduction leads interest to a statement brought out by Gallignani that for the first time in the history of the world the population of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland is greater than that of France. At the beginning of this century France had 27,000,000 inhabitants and the United Kingdom only 16,000,000. In 1891 the latter had 37,797,000 and France 38,343,000. In the last five years the little difference of 546,000 must have been overcome, as the vital statistics show that in 1892 and 1893 the deaths in France outnumbered the births by more than 12,000, while in the United Kingdom the births were more numerous than the deaths by about 817,000. It is stated that since 1893 a change for the better has been observed in France, but the gain is a small one. The native growth of France has been small, after making due allowances for the disastrous effects of Napoleonic wars early in the century and the struggle with Germany in 1870-71. In the last hundred years it has amounted to but about 111,000,000, or 40 per cent, while in the same time the growth of population in the British Islands has been more than 21,000,000, or 130 per cent., despite the famines in Ireland and the large migration to other countries. In that time the emigration from the United Kingdom has amounted to eleven and a half millions, making the actual British increase thirty-two and a half millions. While France has sent only half a million to foreign lands, including her colonies, making the total increase of her people only eleven and a half millions, or little more than one-third that of the British. If to the home augment there are added the gain by immigration and native growth in the English-speaking colonies, also that of the English-speaking United States, we have in the result a powerful argument in favor of the theory that English is to be, practically, the universal language of the future, no other tongue being worthy to be reckoned for a moment as a serious competitor. In 1893 there were in France 287,000 marriages, 874,000 births, and 897,000 deaths; while in the United Kingdom in the same year the marriages were only 267,000, but the births were 1,147,000, against 732,000 deaths. That is, marriages are the more numerous in France, but more fruitful in Great Britain, and the death rate in the latter is much the smaller of the two. If the conditions here noted should continue France well may be considered as falling behind; for a country the native population of which is at a standstill, or actually becoming less, hardly can hope to extend its power.

Spider Farming. Although entomologists have often raised spiders for purposes of scientific observation, spider raising as a money-making industry is rather novel. One has only to go four miles from Philadelphia and find the farm of Pierre Grautaire, to see what can be found in no other place in America, and abroad only in a village in the Department of the Loire. Pierre Grautaire furnishes spiders at so much per hundred to wholesale wine merchants. These merchants stock their cellars with new, freshly labeled wine, sprinkle dust upon the bins and admit the spiders, who weave their webs from cork to cork. The collection of cobwebs thus obtained gives the impression to the buyer, upon whom the deception is practiced, of years of storage and mellowing.

A Talented Mathematician. George P. Bidder, Q. K., died recently at Manchester, England. He was the son of a civil engineer who was known in the early part of the century as "the calculating boy." For many years Mr. Bidder has been one of the leaders at the parliamentary bar. The extraordinary calculating powers of the father were inherited to a marvelous degree by the son, who could mentally multiply fifteen figures by fifteen figures and perform with apparent ease many similar feats. He was also successful as a cryptographer, and published some years ago what is, perhaps, the only attempt at a scientific method of analysis of ciphers.

Green Bone. Every fall we feel like speaking a word in favor of cut green bone for poultry food. Some form of animal food is especially desirable for fowls that have had a range of the farm through the summer. When frost destroys insects, those hens are forced to a sudden change of diet—the natural food is taken away from them. The problem of supplying this animal food during the winter becomes a serious one.

THEY WILL NOT BE HANGED

President Kruger Inclined to be Merciful.

THE RAIDERS HAVE STRONG HOPE.

Mercy Tempers Justice and They Will be Freed.

PRETORIA, April 30.—Monster petitions are being signed here and in Johannesburg asking the president to pardon the members of the reform union upon whom sentence was pronounced Tuesday. The Boer jurors, before whom the condemned men would have been tried had they not pleaded guilty, have also signed a memorial asking that executive clemency be extended to the self-confessed reformers.

All of the members of the reform union who are under sentence for high treason or lese majeste are in jail here, though at present they are granted certain privileges. Dr. W. J. Leyds, secretary of state of the South African republic, informed Sir Jacobus A. Dewet, British diplomatic agent, yesterday that the death penalties imposed upon John Hays Hammond, Colonel Rhodes and others of the Johannesburg reform union upon Tuesday had been commuted, but it had not been decided what form of punishment would be substituted for that which had been abandoned.

The executive council is now in session, considering all of the sentences imposed by the court Tuesday.

In passing judgment upon the prisoners Tuesday, the judge said it was his painful duty to impose extreme sentence, but he hoped that the executive would exercise the same degree of clemency toward the prisoners that he had shown at the beginning of the year.

LONDON, April 30.—A dispatch from Pretoria, under Tuesday's date, gives the substance of an interview with President Kruger, in which the Boer president, in regard to the sentences passed on the leaders of the Johannesburg reform union, said that he was earnestly weighing in his mind the developments of the day. He trusted, he added, that the people of Johannesburg would calmly await the decision of the government. The judgment of the court would be presented to the executive in writing on April 30, when the matter would be promptly dealt with.

John Hays Hammond's physician stood by him while the sentence of death was being pronounced. Hammond was weak in health, but firm and strong in spirit and showed not the slightest sign of fear.

Among the sixty other Uitlanders, who received minor sentences for their participation in the reform movement, were two Americans named Butters and Sampson.

CAPE TOWN, April 29.—The Cape Argus in an article upon the action of the high court at Pretoria yesterday, in condemning to death the leaders of the Johannesburg reform union, says: "The awful sentence pronounced upon these men has created a painful sensation throughout the civilized world."

In Johannesburg the sentences shocked the entire town. The people were greatly excited and thronged the streets, discussing the event. An immense public meeting was held yesterday afternoon to protest against the court's severe judgment. The consensus of opinion in Johannesburg is that the sentences will be commuted. The greatest sympathy is felt for those among the condemned reformers who did not take any active part in the movement. Most of the theatres in Johannesburg, as well as a majority of the stores, were closed last evening and business was practically suspended. The town is quiet.

BARNEY IS BITTER. JOHANNESBURG, April 29.—The Digest News says that "Barney" Barnato, the Kaffir king, is very bitter concerning the sentences imposed upon Rhodes, Hammond and others at Pretoria yesterday, and is showing his resentment by closing all his mines and selling all his landed properties in the Rand. The people are paralyzed at the prospect, as the closing of the Barnato mines will throw thousands of men into the already overflowing ranks of the unemployed.

LONDON, April 29.—The list published in the St. James Gazette of the prisoners sentenced at Pretoria yesterday to pay a fine of £2,000, two years' imprisonment and three years' banishment does not contain the name of the American, Butters, which is given in the list sent out by the Central News, but it does include the names of F. L. Linham, H. J. King and Samson.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—Secretary Olney this morning received the following cablegram, dated today, from Vice-Consul Knight at Cape Town, relative to John Hays Hammond: "Have been informed that the sentence of death is commuted. Further particulars will be wired."

LONDON, April 29.—The colonial office has received a dispatch from Pretoria saying that the death sentences imposed upon the leaders of the Johannesburg union have been commuted.

Captured. HAVANA, April 30.—The Spanish gunboat Messagra has captured, near Barraco, on the northern coast of the province of Pinar del Rio, the American schooner Competitor of Key West, loaded with arms and ammunition for which she was seeking a landing place. On board of the schooner were the rebel leader, Alfredo Labordo, Dr. Be dia, correspondent of the El Moquito, a Key West newspaper, and three others, all of whom were arrested.

ABOUT THE FIRE

CRIPPLE CREEK, Colo., May 1.—The cause of Wednesday's fire is a matter of speculation. A waitress in the Portland hotel was in the kitchen when the blaze first broke through the partition wall, and she states that the fire originated in the Chicago restaurant, adjoining the hotel, but the fire burst out simultaneously from so many places as to still leave the impression that arson was committed. Coal oil fumes were detected about the school house yesterday, and some women created a sensation yesterday afternoon by telling of seeing two men trying to set fire to a residence near the reservoir. One unknown man was killed Wednesday, one shot and a number of suspects were arrested during the night and locked up in box cars in lieu of any better place to confine criminals.

The burned district of Wednesday covered seventeen blocks. The Masonic temple building was but partially destroyed, and there the mass meeting of citizens was held yesterday to consider the grave situation. Committees were named to take charge of the relief work and headquarters were opened at the Midland terminal depot and at the two school houses. Men, women and children, hungry, worn out and cold from the hardships of Wednesday night, flocked to the depot when the relief trains from Denver and Colorado Springs arrived at 6 o'clock yesterday morning. Their wants were soon satisfied and tents set up.

By noon something like order prevailed. What provisions were saved commanded fancy prices, beef selling at \$1 a pound and bread 25 cents a loaf. The First National bank opened before 9 o'clock in a warehouse and money was issued upon demand. The Bimetallic bank was opened this morning. In the burned district of Saturday's fire the work of erecting temporary buildings was resumed and the piles of salvage from Wednesday's fire, which has been carried there were put in something like order yesterday. Trains of supplies of all kinds came in late yesterday and more is announced. The generous response from the entire state is greatly appreciated and while there will be many cases of suffering during the coming two or three days and people will soon be able to take care of themselves.

There is a determination plainly shown to rid the camp of undesirable crooks and tramps. At noon fifty hobos were lined up and drummed out of town. All arrested suspects were later sent to Colorado Springs. A vigilance committee has been formed and no mercy will be shown to violators of the law. This committee will work quietly and will not give out anything to the public. The result of this policy has been wholesome and few complaints of thieving have been made.

It is impossible to state how many were burned in the fire Wednesday. All kinds of rumors are afloat and many persons are missing. Some have gone out of town and some are out in the hills with friends. THE DEAD AND INJURED. At the improvised morgue are three dead bodies, that of Charles Griffith, a miner, the unknown incendiary shot by Floyd Thompson, and an unidentified miner. The revised list of the injured is as follows: John Rose, broken leg. Claude Stanton, badly bruised. E. W. Lewis, badly cut and bruised. Tom Sewell, leg injured. George L. Ruden, burned and bruised. A. G. Grider, head hurt. E. Broadway, face badly cut. E. K. Hinekey, cut on head and legs. John Youngstrom, slight cuts. Charles Ragodeli, skull fractured. Charles McCann, skull fractured, face cut. T. W. Gerbeck, head and neck cut. Joseph Maroney, blown off ladder, seriously injured. E. H. Smith, superintendent of water works, injury to head and face, caused by flying glass. Ed Osbey, fireman Davey hose company, badly injured. Lee Corcoran, fireman Whitney hose company, injured. W. S. Fisher, injured. Grant Lewis, fireman, badly injured. Herbert Winkler, Davey hose company, arm crushed. George Leyden, Georgetown, hands broken and lacerated, head and face badly cut. H. B. Ordway, fatally injured. J. W. Linch, Loveland, Colo., arm blown off. Willis Walker, mine engineer, seriously injured. John Evans, cut on face and hands. Christ Coffmeyer, fireman, severely injured.

Dr. Crane broke his leg yesterday while assisting to lift an injured man out of a wagon. A corps of twenty-five insurance adjusters are trying to figure out their losses. They variously estimate the property loss at \$1,250,000, not more than 30 per cent of which is covered by insurance. It is said the loss will reach \$2,000,000, and the total insurance about \$400,000.

New Line. TACOMA, May 1.—Japanese Consul Saito has received notice that a company of capitalists has applied to the Japanese government for permission to establish a steamship line between Japan and New York city. The consul says that the new line has no connection with the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, the line which will operate a line of ships between Japan and some port on the Northern Pacific within the next year or so.

CARLISLE AT CHICAGO

TELLS WORKINGMEN PLAINLY HOW FREE COINAGE WOULD INJURE THEM.

Prices Rise Quickly but Wages Slowly When Money Is Depreciating—Experience of United States, Chile and Mexico With Cheap Money—Wage Earners Would Also Lose One-half of All Past Savings Deposited in Banks, Building and Loan Associations, Etc., a Total of Billions.

Secretary of the Treasury John G. Carlisle made another of his masterly speeches on the currency question, in Chicago, on April 15. It was to an immense audience composed largely of workmen, many of whom, especially in the beginning, were skeptical as to the blessings of 100 cent dollars. The secretary's argument as to the effects of cheap money on wages was most convincing and effected a notable change in the attitude of his auditors. We quote a part of his speech on this point:

Labor cannot be hoarded. The idle day is gone forever. Lost wages are never reimbursed, and therefore steady employment and good pay in good money are essential to the comfort and happiness of the American laborer and his wife and children, and he will be unfaithful to himself and to them if he does not insist upon the adoption and maintenance of such a policy as will most certainly preserve the value and stability of all our currency and promote the regular and profitable conduct of all our industrial enterprises. He cannot prosper when the country is in distress, when its industries are prostrated, its commerce paralyzed, its credit broken down, or its social order disturbed. Nor can he prosper when the fluctuations of the currency are such that he cannot certainly know the value of the dollar in which his wages are paid.

Money received for wages, like money received on every other account, is valuable only to the extent that it can be exchanged for other commodities, and it is scarcely necessary to suggest that a dollar worth 50 cents will not purchase as much in the markets as a dollar worth 100 cents. To call a dime a dollar would add nothing whatever to its intrinsic value or to its purchasing power. If these propositions are correct, it is clear that when wages are paid in a depreciated currency the rates of wages must be increased in proportion to the depreciation of the money and in proportion to the increase in the prices of other things or the laborer will suffer a loss.

But I affirm that it is the universal rule that the rates of wages do not increase in proportion to the depreciation in the value of the money in which they are paid, and that when the currency is depreciated the rates of wages do not increase in proportion to the increase in the prices of the commodities the laborer is compelled to purchase.

Our Experience With Cheap Money. Congress, early in the year 1862, inaugurated the policy of issuing legal tender paper, gold was driven out of circulation, specie payments were suspended, the currency began at once to depreciate, and before the close of the year the paper dollar was worth less than 75 cents in gold.

In 1862 the wages of labor, paid in depreciated paper, were less than 8 per cent higher in paper than when paid in gold, but the prices of the 223 articles used by the laborers and other people in the maintenance of their families were nearly 18 per cent higher than they were when paid in gold. In 1863 the wages of labor paid in depreciated paper worth about 69 cents on the dollar were 10 1/2 per cent higher than when paid in gold, but the prices of the articles the laborer had to buy with his wages were nearly 49 per cent higher.

In 1864 the wages of labor paid in depreciated paper dollars worth 49 cents each had advanced 25 1/2 per cent, but the prices of the necessities of life had advanced 90 1/2 per cent. In 1865 wages paid in paper currency worth 63 cents on the dollar had advanced 43 per cent above the rates previously paid in gold, or its equivalent, but the prices of commodities had advanced nearly 117 per cent—that is to say, had more than doubled, and in 1866 wages paid in a currency worth 71 cents on the dollar had advanced a fraction more than 52 per cent from the previous rates in gold, or its equivalent, but the prices of commodities had advanced 90 per cent. The rise in the rates of wages never corresponded with the rise in the prices of other things until the year 1869, four years after the close of the war, when the value of our currency was 71 cents on the dollar, and it was quite certain that no further depreciation would occur.

The wages of labor, measured by gold as they were in 1860, when we had a sound currency, had fallen about 24 per cent in 1863, more than 19 per cent in 1864, and nearly 44 per cent in 1865, when we had a depreciated currency, and gentlemen, the force of this illustration is greatly augmented by the facts that these reductions in the rates of wages occurred at a time when several hundred thousand laborers had been withdrawn from the field of competition, when the government was engaged in the prosecution of a great war and was expending money lavishly for all kinds of supplies for the army and navy, and when the prices of all the products of labor had largely increased.

Experience of Chile. The recent experience of the republic of Chile furnishes another impressive warning to the wage earner against the evils of depreciated currency. In 1875 the peso, or dollar of Chile, was worth about 88 1/2 cents in our money, but in 1885, ten years after gold went out and silver came in, the peso was worth less than 58 cents in our money. Silver continued to depreciate, and besides large amounts of paper currency were issued by the government and the banks, and in 1895, 20 years after the change from the gold basis to the silver basis, the peso was worth only about 84 1/2 cents in our money. Let us see now what effect this cheap money, or, in other words, this system of silver monometallism, which you are asked to adopt here, had upon the wages of labor in that country. In 1875, when the peso was worth 88 1/2 cents, a mechanic, a boiler maker, a blacksmith, a carpenter, a fireman and an ordinary laborer received together for a day's work 18 1/2 pesos, or \$16.87 in our money. In 1885 the same persons received for the same work 20 1/2 pesos; but, owing to the depreciation of the currency, this was equal to only \$10.93 in our money, and in 1895, 20 years after the country had descended to a silver basis, the same laborers received for the same work 25.85 pesos, but the value of the peso was less than 85 cents, and consequently their wages amounted to only \$8.84 in our money, or just about one-half of what they had received 20 years before.

Our minister to Chile, after a very careful examination of the entire situation in that country, says, "It may be taken for granted that in Chile, as in all other countries which have a like financial experience, the consequences of cheap money have weighed most heavily upon the classes that are least able to support the burden." The evils of silver monometallism and a depreciated currency finally became intolerable in that country, and it has recently adopted the gold standard of value.

Mexico as an Instance. Our neighboring republic of Mexico has the silver standard of value, gold not being in use, and if cheap money is a blessing to the laboring man he ought to be prosperous and happy in that country. The Mexican dollar contains 37.17 grains of pure silver, or nearly six grains more than is contained in our dollar, and yet, not being sustained by a monetary system which keeps it at a parity with gold, it is worth only about 55 cents in our money. Wages are paid in silver and are very low in comparison with the wages paid in this country for the same services, in many instances not being half as much, while the prices of commodities generally are much higher than they are here.

The prices of imported articles especially are exorbitantly high in Mexico, because they have to be paid for abroad in gold, and the depreciation of their money is so great that it requires nearly \$2 in silver to pay \$1 in gold. Although our own silver dollar contains less fine silver than the Mexican dollar, one of ours is nearly equal in exchangeable value to two of theirs, because here the coinage is limited, and the government issues the coin on its own account and has pledged its faith and credit to keep them as good as gold, a pledge that has been faithfully kept up to this time, notwithstanding the complaints and denunciations of our free coinage opponents.

If we are to have free and unlimited coinage of legal tender silver for the benefit of the owners of the bullion, the value of our dollar would be no greater than the intrinsic or commercial value of the silver contained in it, and its purchasing power in the markets would be diminished about one-half, but the wages of labor would remain, for a long time at least, substantially at the present rates, or, if they should be nominally increased on account of the depreciation of the currency, experience in the past shows that they would not increase in proportion to the increase in the prices of commodities. Rises in the rates of wages take place very slowly, while the prices of commodities move rapidly, at some periods changing several times in the course of a single day, and these movements are always more frequent and more harmful when the currency is in an unsettled condition.

Why Savings Would Be Lost. If the solution of this question affected only the character and amount and purchasing power of the future earnings of the American laborer, it would still be a subject of the gravest importance to him, but its importance is greatly increased by the fact that the safety and value of a very considerable part of his past earnings are also involved. The thrifty and provident workman is not a debtor, but a creditor, and the corporations and individuals having the custody of his earnings are indebted to him and ought to pay what they owe him in just as good money as he put into their hands.

The banks, trust companies, building associations and other similar institutions owe the people of the United States today \$5,353,138,521 for money actually deposited, a sum nearly eight times greater than the total capital of all the national banks in the country, while the life insurance policies held by the people in the various kinds of corporations and associations and in force today amount to \$10,203,804,357, a sum larger than has been actually invested in all our railroads. In view of these facts, which cannot be successfully disputed, I submit that you ought seriously to consider all the consequences to yourselves and your fellow citizens before you agree to the free and unlimited coinage of legal tender silver at a ratio of 16 to 1 in order that these great corporations and associations may have the privilege of discharging their debts to the people by paying 51 or 52 cents on the dollar, for that is exactly what it means. Every dollar the people put into these banks and trust companies and other institutions and every dollar they paid for insurance was worth 100 cents and would procure 100 cents' worth of commodities in the market when they earned it and when they invested it, and they have an unquestionable right to demand that it shall be refunded to them in dollars worth 100 cents everywhere.

The greatest crime short of absolute political enslavement that could be committed against the workingman in this country would be to confiscate his labor for the benefit of the employer by destroying the value of the money in which his wages are paid; but, gentlemen, this irreparable wrong can never be perpetrated under our system of government unless the laboring man himself assists in forging his own chains.