

IS AN UNMIXED EVIL.

POLICY THAT MAKES MONEY SCARCE AND DEAR.

Twice as Much of Labor or Goods is Now Required to Pay a Debt as Was Necessary in the Year 1873—Reason for It.

Iniquity of Appreciating Money. Money is not like other things. It is not sought for its own sake, but as a means to secure the things desired. It must be parted with before it can render any service to its owner. It being the one thing against which all other things are exchanged, through the antagonistic forces of buyer and seller, all commodities arrange themselves one above another on a scale of prices in terms of money, the only thing that is constantly exchanged against all others.

Prices are an expression of the relation between money and other things. The use of money simplifies the exchanging of all other things by serving as a common denominator of value. The price of individual articles is the numerators. Thus, through the use of a common denominator, the true relation of all things to each other is at once comprehended and the vast exchanges of the world conducted with facility and exactness.

The business of the world is the production and exchange of commodities which are useful in and of themselves and are sought for their own sake. Money is the medium of exchange—an instrument of commerce—a means to an end. It is the most potent instrumentality of civilization. Through its use the efforts of the entire human family are brought into harmonious association. Without it a great civilization could not exist. Its attributes belong to and are inseparable from collectivity. To man in isolation it has no use, no value, is utterly worthless. The creation and regulation of money is an attribute of sovereignty and has ever been such since when the memory of man runneth not to the contrary.

Individual liberty and the right of private property are no more sacred than the obligation of the sovereign power to provide and maintain a just and equitable standard for present and future payment. In the modern business world, if the unit of credit and liability be not an honest standard of payment that will preserve the equities of time contracts, it perforce becomes the means of transferring the property of one man to another without compensation.

The debts of the world that are payable, interest and principal, in money approximate one hundred and fifty billion dollars. The money of payment in all countries that have decreed a gold standard will purchase twice as much of things in general now as it would in 1873. Therefore all of the present indebtedness that was in existence in 1873 has become twice as difficult to pay; that is, it will require the sacrifice on an average of double the amount of property or labor to obtain the money to liquidate the debt now as then, and the party receiving the money will receive the equivalent of double the amount of things in general that he is equitably entitled to.

Nor is this all or even the worst result of an appreciating money. When money is appreciating in value, which means the general level of prices is sinking, business investments that would under a stable monetary standard yield a profit now net a loss, and failure overtakes thousands whose judgment and prudence was well exercised and who deserved to succeed. If money continues appreciating and prices continue to sink to a lower and lower level, the prudent withdraw from business and general prostration follows, during which time the money changers gather to themselves the accumulations of the industrious and deserving, but which now passes from them because they can no longer transact business without loss and are therefore unable to pay debts and taxes.

When the money question is understood by our people so man pretending to honesty will favor a policy that makes money scarce and dear, and such as would advance a gold standard or the Indianapolis banking scheme would be regarded as enemies of their country and of civilization.

The Republican party has deserted the people and now stands for the interests of the unscrupulous creditor combination that through restricting the money supply to gold alone are seeking to make money scarce and dear and are seeking to foist upon the country a banking scheme that will establish a moneyed oligarchy empowered by law to impoverish and enslave the people.—Silver Knight-Watchman.

Expansion Will Lead to Ruin. Ouida, writing from Italy to the Review of Reviews, says: "You ask my opinion as to the causes which have led to the present misery and discontent now so general in Italy. It is a question the reply to which would, if complete, cover vast ground and stretch back over many years. It is not now alone that the iron has entered into the souls of this people. The torture of the Italian nation began with the thirst of its rulers to be classed among the great military and naval powers. This ambition, in its costly and extravagant exertions and pretensions, and its absolute indifference to the suffering which it creates, has ruined the peace and prosperity of the country and entirely altered the conditions under which the kingdom of Italy was formed and a monarchical government accepted by Garibaldi."

That tells the whole story of the poverty of the Italian masses. Her statesmen were expansionists, and a large standing army and navy and high

taxes have eaten the Italian nation up. They are eating France up; they are eating Germany up; they are eating Russia up, and social desolation lurks in grim horror beneath the tower of London. And they will eat this nation up ere many years have passed when we have once entered on the muddy task of erecting an empire on the ruins of the fallen republic. History is never false in history. It will repeat itself. The lessons of the past ages lie before us as a warning.—Southern Mercury.

The Natural Division of Wealth. If the will of the Creator, as manifested in the laws of nature, were enforced by human ordinances, the rights of men in the wealth of the world would still be determined by the same standard, namely: Everything which was produced and made useful by the Creator would be the common property of all mankind; but everything produced or made useful by human labor would be the private property of him whose labor gave it form or use. How the right of private ownership was extended so as to include the things which nature intended should be forever common to all mankind, and the justice of this extension, are not new questions.—Judge Maguire.

Whitewash for Algerism. The War Department will probably get a clean bill of health from the presidential commission which has been investigating it. Who looked for anything else? After reading the testimony we are in doubt as to whether there was any real hunger or disease and death among the soldiers in either the field or in the camps.

What is Constitutional? Anything for human right is constitutional. No learning in books, no skill acquired in courts, no sharpness of forensic dialect, no cunning in spitting hairs can impair the vigor thereof. This is the supreme law of the land, anything in the constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding.—Charles Sumner.

One of Bismarck's Honors. "A Visit to Bismarck" is the title of an article by Frederick W. Wendt in St. Nicholas. Mr. Wendt made a pilgrimage to Friedrichsruh at a time when a delegation from the Rhenish provinces waited on the Iron Chancellor. Bismarck made an address, and then followed this characteristic scene:

The speaker stopped, and amid loud and enthusiastic hurrahs descended the steps leading from the large balcony into the garden. There were about a thousand people, tightly packed, and little chance that he would come anywhere near me. Suddenly the masses parted, and as good luck would have it, Bismarck walked straight to the place where we were standing, and I was shoulder to shoulder with him for several minutes. In a kind, genial manner he spoke to us, and shook my old Sedan-soldier train acquaintance by the hand. How steadily and clearly his eyes looked into ours—a tear on either lash the only evidence of old age. Of course every one was anxious to be addressed. Here and there Bismarck would stop and say a few cordial words. One little snatch of conversation, I remember, made a great impression on me. Bismarck turned to one of the men near whom I stood.

"And where is your home?" he asked. "The town of M—, your Excellency," replied the stout little Rhineland-er, red in the face from excitement and pride at being honored by a remark. Then, too proud to restrain himself, he added: "And we have made your Excellency honorary president of our bowling club at M—."

A faint, humorous smile came to Bismarck's face as he replied: "Ich war auch einmal ein ganz guter Kugler" ("I, too, was once a fairly good bowler.")

Yes; and armies and empires fell before the bowling done by Bismarck! Honorary president of the bowling club of M—, a village forgotten even on the maps! At first it seemed ludicrous to me, and then I saw a deeper meaning in the little incident. These honest, good-hearted burghers of M— could pin no medal or order to "their" Bismarck's breast; but they loved him, and gave him the greatest title in their power.

How John Bull's Purse Has Filled. Those good old times that people speak so regretfully about must have existed at a very remote period of our history if the statistics of John Bull's wealth are to be trusted. In the year 1600 it is calculated that each man, woman and child would have had just £22 if all the wealth of the country were equally divided among the 4,500,000 that lived in this island. In 1680 this sum was more than doubled, each person's share being £46. 1750 it had risen to £71, and in 1800 it reached the splendid figure of £100. The great wars of the early part of the century then began to tell on the money bags, so each individual's share fell in 1822 to £120. But soon after it began to rise again, and it has gone steadily upward ever since. In 1833 the amount was £144, in 1865 it reached an even £200, by 1875 it had gone up to £290, and by 1885 to £270. At present it may be set down at £350, though authorities differ. Thus, for every £1 owned by the Briton of the year 1600, the Briton of the present day owns £14. And taking the total wealth of the country, it is 120 times as much now as it was three centuries ago.—Golden Penny.

Mr. Gladstone during the delivery of one of his great orations concerning the Bulgarian atrocities was so carried away by his feelings that tears coursed down his cheeks, and the flow of his eloquence was arrested for a few minutes so that he might recover his composure.

If a man is always giving himself away he is not worth having.

NOT FOR EXPANSION

BITTER OPPOSITION CROPS OUT IN THE SENATE

Fears Great Britain Methods of Colonization Are to be Followed—More Asks Action on Nicaraguan Canal—West Leads the Hold Backs.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—Discussion of two motions, each of interest and importance at this time, was begun by the senate at its session yesterday. Territorial expansion and the construction of the Nicaragua canal occupied the attention of the body during the greater part of the afternoon.

As soon as the routine morning business had been disposed of Mr. Vest (dem., Mo.) called up his resolution, offered last week, declaring it to be unconstitutional for this government to acquire foreign territory except for coaling stations or some like purpose, unless its intention was to confer statehood upon the territory and citizenship upon its inhabitants. Mr. Vest declared that it was a basic principle of this government that "the powers of the government were derived from the consent of the governed," and maintained that the federal government had no authority, either in morals or in the constitution, to go beyond that principle. He held that the principle had been sustained by the supreme court in various decisions, and that no public man of prominence and no recognized tribunal had ever been reckless enough to controvert it.

ARGUES AGAINST EXPANSION. Mr. Vest thought it was the purpose of the expansionists to adopt the European system of colonization, notwithstanding the fundamental principle of this government was the granting of citizenship to all within the jurisdiction of the government, except among the Indians. In the act for the cession of Louisiana from France to the United States is found a provision that the inhabitants, as soon as possible, shall be made citizens of the United States and the territory of Louisiana be made a state of the union. So it was declared when Oregon was obtained from Spain and Alaska from Russia.

"When, where, how," he asked, "have we surrendered the great power that this is a confederation of states? I cannot conceive it to be possible to point out any other form of government under the constitution."

Mr. Vest declared that the United States supreme court had settled that question for all time. "I do not deny," continued Mr. Vest, "the power of the federal government to acquire territory, but I do deny its power to acquire territory peopled with millions without their consent and with no intention of conferring upon them citizenship. I may be answered that the point is not good; that it may be evaded by the taking in of vast tracts of land peopled with barbarians to be held merely for commercial advantages. When the congress of the United States shall become so degraded as this it is only a question of time until the end shall come."

AN APPENDAGE OF MONARCHY. "We are a great people," concluded Mr. Vest. "We are told that this country can do anything, constitution or no constitution. We are a great people, it is true, but we are not more than another great people did—a people that conquered the world, not with steel ships and modern cannon, but with bare swords and primitive gallees. The colonial system destroyed all hope of republicanism in the old time. It is an appendage of monarchy. It can exist in no free country, because it uproots and eliminates the basis of all republican institutions—that governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed."

Mr. Platt, republican, (Conn.) took issue with Mr. Vest and announced that at some convenient time in the near future he would offer some remarks upon the resolution, in the course of which he would endeavor to show that the Missionary senator was wrong in his interpretation of the constitution and inaccurate in his deductions from the law. He believed that the power to acquire territory was inherent in the nation and was not subject to limitation.

In response to an inquiry by Mr. Hoar, Mr. Platt declared that the power of the government to acquire territory was full and plenary. To this proposition, unusual interest was accompanied by declarations as to the purpose of the government with the territory acquired which purpose should be within the power of the constitution to confer, and Mr. Hoar said he desired to enter his emphatic dissent.

CANAL BILL CALLED UP. Mr. Morgan called up the Nicaragua canal bill which was read in extenso and Mr. Torpie thereupon suggested to Mr. Morgan the advisability of postponing the consideration of the bill until after January 1.

House Proceedings. WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—The house spent the larger part of the day on District of Columbia affairs. The bill to relieve the condition of American seamen was taken up, but nothing was accomplished. Frank McLain, the successor to Mr. Love of Mississippi was sworn in. At 4:50 the house adjourned.

Frank A. McLain, who was elected to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the late Representative Love of Mississippi, took the oath this morning.

CUBAN LEADER DIES

General Garcia Passes Away in Washington

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—General Garcia, Cuban warrior and leader, the head of the commission elected by the Cuban assembly to visit this country died here this morning shortly after 10 o'clock at the hotel Raleigh, where the commission had its headquarters.

The sudden end came from the warm climate of Cuba with the hardships he had there endured, and to the wintry weather of New York and Washington is responsible for the pneumonia which resulted in his demise. He contracted a slight cold in New York which did not assume an alarming stage until the early part of last week. On Tuesday night General Garcia, in company with the other members of the commission, attended a dinner given in his honor by General Miles, and it was a result of an exposure that night which culminated in his death.

During the twelve hours or more preceding dissolution, General Garcia was unconscious most of the time. At intervals he recognized one or more of those about him. In a dying moment, as he lay through his busy and active life, his thoughts were for his beloved country and his people and among his last words were irrational mutterings in which he gave orders to his son, who is on his staff, for the battle which he supposed would occur tomorrow and in which he understood there were only four hundred Spaniards to combat.

Rev. Father Magee, of St. Patrick's church, was with General Garcia at the end, administering the last rites of the Catholic church. Other members of the commission, and Mr. Rubens, their counsel in this country, were in the bed chamber when the end came. The remains were immediately prepared for burial and were placed on a bier in the room in which he died. A large Cuban flag served as a covering and the bier rested on one of smaller dimensions. The face and bust were left exposed to public view. By direction of Major General Miles a detachment of soldiers from battery E, Sixth artillery, was detailed as a body guard for the remains.

After General Garcia's death his papers were taken to notify government officials here and also the executive committee of the Cuba assembly which has its headquarters at Marino. As soon as the death became known, a number of visitors, including many public men, came to the hotel to express their condolences. President McKinley manifested his sympathy by sending a suitably worded letter and Vice President Hobart sent his [card]. Among those who called were Senators Foraker, Money, Proctor and Chandler, and Major General East and Wheeler.

General Garcia left a widow and five children, three sons and two daughters. His mother is still alive and resides in Havana.

General Garcia had a most active and varied life, much of which has been spent in fighting for the cause of Cuban liberty, which he had the satisfaction of seeing accomplished so short a time before his death. He was a man of culture and refinement, of splendid education and came from the distinguished family of Jiguani of Santiago de Cuba province. He was born in Colquín October 14, 1839, and was therefore in the sixtieth year of his age.

CONSPIRED AGAINST SPAIN. General Garcia was the original conspirator in the uprising of the Cubans against Spain in 1868, and in that war under Gomez he attained the rank of a brigadier-general. He had command of the eastern department during that revolution after 1873 and won many notable victories. In 1875 while reconnoitering with his escort he was surrounded by 2,000 Spaniards. Preferring death to capture and subsequent execution at the hands of his enemies he attempted suicide by placing his revolver under his chin and firing. The bullet came out between his eyebrows. For months he lay between life and death, but was saved finally by Spanish surgeons. The Spanish believing he was about to die gave him a pardon. For his participation in the revolutionary movement General Garcia was sent to Spain, where for years he was confined in castles and fortresses, remaining there until the peace of Zanjon. He then returned to the United States and together with Jose Marti attempted another revolution. He landed in Cuba with a few followers, but the country was tired of war and wanted to try the home rule offered by Spain. He capitulated to the Spanish forces in order to save his few remaining followers and was again banished to Spain in 1880, where he remained under surveillance until 1896, when the last revolution broke out in Cuba. Then he escaped to France and later to New York. His movements since that time and his active participation in the war are familiar to newspaper readers.

Troops Sail For Cuba. CHARLESTON, S. C. Dec. 12.—At noon today the transport Saratoga, with the first battalion of the Tenth infantry on board, sailed from here for Cuba.

In Danger of Starvation. ST. JOHNS, N. F., Dec. 12.—Rev. Sydney Chancy, a Methodist minister settled on the French shore, writes to the St. Johns papers detailing the wretched condition of the people living there. He declares that alarming destitution prevails along the whole coast line and that prompt assistance is necessary to prevent wholesale starvation. Scores of families, he says, have not more than two barrels of flour with which to tide them over the winter.

DEFECT IN WAR TAX

SOME CHANGES FAVORED BY COMMISSIONER SCOTT

Inspector-General of the Army Makes a Report With Recommendations—Recess Appointment Sent to Senate—Double Burden Exting.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—Chairman Dingley of the ways and means committee has received a letter from the commissioner of internal revenue, T. B. Scott, recommending a number of amendments to the act of June 13, 1898, known as the war revenue act. The recommendations cover changes of an administrative character under schedules A and B, also for the monthly payment of excise taxes on sugar refineries and for a penalty for failing to stamp par or tickets. Further provisions are suggested as to the examination by the internal revenue office of articles subject to the internal revenue taxes.

Amendments are suggested which should decide definitely who should affix and pay for stamps required on receipts for telegrams, and removing the ambiguity of several other provisions of the bill. Commissioner Scott says:

"The stamp tax on mortgages or pledges, schedule A, should, in my opinion, be removed; also on the assignment or transfer of mortgages, leases, policies of insurance, renewals of agreements, etc. As there is a tax on promissory notes, the tax on mortgages is double taxation and falls on the debtor class." The letter continues:

"If thought best not to repeal the tax, I suggest, in order to relieve parties from double taxation, a provision of this kind: 'No stamp duty shall be required on any power of attorney accompanying a bond or note, or pledge, or certificate of stock when such bond or note or pledge or certificate of stock shall have affixed thereto the stamp or stamps denoting the duty required, and whenever any bond or note shall be secured by a mortgage, but one stamp duty shall be required to be placed on such paper; provided that the stamp duty placed thereon is the highest rate required for such instruments, or either of them.'"

"Insert in the proper place a provision that no stamp shall be required on deeds of record."

ONCE TAXED IS SUFFICIENT. "Strike out under the head of contracts the provision taxing brokers' note or memorandum of sale of goods or merchandise, stocks, bonds, exchange, notes of hand, real estate or property of any kind or description issued by brokers or persons acting as such, 10 per cent. If brokers pay the special tax required that should be deemed sufficient."

"Amend the provisions of section 27, imposing excise tax on persons, firms, companies and corporations engaged in refining petroleum and sugar, so as to require the tax to be assessed and paid monthly. I suggest that it be amended so as to read as follows: 'That every person, firm, corporation or company carrying on or doing the business of refining petroleum or refining sugar, or swing or controlling any pipe line for trans-acting oil or other products whose gross annual receipts exceed \$250,000 shall be subject to pay during each special tax year a special excise tax equivalent to one quarter of one per centum on the gross amount of all receipts of such persons, firms, corporations and companies, however derived, from or in connection with their respective business in excess of \$250,000. That very person, firm, company or corporation subject to the tax imposed by this section shall within twenty days after the end of each and every month, respectively, make a list or return in duplicate to the collector of the district, stating the gross amount of his or their receipts, respectively, for the month next preceding and shall also pay to the collector the full amount of tax which has accrued on such receipts for the month aforesaid.'"

"Amend section 28 relative to stamp tax on parlor car and sleeping car tickets by providing a penalty for failure to affix stamps. No penalty is provided, as the law stands as the tax is not imposed under schedule A where it properly belongs."

"Add to section 29, fifth sub-division 'provided that when a person entitled to a legacy or beneficial interest in such property is an alien or has resided outside of the United States for a period of five years the tax or duty upon the share of such persons shall be at the rate of five dollars of the clear value thereof, without regard to any degree of consanguinity that may exist.'"

An amendment is also recommended to authorize the examination of national banks by revenue officers to ascertain whether the law is being complied with in regard to checks and other papers or documents, which is now questioned.

All Hands Happy at Santiago. SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Dec. 9.—There has been great rejoicing today in connection with the late of Purisima Concepcion. Yesterday's mourning umbrellas were exchanged for glorious decorations in the cathedral and sorrowful music gave way to joyous.

Faith Cure Falls to Rest. CINCINNATI, O., Dec. 10.—Thomas McDowell recently died of typhoid fever while under the care of Harriet O. Evans, a Christian science healer. She was tried for practicing medicine without a certificate, and the jury brought in a verdict tonight of guilty. The attorneys for the "faith cure" defendant at once gave notice of appeal from the police court.

WON FOR FILIPINOS

Government Prepares to Take the Initial Step

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—The government is now giving attention to the adjustment of affairs in the Philippines to meet the new conditions, and the subject has been discussed at some length between the president and secretary of state and secretary of war. It has not figured very largely in the cabinet circle. The present intention is to follow as closely as circumstances permit the course pursued toward the Cubans and Porto Ricans up to this point. The first thing to be done is to expatriate the Spanish troops who garrison Manila and other towns. No difficulty is apprehended as to those in Manila, but some trouble may be experienced in the case of the Spanish troops and prisoners who are outside our lines and within the territory claimed to be in possession of the insurgents, but it is not doubted that the latter can be induced to yield up their prisoners. To influence them in this direction General Otis, the military commandant at Manila, will issue a proclamation to all of the Filipinos advising them of the acquisition of the Philippines by the United States and of the president's desire to accord them the utmost liberty of action. The proclamation in general outline will be similar to that addressed by General Miles to the people of Porto Rico, though in detail it must be modified to meet existing conditions.

RELIEF COUNTS FOR LITTLE. It may be interesting to know in this connection that a failure on the part of the United States to ratify the treaty would have much less effect than has been anticipated by the public. None of the acts that have gone before would be necessarily recalled, and the United States government would not relinquish any of its conquests. The Philippine islands would be ours, being in possession thereof, Porto Rico would belong to us beyond question and we should dominate Cuba with a military government as before the act of rejection. As a high authority put it all that would fall would be the treaty.

Boston, Mass., Dec. 13.—The anti-imperialist league committee met today, and it is reported that the committee of correspondence is receiving many letters from publishers of newspapers in the central and western states offering their services in opposing the policy of annexation.

Centers for the formation of leagues and for the distribution of literature have been established in over thirty states.

SPAIN MAY NOT RATIFY IT. MADRID, Dec. 14.—It is asserted here that the premier, Senor Sagasta, will obtain a royal decree, dissolving the chambers before the ratification of the peace treaty. The semi-official Corroero announces that Senor Sagasta, before asking the cortes to ratify the treaty, will confer with Senor Montero Rios, president of the Spanish peace commission, and it is further asserted that, owing to the existence of opposition to the treaty, the United States senate will not confirm it.

A dispatch from Iloilo, island of Panay, Philippines, represents the situation there unchanged. General Rios, the Spanish commander there, is preparing to remove his troops to Mindanao.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—For some time to come the United States and Spain must get along without any treaty to regulate commerce between the two countries. An effort was made at Paris to secure an arrangement with the Spanish commissioners looking to the revival of the old treaties until they could be replaced by others, but this having failed, no negotiations for new commercial treaties will be undertaken before ratification of the peace treaty.

Four Warships Ordered to Havana Harbor. WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—The Brooklyn, Texas, Castine and Resolute have been ordered to Havana.

While there is not the faintest desire to convey a threat in the dispatch of the warships to Havana, it may be noted that when they lie within the harbor they will hold the town in perfect subjection. It is surmised that the suggestion came from Admiral Sampson as a result of the unfortunate occurrence Sunday night at the Hotel Inglaterra. At any rate the event brought the authorities to a sudden realization of the exact state of affairs in Havana and the imminent danger of such an outbreak. With only a small force of American soldiers in Havana province and those removed at such a distance from the city as to make it difficult of access in time to be of service to the American element in the city now swollen to large proportions, the necessity for some protection was apparent. To increase the number of soldiers materially is not easy in view of the difficulty of transporting them, as well as providing for them when they reach Cuba, but the navy's motto now is always ready, and it was decided to hasten the ships named to Havana to form a formidable bulwark against any outbreaks that might occur before the completion of the American occupation of the city.

Rebels Attack a Town in Formosa. SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 15.—Terrible atrocities are reported from Formosa. Two hundred rebels recently attacked a village, surprising the people and looting the place. They burned thirty-seven houses. A Japanese police inspector and six constables perished in repelling the attack. One constable was captured alive. The insurgents fastened on his back the bloody heads of his companions and drove him before them in the woods.