

WARRISON, FEB. 1906

It is said that in Boston every sentence of a love letter ends with a glass of beer.

There is a man on every corner who wishes he could make a living discussing war news.

Unless the name is misleading it will be absolutely impossible to keep the Higgins out of the fight.

As a matter of history pertaining to the war now on hand it should be recorded that the first big gun fired was Sam de Lome.

The first gun of the Spanish war was fired by Patrick Mullins. We do not know Mr. Mullins, but we infer that he is not a Spaniard.

New York insurance companies are now issuing policies covering "bombardment risks." This ought to be good news for the base-ball umpires.

That patriotic circus man who tendered twenty-five elephants to the war department for service in Cuba evidently understands the advertising price of printers' ink.

The San Francisco Chronicle says: "A German doctor has added bean fever to the list of epidemics, like hay fever and rose fever." What has Boston to say to this?

The isolation of Spain may fairly be attributed to the fact that for hundreds of years her colonial policy has been such as not only to repel the sympathy but invite the condemnation of the civilized world.

A pretty schoolma'am in Texas announced that she would kiss the first pupil at school every morning, and since then she has been unable to induce the big boys to leave the school house at night.

What has become of the drove of inventors who have devised bullet-proof vests? Somehow these vests seem never to be in evidence when there is a prospect that they may be called upon to demonstrate the value of their invention by standing up to be shot at.

American cities have become famous for those architectural monstrosities known as "skyscrapers." At last Chicago, long the worst offender, has had the wisdom to pass a law limiting the height to which buildings may be raised. Such a law has long been in force in Boston. New York is still incorrigible, and the latest monument of madness there is thirty stories high!

The frequent difficulty in balancing account books has been solved, according to the Chicago Post, by the treasurer of a woman's club, who explains her system thus: "I just add up what I have received, and subtract from that what I have paid out, to show what is due the club, and then I make my husband give me a check for the amount." Unfortunately many expatriated cashiers have no husbands.

The United States Geological Survey has recently added a very valuable work to Klondike bibliography. It is a map, compiled from latest available data, showing regions of gold-bearing strata, routes of approach, etc., with a descriptive text containing sketches of the geography and geology of the region. This book will prove a great aid to the tired geography class, and every wide-awake teacher should write to the Survey for a copy.

Pugilism could be rid of its worst feature by absolutely prohibiting the knockout blow. Make the pugilist who administers it equally guilty with the individual who assaults his neighbor with a slungshot. Make it the law of the land. Pugilists enter to the amusement of such a small section of the well-behaved community that a little wholesome regulation for their own good would not have any very strong opposition and would have the commendation of every citizen who is mindful of the good reputation of his country.

One of the remarkable phenomena of trade at present is reflected by Brazil's sale of warships to this country. A careful examination of it prompts the suggestion that the South American republic had fiscal rather than friendly reasons for disposing of the vessels. The price of Brazilian coffee had fallen over than it was ever quoted before, the figure on regular contract deliveries was 5 cents per pound. An immense crop has been gathered, and this fact was bearing the market for the product all over the world. Brazil, which looks an expert duty upon it, had actually been put into financial straits by the reduction in price. The loss of revenue became so serious that reports were in circulation in London that the government could not be paid on the country's debt when due. Since the deal by which the United States took the Amazonas and her sister was carried through the news has come that the company now owned the nation to make both ends meet. But if coffee is to collapse at 5 cents what is Brazil to do?

It seems so. The word has become popular. Minister Peto called as Yankins in the interview. The Yankins knew us by that name. The Yankins know it. The world accepts it. Even Stoughton Lee is a Yankin. And he seems distinctly when he hears the

designations. What does it mean? Its origin is in doubt. One version is that it was the Indian name for the English colonists. Another is that it was from a world meaning bright and smart. But the accepted definition is clear. It was a native or a dweller in New England, but now, by foreign extension, it has become an inhabitant of the United States. It was used in derision at first, but gradually it has grown more respectable, and, if he were living to-day, Lowell would find a change in his well known lines:

"Er if we could measure stupendous events By the low Yankee standard o' dollars and cents."

During the war the Yankee was the Northern soldier, and for years the local application stuck, but gradually it has broadened, and now it is a synonym for Uncle Sam. No one will quarrel about it, for it is a name that stands for industry, enterprise, principle, and achievement, and it represents much of what is best and greatest in human history. So, if we are all Yankees, we will try to be the kind of Yankees that possess the virtues of New England, with all the excellences of the other States.

One of the easy essayists of the day has taken a magazine shot at the circulating library. The point is made that people who may borrow books from a great collection not only lose the desire to own books, but that they fail to cultivate any real appreciation of literature; that the whole system discourages the finer senses of the book man. And the claim is not without reason to support it. Very likely there are many patrons of the circulating library who read and forget, who find nothing but a means of pleasantly passing the time. And to this extent the benefit is small at the best. But there is another side to the problem. Reports from one librarian, for instance, show that there is a constant increase in the demand for scientific works and for those volumes which do not cater to the transient desire for "something to read." People who habitually ask for biographies, for the essays of Emerson and for the histories of their own and of other countries are by no means reading to their injury. Of course, the ownership of books is on all accounts the better way. But there are thousands who cannot afford the better works. In the absence of a free circulating library they would not read at all, because they could not. And they are surely improved by the reading of even a borrowed volume. It is easy for the essayist to inveigh against public libraries and to point out—from the seclusion of book-walled rooms—how much more desirable and profitable is ownership. But in a day when cheap novels are in less and less demand continually, and when public libraries are sending out a constantly increasing number of meritorious works, there is much reason for hope. The average of intelligence, of culture and of that broad education which comes of good reading is higher to-day for the circulating libraries than it possibly could have been without. And that is warrant enough for the system, and apology enough for the expense.

The confederation of the Australian colonies, which has for many years been the hope of many of the greatest statesmen of the island continent, will fair to be realized in the near future. The Australian federal convention recently closed its session at Melbourne after having drawn a constitution which is to be submitted to a popular vote of the people of the several colonies represented at the convention, which included all the colonies except Queensland and New Zealand. The parties to the new plan are Victoria, New South Wales, South and West Australia and Tasmania, each of which was represented by ten delegates chosen by a popular vote. If the new constitution is adopted it will be sent to the British Parliament to be enacted into a law. The new constitution has been patterned after that of the United States very closely, with some new provisions that would not be out of place in our own organic law. It provides for a commonwealth under the British crown, with a governor general selected by the sovereign, a senate and house of representatives, with a supreme court. The governor general has a cabinet of advisers like that of the dominion government of Canada. The political divisions of the commonwealth will be known as states, each having equal representation in the senate, the members of which are chosen by popular vote. The house is made up of representatives according to population. Bills for revenue must originate in the house and the senate may accept or reject them, but it cannot amend them, although it may suggest alterations which the house is at liberty to accept or reject. The supreme court differs little in its constitution and powers from our own. As regards the relations of the individual states to the general government our constitution has been closely followed. Among the matters delegated to the federal government are interstate commerce, excise duties, currency, banking, postal and telegraph service, military and naval defense, marriage and divorce, and this is in many respects an improvement upon our own constitution. Manhood suffrage is made the basis, but where woman suffrage has already been granted women may vote at federal as well as at local elections. One valuable feature in the constitution is that for preventing a deadlock between the two houses of congress. In such an event the two houses meet in joint session, when a two-thirds vote decides as to the passage of a bill or measure in dispute. The methods of raising revenues are like those in this country, congress providing a tariff law, while trade between the states is free.

BATTLE IS NOT LOST.

GOLD STANDARD NOT YET FULLY ESTABLISHED.

It Still Has a Long Road to Travel, and the Defenders of Bimetallism Will Continue to Wage a War of Extermination Upon It.

Brings About Misery and Ruin. Mr. Shafroth, of Colorado, made an admirable financial speech in the House on the 20th of May, an extract from which is as follows:

Those who claim that the battle for free coinage of silver has been fought and lost, and that it will never be leading issue again, do not realize what must yet be done, and how slowly in accomplishment in order to establish the gold standard. The next step to be taken by the gold-standard powers will be to treat all silver and silver certificates as credit money redeemable in gold. The Secretary of the Treasury has already announced that he will directly redeem the silver in gold when in his judgment there is any necessity for so doing. After that policy is firmly established, the gold standard nations will attempt to absolutely destroy all silver as money. They will claim with irresistible logic that if silver money is redeemable in gold, it is nothing more than a promise to pay gold; that a promise to pay can be printed on paper at a small fraction of the expense required to buy silver bullion and coin it into money. The gold advocates of this country will claim that it is foolish for the United States to have nearly \$500,000,000 invested in silver coins when they are merely promises to pay gold.

Again, it will be claimed that as silver coins can be counterfeited out of silver bullion for about 50 cents on the dollar, so perfectly that government employees cannot detect the same, the use of silver coins is dangerous to the circulating medium. Again this argument is being used with great force in Europe. Legislation by gold standard nations will then surely follow, providing for the retirement and sale of all silver coins. Those so-called friends of silver, who profess to believe in an enlarged use of silver redeemable in gold, are simply playing into the hands of the gold monometallists. The logical result of the establishment of the gold standard is the absolute annihilation of silver as money. That means greatly increased burdens upon demand for, and value of, gold and greatly decreased price of all commodities and property.

The establishment of the gold standard throughout the world means ultimately the redemption in gold of all the inconvertible paper currencies now in existence. So long as a paper currency is inconvertible it acts as primary money and relieves the strain upon gold. Such a greatly increased demand for gold will surely produce falling prices with their attendant ruinous effects. We are beginning to realize the truth of the statement of Secretary John G. Carlisle in the House of Representatives in 1878, when he said, concerning the destruction by legislation of silver money, that—

"The consummation of such a scheme would ultimately entail more misery upon the human race than all the wars, pestilence, and famine that ever occurred in the history of the world."

It is it wonder, Mr. Chairman, that we who believe such fatal results will follow from the establishment of the gold standard should fight with all the intensity of our being such legislation, or that we should pledge ourselves anew to the cause that in our opinion will alleviate the bad condition, prevent the destruction of business and enterprise resulting from falling prices, and produce an era of development and prosperity unparalleled in the history of the world?

Money and Prosperity. If we were able to enumerate what man in society does we could give in detail the functions of money. Every one who will reflect a moment will readily see that money is the instrument of production. If he does not believe it let him try to conduct any enterprise, however trifling, without money. If he undertakes to produce anything with his own labor he will find it necessary to have money to buy tools and material or to feed and clothe himself. If he is pursuing his undertaking, if anyone thinks a nation can conduct war without money let him state when and where such a miracle was performed. Even the beggar finds money a great help, if not a necessity. He may exist for a time on the food and clothing which the charitable give him, but what he gets as a gratuity costs money to produce. When there is money enough everybody who requires money and has anything to give for it, whether services or property can get a reasonable share. When there is money enough all willing hands find employment and the greatest possible prosperity follows as a necessary result. But if the supply of money is so limited that only 50 or 75 per cent. of those who have services or property for sale can secure it, enforced idleness, poverty and want are the logical results.

There are but two important questions connected with monetary science. First, it must be known that money is a function created by law. The law declares a certain instrument upon which are printed or stamped letters or figures signifying that it is a dollar and must be taken by every creditor, including the government, in payment of an obligation. The power which such dollar exercises is not a material thing, but a function of law. So when the law declares that killing a human being with malice aforethought is murder punishable by death, the power which the statute exercises when applied

through the machinery of courts and executive officers is a function of law and not a material thing. It makes no more difference what kind of paper or metal money is stamped or printed upon so far as its money functions are concerned than it does what kind of paper is used upon which to print the civil or criminal laws. In both cases it is the law with which we have to deal and not the material upon which it is stamped or printed. The quality of money depends upon its quantity or volume. Dear money is a curse and cheap money is a fraud. Money that is neither cheap nor dear, but has a uniform purchasing power, is honest money and the greatest blessing that can be conferred upon the human race. The value or purchasing power of money is regulated by the law of supply and demand, and if the supply is always equal to the demand the best possible money is in circulation. It is as necessary in honest dealing to have the supply of money at all times substantially the same when compared with the demand to give stability to money values, as it is to have a yard stick just thirty-six inches long when used for measuring cloth. The man who would change the measure of money values by wilfully increasing or diminishing the supply of money so as to make prices fluctuate to the injury of either debtor or creditor would, if he had it in his power, use an India rubber yard stick to cheat his customers.—Silver Knight-Watchman.

Let the Canal Be the People's. Senator Stewart, of Nevada, has introduced a bill providing for the construction of the Nicaragua Canal by the United States Government. That is the correct principle. There is no need for an intermediate corporation. Private capital will not build the canal unless it has the government's guaranty behind its bonds. That means simply that this government's credit, which is equivalent to money, should pay for the work, and that when the work was done the canal would belong not to the government but to a private company.

An undertaking of such national importance as the Nicaragua Canal ought to be a strictly national affair. Build the Nicaragua Canal, build it with the people's money, and let the people be the sole owners of it. Military necessity demands the canal, and the country's commerce, present and future, joins in the demand.—New York Journal.

How the "Wheels Go Round." The New York banker tells the banker of the South what principles he must follow politically and in a business way. The New York banker is subject to the dictation of London. We are like a fan. From one center, London, comes the edict to New York. From there it is distributed to the various parts of the United States, and the people are subservient to a system, the fountain head of which is in England, the active body in New York and its tributary element in every city of the United States.—The Caucasian.

Sixteen to One or Bust. Sixteen to One or Bust means that instead of giving the Rothschilds further mortgages on this country, we ought to open the mints, coin national defense silver dollars, and supplement them with war measure greenbacks. It means also, that we ought to force the immensely wealthy men who are speculating on the necessities of the country to pay their share of war taxes. It means unalterable opposition to a bond-dealing plutocracy. It cannot fail. It is bound to win. It will win.—Journal of Agriculture.

'Twas Ever So. War is a game the rulers play at. The workingman sheds the blood, and gets the bullets; the rich idler rakes in the cash and gets the bonds. When the bonds come around all right, peace is declared, the soldier is paid off in 33-cent dollars, goes home and raises 15-cent corn to pay off the bonds. The workingman ain't a fool a little bit! He loves his country and will wade in the blood of his fellow-worker knee deep, when his masters give the word.—Free Lance, Burnside, Ky.

Time for Another Tea Party. The colonists threw the tea overboard. It helped the revolution and eventually established the American republic. Is it not time for civilization to throw gold overboard? There is over \$100,000,000 of it locked up in the treasury. Of what earthly good is it to the people—of what benefit to the human race? What better is it than so much gold buried in the mountains of Alaska?—Napa Reflector.

Roomerang Object Lesson. In order to show that the argument of the bimetallists that gold is a traitor to war is false, the goldites commanded the Secretary of the Treasury and the bankers to issue gold in payment of salaries. These are object lessons which are sure to return to plague those who advance them.

Whom They Look Out For. In levying taxes the Representatives in Congress whom the people elected to look after their interests always take good care that the wealth of the rich is not taxed. No solicitude is shown by them for the alleviation of the burdens of the poor.

The Middleman Again. There are thousands of idle acres of land, and there are thousands of idle men who would like to work it! But why don't they? Why, the speculator gets in his grab bags first. Funny, isn't it?—Coming Events.

Growing in Favor. The government ownership of rail ways grows in public favor, as the failure of the railway commission becomes more and more apparent.—Curee (Dax), Constitution.



Cigarmakers' Union Reports.

The official report of the Cigarmakers' International Union has just been made public. It shows that the total number of members Jan. 1 of this year was 26,341, which does not include the traveling members. In all there are 401 unions established in as many cities in this country and Canada. The receipts of the national organization for the last year were \$708,486.07, while the expenses were \$514,245.77, leaving a balance on hand of \$194,240.30. The organization has loans outstanding to its members aggregating \$88,001.20. During the last year for sick benefits the sum of \$112,774.93 was expended among members, while others, through the "out of work" benefit, received a total of \$117,471.40. The death benefits for the period amounted to \$69,186.67. For the assistance of justifiable strikes the sum of \$12,175.09 was expended by the international body. A total of \$25,393.29 was expended in agitating the introduction of the blue label and assistance rendered to local unions by the international union involved an expenditure of \$26,765 additional. The total benefits paid in 1896 amounted to \$424,296.64, while for the last year the total amount paid was \$340,674.83. Since the organization of the international union the grand total of benefits paid amounts to \$3,718,686.38.

White List Requirements. To be placed on the white list of the Consumers' League, an organization including the most prominent women in New York, a firm must observe these rules: Equal pay to women for work equal in value to the work of the same kind done by men. Payment of wages by the week, the minimum of wages in any department to be not less than \$6 a week. Hours of work not longer than from 8 a. m. to 6 p. m. with three-quarters of an hour allowed for lunch. A half-holiday at the end of each week and pay for all overtime. The working rooms, lunch-rooms and retiring rooms must be far apart and the treatment of the employes must be humane.

Scottish Slaters. The Scottish slaters recently held a convention at Dundee. It was decided that a member rendered unfit for work shall receive \$200 and \$1 a week indefinitely. Apprentices who have served five years are to exact the standard rate of wages. The slaters of Glasgow adopted this: "In the event of a member being unable to follow his employment as a slater through old age and has been a member for thirty years continuously, he shall, by applying, receive the sum of \$100 from the central board in lieu of all claims, the sum to be levied on members at 12 cents."

Padrone System Practiced. The Stonecutters' Union declares that the padrone system is practiced in their trade and that foreigners are employed to work on government contracts at such low wages that Americans cannot compete with them. In order to offset this the national union has filed a request with Congress asking for the passage of a law providing that only qualified citizens of the United States be permitted to work on government contracts.

Enjoys Eight-Hour Day. The Boller-makers' Union of Chicago enjoys the eight-hour day and the highest wages are paid in San Francisco, where the men receive \$3.24 a day. The rate in Chicago is \$2.75. Buffalo, Pittsburg and Boston are nine-hour cities, the pay being at the rate of ten hours or about \$2.50 a day. The Pacific coast and the West are the best organized sections of the country. Colored men are eligible for membership.

Industrial Notes. There are 6,000 union bakers. Cotton is exported from China. Union brewers number 13,500. American desks go to Germany. Havana has 400 idle cigar factories. New York has 1,000 union marine engineers. Spain has seventy-eight women physicians. The union label has supplanted the boycott. Denver cooks may strike for a six-day week. Boller-makers have 200 unions, 5,000 members. New York stone masons get \$3.00 for eight hours. The New York Hebrew egg-candlers have organized. Long Island City carpenters won the eight-hour-day. West Bend (Wis.) buttonmakers won a strike for higher wages. A bill for the regulation of the art of barbering is to be submitted to the Colorado Legislature. Chicago has notified a company that makes desks for the city that only union labor is to be employed. Winnipeg (Man.) contractors did not pay union wages. Now the city has dropped the contractors, the municipality engaging whatever men are needed and pays laborers 17 1/2 cents an hour. John L. Sullivan, the ex-champion pugilist of the world, made a speech behind the scenes of Miner's Eighth Avenue Theater, New York, announcing the scene-shifters for refusing to join the Theatrical Protective Union of Stage Mechanics.

The Difference. "I'll just tell ye, fellers, this yere war hex been a mighty good thing." "How's that?" "W'y his pat people to studyin' an' learnin' suthin' bout g'orrifyin' an' the difference 'twixt er battle-ship 'an' er cruiser."

A crack yacut does not necessarily leak. Stern necessity—the rudder of the boat. It is much better to be above board than to be overboard. Every well regulated steamer has one or more poker docks. It seems arrango that it is safest to go to sea with a wreckless captain. It is an unsettled question whether Jonah was the first secretary of the navy or the secretary of the interior. One advantage of living on a yacht is that the hiend girl cannot insist on three or four nights every week.

THE ILLS OF WOMEN

And How Mrs. Pinkham Helps Overcome Them.

Mrs. MARY BOLLINGER, 1101 Marianna St., Chicago, Ill., to Mrs. Pinkham: "I have been troubled for the past two years with falling of the womb, leucorrhoea, pains over my body, sick headaches, backache, nervousness and weakness. I tried doctors and various remedies without relief. After taking two bottles of your Vegetable Compound, the relief I obtained was truly wonderful. I have now taken several more bottles of your famous medicine, and can say that I am entirely cured."

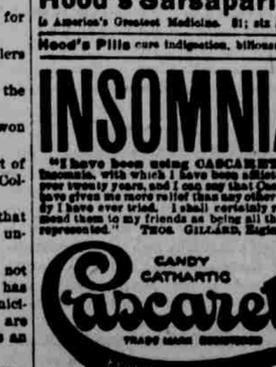
Mrs. HENRY DORN, No. 806 Findley St., Cincinnati, Ohio, to Mrs. Pinkham: "For a long time I suffered with chronic inflammation of the womb, pain in abdomen and bearing-down feeling. Was very nervous at times, and so weak I was hardly able to do anything. Was subject to headaches, also troubled with leucorrhoea. After doctoring for many months with different physicians, and getting no relief, I had given up all hope of being well again when I read of the great good Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound was doing. I decided immediately to give it a trial. The result was simply past belief. After taking four bottles of Vegetable Compound and using three packages of Sanative Wash I can say I feel like a new woman. I seem it my duty to announce the fact to my fellow sufferers that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable remedies have entirely cured me of all my pains and suffering. I have her alone to thank for my recovery, for which I am grateful. May heaven bless her for the good work she is doing for our sex."

Items of Interest. Cloth of a pink tint is used in Russia to cover the coffin of a child or young person, crimson for a woman and brown for a widow. In no case is black used. A subterranean lake of hot water has been found near Boise City, Idaho. It is 100 feet below the earth's surface, and the average temperature is 170 degrees. Landlords in Berlin keep a blacklist of tenants who do not pay their rent. Now the tenants are circulating a list containing the names of undesirable landlords.

Health and Hygiene. Do not eat very acid fruit with farinaceous food unless you have a very good digestion. Hops pillows are a great comfort to nervous people, and a headache is often soothed thereby. Oranges, lemons and limes affect most directly the complexion and are especially good if taken before breakfast. A novel and simple cure for headache is announced. It is for the sufferer to walk backward for about ten minutes. If your blacksmith puts a red-hot shoe on your horse's foot, go to a blacksmith that won't.

Purified Blood. Was Weak and Nervous but Hood's Made Him Healthy and Strong. "I was feeling very dull and could not sleep at night. After I had taken two bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla I felt more like myself and was soon healthy and strong. Hood's Sarsaparilla purified my blood and did me much good." Roy M. Dale, Hammond, Ind. Hood's Sarsaparilla is America's Greatest Medicine. 51; six for \$4. Hood's Pills cure indigestion, biliousness.

INSOMNIA. "I have been using GASCARETS for insomnia, with which I have been afflicted for over twenty years, and I can say that Gascarets have given me more relief than any other remedy I have ever tried. I shall certainly recommend them to my friends as being all they are represented." T. W. GILLMAN, Esq., Ill.



PHOSPHORUS, Potassium, Iron, Zinc, Lead, &c. Good for Coughs, Whooping Cough, &c. GASCARETS. CURE CONSTIPATION. Sold and sent to ORDER by W. L. BROWN, 107-109 Nassau St., N. Y. City.