# THE OMAHA DAILY BEE, MONDAY, AUGUST 4, 1896.

### THE PAPER MONEY PHANTOM. pay A Delusion Which Visionaries in Finance Continue to Follow. WHERE THE LABORING MAN LOSES. Evils Which Must Follow in the Train

of a Depreciated Carrency-The Case Clearly Presented by an Alliance Secretary.

PEORIA, Neb., August 3 .- To the Editor of fur Bur: There is a school of financiers who teach that "money is a rovernmental decree regardless of the material used." I have quoted from "an able article" which lately appeared in the Alilance. Garfield said in congress during the inflation craze of 1890: "But there isone quality of such a currency more remarkable than all others its strange power to delude men. The spells and enchantments of legendary witchcraft were hardly so wonderful. Most delusions can not be repeated; they lose their power after a full exposure. Not so with irredeemable paper money." The old delusion hangs On still

It is prenerally accepted among political conomists that money is a measure of value. Let us start from this proposition. The measure must have some quality which is in the things to be measured or there can be no measuring. There must be length in that which measures length, a measure of weight must have weight, a measure of capacity must have capacity, sound must measure sound; light must measure light; force must measure force. Money is a measure of value; therefore it must have value. Now where does the value in money come from! Does government confer it! Take a coin there is the stamp of government; but that stamp merely tells us how valuable is the coin; it does not put the value there. The dollar nark is a certificate of so many grains of metal. It is necessary for us to know exactly the amount of metal that from it we know the value. The government says that a certain number of grains shall be called a ollar. Gold and silver in the lump are worth as much as the same weight of coin minute the cost misting, which latter is small. The value was in the metal away down in the There is intrinsic value. It is an ex doctrine of McCollough, John S. Mills carth. and the rest of the English school that labor is the source of all value. It costs no more labor to mine gold than silver, and yet gold is fifteen and a bulf times as valuable as At the beginning of the diamend discoverie in South Africa an old dutch couple ridin along the road saw a fine rough diamond i the sand. It was no labor to get out and ple it up, and yet according to the English school, quoted with such respect by the Al hance, a nickel should have bought i from them. I doubt very much i the alliance financiers would have sold out a chosen. Una such as the sold out a choup. The encyclopædia quoted as saying that the theory of intrinsic value has been given up by the most economic writers, is a victim to the same exploded teaching. It was an Englishman, too, who exploded the doctrine of Archbishop Whately of logic fame. "In this, as in so many other points i political economy, men are proze to confoun-cause and effect. It is not because pearl fetch a high price that men have dived fetch a high price that here have dived for them, but men dive for them because they fetch a high price." Mr. The can "pound sand" all his life and no value will result. The intrinsic value theory stands firm.

But it is said that governments can put "value" into cheap paper by their command or "flat." Manifestly a government of fair resources (taxes, duffes and imports) can give on paper (bonds or redeemable notes) its promise to pay "value" with interest or without and make worth'ess paper valuable, even very valuable, just as a rich man can, or a business firm. But it is claimed that a gov erument "flat" can give irredeemable pape money a certain debt paying power and that therefore it has "value" as good as that of government coin. Governments can is sue any amount of paper and declare it "legal tender" and adopt the severest penalaties for its non-acceptance, as was done during the French revolution. Our government can give paper, never to be redeemed, a universal debt paying power, and can fix the prices of all things in paper money, as was vainly done n the French revolution. Yet it cannot a ways compel people to receive it equally with coin. The French government could not in 1790-96. It is quite likely that if a small amount of paper was issued here it would circulate on an equality with an equality with coin. circulate Bu would not do so long, for soon there would h no coin is use. Still, although the paper dollar passed for the equal of the coin dollar, it would not be worth so much. It would not be worth very much abroad. No govern-ment on genued formary and No government can compel foreigners to accept it greenbucks. They are useless to pay the bu ance of foreign trade. This is the declaratio of various political economists, wants the balance paid in gold; the Euron nations want silver. It may be said that our paper ought not to be less valuable abroad than our coin. Unfortunately or otherwise we cannot regulate foreigners' notions. The fact is that paper money has no circulation outside its own country. This being the case greenbacks are a form of repudiation. Our Government pays many employes and cred-itors. Every minister to other lands and every consul has a certain salary fixed by law or rule. Let the government pay them in greencacks and they will have trouble to use them. They must be exchanged for local money and a discount paid, perhaps a heavy one. They ought not to be worthless, because the discounters can buy them up and send to the United States and purchase grain and chin to face of the send to the the send to the the senders of t ship to Europe for coin at a profit. But they are not as good as gold and silver, and an amount of United States governmental action can make them so. The government cierk who has saved up some money wants to tak a trip to Europe. There being little or : gold here he takes the greesbacks. He has to may the discount besides exchange on his money. All tourists must pay the discount Important functions in the pay the discount Important must pay discount. The govern ment had engaged to pay to employes th value of so many colu dollars per month. I will no longer do so, but will pay them the difference between the solution of the solut difference between the coin and the disc The new financiers said the paper dollar would be as good as gold, even better. It is not; it is depreciated. Our government thus keep back a part of every debt to its foreign-resident citizens. It will be a repudiator. It will dis-nonor promises. What is this but dishonesty! That paper dollar is a fraud instead of sound It is a calamity instead of a biess-

specie, for the balance of trade is usually against us. 6. We must increase our exports in order to ay for our imports. But we can spare only a certain amount of our products and England and Europe can consume only a cer-tain amount. Importers will ship grain, etc., abroad at less than cost as long as they ranke enough on the imports to pay them. When that point is passed further importation will cause. We are now maying the balance of trade in coin. Can we pay it in experts? Is he demand for more experts. If there is white we not now expert more and whip less oin! To export more we must lower prices 7. Our home market will fall. Increases xports will soon givt the foreign market and

prices must go still lower. The price abroad governes the price at home. Liverpool vales America. S. We shall have har ler times here thus S. We shall have har for times here than we have now. We will hear again the ere "over production." We will then have the choice of two evils—to pay the balance of trude in groenbucks at a heavy discount and tive au increased price for all imports and tigher prices for our own products as they one up to keep even with the others, or we must increase our exports and lower on markets. Either of these will be had for th farmer and for the country. There is a third attenuative-to stop our foreign trade, but that would be still worse. Many, perhaps the most of the imports cannot be produced at home. The result would be to throw more capital into trades already overdone, or to drive it out of country and increase taxation; and t 1114

here would be a worse over-production of armors' products than before. The green ack policy cannot fail to increase taxation overnment must raise the usual amount evenue. The departure of so much capital pother binds will accessitate a higher rate f tax. Internal revenue or customs will robably rise. County tax will come up per optibly. The burden will fall heaviest o ne farmer. Specie having taken to flight nd the amount of paper being the same as that of the coin, the circulation will be the same in volume as before the issue of green-backs. But if twice as many greenbacks chould be issued, or three times as many then there would be a great rise of prices, the will effects of which would fall heaviest on the laboring man. Money, also, is subject to the law of sup

ply and domand. Money buys commodities and commodities buy money. When com-modities lessen the price rises; when they increase the price lowers. When money less-ens in amount it buys more things; when it increases it buys less, and prices go up. If the amount of money doubles or trebles, then the prices will about double or treble. As to the result on the country, listen to Webster and Garfield: "Of all the contrivances for cheating the

laboring class of mankind none have been more effectual than that which deludes them with paper money. This is the most effec-tual of inventions to fertilize the rich man's field by the sweat of the poor man's brow. Ordinary tyranny, oppression, excessive tax-ation, these bear lightly on the happiness of the mass of the community, compared with a frandulent currenev and the robberies com-mitted by depreciated paper." "The new issue would be puld in the first

place in large amounts to the creditors of the government. It would pass from their hands before the depreciation had taken full effect and passing down step by step through the ranks of the middle men the dead weight would fail at last upon the laboring classes in the increased price of all the necessaries of It is well known that in a general rise f prices wages are among the last to rise. The poor man being paid the same number of dollars as before finds that his money will buy but balf as much as formerly. He suffers everely until wages rise correspondingly What benefit is there for the poor in such abundance of greenbacks? It is claimed that it is made easier for the poor, especially the farmers, to get out of debt. But the farmer also suffers the full effects of inflated prices and depreciated money. I quote from Perry's "Elements of Political Economy."

"An inflated currency produces high prices, first of commodities, inter of labor, later till of lands, and last of all, if at all, of produce, some part of which is exported, and whose price tends to be the foreign price of the tended. of that part

What the farmer has to buy rises first in rice and what he has to sell last. He loses He finally receives more for his pro ducts, but all expenses are as great in pro-portion. In a time of inflation everything ises-store goods, milling, blacksmithing, eachinery, lumber, fencing, live stock and yen taxes. How, then, it is asked, were even taxes. there such good times under greenbacks dur ing the war! It was due to increased de mand and lessened supply relatively, of the farmers' products and all other products. The war converted millions of producers into un-

GENUINE BELLAMY CLUB. Das Moines Has One, and a Colony Will be Located in Louisiana.

And Each Person Will Receive a Fixed Compensation of Not Less Than

EACH FAMILY WILL OWN ITS OWN HOME.



Des Moixes, Ia., August 3 - [Special to Tun Ban, | Des Moines has a genuines Bellamy club, and a colony is now being formed. which will locate appetime this fall at Lake Charles, Louislana. The membership, so far, however, is not very large, and it is feared the scheme may fail through for want of enough visionaries to make it a "successful" fullure. The promoters of this socialistic scheme are Ernest B. Guston, until recently

editor of the Suburban Advocate; C. H. Mershon, E. D. Smith, Prof. W. P. Macy of Drake university, D. Herrod, J. P. Meredith and a few others. They propose to put \$500 each into a common fund for the purchase of a tract of land upon which they will reside and cultivate in common, on genuine Bellamy ideas. These are primarily to co-oper-

ate and not compete. Each family will own lts own home and each person will receive a fixed compensation for his labor, not to exceed 30 cents a day of eight hours each. The proceeds of their bor, over and above the expenditures, will to into the common fund. They do not pro-pose to give up the marriage relation, but the abor of housekeeping as arranged-accord-ing to the prevailing ideas-will be done away with, and will be done in common by individuals under competent supervision. They will have a most complicated system of rovernment, a propose to keep a commu-sity store and sell goods at cost to the pur chaser. The results of this communit, will be watched with interest by th The results of this community

emainder of humanity, and if successful may prove a boon to mankind. But it will hardly be a success so long as humanity have tions, aspirations and hopes, and an itchng to be at the top of the heap in general. The democratic state convention will meet at Cedar Rapids next Wednesday, and bids

fair to prove a lively occasion. There is still prevailing obsecurity is regard to the choic f candidates for state offices. Representa ive Woods of Webster county seems to be in he lead for state auditor, and so far as mown there is no change from the outline naried out in these dispatches a couple of weeks ago. The nomination of Major Ander on in the Eighth district for congress by the lemocrats seems to be a foregone conclusion.

there being no opposition so far. It has recently transpired that there is an inti-prohibition colored league in this state of which Charles Curtis, residence unkuowa, is president. There are in the state between three thousand and six thousand colored voters. Circulars and petitions have been sent to every colored man in the state urging them to do what they can and east their vote against prohibition. A convention was called to meet in Dubuque Friday, but the execu-tive committee decided to postpone the meet ng until September.

The almost certain location of the Rock Island railway shops in Des Meines is attracting the attention of the people at pres-ent. The principal subject of discussion now is whether they shall be located within the city limits, which will require a heavy bonus, or just outside. The majority senti-ment, as well as the inclination of the road, seems to be in favor of the inside location.

Fell From a Hotel Window. DES MOINES, IA., Augut 3,-[Special Tele

gram to THE BEE. - A stranger who registered as C. A. Elliott of Quincy or Iowa City (the scraw) is illegible and it was difficult to determine which), was given a room at the Morgan house in this city late last evening and was found dead on the ground outside the hotel about 4:30 this morning, having fallen from the second story window. When to went to his room he was slightly under the influence of liquor, and it is supposed that he sut in the window to cool off and went to sleep. He was a young man and not over fleep. He was a young man and not over well dressed, having the appearance of a working man. There was nothing on his n to identify him, his business, or place of his home, except a scrap of newspape with "C. A. Elliott, proprietor," on it, and small ticket entitling the holder to a chance on an organ lottery at New Virginia, Ia. No money was found in his purse. Telegrams to Quiney and Iowa City failed to elicit any respouse.

bills and brick dust powders-he has had The Christian scientists have the most The Christian scientists have the most aboninable destrines and the least partical sense of any poppia I have yet seen. They tell us that there is nothing real but mind. That God, and the devil, and sin, and size, moss, and suffering, and death, are definitions. They reject the personality of God, the atonement of Christ and the efficienty of prover.

i am not surprised that people die on their hands when any marse with a grain of sense and a moment's work would save them. May God deliver us from such criminal foolish

The dectors now come forward to tell us to put ourselves in their hands. If I had a broken hone I would send for one of the two surgeons who are members of this church; or if I had abone lodged in mythroat or a bad case of cutarrh, I would send for one of my members who is a specialist in this line. I have very groat respect for the skillful Christian physician, but very little cond-dense in the set dence in the godless physician and the quack. I think, however, that the Chinese custom s a good one. They employ a physician when hey are well and pay him a salary; and when hey get sick they accuse their physician of

The provide the second that pay steam of maintactice and his pay stops. I have not very much faith in the average physician. Sie Astly Cooper, physician of Queon Victoria, has declared that "the science of medicine is founded upon sonjecture and improved by murder." Prof. Armor of Long Island college hos-ital declares in the New York Medical

pital declares in the New Yark Medical Journal for January, 1883, that "drugs are administered and patients somethass recover, and we suppose our remedies have cared them; whereas they have little or nothing to do with their recovery. Very tikely it took place in spite of our drugs." Sir James Johnson, formerly editor of the London Medical Neview, saya: "I declare as my conscientious conviction, founded upon long observation and experiment, that if there was not a single physician, sur-

if there was not a single physician, sur-geon, chemist, draggist or drug on the face of the earth, there would be less sickness and less mortality than now prevails." the air. Most all of the typewriters

Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes has declared are run by women; but it is before the Massachusetts medical society: "I fairly believe that if the whole materia medica could be sank to the bottom of the not ca, it would be better for mandind and worse for the fishes,"

Professor Magendie, the great French bhysician, said : "Gentlemen, medicine is a past three or four months hundreds of men physician, said: "Gentlemen, medicine is a great humbug. It is nothing like science, have been appointed to clerkships in the census office who no doubt thought that gov-Doctors are mere capprics when they are not charlataus. We are ignorant as men can be, ernment work was all "soft," but these men have discovered to their cost that sinecures grantyou people are cured, but how! ire dees a great deal but doctors do devilish are unknown in this particular branch of the government service.

Dr. McClintock says: "Mercury has made nore cripples than all wars combined " Dr. Franklin taid: "Nature cures while

the doctor takes the fees." The thoughtful people in the church who have followed me now ask me to think for a moment of the conclusions already reached, to make his office a bee-hive instead of a drono's nest. He does not hesitate to appoint mon who are well recommended by sen-Dowle's spirit and doctrines are not accepted. ators and representatives provided, of Christian science not tolerated, and very lit-le faith reposed in drugs as they are usually administrated. What then is my hope? I am asked. We answer, the worl of God speaks of the way to prevent disease. Did you not know that it were better to avoid disease than what God says: "If thou will discuss that what God says: "If thou will diligently hearlien to the voice of the Lorh thy God, and will do that which is **ri**ght and will give point came up last night. car to His commandments and keep all His commandments, and all His statutes, I will put none of these diseases upon thee which I which I have brought upon the Egyptians." Not very many who keep God's laws are signed to work upon one of the electrical counting machines. Of course it was a new thing to him and he did not understand it. lek.

Opening the bible again I see that God promises to heal disease. These promises cannot be explained away. You will have to destroy the word it-self if you do away with these promises. Let nie repeat some of them to you. Exodus xv. 26: "I am the Lord that too hard. you. Exodus xy, 26: healeth thee." Deute healeth thes." Denteronomy xxxii, 32: "I make alive and I heal." If Kings xx, 1 to 7, gives an account of King Hesekiah's fatal ekness. The prophet Amos bears to him a essage from Gol, and tells him he must die. sickness. The king turns his face to the wall and prays for God to hear him. It is done; and freen years are added to his life. Mat iv, 23: "And Jeaus went about all Galilee teaching in their synagogues and preaching the gospel of the Kington and heading. all seeds In other synagogues and preaching the gospel of the Kingdom and healing all manner of sickness and all mainer of disease among the people." Some tell us that the days of God's healing power have passed; but they don't get that out of the bible. Christ declared that he was God, that He would stay with us alwars and that He

would stay with us always, and that He changes not. And I believe all he ever said. We read in James V, 14 to 15, a remarkable arninest, and he cannot get into this bureau again so long as I am chief. You may find another man to take his place if you can find one who is fit for the position, but this office is a business office and incommassage which the church does not know what to do with today. Hear the words: is any sick among you. let him call for the elders of the church; and let them pray over him, annointing him with oll in the name of he Lord. And the prayer of faith shall save the sick and the Lord shall raise him up, and if he hath committed sins they shall be forriven him." I believe these words were given to the early church by divine inspira-tion and they are given to us today to use provided we fulfill the conditions. From the early days until now we have unimpeachable testimony to the fact that God does raise up and bring back from the very gates of death, and that, too, when every carthly help has failed. Let me mention a few of those who have testified to the healing power of Christ and Bishop Mathew Simpson's case, as tod by Bishop Bowman; Jennie Smith of Mountain Laite Park, Md.; Mr. Montgomery, a wealthy young man of Los Angeles, Cal., and Miss Carrie Judd of Buffalo, Y. Y.; also Miss E. Sisson of Bethshan, London, and many others. I wish we had time to talk of these cases at length. mpeachable testimony to the fact that God ases at length We shall find in our study of this subject hat there are conditions to "Divine Heating" that there are conditions to "Divine Heating" which have to be met. Those whom I have met who have been heated have been dervort, consecrated, fully resigned souls. I fully believe, too, that faith in its mighty out-reaches is a gift. You cannot for every case make the prayer of faith. I believe that God at times shuts the mouth of the intercessor for the restoration of him whom He, in His wisdom, would call to Himself.

# NO SINECURE UNDER PORTER

Where Employes Must Work.

PULLS DON'T DO ANY GOOD THERE.

Men-Progress of the Census-The

Farmers' Alliance in the South

-The Behring Sca Luspute.

WASHINGTON, July 30 .- [Special to Three

in a government department at Washington

is equivalent to a since are. Column after

column has been written upon the easy time

here is no doubt that the ordinary chief of a

epartment is very lenient with the majority

of the men under him. It is notinfrequent

thing to find clerks with so much time on

on their hands that they can not only read

number transures of the departmental H

brary. There is a very prominent exception

othis general role, however, and that ex-

eption is found in the consus office. Super-

o work in the census office. Every man em-

loyed there finds that it is about the hardest

A new man had been sworn in and was as-

tendent Porter is conducting the affairs of

#### A Family Row Ends in a Ridiculous Chase After a "Murderer." There was war on the "lowa bottom" yes-One Branch of the Government Service terday. The "lowa bottom," by the way, is

not in lowa but is the name given the territory in the vicinity of Twenty-fourth and Mason streets. The trouble originated in the Palmer family, but before it was concluded several hundred

WAR ON THE IOWA BOTTOMS.

people were interested. Useless Pleading for Incompetent The racket started when Annie Palmer assaulted her sister-in-law, Mabel Paimer, Then the male perties of the family got into It, and Horman Palmer slugged H. B. Palmer. The battle waged with great fierceness and varying fortunes until Mabel Palmer was covered with blood and H. B. Palmer started to run. Mabel There is where the anusing part of the oc-currence commenced. Waen the woman fell Ban, j-It has often been said that a position. and Palmer ran some person with a vivid im arbation incrediately shouted, "He's mur-dered a women," and started in pursuit. The cry was taken up by others and in less time than it takes to tell it a score of people were which many of the clerks have here, and yelling in parault of the supposed red-handed murderer. People came flocking from all di-rections and joined in the chase. Some wars on horseback and some were in carriages, while others rushed mudty along on fost, all the current literature in office hours, but find carer to accomplish something, they did not know what. The telephone at the police stano difficulty in knoping up, with the back context was kept justing, as excited individuals sent in calls for blue coats and for the pairol wagon. Captain Mostyn started out in the patrol wagon and dashed hither and thither, follow ing up the hot trail and finally came up wit tip with he quarry at the corner of Twenty-fifth wente and Dodge street. There was the fugility in the center of a

ils office on the idea that there is work to be done and to be done promptly, and one can neverenterany of the rooms of the office manly packed throng of nearly one tho persons, who were congregated about the lit-persons, who were congregated about the lit-tle open space in which he shood. No one had held of him, nor was any sac within ten feet of him, yet he was most securely a where typewriters are thick without hearing the merry click of the machines constantly in prisoner, as he could no more that crowd than he could fly. only the women who have Horses, car riages and people were pressed together in a conglomerate mass. Everybody was pres-piring and covered with dust, but at ace in the government service. Within the the same time everybody was happy in the fond belief that he had been instrumental in the capture of a crace and bloodthirsty murilerer, and they al waited for the officers to appear.

When Patrol Driver O'Brien pulled up at the edge of the crowd, Captain Mostyr wanted to know what was the matter, but

generally reported. The prisoner was placed Superintendent Porter has succeeded in a the wagon and driven back to the scene o ecuring a great deal of abuse from members his supposed crime, where the victim was found in charge of an officer berating the crowd that had gathered around, and beseech of congress on account of his determination ing her captor to allow her just two minute more in which to finish the fight. The dis gusted crowa took a tumble and quickly dis

The two women and H. B. Palmer wer course, the senators and representatives have taken to the station and locked up, and Her-man Palmer will be looked up today. All will be iried for disturbing the peace by not had their full share of the places; but, although he is prompt in the matter of appointment, he does not besitate to dismiss sumfighting. marily every person in the employ of the DEPEW WASTES NO TIME. office who shows incompetency. A case in

## He Dictates Letters While Taking

Supper in a Cafe, On one of the hottest nights of the week I happened to miss a train on the Central road by the fraction of a minute

Further than this he showed no dispositio to learn. The chief of the room in which h and, as I had forfeited my dinner, I diver was employed spent thirty minutes in a across the street to the nearest place plaining the workings of the counter, and the elerk, who doubtiess thought he had nothing and entered a long, narrow, and low to do but draw a salary, tried it for a while and then remarked: "I don't think I want to learn this machine; the work seems to be cellinged cafe, says a writer in the Brooklyn Eagle, I ordered something to eat and sat in a corner trying to summon up enough energy to go down town "I am of the same opinion too," remarked to some important work, when the doo the chief of the room, and then he proceeded to the office of his next immediate superior. was opened and a strongly built, square eported that he had a new man whom he lid not want, and asked for another man in its place. In ten minutes the disgusted shouldered man strode In, glanced my idly about, selected a table that stood apart, and, taking off his hat, revealed dork found himself once more out in the cold dome-like forchead and thinly corld, and this morning he is looking around thatched cranium of Chnuacey Depew. A small, active and alert young man who accompanied Mr. Depew dropped I happened to be in the office the other day the valises he was currying on the floor,

when a congressman called to protest against the dismissal of a friend of his who had securved a place under Mr. Porter. "The man is incompotent and I won't have him," said the superintendent, "and it is no use arguing for his reappointment. He is useless; he is out of the service of the govannded the famous railroad president i ig bundle of papers, and, whipping out big notebook, revealed the fact that he was astenographer. For an hour he never raised his head from the book nor asked a single question, His penell moved with regularity from one side of the page to the other until the book was

If you have made up your mind to buy Hood's Sarsaparilla de not be induced to take any other A Boston lady, whose example is worthy imitation, tells her experience below: " In one store where I went to buy Hood's Sarsaparilla the clerk tried to induce me buy their own instead of Hood's; he told me their's would last longer; that I might take it on ten To Get

Be Sure

days' trial; that if I did not like it I need notpay anything, etc. But he could not prevail on me to change. I told him I had taker Hood's Sarsaparilla, knew what it was, was satisfied with it, and did not want any other When I began taking Hood's Sarsoparille I was feeling real miserable with dyspepsia, and so weak that at times I could hardly

# Hood's

stand. I looked like a person in consumption. Hood's Sarsaparilla did me so much good that I wonder at myself sometimes, and my friends frequently speak of it." Mns. ELLA A. GOFT, 61 Terrace Street, Boston.

Sarsaparilla Soldby all dramsists. SL six for \$5. Prepared only by C.I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

THE JULY HEALTH REPORT.

City Physician Gapon Presents Some Startling Facts and Figures.

Councilman Wheeler's Perversity Renders the Board Powerless to Prevent the Spread of

"I have just completed my official health eport for the month of July, and Tuesday light I shall present it to the council," said City Physician Gapen yesterday afternoon, "and," continued he, "notwithstanding the assertious made by Councilman Whoeler, the report will show some startling facts and fig-

"It is not my custom." continued the docor, "to impart my official knowledge to the press before giving it to the council, but its builts case I seel it my daty to let the public know something about the health of the dity. "The death rate is a serious thing to con-template. My report for July will show that of the deaths in the city during best month, one out of every ten was causad by dish. me out of every ten was caused by diph-neria. I know that some people will blame he board of health for the present condition

and regulations relating to contagious dis-cases. The rules were adopted by the board cases. The rules were adopted by and asked and then we went to the council and asked for \$1,000 to be set apart, subject to our dis-posal, in enforcing these same rules. As a body, the council favored the appropriation, and a resolution grant-ing us this amount was introduced. It was a resolution calling for the expenditure, by, and as such, it want into the hands incilman Wheeler, the chairman of the lithe on finance. That was the last of and instead of getting \$3,000 we got abso-

Wheeler has been seen upon the subject, and, to use his own favorite expression, he says: These health matters are all poppycock and will take care of Larmadyes.' "Now this may be so in the town where Wheeler came from, but in a city of 135,000

gath matters need attention. Dr. Gapen was questioned upon what was nost needed, and said: "The first thing we need is mongy. We want inspectors to look need is movey. We want inspectors to look after the filthy dairies upon which THE BER has instituted such a vigorous warfare. When a case of contagin is reported we want inspectors to see that the families are properly quarantined and are kept from mingling with the public, until such time as minipling with the public until such time as the board of, health shall have derided that the discuss is stamped out; we want near to tumigate the premises and see that public functils are not held. We could do this if we had money, but without it we cannot hire men when they understand they are to hoke to the conneil for their see "Take other cities the size of Omaha, and every year from \$40,000 to \$50,000 is appro-printed and placed, at the disposal of the beard of public health, and as a consequence the death rate is kept down." As an illustration the doctor cited the case Sashville, Tenn. In 1877 the death rate in that city was 35 to In 1977 the doubt rate in third city was as to the 1,000. A board of health was organized, rates similar to those in force in Omaha were adopted and the board went to work. The death rate was gradually reduced and hist ear the authenticated reports showed Nash-ille to have been one of the healthiest cities n the land, the death rate being only 15 to the 1,000. Regarding the situation in this city, Mayor Cushing feels about the same as Dr. Gapen, thoroughly disgusted, but he is determined to make one more effort, and with that object in view he has called a meeting of the board at 10:20 this morning to be held in the room of the fire and police commission, where a last attempt will be made to devise ways and means for freeing the city of contagion.

abody could tell, other than what had be

A COMPARISON WITH OTHER CITIES.

Contagious Discuses.

affairs, but wint can we do? "Soveral works ago I drew up a set of rules

But the matter is still worse. Every dollar of paper is depreciated just as much as these offered in Europe. It is worth no more than It seems at home to be the same as the thoy. People do not feel the difference. But suffer from the depreciation, a though they do not feelit. The importer will make the people pay for that discount which he paid. Prices of imports will rise, and the masses will wonder why; or they will not think at all about it. How much are our imports? Call them \$100,000,000. Say the di-count is 10 per cent. Then the consume count is 10 per cent. Then the consume will pay \$10,000,000 to make good Uncle Sam reputintion. Of course a rich nation can stand it, and a rich nation could make good that depreciation to its creditors; but how about that greenback dollar which was to be better money than cold. In Canada and Mexico the imports will cost the same as be-fore; we shall be paying more. As the supply of imports remains the same the rise in price must be due to the fault of your money. But if every dollar of paper money is depreciated the government will repudiate a certain amount of every dolt at home. And the government will compell all people to repudiate a part of every dolt. We shall be a dishonest and dishonered nation. Greenhack money will also injure business and cause hard times. After greenbacks are preciation to its creditors; but him

money.

and cause hard times. After greenbacks are issued, say as many dollars worth as we now have of coin, there will be the following result:

I. Timid people will danw their coin from the banks and hoard it away in private safes and in hiding places so that our nation's and in hiding places so that our natio working capital will suffer discrimination. 2. Some men will take their coin abroad for investment, to Mexico, Brazil, the Argentina

British Columbia, China, India, opublic. Africa, or Australia, and we shall lose that much more capital. 3. Foreign capital will cease coming here

for investment and we shall be short that much more capital. The government coinage of metal will

e or nearly so. I. Foreign trade will soon drain us of

vast amounts of products which had to be replaced. We prospered in spite of green backs rather than through them. Convert 3,000,000 producers now into consumers merely and hings will boom again Farmers, beware of greenbacks. The antimonopoly greenback cranks claim a monopoly

of "friendship for the "dear people." They have rushed into the alliance to steer it into their old track. Keep clear of their rut Just "Keep in the mildle of the road," and all will be well. N. H. BLACKMER, Secretary Peoria Alliance.

#### Second Ward Independents.

The Second ward Independent Van Wyck dub met at Sixteenth & William streets Saturday night. The attendance was large and speeches were all enthusiastic in favor of Wyck. The club organized by electing Van G. E. Fitch chairman and John B. Tierney secretary. Speeches were made by C. W. Miller of South Omaha and John Walker. A committee was appointed to pre-pare a constitution for the government of the lub, which adjourned subject to the call of the chairman.

#### Chronic Inflammation of the Bladder Is promptly cured by the waters of Excelsior Springs, Missouri

#### John Grass as a Lecturer.

John Grass the Sioux Indian chief who distinguished himself last summer by infacing the Standing Rock. Dak., Indiana to e the opening of the reservation, passed igh the city last night on his way to Pine Ridge agency, where he will lecture the young Indians upon the subject of farming Mr. Grass has adopted the ways of the whites, and upon this tour a in a linen duster and a white plug hat. appears

### A Fals · Alarm,

The fire department was called to the orner of Twelfth and Chicago about 10:30 st night by a false alarm arising from a patrolman reporting from a police box.

#### An Eloquent Oregon Editor.

Monday was a hot day: the mercury climbed the tube for a breath of fresh air way up to the 100-degree level. About 3 o'clook great banks of fleecy clouds egan to pile in fantastic shapes high ver the mountain tops, writes the edito f the Grant's Pass, Ore., Courier. By 4 o'clock puffs of wind and miniature whirlwinds began to scurry through the valley, toying with the foliage and sendcolumns of sportive leaves. Higher and thicker and darker the cloud battle ments plied in the west, while those in he east, like castles of light riding on billows of respiradent silver, loomed in magnificant grandeur. Over and among hese aerial mountains the sun poured i flood of dazzling glory, "It was a sum-mer's day, a day of clouds," By 6 o'clock the western clouds had floated upward, leaving a broad belt of gorgeously sunlit sky along the western horizon. Soon serpentine lines of glittering fire began to leap and wind among the eraglike cliffs of the floating eastern storm lower, and it was evident a storm had broule gathered up Rogue river. In the short the the loud detonations truth the tri-thements on high proclaimed the tri-umphant march of the storm. It swept Rogue river from Evans creek down to Jones creek. Here it deflected to the north and moved along the hills, taking about the course of the old stage road to Louse creek and Jump-off-Joe. The roar of the storm trend as it beat over foothill, ridge and wooded slopes seeme to fill all space, accentuated every few moments with most terrific peaks of thunder.

H. C. Bunner has written a series o short stories for Puck under the general title of "Short Sixes; stories to be read while the candle burns,"

#### Cleaned Out the Place.

STANTON, Ia., August 3,- Special to THE BEE.]-Last Tuesday a package house was opened on Main street and run until Friday toon, when the manager, Phil Moore, ip and went away, and during the night the house was cleaned out of all its contents.

HEALING THE SICK.

#### Rev. C. W. Savidge's Arraignments of Dowie and His Methods.

"Healing the Sick" was the subject of an interesting sermon by Rev. C. W. Savidge at the Newman M. E. church last night. He

took for his text Exodus 15, 26: "If thou wilt diligently hearken to the voice of the Lord thy God, and wilt do that which is right in His sight, and will give ear to His commandments, and keep all His statutes, I will put none of these diseases upon thee, which I brought upon the Egyptians, for 1 am th Lord that healeth ther

Lord that healeth thee." My subject tonight is "Healing Disease." We have heard much lately on this subject, and our people know not what to believe. Some of our ministers are ridiculing the whole mutter. while others are ne doctrines which have no foundation in revela-

tion or reason. Every true Christain should certainly b Let us be little children, so that God can teach us, and yet let us be wise to separate the false from the true.

First of all, I remark that in these days many are professing to head discusses. Brother Dowie claimed that he was God's chosen one

Dowie claimed that he was God's chosen one for the purpose. But I am free to say that I was not by any means satisfied with the spirit of this man, his methods nor his dec-trines. I think he had the most bitter spirit I ever saw manifested in the pulpit. Jesus said, "Love your enemies, bless them that curse you, do good to them that hate you, and pray for them which despitefully use you and persecute you." But Brother Dowie did not do that—he did not leave his enemies to God. He himself took a hand at The Brz and Rev. P. S. Merrill and others whom he thought did

P. S. Merrill and others whom he thought did not treat him right. If Brother Dowie is God's man, why does he have to cudget everybody who does not see truth as he does! Then he taught that the devil was

the sender of all sickness and phy-sical alment. I do not believe that for one moment. In Exodus xv., 20, God says: "I have brought all these discass upon the Egyptians." Even in Job's case the devil under divine restrictions and limitation And in John ix, 2, Christ says that "Neither did the blind man sin nor his parents, but that the works of God should be manifest in im." That case of blindness was not the vork of the devil, but of God. Jesus was to him.

be giorified through the healing of these ighticss eyes. Reason herself and observation tell us succerning the cause of discuse. We break the laws of God, of health and life, and we suffer. We chew

and smoke tobacco, thus sowing nicotine, and we reap paralysis and cancer. We sow whisky to reap poverty and delirium trainens. Letus be square with the devil and not lay on him hat we are guilty of ourselves. Again, Brother Dowie taught that the aged

Christian must so fully avail himself of the work of Christ that no bodily infirmities would ever come to him: that it was a sin if the man of eighty years did not see as well as the young man of thirty years. Brother Dowie himself needs glasses badly when he reads letters in public at night. And a num-ber who broke their glasses and threw them

away under his direction are now sadly need-ing them-and the faith of some has been The Christian scientists tell us that they

Yes; so does a doctor in Chicago from bread

ne ask would I use human means?

Yes; get the most skillful Christian physi-dan you can. Heseklah's carbuncle needed apoultice of figs, and God ordered that; it worked grandiy. Jesus used means. He an-nointed the eyes of the blind man with clay holn ted the eyes of the bland man when energy and told him to go and wash in the pool of Siloam. Luther came to Melanothou's bed-side and prayed for his recovery and insisted at the same time that he should take some varm soup. I think God wants us to use he means and to use common sense as well praver

found a little neglected child whose body was being consumed by fifth and discusse. I fid not pray at all, but had the child washed and dressed and then a kind hearted lady sat own by the little one and fanned it. God fives us the means; let us use them and ives us the means hank Him for them.

But Christ has still power to heat, and, in armony with His will, He bees oftentiones bid the messenger of death begone and does again paint on the mesk the roses of health.

### PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS.

H. W. Block of Buffalo is at the Paxton. F. L. Gillette of St. Joe is at the Paxton. F. T. McHenry of St. Louis is at the Mill-

W. H. Tenney of Ogden is at the Mer-

F. B. Richeleau of Cincinnati is at the MUIIand C. S. Cowles of Des Moines is stopping at

he Murray. M. C. Keith of North Platte's registered at he Paxton.

J. H. Kimball of Bath, Mc., is in the city,

the Paxton. C. F. Hall of Peterburg, Va., is in the city,

J. H. Harris of New York was at the Mursteriny.

F. O. Kaysor of Hay Springs is stopping at

J. O. Watson and wife at Creston Ia., are t the Merchants.

B. W. Heurich of Columbus is in the city

J.J. Lunders of New York was at the Milliard last night.

R. A. Rodgers of Montreal is visiting his rother, George A. Rodgers, of this city.

Babyland for August is a welcome visitor. The little folks would sadly miss this delightful companion if its visits should cease. Only 50 cents a year. D. Lothrop company, Boston, publishers,

Mrs. Lyman Abbott, wife of the successor to Henry Ward Beecher as pas-tor of Plymouth church, is to become one of the editors of the Ladies' Home

stents are not needed."

another job.

Mr. Porter has shown marked executive bility and he is carrying on the work of preparing the schedules in a manner which can not be other than satisfactory, and in spite of the growling heard from democratic news papers throughout the country, there stion but what the present census will be about as complete as any of those which pro

ceded it. The activity of the farmers' alliance

broughout the south is causing a great deal of comment among the democratic member. of congress here, and it is treely admit sides that what seemed to be a walk-over or the control of the next congress by th emocrats is now a race in which a new po litical party is an important factor. Careful estimates by those who have given the sub-ject thorough examination lead to the belief cously to the eashier and strode out. that at least thirty and possibly fifty farmers' alliance candidates will be returne to congress this fall. Nearly all of these wi a returned come from the southern states, although it i expected that several will enter congre from the west, Republicans themselves how not had much hope of capturing the next econgress, and it has generally been conceded that Speaker Reed is not likely to serve a sec-ond term. Mr. Bynum of Indiana has been talked about as a possible candidate for the speakership, and there has been a number of

ther more or less prominent democrats men ioned in the same connection; but just nov then the farmers' alliance movement is at it cight, a new democratic Moses has arise whose chances for success in the spaning contest are admitted to be des air. Should the farmers' alliance hold the mance of power in the next house, the Lances point to the nomination of Congressnan Hatch of Missouri as the democratic can lidate for the speakership with the endorse nent of the alliance, and in this event Mr Hatch would, of course, pull through. ublicans, however, are not as willing to an nit their defeat in advance as they were a ew moaths ago. The situation has changed reatly, and whether or not the Lodge elec-Ion bill is enacted into law, the most astute republican leaders believe that it will still be

possible to control the next congress. Now that the Behring sea correspondence as been made public and it is discovered that the negotiations between Sir Juliu Pauncelote and Mr. Blaine have been for th time being, at least, broken off, there is more or less talk of the ultimate submission of question at issue between the two great goy raments to a board of arbitration eraments to a board of arbitration. Mr. Blaine has certainly scored a victory in this matter, and has conclusively proven that he has the better argument up to date. The po-sition of the United States as defined in Mr. Blaine's lotters and telegrams to Sir Julian Pauncefote and Lord Salisbury is seen to be well taken, and it is generally believed in diplomatic circles here that should the two convergences and the televention of the two vernments ask the intervention of othe ver that the United States will in all prob ability win in the contest. The unsettia state of affairs, however, has seriously a barrassed amovement which had been quiet started and which had a wonderful effe upon the future of the mainland of whi

upon the inturvent the mainland of which the scalistands are politically a part. For some months now a quiet movement has been on foot to organize a gigantic enterprise which will, if ever put in operation, bring about a close alliques between the two widely separate sections of the American re public. This enterprise was no less than the organization of a system to connect the state of Washington with Alaska through British Odumbla. Just how far it had progressed Columbia, Just how far it had progressed is not yet known, but it was known that there was a great deal of capital behind the scheme, and it is quite probable that the ne-goliations may yet be carried to a successful leave 155110. PERRY S. HEATH.

Peter Oft, a carpenter living near the fair grounds, went home in a pagnacious frame of mund last night and made a brutal assault upon his wife. The woman was obliged to drop her four menth-old baby and fice for her life. She hurried to the police station, walk-ing the entire distance of nearly three miles, and entered complaint against her husband for attempting to kill her. She was given morey to pay her fars heme and an officer sent out to take the brutal wretch into cus-Sidney's popular books, "Five Lit Deppers" and "The Little Red Shop,"

half filled with notes. As for Mr. Depew he offered a picture of energy, intellectuality and health which was vividly accentanted by the groups of fagged, listless and somnolent men in the same room. He sat perfectly erect, with his papers in one hand, while he occasionally passed his handkershief over his forchead with the other, dietating with indefatigable evenness and emphusis. The play of his features and th constantly alternating series of expreslons almost gave an index of the char cter of the letters he dictated. On paper after another was disposed of, and in exactly an hour the correspondence was finished and Mr, Depew arose, hand eff i liberal fee to the waiter, bowed cour-

### AMERICA AND ENGLAND.

#### An Observer's Estimate of Their Relations.

It is exactly forty years to a day as 1 write these lines, wrote the late Robert Jollyer in the North American Review, since I came here myself on that same errand-to find my way into an ampler and finer life; and in this time, it has fallen to my lot beyond that of most mer---and our friend, it may be, among the est-tomingle with our people far and vide, and to know them, as we say, like book-as a workingman in the or about nine years and then as a min ster in two great cities and a lee turer all the way between the oceansind to stand with them shoulder to houlderns a citizen always; to stay with them in their homes wherever would go, and talk with then rooty on all the burning questions of the old times and the new, and never to los ny love for England or my pride in he uid joy; going about, inde thip on my shoulder" to od. \*\*with touching what night be said of her which was untrue o me or unfair, and the result of it all this: That I have not found what I should feel free to call the harved of England, except in here and there a man who stands as the exception to the rule. If we leave out of the account the troubled

years of the war for the union, when our people believed England would and did strike below the belt. • • • Then our people did hate England, for in the smoke and thumber of the war this was Engined with blatant voice consing the American copublic. One of the no allows I ever know, and a leader in his reat city, said to me then, "--- her we will never forgive her while the world stands," though he was not apt to swear, and I think the angel of the coords knew that as well as I did.

Francis Parkham, the historian, will contribute to Harper's Magazine for August an interest article describing his

experience, more than forty years ago, in the convent of the Passionists at Rome. Mr. Parkman was led into a conyent by the some motives that a short time later had led him to become domes-ticated in the lodges of the Sioux Indians; but he declares that after all, he much preferred the company of the savages to that of the monks.

John Habberton in the next number of Harper's Young People will relate a war story, entitled "After Blackberries. D. Lothrop company have just issued ew editions of the bound volume of Wide Awake" for the first half of 1890; of the "Mother's Record" of baby's growth and progress toward childhood; of Chaplain Clark's "Boy Life in the United States Navy" and its sequel, "Naval Cadet Bently;" and of Margaret

3+Five

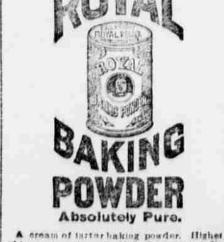
#### EMBRACED BY A BABODN.

Venturesome Scientist Makes an Unpleasant Acquaintance.

The officers of the mun-of-war Pousacola which recently relurned from South Africa with the scientists who cent to observe the collipse of the sun in December, take much pleasure in recailing many of the incidents con-nected with the voyage, says the New York Tribune. One that brings forth a laugh, even at the most serious moments, is an experience that Prof. Cleveland Abbe had at Barbadoes, He went, with a number of the officers to visit the museum, and took copious notes of the peculiarities of the various species of monkeys there, especially the "blue monkey," The manager specially cautioned him against the dauger of approaching too close to an immensi baboon, because of his "extreme play-fulness" at times, but the professor was overconscious of his own powers of persuasiveness, and wart forward the bllow with a cracker in hisoutstretches hand, and kindly asked: "Tommy, want a cracker?" The baboon made a sudder spring, caught Prof. Abbe about the valist, and in a second was literally wip age the floor with the learned scientist. ie manager came to the relief of the dessor, who as soon as liberated made hasty forceat, and did not push the inamily any further.

ROYAL ETCE. O. BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure.

of leavening strength-U.S. Government In port Aug. 17, 189.



A Brutal Husband.

Merchants. at the Merchants