

# THE PEOPLE'S MONEY

Stable Dollars.

The advocates of the gold standard are the self-styled champions of the "honest dollar." It ought to be easy to agree upon a definition of what constitutes honesty in the dollar. But what do the gold men give us? They say that "honest money" is "sound money," and "sound money" is "honest money." This is a reasoning in a circle. When pressed for a more specific answer they say that the gold dollar is honest because it is always worth one hundred cents, or because it loses nothing in value when melted, and is therefore stable in value.

The law says that the dollar shall be of the value of one hundred cents. How then, could it be worth more or less than that? The quality of being worth one hundred cents is simply a law-given quality. The whole is always worth neither more nor less than the sum of its parts. But does that show that the gold dollar has remained stable? Certainly not. In order to see if stability of value has been maintained, comparison must be made with other things. Everything is stable when measured by itself, or parts of itself. The gold men who make that arrangement are doubtless the brightest men in the world, when measured by themselves; but if compared with other people a different conclusion might be reached.

Under the free coinage of silver in India up to 1832 the silver rupee was the standard of value. It was always worth itself—no more, no less—and it was always worth the sixteen annas which the law said should constitute a rupee. But did that alone prove that the silver rupee, under free coinage, was stable in value? The human body is composed of certain parts in childhood, with the foot constituting about 2 per cent; and the head we will say 10 per cent of the whole person. But the fact that in maturity the body is equal to itself and the parts that compose it, these parts bearing each about the same relation to the whole, as in childhood, does not show that there has been no growth. To find out whether the dollar has remained stable, or has, as bimetallists contend, risen in value, comparison must be made, not with itself or parts of itself, but with other things.

## Hoarded Money.

It is frequently asked why we need any new money when there is so much lying idle. The answer is that much of the money now idle has been withdrawn from use because it was more profitable to hold it than to put it into trade. "But, why?" it is asked. Because the supply of money has been limited by law, while the supply of other things has been left to individual judgment. As a result, the quantity of commodities has increased more rapidly than the quantity of money. In short, money has been made comparatively scarce by law, while the other things have not. Consequently, the money has been rising in value, while the other things have been falling. Obviously, it is more profitable for a man to hold money which is going up than to invest it in property that is going down.

If all the money now lying idle in the country were to be thrown into circulation, the immediate effect would be to send prices upward. This would stimulate production, and if the supply of money were not increased so as to keep pace with the production of other things, prices would soon begin to fall again, profits would diminish and money would be withdrawn from business.

When silver was generally demonetized in Europe and America the supply of new money was very greatly reduced, while population and business steadily increased. The result was a heavy fall of prices and business depression, which, subject only to brief periods of moderate revival, has continued until this day. Unfortunately, such revivals have had the effect of blinding the judgment of many well-meaning men with reference to the money question.

**Will Not Be Fooled Again.** Time, Hon. William Sulzer, of New York, was an earnest supporter in the House of Representatives of the Teller resolution for the payment of the bonded debt and interest in either gold or silver, at the option of the Government. "You cannot fool the people," said Lincoln, "call the time." They are watching you, and they comprehend the situation. They know that your action here to-day is futile attempt to rob industry, arrest thrift, assassinate labor, defraud honest debtors, violate the obligations of contract, and perpetrate on the masses the most frightful crimes that can be committed in order to seemingly bolster up and perpetuate the single gold standard.

**Bit the Bond Mongers.** No man should be voted to the House or Senate who votes for bonds for this and future generations to pay instead of treasury notes, which would have cost nothing, and which would have enlarged the volume of money and made things better.—Silver Knight Watchman.

**What Puzzles the Trusts.** "I wonder," quoth one president of a trust to another, "I wonder where the people get all the money we take from them."—Des Moines News.

**A Fundamental Principle.** Direct legislation is not only a method, but a principle—the principle that the people must rule." Without this principle there is no such thing as liberty.—Kentucky New Era.

Perhaps the greatest fortune ever made by actor or actress is invested in the estates of Adelina Patti. She is worth to-day over \$2,000,000, and in the zenith of her career she was rated at many millions more. Every cent of it was made behind the footlights. And the

## WHO SHALL PAY THE TAX?

To enact a law that a tax shall be levied upon certain things, properties or acts of citizens, without distinctly specifying, beyond peradventure who shall pay it, would seem, at the mere statement of the case, to be a piece of legislative stupidity of the first water. Yet this is precisely what Congress appears to have done in enacting the war tax law which has now gone into operation. Every manufacturer and every retail dealer, every person sending a telegraphic message, and every telegraph company conveying it, is remonstrating against payment of the tax levied by the law and disputing as to whose duty it is to find the ways and means of satisfying it. Our citizens are content that there shall be a tax, but everybody is endeavoring to shift it off on somebody else. As usual, the corporations, which we have created by law, in order to give the shrewd corporations the opportunity to better themselves at the expense of individual citizens, are generally getting the best of this contest, and the citizen consumer finds himself compelled to meet the exaction, while the corporate magnate goes clear. When the individual appeals to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue as to the tax stamps, that functionary replies that it is the company and not the customer who must "affix stamps," but he takes very good care not to say who shall pay for them!

And Congress adjourned without making its intent and meaning clear by saying who shall pay the tax. There was plenty of time to remedy the matter and correct the omission in the tax law, but Congress ran away rather than decide it.—New-York News.

## Democrats and the War.

With magnificent inconsistency the Republican party asserts that the war against Spain is a "Republican war." Occasionally an administration organ admits that the Democrats "forced McKinley to fight," but on the whole the Republicans have decided to make political capital out of the war.

With this fact in view, the people should read with care and remember after reading the following plank in the Democratic platform adopted by the Illinois State convention at Springfield:

"We pronounce the present war with Spain justified by every consideration of justice and sound national policy. We congratulate the Democratic minority in Congress for their firm stand in demanding the vindication of our national honor, endorse the declaration of war on Spain and demand its vigorous prosecution in the cause of humanity."

There is much of history condensed in the paragraph quoted. Much that the Republicans would like to ignore; much that Mark Hanna has already attacked; much that Grosvenor has attempted to falsify. But the statements are true in every respect and will be accepted as true by men who know what they are talking about and who are not prompted to lie in the interests of Republican politicians. Democrats favor the war with Spain. The Democratic minority voted for war measures. Democratic generals and naval commanders are aiding to conquer Spain. Hence, the attempts of the administration to make this affair a "Republican war" will fail utterly to win political success for the Republican party.

## War a Shield for Swindlers.

We must not criticize the bond issue because it is a war measure. It is nothing if bonds make the rich richer and the poor poorer; it is a war measure. We must not complain that the revenue bill exempts the rich from paying their just proportion of the expenses of the war, for it is a war measure. We must not complain if the poor have to pay all the taxes under the revenue bill to carry on the war, because it is a war measure. And so it goes. A whole host of impositions can now be practised upon the unprotected weaker elements of the American people, and it is unpatriotic to complain, because we are in the midst of war with a foreign foe.

**Spain has 50,000 Gypsies.** Spain has 50,000 Gypsies. Patti made her debut in Cuba. Frisco to Manila—6,000 miles. Cadiz to New York—2,800 miles. Key West to Havana—ninety miles. Spain has 28,922,609 inhabitants. Russia's common soldier gets \$2.25 a year.

Our daily output of powder is 16,000 tons. Cuba has 16,000,000 acres of virgin forest.

War has doubled the price of army horses.

Frisco Chinese are making soldiers' clothes.

During our civil war there were 3,125 battles.

Italy's war department utilizes \$45,000,000 a year.

Cuba has 1,631,000 inhabitants; Philadelphia 1,350,000.

Prior to the war the annual net revenue of Cuba was \$80,000,000.

Every Spaniard is liable to be called to military service on attaining 20 years of age.

Policemen in Boston have been instructed to salute the flag whenever it is carried past them in a parade.

A Cuban insurgent, in order to get cigarettes, risked death by going into a town with Spanish soldiers.

A Salt-Laker who writes poetry first thinks there was a Merry Mac in the White House when the news came that the Santiago bottle had been corked by that coal ship.—Philadelphia Record.

It has ever been my experience that folks who have no vices have very few virtues.—Lincoln.

## SKIRMISH IN CUBA—DRAWN FROM A SKETCH ON THE SPOT.



Chicago Times-Herald.

## ENLISTED AS A PRIVATE.

Louis H. Carpenter Has Now Risen to Brigadier General.

One of the most striking examples of the democracy of the United States army is presented by the career of Louis H. Carpenter, who entered the army as a private and has risen to be a brigadier general. Carpenter was at the University of Pennsylvania in 1861, when he was seized with the war fever and enlisted in the regular cavalry. Within six months his soldierly qualities won him a commission as second lieutenant in the regular cavalry. Before the civil war closed he was repeat-

edly brevetted for bravery displayed in campaign and on the field of battle to first Lieutenant 1863 for "gallant and meritorious services at Gettysburg," captain 1864 for "gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Winchester," then lieutenant colonel United States army and colonel of volunteers for "gallant and meritorious services during the war."

He was in nearly all the cavalry fights of the Army of the Potomac. In the battle of Fairfield, near Gettysburg, he rescued and brought off the field the colors of his regiment when the regiment was surrounded by an overwhelming force of the enemy. His bravery was so conspicuous that General Sheridan, one of the greatest cavalry commanders in history, called him to his side as one of the most trusted officers of his staff. After the war of the rebellion he returned to his regiment and again became conspicuous as an Indian fighter. At the beginning of the present war he was made a brigadier general and put in command of the brigade made by the famous Fifth Maryland Regiment, the crack First Regiment of the District of Columbia and the celebrated Second New York Regiment of volunteers.

**How State Pencils Are Made.** Slate pencils undergo a number of processes before they are ready for use, and in making them nearly all of the manual labor is done by boys. First broken pieces of slate are put into a mortar run by steam and are crushed to a powder, which is then bolted in a machine such as is used in flouring mills. A fine slate flour results, which is thoroughly mixed in a large tub with steatite flour and other materials, the whole making a stiff dough. The dough is kneaded by being passed between iron rollers a number of times, and it is then taken to a table, where it is made into short cylinders four or five inches in thickness and containing from eight to ten pounds of material each.

Four of these cylinders are placed in a strong iron retort which has a changeable nozzle so that the size of the pencils may be regulated. In the retort the material is subjected to great hydraulic pressure and is thus pushed through the nozzle in the shape of a long cord. As the cord comes through the nozzle it passes over a knife and is cut into the desired lengths. The lengths are laid on boards to dry and are then placed on sheets of corrugated zinc, the corrugation preventing the pencils from warping during the baking process. The baking is done in a kiln which superheated steam is passed through pipes.

The pencils go from the kiln to the finishing and packing room, where the ends are held for an instant under a

rapidly revolving emery wheel, which neatly points them.

Finally they are packed in pasteboard boxes, 100 pencils in each box, then 100 of the pasteboard boxes are packed in a wooden box, and they are ready for shipment. —Philadelphia Times.

## BEAUTY AND THE BEAU.

The Show of Gallantry Rebuked by Genuine Courtesy.

The car was crowded. It happened that only men were standing, with the exception of a colored woman in the middle of the car. But at a corner women dressed in the top of the mode got on. She stood next the door, and plainly here was a chance for some masculine person to be gallant. An old beau, who was seated near the center, was obviously fascinated by the appearance of this beauteous female, and bobbed his head to catch her eye. Finally succeeding he arose, beckoned to her, and murmured:

"Won't you take my seat, madam?"

The colored woman, standing directly in front of him, heard this, and, turning, thanked him gratefully as she made a movement toward the vacant space. With indignation wrinkling his tinted nose, and spoiling for a moment the gracious air which he had assumed, he pushed her back, with both hands at her elbows, as he exclaimed:

"Oh, no; not for you, ma'am!"

His adjustment of expression was rapid as he turned once more to her of the handsome face and fashionable clothes and made way. Then, with a smile at his neighbors which plainly said, " Didn't I manage that well?" he leaned comfortably on his stick.

The favored one had not noticed the little play which had been enacted for her benefit, but a young girl who sat in the next seat was an observer, and saw the warm red deeply flush under the black skin of the other woman and the tears come in the dark eyes. She saw the mouth quivering, and her own eyes snapped. With a glance at "His Complacency," unmistakably expressive of her scorn and indignation, she quickly rose, touched the woman on the arm, and gently said:

"Take my seat; I'm getting out at the next corner."

Then flashing a look at the man, under which his expression of self-congratulation rapidly changed to something near to sheepishness, she passed out of the car; and more than one man there would have bet that she had not intended to get off at that corner.—New York Sun.

## Chat of the War.

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It has ever been my experience that folks who have no vices have very few virtues.—Lincoln.

No one who is compelled to buy it, is very fond of champagne.

## When Hot

DON'T sweat and fret, but keep cool and take Hood's Sarsaparilla. This is good advice, as you will find if you follow it. Hood's Sarsaparilla is a first-class summer medicine, because it is so good for the stomach, so cooling to the blood so helpful to the whole body. Make no mistake, but get only

**Hood's Sarsaparilla**  
America's Greatest Medicine  
Hood's Pilis cure Liver Ills; easy to take, easy to operate.

Remember the name  
when you buy  
again

**Battle Ax PLUG**

The Queen and Lady Millicent. It is related that, when Sir John Millicent fell ill, the queen sent the Princess Louise to the dying man to inquire what favor she could accord him that could alleviate his sorrow, if not his pain. Sir John thereupon called for his writing tablet and inscribed upon it the words, "I should like the queen to see my wife." Then the queen broke through her iron rule not to receive any woman whose marriage tie had been once dissolved—whether it was blame or not—graciously accorded to the request, and accorded the sorely tried lady a tender and sympathetic interview.—St. James' Gazette.

**Real Warm Weather Rest and Comfort.**

There is a powder to be shaken into the shoes called Allen's Foot-Ease, invented by Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy N. Y., which druggists and shoe dealers say is the best thing they have ever sold to cure swollen, burning, sore and tender or aching feet. Some dealers claim that it makes tight on new shoes fast easy. It certainly will cure corns and bunions and relieve instantly swelling, hot or smarting feet. Allen's Foot-Ease costs only a quarter, and the inventor will send a sample free to address.

**The Tardy Repast.**  
"We Americans," said the physician, "are not careful about our eating. A man ought not, after eating a hearty breakfast and lunch, go home and try to eat a hot, heavy dinner every day."

"There, Henrietta," said Mr. Meekins triumphantly, "that is what I have been telling you ever since the baseball season opened."—Washington Star.

**Hall's Catarrh Cure.**  
Is taken internally. Price 75 cents.

Unexpected Relief.

"We won't have to go away this summer."

"Why not?"

"The girl next door has had to stop playing the piano to read the war news to her grandfather."

**Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children.**  
Teeth: softens the gums, reduces inflammation, relieves pain, cures wind colic. 25 cents a bottle.

**Ancient Caricatures.**

Caricatures are found among the sculptured monuments of Thebes, Egypt, made 2,300 years before Christ.

**WANTED.**—Case of bad health that RE-PAN-G will not benefit. Send 5 cents to Ripon Chemical Co., New York, for 10 samples and 1,000 testimonials.

If it wasn't for the pleasure of telling it lots of people wouldn't acquire knowledge.

A man's best capital is his industry.—Stephen Girard.

## AIDED BY MRS. PINK