

POLITICS OF THE DAY

BONDS OR TREASURY NOTES.

Democrats in Congress who are opposing the issue of \$500,000,000 worth of bonds are acting in the interests of the people. Of course, the Republicans will raise a great howl that the Democrats are "obstructionists," but the Democrats are simply obstructing an attempt to place a great and unnecessary burden of taxation upon the country. There are more ways of raising money with which to pay the expenses of the war than the one way, so dear to Republicans—that of issuing bonds with which to make the syndicates rich and to keep the masses poor.

Treasury notes are just as good as bonds, being payable in coin, and they do not carry any interest. Again, there is a great quantity of silver lying idle in government vaults which ought to be utilized. The people know that the Democrats are fighting for their benefit, and the Democrats are quite willing to go before the people on the issue raised by the Republicans. Treasury notes will have to be redeemed in the long run just as the bonds would have to be redeemed, but there would be no interest to pay on the notes, and that is why the money sharks are opposed to them. Every three months the bondholder would be able to thrust his hand into the treasury and loot it of interest. He could not do that if treasury notes were issued. "Anything to get interest out of the government" is the cry of the Republicans. And that is the extent of the bond-buyer's patriotism.—Chicago Dispatch.

The Financial War Issue.

Naturally the Republican gold bugs, both in and out of Congress, are wildly indignant at the Democratic proposition to provide money for the carrying on of the war without increasing the interest-paying bonded debt of the nation. They do not want either a further issue of treasury notes, the coinage of the silver seigniorage or the taxation of corporations. What the Republicans are aiming at above all things is the enlargement of the interest-bearing debt. This will prolong the existence of the national banks and increase their profits. It will also tighten the hold of other big moneyed corporations on the Government and the people.

That the corporations and the banks will win in the contest is more than probable, but the Republican party, under the cover of the war excitement, will thereby forge a weapon that is sure to destroy them in the end. The people cannot be fooled in financial matters now as they were thirty-five years ago, when they were saddled with a debt of billions, bearing a high rate of interest, under which they are still groaning and which not even another generation will get rid of. The Democratic plan provides ample revenue for the present needs of the Government and it does not mortgage the people further to the money classes. It would receive the support of a majority of the voters at the polls if an election were held to-morrow.—New York News.

War Taxes.

Long and labored articles in the subsidized press are now in order to prove that corporations should not be taxed. These arguments will be brought forth by the Senate amendment to the revenue bill suggesting a corporation tax of one-fourth of 1 per cent. on the gross receipts of corporations. The Boston Herald devotes a column editorial to this single proposition, and makes a special plea for the corporations. It is to be observed that the Boston Herald is not at all worried over the taxes which are proposed on the necessities of life. The people who have to pay for food and drink can work more hours and earn more money to pay the extra tax, but the beloved corporations must not be touched. Corporations are to be protected at all hazards. A corporation that earns \$2,000,000 a year must not be made to pay \$5,000 taxes. Horrible! The supposition is not to be entertained for a single moment. The people must not only fight the battles of this country, but they must pay the expenses of the war as well. That's good Republican doctrine. What do the people think of it?

Unity Against the Foe.

In the conduct of the war against Spain there should be no display of politics. There is one fact absolutely certain, and that is, the people, irrespective of party, were in favor of the declaration of war and are now desirous that the campaign shall be carried on with unrelenting firmness, vigor and severity.

To conquer Spain and to conquer Spain quickly and completely is what the people desire, and in order that this may be done they are willing to lay aside all political considerations in discussing war measures. It is to be regretted that the Republicans have set the example of partisanship by preparing the war revenue bill along political lines, and it is unfortunate that many of the President's military appointments have been plainly of a political character. It is to be hoped that no further exhibitions of party feeling will be made. Democrats joined with Republicans in voting \$50,000,000 to be used by the President in making preparations for war, and they will continue to vote with Republicans on strictly war measures. Let the Republicans keep the currency question, the protection of trusts and the making of political appointments to the army in

the background, and they will find Democrats voting with them in all measures looking toward the defeat of the common foe.

The Gold Standard.

Many of my correspondents express the opinion that the financial problem is too complicated for the ordinary intellect, and in this belief make no attempt to reach a solution. I do not believe it possible for any person of even ordinary intelligence to arrive at any other conclusion than that the restoration of bimetalism is essential to the prosperity of the country, if prejudice be laid aside and the facts honestly accepted which are supported by overwhelming evidence.

So far from presenting complications, the problem is one of extreme simplicity and, next to the salvation of the soul, is the most important that can occupy human attention. The prosperity, the happiness, and, to a great extent, the lives of industrial workers in all civilized countries depend upon the proper solution of this financial question.

I will state certain facts for which conclusive proofs have been and can be presented. A gigantic conspiracy, centralized in London, has long existed among the money powers of the world to depreciate prices of all products of industry and inflate the purchasing power of money. The effect, if not the intention, has been to close factories, throw millions of operatives out of employment, reduce wages to starvation prices, and pauperize all who by industry are engaged in the creation of wealth. It increases all time debts and taxes, renders mortgagees unable to pay interest, and deprives tens of thousands of farmers, tradesmen and operatives of their homes.—H. Haupt.

Courage of the Stay-at-Home.

It sometimes requires more and better courage to stay at home than to go to war. Many a man who, if duty would permit him to volunteer, would be glad to go, is compelled by the most solemn and binding of all human obligations to stay at home. It is not a manly, a wise or heroic thing for a citizen to leave his wife, children, parents or sisters in want in order to go where he is not needed. So long as there is a surplus of men who want to enlist, and whose presence at home is not essential to the support of families, no man whose presence is thus required has a moral right to enlist.—Washington Post.

Sons of Their Sires.

There have been already appointed or slated for prompt appointment to offices of high rank in the army sons of Senators Gray, Elkins and Fairbanks and a nephew of Senator Allison, and sons of Representatives Hill and Hill, Secretary Alger and the late Secretary Blaine. None of these sons of distinguished sires has been educated or trained in the duties of the offices to which they have been appointed, and therefore, their duties will not be properly performed. As a consequence many soldiers are liable to suffer—possibly to die—from this form of political favoritism.—New York World.

A Thoroughly Exploited Idea.

The idea that the foreigner can be made, through the workings of a tariff, to buy warships for us and keep an army in the field for us, and pay our bills generally, is as dead as Julius Caesar. And for that much we can be thankful. Even Mr. Dingley appears to have come to a partial recognition of the truth that the tariff is a tax.—Manchester Union.

Said in the Heat of Debate.

Several weeks ago several Congressmen were talking about resigning and leading troops to Cuba. But no resignations have occurred yet.—Dallas News.

Kitchen Comforts.

"If you have in mind the purchase of something pretty or much desired for your hall, parlor or other part of the house, let it go and get instead linoleum to cover your entire kitchen floor," advises Ella Morris Kretschmar writing of "Housecleaning and Pretty Kitchens" in the Woman's Home Companion. "Do not buy a poor quality (it should cost not less than 50 cents per square yard), as the good grades are more economical, lasting for years. They are warm (unlike oil-cloth), easily cleaned, cheerful and pretty. Do not waver between new portieres, curtains or even a piano and a new range or stove (if you need one). If you have to make a choice, not if you value comfort and peace above lesser considerations. A gas or gas gasoline stove for summer represents more comfort to the square inch than any other possible article in a house, excepting an ice-chest and a strong box. * * * Provide at least two comfortable chairs, and have a high shelf back of or near the stove, and out of drafts, which will do much to insure you a good quality of bread through the year. A reliable clock will have much to do with the regularity of your meals."

The Atlantic.

Experiments have been going on for the past twelve years for the purpose of trying to learn something of the characteristics of the Atlantic Ocean as a great moving body of water. As a result the whole Atlantic is shown to be slowly circulating round and round like an enormous pool.

Don't think because a man is an ice dealer that he is cold-hearted.

RICH ISLAND GROUP.

THE ORIENTAL COLONY WHICH IS LOST TO SPAIN.

The Islanders, Their Natural Wealth and Their Love of Loafing and Smoking—Manila, Its Antiquities, Dirty Streets and Variety of Evil Odors.

The victory of the American fleet at Manila awakened interest in the rich islands which that victory has taken from Spain. The Philippines have been a Spanish colony ever since their conquest in 1565, which was effected by a fleet bearing an armed force from the western coast of Mexico. The Span-

years' end, the air is almost saturated; the perspiration of the body does not dry, but stands in large drops, which fall off on the slightest movement. The heat is so intense in summer that Europeans frequently tumble over with heat apoplexy. Even the Spaniards do their business in the early hours, willing away the heat of the day in sleep. Late in the afternoon Manila begins to awaken.

The group is rendered a valuable possession from the fertility of the soil and the variety and abundance of its products. Despite the fact that the natives work only under the most urgent provocation, and then only for so long a time as may be necessary to satisfy their simple wants, the plantations of the island produce an immense wealth. The government reports of 1894, the latest available, declared the exports of

which during the rainy season becomes a mighty torrent, runs through the heart of the town and divides the two sections. The old town has narrow streets, badly paved, reasonably filthy, well provided with varieties of odors, teeming with East Indians of every age, color and previous condition of dirtiness, whose principal occupation seems to be keeping out of the sun,

claimed that many a respectable Malay pater familias has been seen escaping from the ruins of his burning home, bearing away in his arms his favorite bird, while wife and children were left to shift for themselves.

One of the worst features of cock-fighting, outside of its innate brutality, is the betting, universal among the spectators of the game. The sums stat-



LOCATION OF THE PHILIPPINES.

lards did not accomplish their conquest without difficulty, for, although the natives were poorly armed, having only the weapons common to savage peoples throughout the world, they made a stout resistance, and all the military strength and strategy of the Spaniards were needed in order to subdue them. The islanders have since shown, by oft-repeated insurrections, their objection to Spanish rule, and between 1565 and the insurrection of the present year it is said there has hardly been a decade in which Spanish troops have not been

the islands to be \$32,000,000, while the imports were \$28,000,000, chiefly of rice, flour, wine, dry goods, petroleum and coal; the exports were of hemp and its manufactures, sugar, coffee, tobacco leaf, cigars and indigo. How greatly the amount of exports might be increased under a proper form of government which did not tax the energy and almost the life out of the people cannot be conjectured, but it is certain that with proper encouragement the Philippine Islanders would become an industrious and wealthy people.

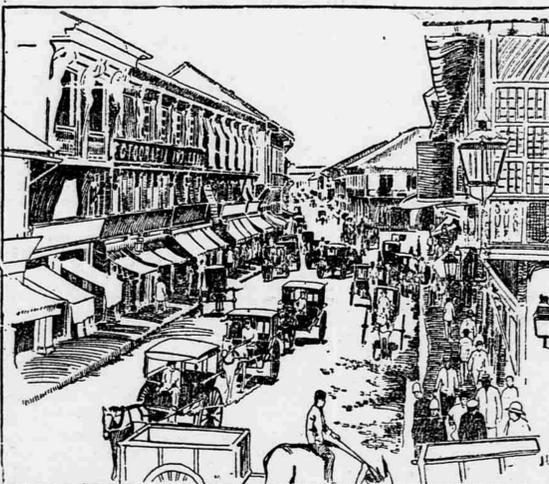
A Mixed People.

The population of the Philippines is probably the worst mixed of any group of islands, even in that part of the world. The islands lie about midway between the continents of Asia and Australia. The Negritos, or aborigines, are closely analogous to the natives of New Guinea and Australia. But the Negritos, long before the coming of the Europeans, had become an unimportant factor in the population, having been driven back into the interior and mountainous portions of the islands by the Malays. When Magellan discovered the islands, in 1521, he found all the coasts settled by Malays. But the Malay Indians by no means monopolized the better parts of the islands, for among them there was a large admixture of Chinese, Japanese, Hindus, Siamese and other Asiatic coast races and tribes, so that the Malays themselves were a sort of composite race. To the present day the heterogeneity of the population continues, and although the Spanish have political control of the islands, only about 5,000 of these foreigners, and they chiefly officeholders, are to be found on the en-



A WEALTHY NATIVE'S RESIDENCE.

called upon to pacify one or another of the disturbed provinces. There are 1,200 islands in the Philippine group, the greater number of which, however, are mere dots or islets, inhabited by only a few families. Insignificant as are most of these, the larger islands are of very respectable dimensions, the total area of the entire group being 116,000 square miles. The islands are all of volcanic origin and each has a mountain range. The largest volcano on the islands is Mount



A PRINCIPAL STREET IN MANILA.

Mayon, which travelers describe as being most beautifully situated. It is a perfect cone. There are few large rivers, but many small ones. It rains considerably in the islands and rainfalls are exceedingly heavy, a fall of eight inches in twenty-four hours having frequently been noted.

A torrid heat prevails all the year round. The mean annual temperature of Manila is about 90 degrees, which indicates that in summer the thermometer stands above 100 regularly every day, and hugs the century mark pretty closely during the night. Even in what is called the winter season a temperature of 65 to 85 degrees prevails, so that a Philippine winter would be deemed a tolerably warm American summer. The heat is rendered almost unendurable by the moisture in the atmosphere, for day and night, from year's end to

year's end, the air is almost saturated; the perspiration of the body does not dry, but stands in large drops, which fall off on the slightest movement. The heat is so intense in summer that Europeans frequently tumble over with heat apoplexy. Even the Spaniards do their business in the early hours, willing away the heat of the day in sleep. Late in the afternoon Manila begins to awaken.

The city of Manila is a typical eastern metropolis. It is on the east side of a wide bay, which furnishes a tolerable anchorage, but not a secure place of refuge for shipping. The city itself is, as in most eastern centers of trade, divided into a new and an old town, the latter being fortified with walls in mediaeval style, and containing warehouses, storehouses, offices and an enormous native population, while the new town, much better built, with edifices more modern in style and construction, lies without the walls. A small stream,



TOWN OF CAVITE, NEAR WHICH DEWEY'S FLEET ANCHORED.

smoking cigarettes and chewing betel nut. In the interval of smoking they load and unload the vessels, most of the native population finding its employment about the shipping, while those not thus engaged have all the occupation they want at their homes, in the manufacture of the coarse goods known as manilla bagging and sacking and in the making of cigars, of which many millions are annually exported to China and India.

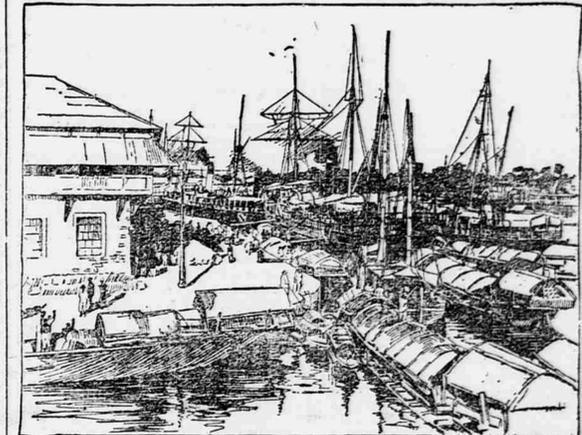
Manila affords the stranger many interesting sights, not the least among which are the street cars, in which everybody—men and women—smokes. A car is usually drawn by a single pony managed by two drivers. One beats the pony and the other holds the reins and blows a tin horn. On the rear platform stands a pompous conductor, who collects a copper all around every time the car passes a section post. These section posts are somewhat less than a mile apart. The conductor is particularly careful to look after the due balance of a car, fore and aft. He will not allow more to stand on one platform than on the other. If there are eight in front and six in the rear, or vice versa, somebody has to stumble through the car from the heavier end to the lighter. This precaution is necessary to prevent derailments. Other precautions still more necessary are omitted. Thus, a woman carrying a little small-pox patient is as welcome as any one else. The villages consist of collections of huts made of wattle and reeds, thatched with grass. The native naturally

ed are often very high, and their payment, which is rarely shirked, may involve the ruin of the loser.

PAID HIS BILLS IN FIGHTS.

Debtor Whips a Landlord and Lawyer Until They Call It Even.

In relating a fight he once had with a man from Illinois, S. H. Piles, of Paducah, says: "At that time I lived in Smithland. W. P. Fowler was judge, I was sheriff, J. W. Code was clerk, Blount Hodge was there and Ben Barnes, Dr. Sanders, T. C. Leech, Judge Bennett, J. W. Bush and many others of the old-timers lived there then. I kept a hotel called the Waverly House. The man from Illinois put up with me. I gave him one of the best rooms. He stayed several days. I got uneasy about my bill and asked him for it. He said that I was in a hurry, and that he would pay it whenever he got ready. I very foolishly told him that if he did not pay me right then I would take it out of his hide. He pulled off his coat and said he was ready to settle, and we went at it. We fought for some time, and I thought I had whipped him, but I am sorry to say that I was mistaken. "He resisted a short time and jumped on me again. When we fought out this round I again thought I had whipped him, but alas! I was again mistaken, for he rested for a time and came at me again. By this time I was very tired of the fight. He got me down on the floor, and after thinking about it



THE HARBOR AT MANILA.

feels more secure in these than he would in houses of stone, brick or wood. Earthquakes and typhoons are common. The grass but can stand the heaviest earthquake shock, and the tremors which bring down a stone building in ruins do not affect the slender structure. When an earthquake occurs, as it does in some portions of the islands from two to seven times a week, the native is amused to see the Europeans jump up and run en dishabille out of their homes for fear the walls will fall upon them, sit under his grass roof and enjoys the sensation, for even if his home does fall he crawls out from under his load of hay, and with the assistance of his wife and neighbors sets up the poles and recommences house-keeping, as though nothing had happened.

Next to the church, the greatest Sunday and holiday resort in a Philippine



EMILIO AQUINALDO, Insurgent leader of the Philippines.

village is the cock pit, usually a large building wattle like a coarse basket, and surrounded by a high paling of the same description, which forms a sort of courtyard, where cocks are kept waiting their turns to come upon the stage when their owners have succeeded in arranging a satisfactory match. It is

for years, I think I was whipped. When he let me get up I told him he did not owe me one cent, and could stay at the Waverly House free of charge as long as he wanted to. This man from Illinois had a lawsuit in our court, and David Greer was his lawyer. David had the suit up in nice shape, and expected a big fee, but, alas for David! This man from Illinois, flushed with victory after getting through with me, concluded to settle with David as he had with me. He went to David's office and told him he had settled his bill with Sam Piles, and now he was ready to pay him his fee in the same way. David got up out of his chair and backed himself up in the corner and told the man from Illinois that he did not owe him one cent, and also told him that if it would be unpleasant for him to stay longer with me that he could go home with him and it would cost him nothing to stay as long as he desired to; but the man from Illinois had not completed his mission at Smithland as yet. He owed Tom Robertson a livery stable bill; he called on him to settle. Tom told him he owed him nothing. He then called on Mr. Cade, and he told him the same thing. "The last time I heard from this man from Illinois was that he was fighting the livery stable man at New Liberty, Ill., to get his horse out of the stable without pay, and he did so."

An Explanation.

He—Why are you in half mourning?
She—My half-brother was buried last Sunday.

Mrs. Decree—The newspapers are very discriminating. Her Friend—Why so, dear? Mrs. Decree—They published columns about my divorce suit, and now they don't say a word about my second marriage.—North American.

"How is your wife?" "I see her very seldom." "Why, how's that?" "Because she sits behind me on our tandem."—Flegende Blatter.

You know what you say about your poor Ma? Well, that's the way your folks who have money talk about you,