UNDER THE HILL.

Down in the valley under the hill Lieth a city strange and still; Never the anvil's cheerful beat Echoes along the silent street; Never the roar of mill and car Fretting the day with noisy jar; Never on rephyr's murmurous sighs Beautiful music swells and dies.

Solemn and sweet as sinless prayer Broodeth the stillness everywhere-Under the gleaming arch of God, Over the bloom besprinkled sod; Here where the roses bud and blow Blossom the lilies white as snow; Blossom the starlets, rayed and white, Jessamine hangs on her verdurous night. Columns arise in this valley alone, Spires and arches and tables of stone; Never a cheer nor burst of glee Speaks to their marbled symmetry. Sweetly the song-bird pipes in the sky. Softly the leaflets murmur and sigh; Boftly the honey-bee hums in the flowers; these wood-notes mark the hours,-Only these wood-notes break the spell, Guarding the silent city well. Infinite calm enfolds the hills; Infinite peace the valley fills.

-New Orleans Times-Democrat.

#### A STRANGE SIGNAL.

The night was unusually boisterous when the ship "Viking" unexpectedly struck the coral reef. The next wave carried her over the reel, and she lodged on a shoal in comparatively smooth water near an islet whose out-

This was indeed an unpleasant predicament. The captain supposed he was many miles from the nearest land and could not imagine what island this could be to which they had been carried by treacherous currents. No lights were to be seen, and whether the islet was uninhabited or occupied by savages and cannibals they would not know until daylight. One or the and romantic, Walter Durand, who was a passenger on board, was less alarmed than his companions, and the lively laney of his artistic brain was busy picturing the possible scenes that the morrow would reveal.

But terror overcame most of the crew, who know too well the miseries and perils of shipwreck on the isles of the Pacific. This caused them to defy the authority of Captain Barnard. At daybreak a number of them lowered a boat and started for the land, prefering to learn their fate at once rather than wait until a multitude of savages should board the wreck and massacre

the crew. When the sun rose a lovely island was discovered rising in bold crags and lofty hills covered as with a mantle of velvet by the opulent vegetation of the tropics. Near the shore buts were seen and thin columns of smoke curling upwards. With the glass, canoes were also perceived on the beach and men moving towards them in animated groups as if preparing to comv off to the ship.

Captain Bernard at first determined to resist any such an attempt. But the supply of arms was so insignificant and the departure of so many of his crew had so weakened his power to resist attack that he decided to meet the savages peaceably and thus, perhaps incline them to mercy. The ship was in no immediate danger of going to pieces. The weather was again serene, and it was hoped that fears of attack might not be realized. If worst came to worst, they would sell their lives dearly.

Aware of the love of bright colors and decorations common to savages. it occurred to Walter to bring out his paint box and by means of it to divert the attention and arouse the good humor of those who should first come on board. The idea was original and required a cool head and steady hand.

A dozen large canoes full of savages were now approaching the wreck. The carvings on the nearest boat showed that it bere the king of the island. The natives, whose chief clothing consisted of feathers and tattooing swarmed over the sides, and seeing the peaceable disposition of the hands on every object which attracted animals which play with their victims before slaying them.

The king was a magnificent specimen of a barbarian, tall and powerfully built. He was completely cov- try's flag. -Times-Star. ered with the most elaborate tattooed designs, as if clad in a garment of Oriental embroidery. He was evidently vain of the beauty of this say. The Art of Manufacturing Spectacles Reage finery, this royal dude of the Pacific.

color such as would attract the eye of such splendor been seen by him be-

ed canvas with eager eyes. As if in anticipation of a tragedy that could not be much longer defer- on a vertical spindle, and is kept red, the king laid his hand on Walter's moistened with emery and water. shoulder and with a gesture that indi- Several grades of emery are used in cated that he had adopted him, said succession, changing from coarse to something in a tone of authority. At line as the grinding proceeds. As a once the cavages dispersed again over | result of this process the glass has a the ship and began the work of rough surface and is no longer transslaughter. Three or four of the un- parent. It is now transferred to the happy crew were bound and thrown alive into the canoes. The others has its surface as true as possible. It were cut down without mercy. Resistence was useless, as the savages outnumbered the crew ten to one.

During this awful scene Walter

would have proved fatal.

of the ship again, nor did he for a lilar oval on the glass below. long time dare to ask what fate had

befallen them. nately the wreck still remained pretty fashion.

much as it had been left, owing to the continued fine weather, or it might have gone hard with the captive. He succeeded in making the king understand that the means by which he wrought his magic were still on the wreck. Accordingly the king took him out there to get his color-box. While paddling to the ship, Walter conceived a plan to escape, which might be carried into execution provided the stores in the wreck were still in good order, which happily

proved to be the case. He found in the carpenter's shop a quantity of sealed pots of paint, together with a supply of large brushes, varnish and linseed oil, intended for painting the ship. These he caused to be transferred to the canoes, and also several spare topsails and other sails, and several coils of manila rope and a few small tackle blocks. He also took his own color-box and brushes for the finer work that might

be required. Walter began with sketch portraits of the prettiest girls and the handsomest warriors of the Island, and also decorated the war canoes and clubs. He won immense applause and popularity by these efforts. This gave him courage to proceed further and to suggest to the king the construction of a royal pavilion right on the beach out of the sails he had brought from the ship. The scheme struck his coppercolored majesty as simply immense. line could be dimly perceived through . They were all enlisted to cut and sew the canvas. With considerable skill Walter succeeded in erecting a spacious tent with partitions and a fly.

He then suggested that for the purpose of decoration and protection from the rain the tent should be painted. This idea was also very heartily received. Walter had now reached that part of his plan which required the utmost circumspection in order to avoid the suspicion of the natives, who were other it was sure to be. Being young by no means stupid and were ever on the alert, as he could see, to prevent all attempts at escape. Walter therefore began first by decorating the interior of the tent with words similar to those he proposed to paint on the outside. This would disarm suspicion. As these interior decorations were greatly admired, he then ventured to descrate the entire exterior of his tent in a similar way; further, to disarm suspicion, he decorated every side exactly the same as the side which faced the sea. When the undertaking was at last complete the roof of the tent appeared of a yellow color; en this, in black letters, seven feet long, was the legend: "A WHITE CAPTIVE IS HERE; LAND WITH CAUTION," The same words were painted on the walls of the tent, but with vermillion, bordered with black on a white ground. Walter had to arrange his colors as far as possible with his means so they could be discerned a long distance.

This enterprise, of course, took months. When the pavilion was pronounced complete the king gave a grand feast under its shelter. But years passed on before Walter saw any evidence of its usefulness to the ingenious captive himself. He rested on his laurels. lived a life of indolence, and waited as patiently as he could for relief from what was in fact an intolerable existence to a young man of culture and ambition

But at last a sail appeared moving in the offing past the island. Then she changed her course and headed

had suggested. and beautifully carved clubs were not a volley of small arms and Walter was entire bearing seemed like that of wild friend and protector, the king, borne Freed from the savages, the boat soon

## HOW LENSES ARE MADE.

duced to a Science. The art of making spectacles, says With a courage born of desperation | the Popular Science Monthly, has been Walter began to block out the figure | reduced to a science. The bit of glass of a warrior with dabs of brilliant to be formed into a lens is fastened by means of pitch to a small block of a savage. The chief tooked on with | hard rubber so that it may be more exclamations of delight. Never had readily handled. It is ground by being pressed against a rapidly revolving fore. Several savages collected around | metal tool, whose curvature is equal the chief and also gazed on the paint- and opposite to that desired in the lens. This is known as the 'rough tooi" and is made of east iron. It is mounted "fine tool." This is made of brass and

curacy. In this second grinding the abraid-

But the king had not forgotten that rough edges are ground smooth on they have capital stock of the would long ago have been forgotten; Walter practiced the arts of painting, Scotch wheels and the lens is ready for corporation they are running are not and soon signified that he would like mounting. The glasses for small tele- in it. The little bankers act someto see some more exhibitions of what scopes, microscopes, burning glasses what as a sponge to absorb the way, and the remembrance promises he considered a magical art. Fortu- and the like are ground in the same | wealth of this section; but the pluto- to be ome even livelier as the presi-

HOW VERY HONEST. Very Funty to S . shrock Arraigned on the 5 de of Integrity.

The opponents of free silver coinnge shout loadly for an "honest dollar." They never had such a spasm of integrity before. "The car people must be saved from the delingogues." "The dollar must contain one hundred cents." It is the old cry of wolf, wolf," but the wolf this time is dressed in sheep skin and doing the shouting himself. Never before, say the Republicans, would a dollar purchase so much of the necessities of life. They might have truthfully added that never before in the past three decades did it take so much A high-priced dollar means cheap under the present system means low the debt was contracted. There are two kinds of debt; one in dollars, the other in hard work. For instance, a farmer borrows \$1,000 at a time when wheat is \$2 per bushel. Five hundred bushels of wheat would pay the debt. The farmer pays the interest from year to year; the money power contracts the volume of currency; as the volume contracts the purchasing power of the dollar increases; the relative price of farm products decrease, and finally the price of wheat falls to \$1 per bushel, and the former concludes to pay his debt. At the time the debt was contracted, if the farmer wanted \$2 he gave one bushel of wheat for it. Now that the debt must be paid, the farmer for every \$2 must give two bushels of wheat. In other words, when the \$1,000 debt was contracted five hundred bushels would have paid it, or the product of twenty-five acres at twenty bushels per But under the centracted curacre. rency and dear dollar regime it takes one thousand bushels of wheat, or the product of fifty acres at twenty bushels per acre. The farmer's debt stood still reckoned in dollars, but doubled in hard work. Notice how the dear dollar works in paying the fixed salary of a county officer. In eastern Kansas in 1866 wheat was \$2.50 per bushel. Let the salary of a county treasurer be \$3.6.00. Then twelve hundred bushels of wheat would have paid the taxes to meet that salary. This year wheat is 75 cents per bushel in Kansas. Let the salary remain the same and it will take four thousand bushels of wheat to meet the taxes or three and one-third times as much labor in the wheat field to pay the same salary as it would have taken in 1866. Now, apply this to the fixed salary of all public officers, for the people pay all the taxes that pay all the salaries. The point to keep in mind is that the county treasurer's salary, remaining the same in dollars, increased in purchasing power three and one-third times under the dear

creased three and one-third times .-

dollar idea, while the farmer's labor

to pay the taxes to meet the salary in-

Volume and Circulation. directly for that part of the shere Too many men cannot or do not money. With the sub-treasury in force where the pavilion stood. When less seem to distinguish between the vol. they would be powerless to do this, than two miles away she heisted and ume of money of the country and its and would not attempt it. Hence the lowered her colors three times. Walter circulating medium, whereas there is general circulating medium would reunderstood it as a signal. He care- a great difference. The volume of main out in the ordinary avenues of fully avoided any show of emotion money of the country is over \$1,500,- trade, and the periodical stringency before the natives, and when the ves- 000,000, while the actual circulation - would not be felt whenever Wall street sel again stood away did not loose the money in use among the people is saw proper to tighten the purse strings hope for he was sure that his signal had been seen, and that this was the amount. The report of the treasury the grip of Wall street on the financial answer. He was up at dawn and department for the last month says situation, and, knowing this, they emcautiously walked down to the beach. that the sum of \$741,668,209 is held ploy every possible agency. fair, foul There he saw a man-of-war's boat ap- in the treasury, which is almost one- and malicious, to accomplish its deproaching with caution exactly as he half ef our entire volume of currency. feat. Add to this amount held in the banks But his movements had been per- as reserves, that that is hourded away ceived and suspected. With yells of and shrinking from investment, and rage the warriors swarmed at his our actual circulation does not exceed heels, hurling their spears after him. \$500,000, or less than \$8 per capita. crew, at first ran helter skelter over As the boat touched the sand he sprang No sort of dissembling or lying can the decks, examining everything with on board, but the savages rushed into get around these facts. When any childish curiosity and laying their the water following the boat as it man-no matter who he may be, unmoved off and wounding two or three dertakes to say that the money hoardtheir covetousness. But their spears of her crew. They were repelled by ed in the treasury, sub-treasuries and banks is a part of the circulating mepleasant objects at the time, and their filled with regret when he saw his dium he is surely lying or is grossly ignerant. Will any man of sense say back to his pavillion mortally wounded. the \$100,000,000 of gold held in the reached the ship, and Walter stood quarter of a century for the redemp. and able to dictate terms to all the once more a free man under his coun- tion of greenbacks is, or has been at rest." any time in all these years a part of the circulating medium? Will a same man dare say the gold it is gold lords of the world"and silver now stored behind the gold and silver certificates is in in that spirit that the alleged philanany sense a part of the circulating medium, or, that in any sense are today performing the functions of money? While this coin stored in the vaults of the government is considered a part of the volume of money, practically, it is in no more sense money or any other non-perishable product in the face of all these facts-duly attreasury department, we find men and per capita circulation based upon our secretary of the treasury says is locked

What Plutocracy Means.

The effort to confuse the people by making the plutocracy mean that is compared from time to time with a it implies those who have more standard curve in order to insure ac- wealth than you possess is one of the vil at pieces of demagogery. Plutocracy means the rule of the favorstood trembling for his own life and ing material is rouge (carefully cal- ite class of monopolists, who are runherror-stricken by the fate of his com- cined sulphate of iron). Finally the ning this government in their interpanions. But no harm came to him, lens is polished by being pressed est and against the average citizen for the king stood by firmly grasping against a piece of cloth powdered with not of that class. Those people who him by the arm, both to shield the rouge and fastened to the rotating tool. own a few thousand dollars are no youth from attack and to prevent him The glass is now loosened from it; mere of that class than the tenants from attempting to escape, which block, turned over, and the reverse who cultivate their fields. Ner are side of the iens ground. When this any of that class in the South. The When the massacre was over the has been accomplished the lens must class of people most fought are the saveges returned to the island with be cut down to the proper shape for bankers of Wall street and the extheir captives and plunder. They mounting in the spectacle frame. It ploiters of the eastern states, who were welcomed home by throngs of is placed on a leather cushion and held use the government for their interwomen and children dancing and sing-ing songs of triumph.

| Span | Spa Walter never saw any of the crew ing around an oval guide traces a sim- power. There is the line of demarkation. These little bankers in the The superfluous glass outside the South who have more collaterals as often as its newspaper opponents oval is removed by steel piecers, the in Wall street half the year Chan

the sponge every year and leave the little dampness that remains to satisfy them. The scientific suck the eastern fellows have be a giving the sponge the last few months shows that they know how to get all the juice, and not enough dampness remains to enable them to held themselves up. The chances for the little fish decrease each year. - Alliance H rald.

Honest Old Abe on Greenbacks. "MY DEAR COLONEL DICK: I have long determined to make public the origin of the greenback and tell the world that it is one of Dick Taylor's creatious. You have always been friendly to me, and when troublous hard work to earn the dollar. times fell upon us, and my shoulders, though broad and willing were weak, commodities. Cheap commodities and myself surrounded by such circumstances and such people that I wages and poor returns from legiti- knew not whom to trust then I said mate industry. The people want a in my extremity, I will send for dollar that will do something more Colonel Taylor; he will know what to than purchase the necessities of life. | do." I think it was in January, 1862 They want a dollar that will pay debts on or about the 16th, that I did so. and taxes, and in earning the dellar You came, and I said to you, What to liquidate a debt they don't want to can we do?" Said you, "Why, issue give any more hard labor than they treasury notes bearing no interest, would have to have given at the time printed on the best banking paper. Issue enough to pay of the army expenses, and declare it legal tinder.' Chase thought it a hazardous thing. but we finally accomplished it, and Homes and Irrigated Farms, Gardens and CAPITAL. : : gave to the people of this republic the greatest blessing they ever had -their own paper to pay their own debts.

"It is due to you, the father of the present greenback, that the people should know it, and I take great pleasure in making it known. How many times have I laughed at you telling me plainly that I was to lazy to be anything but a lawyer."

Yours truly, A. LINCOLN, Pres.

After Sharks and Whales. 'The income tax plank is the other thing that is to do grave injury to the Democratic party. Every manufact-urer, merchant and capitalist who has an income of say from \$2,000 up cannot consistently vote for a party that proposes taxing his income. Not only that, but they will not contribute to

the expenses of the campaign." Oh you little dears with the \$2,000 to \$5,000 incomes! Don't worry about the income tax! Whatever ideas the Democrats may have about it, we, the People's Party, who are going to carry the country next year, will all have worked up to the idea of a graduated property tax by next summer. Then we won't be fishing for such minnows as you. Fishermen who are after big fish throw all the little ones they find in the net back into the water. Nothing less than millionaires will lodge in our net at first. The meshes

will be too big. No multi-millionaires after 1900!-The Sentinel.

The Living Truth: One of the chief benefits that will be afforded by the sub-treasury flexible currency, will consist of its ability to defeat a contraction of the regular circulating medium, by those who would profit by it. in a fictitious addition to the purchasing power of the almighty dollar. Without this the money kings could and would, at the right time, call in all the money they could control, lock it up, and in this way throw down prices and fix their own rates on

Their Schemes.

The Chicago Tribune says that if the nations of Europe were forced to international bi-me alism "we should then be gold lords of the world and be doubly thankful for having had the good sense to repudia e the fallacies of the foolish ones who now want us to voluntarily sink to a level that is despised by the gold-using nations of the Old World. We should then have taken another important step towards the fulfillment of our manifest destiny, vaults of the treasury for a to be the leading nation of the earth

Of course that is the scheme of our monopolists. But a low piratical plan "dictate terms to all the rest." It was thropist, Lord Brougham, said: "England should destroy foreign manufac-tures in the cradle."-Sentinel.

How Should Capital and Labor Share.

Clearly, each should have the proportion it contributes toward producthan the equal value of corn, wheat tion. According to the lowest estimate made by statisticians, labor in would be if stored in its stead. Yet, the United States contributes seventytwo per cent. Upon this basis capital tested in every report made by the should receive twenty-eight per cent. of the productions. Mr. Edward Atnewspapers declaring that we have a kinson, a noted statistician, who has considered the subject exhaustively, whole volume, one-half of which the says that labor contributes ninety per cent. and capital ten, towards the in Uncle Sam's strong boxes!-Alliance | wealth produced in this country. According to his figures, labor should receive nine and capital one.

Whether the highest or the lowest figures are correct, it is very apparent that capital receives much more than it earns, and thereupon labor must receive less. If, as the publicists say, the rate of interest should only compensate the lender for his trouble and hazards, it would seem that capital's earnings should be upon the same considerations. Some enterprises or industries are more hazardous than others and therefore, in the former capital should receive a greater compensation than in the latter. It is an easy matter to determine the trouble and risks in all cases, and the contribution that each makes and to regulate wages accordingly. This principle is just between man and man.

The Alliance At cate: If the Farmers Alliance had collapsed half have given out news to that effect, it but, instead of being forgotten, it is being remembered in a very lively crats squeeze all the juice out of dential contest approaches.

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