

and corrupted the choicest interests of our country more and done more injustice than even the arms and artifices of our enemies."

Strange that these lessons of history cannot be learned. Strange indeed that these futile fallacies of fiat money, this ignorance of the simplest principles of monetary science and this perversion of the powers of public law to purposes of private gain should recur again and again with each generation, making it necessary to repeat and enforce the truth which I have attempted to present in this essay.

The vice of legal-tender is that it deprives men of their right to free contract and that it enforces fraud upon an unwilling and ignorant community whether its members desire to cheat each other or not. It is a bar to integrity on the part of the nation and its people alike. The sincerity of its promoters can only be sustained at the expense of their repute for common sense.

Captain Charles King does not seem to have any stories running at present. Maybe he is in the shop being re-Kiplinged before he tackles the Spanish war.

At South Omaha, once or twice, persons serving the Agricultural Department have been separated from the Bureau of Animal Industry. Such persons were in the classified Civil Service of the United States. They claim that they were removed for believing that forty cents worth of silver bullion could be made worth a hundred cents by the necromancy of a stamp. They pose as martyrs to the sacred dogma that one ounce of gold is worth sixteen ounces of silver and no more. They hold that paying any laborer or producer or anybody else more than sixteen ounces of silver when one ounce of gold is owing to him would be a great wrong and damage to him. That is to say if instead of paying in an ounce of gold one should insist upon paying with thirty-four ounces of silver it would be a robbery of the creditor.

Such fanaticism should be fostered. Those innocent zealots ought to be restored to the service immediately. The sooner the authority which removed them is reproved for the non-protection of those patriotic and candid men and women the better for all who get back.

There are good men in all parties. But generally the meanest man in any party is the one who has tried getting an office in all the others and joined a new one to try again. That fellow is always loudest in condemnation of the forces he has deserted. He always declares that he left this party or that party because it became too corrupt for his conscience. Senator William Vincent Allen has already held office as a democrat, as a republican and as a populist. He is a very able man. He

knows just when to leave one organization and when to fuse with another. In Iowa and in Nebraska Allen's career is marked by an incandescent sagacity, which has led him as naturally to the cover of offices as a pointer dog's nose leads him to a covey of quail. Mr. Allen's instincts are unerring when he hunts an office.

If the microbes of millionaireism and the bacilli of frugality together with the germs of avarice invaded and infested the curious convolutions of the corporeal system of the great and good Kem, populist member of congress from Nebraska, and filled his blood, bones and alleged brains with the poison of accumulation to such a fever height that he saved all his salary and skipped with it into Colorado to avoid impecunious acquaintances, who is safe from capitalistic contagion?

Think of Kem exiled—expatriated, to make himself a Colorado capitalist, with money secured by gulling Nebraska populists into making him a congressman!! Think of Kem the plutocrat made—by populist votes in Nebraska—out of Kem the lover of poor people who gave him ballots that bred a capitalist.

GLORY.

Is there a manly man in America who can find any glory for his country in the fact that the great Republic has beaten the Crippled Old Woman of Nations in war?

PATRIOTISM.

It was Dr. Johnson who said that "patriotism is the last refuge of the scoundrel." The shouters who forced an unwilling president and a vast majority of men and women in our country into the "hell" of war with a friendly and weak nation against their will would do well to study Dr. Johnson.

CURRENT COMMENT.

Medical Incapables.

The number of so called medical institutions which give degrees in this country is so great that measures have been instituted from time to time to reduce even those which have legitimate title under our laws. Of these "fake" organizations which sell the mask of wisdom and competence, under which impostors sometimes ply the privilege of trifling with the life of human beings, we do not now speak. These raise their heads for a year or two in abundance in certain localities and then we cease to hear much of their nefarious trade. They are pretty generally severely punished once they emerge from their hiding places.

But there is a keenly recognized professional evil in the redundancy of persons wearing the title of M. D. who have secured the appendage under con-

ditions which do not violate the law. The graduate of some insignificant college may possibly become by natural aptitude and practice as skillful a leech as the graduate of the best. But there can be no doubt that there is a certain brevet of value in a degree received from a great institution. Independently of any other fact it gives reasonable assurance of excellence, and deservedly so. It is now proposed in England to make the statement of the source of the degree a necessary part of the title, imposing a heavy fine on the use of M. D. or D. D. without this explanation. It makes less difference concerning the other titles, but in the medical tag it would seem to be a matter of importance beyond the common. The parliamentary bill to which reference is made renders it compulsory to add an explanation to the title, so that the reader may at once declare its authority. It leaves the onus of making discriminations to the public. It does not entirely eradicate a danger, but it goes far in the right direction. It will not prevent trickery of the ignorant and the credulous, but no legislation would ever do that.

Under the American system of charter laws, whereby authority is derived from the state and not from the United States, the conditions to be obviated are far more intractable. Just such a state of affairs as is bound to recur. But the well known medical universities, which give a reasonable presumption of professional acquirement, are known to people of ordinary intelligence. For instance, a degree from the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons, the Pennsylvania College of Medicine or the Rush Medical college of Chicago carries at once with it a brevet of distinction which implies a certain degree of competence. It would help to remove a state of uncertainty now existing and in many cases guide a choice of medical advice. If it would not altogether prick a bubble, it would go far to reduce the number which have a living chance of keeping afloat. The difficulty in America would be to secure such a wide concurrence of state legislation as would make the law of general good.

A New View of the Turk.

The stories of the Armenian massacres, with their atrocious detail of pillage, murder and every horrible passion let loose, have been made the subject of careful inquiry by Mr. Sidney Whittman, who writes of them in Harper's Magazine. He has come to the conclusion that the Turk has been grossly slandered and presents his reasons, based on personal research. The Turks of course adopted severe methods of repression against the revolutionary Armenians, who came mostly from Russian territory. The Armenians in Asiatic Turkey had long lived on perfectly fa-