THE SAME GOLD IN THE SAME SACKS RETURNED.

Withdrawn from the Treasury and Used to Buy Bonds-Old Soldiers Had to Go-Solving the Seal Problem-Mr. Wilson's Rare Gift.

"Hoarding Gold."

The chief excuse advanced by the administration for its infamous bargain with the shylock syndicate, whereby it gave that grasping concern a bonus of more than \$10,000,of the safety of our currency prevailed at that time and that vast amounts of gold were withdrawn in exchange for legal tender notes to be "hoarded" for a premium.

If any additional evidence were needed to prove that practically all the gold withdrawn from the treasury business with any ballot. The idea prior to the last bond deal was taken is too prevalent that when a forby the New York members of the eigner buys his ticket in the old Shylock syndicate it is furnished by country he buys along with it the figures sent to the senate by the the right to participate in the secretary of the treasury in response to a request for information on that

These figures show that from December 1, 1894, until January 16, 1895, the total amount of legal tender notes presented for redemption at the treasury was \$42,523,762, of which \$40,995,140 was in the form of greenbacks and only \$1,528,582 in the form of treasury notes of 1890.

From January 17 until February 13 the total amount of legal tender notes redeemed in gold was \$38,262,540, of which \$36,572,200 was in the form of greenbacks and only \$1,690,340 in the form of treasury notes.

The largest record of redemptions in any one day was on January 25, when it amounted to \$7,156,046, but on several other days during the period under consideration the redemptions exceeded \$3,000,000.

Of course Sub-Treasurer Jordan of New York knows very well that these heavy withdrawals were made by the New York bankers who have profited by the latest bond deal, says the Denver Republican, but as he was particeps criminis in that transaction he tive franchise. But the St. Louis will not take the public into his con- judge has taken a step in the right fidence regarding this subject. The direction, and we hope to see a more gold thus withdrawn from the treas- general application of the doctrine. ury so rapidly was taken for the express purpose of forcing the administration to sell more bonds, and it is a fact attested by some of the New York newspapers that since the latest bond deal was effected the same gold in the same sacks has been returned in payment for the bonds.

This very effectively disposes of the absurd theory that it was the people and not the banks that withdrew the gold from the treasury for the purpose of "hoarding" it. The very fact that nearly all the legal tenders presented for redemption in gold were greenbacks is conclusive evidence on this subject. The banks of New York hold a very large proportion of their legal reserve in greenbacks, and under no circumstances will they consent to keep treasury notes of 1890 or silver certificates if they can help it. They had the greenbacks in their reserves and they presented them for redemption in order to force the administration to make the bond deal, and they succeeded.

The administration is to blame because it aided this conspiracy to make such a vast profit when it could have avoided that public calamity by offering the bonds for sale in the open market. If this course had been pursued there is no doubt that the price received by the government would have exceeded 120, whereas the syndicate obtained the bonds at $104\frac{1}{2}$ tally and physically to add up a column through the favoritism of President Cleveland and Secretary Carlisle. When this whole transaction is fully understood by the American public the condemnation visited upon the administration will be deep and lasting. It was the most infamous financial transaction ever attempted by dumping ground for the hungry conany American administration, and that will be the general judgment of mankind upon it when all the facts are fully comprehended.

Se'ving the Seal Problem.

If the authorities at Washington should finally determine to anticipate the work of pelagic seal hunters and order the extermination of the seals of ity of the new postmaster-general, the Pribylov islands, as was urged William L. Wilson: in a bill introduced by Congressman Dingley, it would probably prove in the end an economic measure. The unsuccessful attempt at the protection of the seals has already cost the country nearly or quite as much as it ever realized from the seals. It has been the of his party," but isn't it putting it steady policy of the English government to exterminate the seals wherever found. This it has done on the Greenland and Newfoundland coasts. on the Magdalen islands, in Labrador and in the Southern seas-in fact, the world over, wherever the rich fur-bearing animal could be found. In their hunting of the seal, the English have been reckless as savages, as greedy and cruel as a pirate and destructive as a vandal. For several years their seal hunters have devoted their time to exterminating the Alaskan seal, the fnest in the world. The Paris tribunal that sought to arrest this destruction but whetted the British appetite for more of it. Uncle Sam could enforce his rights in Behring sea by an appeal to arms, but the Cleveland. Nobody, we believe, has game would be hardly worth the can- accused the president of being stub- Well, before we yield to that cry, let us dle. There is material other than born, though the opinion is quite find out how easy it is now. scal-kin by which the back can be freely expressed that he is egotistical I have looked over the laws of all the kert warm. Possibly Mr. Dingley's and bullheaded. solution of the vexed problem is the best after all. - Cincinnati Times-Star.

Seue Grapes. reached he conclusion that no young going to have any.

man ought to enter public life, and THE TALMAGE SERMON says that after thirty-five years' experjence he finds there is "nothing in it." The veteran objector's feelings THE GREAT PHEACHER DEcan easily be appreciated, and there is no question that they are shared by a large number of other Democrats who were elected to stay at home last No-

Speak English.

The more we think of the matter the more we are pleased with the decision of the St. Louis judge who says he will refuse to naturalize foreigners who do not possess an intelligent knowledge of the English language. If there is one farcical feature in the method of government in this coun-000 on a bond deal amounting to try it is afforded by our naturalization' \$62,400,000, is that general distrust laws. The ballot is the birthright of the American citizen and it is the privilege of the foreigner who has an intelligent appreciation of what it means, and who exercises it with patriotism and loyalty. But the foreigner who does not know how to ask for his ballot in English has no affairs of the country to which he comes. It is for the American people themselves to say who shall have a voice in the election of men who shall administer their affairs, and the people of this country have just as much right to be protected against an ignorant and therefore harmful participation in their affairs as they have for protection against any other kind of foreign invasion. The foreigner who does not care enough for the right of suffrage to learn to speak the language is not fit to exercise the right and if he is too ignorant to learn the language the necessity for his exclusion from participation in the affairs of the country is all the more apparent.

There is no country on the face of the earth where foreigners are granted such wholesale privileges as here, and it is high time that some curtailment was effected. We only wish that every voter had to possess an intelligent knowledge of the institutions of this country and to show that he has some conception of the dignity and the higher meaning of the elec-

Old Soldiers Had to Go.

ecretary Carlisle admits that 135 old soldiers have been turned out of their places in the treasury department since he became secretary, and that the vacancies thus made were filled by 135 new appointments. And, though he denied the right of congress to call for such information, he deemed it advisable on his own part to comply with the request made to tell why the veterans were removed.

He says they were bounced for the purpose of promoting the efficiency of the public service. If this is so the department must have been in a bad way indeed. If all the old soldiers having places there were incompetent for the performance of their duties it would necessarily be inferred that the representative veteran is very much of a no-account fellow.

The secretary declares that in making new appointments he has obeyed the mandate of the law by giving preference to the old soldier, with the qualification that he has given due regard to the "physical and mental qualifications" of the applicants. And here, again, he must have run afoul of a bad lot, for the places were invariably filled with others than former wearers of the blue. Now and then an applicant put in an appearance who was suitably equipped both menof figures or empty waste paper baskets, but it chanced that only those who had preserved their vigor of mind and body by voting the Democratic ticket were found to fully fill the bill.

But it all amounts to just this, that the department has been used as a stituents of Democratic congressmen, contrary to the rules of the civil service law, just the same as all other departments.-Kansas City Journal.

Fr. Wilson's Rare Gift.

We are indebted to the cuckoo New York "Times" for this bit of information regarding the character and abil-

"Above all, he is a party leader with unhesitating trust in the principles of the party and a rare gift for enforcing them.'

It is true that Mr. Wilson has an "unhesitating trust in the principles on a little thick to speak about his rare "gift of enforcing them"?

We recall two very conspicuous occasions upon which Mr. Wilson exercised this rare gift of his. The first was when he tried to make the senate take that tariff bill. The second was when he tried for re-election upon a platform embodying the principles in which he feels such an "unhesitating trust." The result was that the senate forced him to take the Gorman bill, and his Democratic constituents retired him to private life with a unanimity that could not be questioned. - Philadelphia Inquirer.

Has Great "Will Power."

"I am not stubborn," says Mr.

Very Nuch Alive.

The trouble about building a new party on "the ruins of the dominant Mr. William S. Holman, who is in a parties" is that one of the dominant cettring frame of mind just now, has 'parties hasn't any ruins, and isn't

NOUNCES DIVORCE.

What Therefore God Hath Joined Together Let No Man Put Asunder"-Congress Should Look After the Several State Laws.



HAT THERE ARL hundreds and thousands of infelicitous homes in America no one will doubt. If there were only one skeleton in the closet, that might be locked up and abandoned; but in many a home there is a skeleton in the hallway and a skel-

eton in all the apartments. "Unhappily married" are two words descriptive of many a homestead. It needs no orthodox minister to prove to a badly mated pair that there is a hell; they are there now. Sometimes a grand and gracious woman will be thus incarcerated, and her life will be a crucifixion, as was the case with Mrs. Sigourney, the great poetess and the great soul. Sometimes a consecrated man will be united to a fury, as was John Wesley, or united to a vixen, as was John Milton. Sometimes, and generally, both parties are to blame, and Thomas Carlyle was an intolerable scold, and his wife smoked and swore; and Froude, the historian, pulled aside the curtain from the lifelong squabble at Craigenputtock and Five, Cheyne

Some say that for the alieviation of all these domestic disorders of which we hear, easy divorce is a good prescription. God sometimes authorizes divorce as certainly as he authorizes marriage. I have just as much regard for one lawfully divorced as I have for one lawfully married. But you know and I know that wholesale divorce is one of our national scourges. I am not surprised at this when I think of the influences which have been abroad militating against the marriage relation.

For many years the platforms of the country rang with talk about a freelove millennium. There were meetings of this kind held in the Cooper institute, New York; Tremont temple, Boston, and all over the land. Some of the women who were most prominent in that movement have since been distinguished for great promiscuosity of affection. Popular themes for such occasions were the tyranny of man, the oppression of the marriage relation, women's rights and the affinities. Prominent speakers were women with short curls and short dress and very long tongue, everlastingly at war with God because they were created women; while on the platform sat meek men with soft accent and cowed demeanor, apologetic for masculinity, and holding the parasols while the termagant orators went on preaching the doctrine of

That campaign of about twenty years set more devils into the marriage relation than will be exorcised in the next fifty. Men and women went home from such meetings so permanently confused as to who were their wives and husbands that they never got out of their perplexity, and the criminal and civil courts tried to disentangle the Iliad of woes, and this one got alimony, and that one got a limited divorce, and this mother kept the children on condition that the father could sometimes come and look at them, and these went into poorhouses, and those went into an insane asylum, and those went into dissolute public li'e, and all went into destruction. The mightiest war ever made against the marriage institution was that free love campaign, sometimes under one name and sometimes under

Another influence that has warred upon the marriage relation has been polygamy in Utah. That was a stereotyped caricature of the marriage relation, and has poisoned the whole land. You might as well think that you can have an arm in a state of mortification and yet the whole body not be sickened, as to have those territories polygamized, and yet the body of the nation not feel the putrefaction. Hear it, good men and women of America, that so long ago as 1862 a law was passed by congress forbidding polygamy in the territories and in all the place where they had jurisdiction. Twenty-four years passed along and five administrations before the first brick was knocked

from that fortrss of libertinism. Every new president in the inaugural tickled that monster with the straw of condemnation, and every congress stultified itself itself in proposing some plan that would not work. Polygamy stood more entrenched, and more brazen, and more puissant, and more braggart, and more infernal. James Buchanan, a much-abused man of his day, did more for the extirpation of this villainy than most of the subsequent administrations. Mr. Buchanan sent out an army, and although it was halted in its work, still he accomplished more than some of the administrations which did nothing but talk, talk, talk! At last, but not until it had poisoned generations, polygamy has received its death-blow.

Polygamy in Utah warred against the marriage relation throughout the land. It was impossible to have such an awful sewer of iniquity sending up its miasma, which was wafted by the winds north, south, east and west, without the whole land being affected by it.

Another influence that has warred against the marriage relation in this country has been a pustulous literature, with its millions of sheets every week choked with stories of domestic wrongs, and infidelities, and massacres, and outrages, until it is a wonder to me that there are any decencies, or any commonsense left on the subject of marriage. One-half of the news-stands of all our cities reeking with the filth.

"Now," say some, "we admit all these evils, and the only way to clear them at the picnic! It is all they know about out or correct them is by easy divorce."

states, and I find that while in some states it is easier than in others, in every state it is easy. The state of Illinois, through its legislature, recites a long list of proper causes for divorce, and then closes up by giving to the courts the right to make a decree of divorce in any case where they deem it expedient. After that you are not surprised at the announcement that in one

county of the state of lillnois, in one year, there were 883 divorces. If you want to know how easy it is, you have only to look over the records of the states. In the city of San Francisco 333 divorces in one year; and in twenty years in New England 20,000. Is that not easy enough?

What we want in this country and in all lands is that divorce be made more and more and more difficult. Then people before they enter that relation will be persuaded that there will probably be no escape from it except through the door of the sepulchre. Then they will pause on the verge of that relation until they are fully satisfied that it is best, and that it is right, and that it is happiest. Then we shall have no more marriage in fun. Then men and women will not enter the relation with the idea that it is only a trial trip, and if they do not like it they can get out at the first landing. Then this whole question will be taken out of the frivolous into the tremendous, and there will be no more joking about the blossoms in a bride's hair than about the cypress on a coffin.

What we want is that the congress of the United States change the national constitution so that a law can be passed which shall be uniform all over the country, and what shall be right in one state shall be right in all the states, and what is wrong in one state will be wrong in all the states.

How is it now? If a party in the marriage relation gets dissatisfied, it is only necessary to move to another state to achieve liberation from the domestic tie, and divorce is effected so easy that the first one party knows of it is by seeing in the newspaper that Rev. Dr. Somebody on March 17, 1895, introduced in a new marriage relation a member of the household who went off on a pleasure excursion to Newport or a business excursion to Chicago. Married at the bride's house. No cards. There are states of the Union which practically put a premium upon the disintegration of the marriage relation, while there are other states, like our own New York state, that had for a long time the preeminent idiocy of making marriage lawful at twelve and fourteen years of age.

The congress of the United States needs to move for a change of the national constitution, and then to appoint a committee-not made up of single gentlemen, but of men of families, and their families in Washington-who shall prepare a good, honest, righteous, comprehensive, uniform law that will control everything from Sandy Hook to the Golden Horn. That will put an end to brokerages in marriages. That will send divorce lawyers into a decent business. That will set people agitated for many years on the question of how shall they get away from each other to planning how they can adjust themselves to the more or less unfavorable

circumstances. More difficult divorce will put an estoppel to a great extent upon marriage 'as a financial speculation. There are men who go into the relation just as they go into Wall street to purchase shares. The female to be invited into the partnership of wedlock is utterly unattractive, and in disposition a suppressed Vesuvius. Everybody knows it, but this masculine candidate for matrimonial orders, through the commercial agency or through the county records, finds out how much estate is to be inherited, and he calculates it. He thinks out how long it will be before the old man will die, and whether he can stand the refractory temper until he does die, and then he enters the relation; for he says: "If I can not stand it, then through the divorce law I'll back out." That process is going on all the time, and men enter the relation without any moral principle, without any affection, and it is as much a matter of stock speculation as anything that transpired yesterday in Union Pacific, Illinois Cen-

tral or Delaware & Lackawanna. Now, suppose a man understood, as he ought to understand, that if he goes into that relation there is no possibility of his getting out, or no probability, he would be more slow to put his neck in the yoke. He would say to himself: "Rather than a Caribbean whirlwind with a whole fleet of shipping in its arms, give me a zephyr off fields of sunshine and gardens of peace."

Rigorous divorce law will also hinder women from the fatal mistake of marrying men to reform them. If a young man of 25 years of age or 30 years of age has the habit of strong drink fixed on him, he is as certainly bound for a drunkard's grave as that a train starting out from Grand Central depot at 8 o'clock to-morrow morning is bound for Albany. The train may not reach Albany, for it may be thrown from the track. The young man may not reach a drunkard's grave, for something may throw him off the iron track of evil habit; but the probability is that the train that starts to-morrow morning at 8 o'clock for Albany will get there, and the probability is that the young man who has the habit of strong drink fixed on him before 25 or 30 years of age will arrive at a drunkard's grave. She knows he drinks, although he tries to hide it by chewing cloves. Everybody knows he drinks. Parents warn, neighbors and friends warn. She will marry him, she will reform him.

If she is unsuccessful in the experiment, why then the divorce law will emancipate her, because habitual drunkenness is a cause for divorce in Indiana, Kentucky, Florida, Connecticut and nearly all the states. So the poor thing goes to the altar of sacrifice. If you will show me the poverty-struck streets in any city, I will show you the homes of the women who married men to reform them. In one case out of ten thousand it may be a successful experiment. But have a rigorous divorce law, and that woman will say: "If I am affianced to that man, it is for life."

A rigorous divorce law will also do much to hinder hasty and inconsiderate marriages. Under the impression that one can be easily released, people enter the relation without inquiry and without reflection. Romance and impulse rule the day. Perhaps the only ground for the marriage compact is that she likes his looks and he admires the graceful way she passes around the ice cream each other. It is all the preparation for life. A woman that could not make a loaf of bread to save her life will swear to cherish and obey. A Christian will marry an atheist, and that always makes conjoined wretchedness; for if a man does not believe there is a God, he is neither to be trusted with a dollar nor with your lifelong happiness. Having read much about love in a cottage, people brought up in ease will go and starve in a hovel.

What the church needs is not better preaching, but better practice.

Rich Red Blood

about 18 pounds of blood.

ments, small round corpuscles, red and white, badly in proportion of about 300 red to 1 white one. strength of the body.

train of ills, according to the temperament year ago last winter, when and disposition, attack the victim.

The only permanent remedy is found in a on my body. I then purchased a bottle of diseases arising from or promoted by low state but of the blood.

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Poisoned With Creeping Ivy.

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Large Sores Broke Out

reliable blood medicine like Hood's Sarsapa- Hood's Sarsaparilla, and after using that and rilla, which acts upon the red corpuscles, en- a half of another bottle, the sores and humor riching them and increasing their number. disappeared. I attended the Christian En-It thus restores the vital fluid to healthy con- deavor Convention in Montreal and also dition, expels all impurity, cures Nervousness, visited the World's Fair in the hottest weather That Tired Feeling, Scrofula and all other of the summer. Was on the go all the time,

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