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—BY—

JAMES W. McEWEN.

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NEWS OF THE WEEK.

FOREIGN NEWS

The young Queen of Spain, Mercedes, is dead. She was greatly beloved, and will be deeply mourned.

Earthworks are being constructed at the northern outlets of the Carpathian passes, and the mountain roads are being made practicable for artillery on both sides of the frontier.

A Berlin dispatch says the Englishman, Bishop, charged with bribing officials to obtain the plans of the fortifications in Germany, has been convicted and sentenced to two years and a half imprisonment.

The Sultan has summoned 15,000 fresh troops to Constantinople on account of the agitation and excitement caused by the movement in favor of Murad.

The European congress has settled affairs in Eastern Europe so far as Bulgaria is concerned, and has erected that long-suffering Christian province into an autonomous principality, with the Danube and the Balkans as its northern and southern limits. The claims of Servia and Montenegro are also in the way of settlement. The only state that remains in doubt is Greece, and she is clamoring to have a reorganization of Thessaly and Epirus, and an extension of her frontier.

A recent letter from Havana says the campaign of the Spaniards against the Cubans, without any battles, cost the latter 80,000 men, and the island is a vast cemetery. Five steamers are reported on the way from Spain to carry home troops. Martinez Campos has begun the reduction of Government expenses on the island by giving up one-half of his own salary as Captain General.

The gold medal of the French Geographical Society was presented to Henry M. Stanley, the explorer, in Paris, the other day, in the presence of a brilliant assemblage.

A splendidly-contested match took place in London, on June 28, between Capt. Bogardus, the famous American pigeon-shot, and Pennel, the no less well-known Englishman. It resulted in a victory for Bogardus, who killed seventy birds out of 100, Pennel killing sixty-eight.

A Paris dispatch of the 1st inst, says; "The national festival in honor of the Exhibition yesterday was a great success. Hundreds of thousands of people poured into the city, and, when the unveiling of the statue of the Republic began, the mass of spectators was immense. Demarcere, Minister of the Interior, unveiled the statue and delivered an eloquent speech. He declared that the Republican party had now become the nation, and regenerated France was determined to enjoy the benefits of her dearly-bought institutions in peace."

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

East.

The defaulting Treasurer of the Fall River Mills, S. Angier Chace, has been sentenced to twelve years in the Massachusetts State prison.

In December, 1863, the steamer Chesapeake left New York for Portland, Me., with seventeen passengers and a cargo of merchandise, consisting of cotton and sugar. While en route the passengers, who proved to be Confederates in disguise, took possession of the vessel in the name of the Confederate States, shooting the second engineer and throwing his body overboard, putting the Captain in irons, and seriously wounding the first engineer, whom they compelled to assume command of the vessel, with orders to make for Halifax. All the parties concerned in the affair scattered and made good their escape. Henry A. Parr, the leader of the expedition, who has been living in Canada ever since, made a journey down to Boston the other day was arrested on a charge of murder, and is now in jail awaiting his trial.

A match game of billiards for $2,000 and the championship of the United States was played last week in New York between George Slosson, of Chicago, and William Sexton, of New York. The game was three-ball caroms, 600 points, Sexton winning in twenty-one innings. Score, 600 to 328.

B. L. Solomon & Sons, heavy importers and dealers in furniture and upholstery, New York city, have failed for half a million dollars.

The annual eight-oared boat race between the Harvard and Yale crews, rowed at New London, Ct., resulted in easy victory for the Harvard crew.

During the six months ending June 30, 514 failures were reported in New York city, with total liabilities of $39,030,795; total assets, $11,012,662, or less than one-third the liabilities. This is a large increase over the number of failures during the corresponding period last year.

West.

Hon. Blanche K. Bruce, the colored United States Senator from Mississippi, was married at Cleveland, Ohio, last week, to Miss Josephine Wilson, of that city.

William Shehan, of Fort Wayne, Ind., painter, drank a pint of whisky on a wager. He then laid down in an outhouse, where his dead body was found the next morning.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Michigan Central railroad, held in Detroit the other day, two-thirds of the stock represented voted for the ticket headed by William H. Vanderbilt. The road will be henceforth entirely under the control of the Vanderbilt interest.

A Bismarck special announces the discovery of a rich gold-field in Bear Paw mountain, Montana, and great excitement at Fort Benton.

A dispatch from Silver City, Idaho, says Gen. Howard had a brush with the hostile savages, on Sunday, June 24, and that Col. Robbins and two soldiers were killed. The casualties on the other side are not reported.

The Pawnee reservation lands, 278,000 acres, will be sold at Central City, Neb., July 15.

Faribault, Minn., suffered severely by fire a few days ago, the business part of the town being nearly destroyed. Loss, $100,000; insurance, $85,000.

A Silver City dispatch of June 26 says he assault made by Bernard upon the Indians at Curry creek turns out to be a success. It was a surprise to the savages, about forty of whom were killed. The soldiers were very cool in the charge. The hostile force present was estimated at 700. The Indians retreated to their stronghold in the Stein mountains. It is estimated that the whole force of savage warriors numbers 2,100, and there is every prospect of a protracted campaign. The Stein mountain country is well adapted for defensive operations.

George Fisher, Treasurer of Stark county, Ohio, has disappeared with $60,000 of public funds.

Hon. Sidney Breese, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Illinois, ex-United States Senator, and one of the most eminent jurists and statesmen in the West, died suddenly of heart disease, at his home in Pinckneyville, Ill., on the 27th of June. Judge Breese was born in Oneida county, N. Y., in 1800, and emigrated to Illinois in 1818.

The following is the list of the killed and wounded in Col. Bernard's fight with the Indians at Curry creek, Idaho: Killed—Theodore J. Schultz and W. S. Marriott, of F company; H. Gransinger, of A company. Wounded—J. George Foster, L company; George C. Hanson, G company—all of the First Cavalry. A citizen scout named Myers was killed. The Indian camp, with tons of property, was destroyed by the troops, and much money captured.

A murderous climax has been reached in the quarrel of the two factions claiming control of the city administration of East St. Louis, Ill. A party under Mayor Bowman made an attack on the quarters of the metropolitan police of the other faction, and were repulsed by a lively fire of musketry from the station. When the Bowman party approached, they demanded admittance. This they were refused, and ordered to leave the place at once. An effort was made as if to enter the building by force, when the Metropolitans commenced firing into the crowd from the windows of the upper story. The attacking party also fired, and, in all, sixteen shots were discharged. Two men were killed outright and several wounded. The besiegers gathered up their wounded and beat a hasty retreat.

South.

Official returns of the Oregon election show the election of Thayer, Democratic candidate for Governor, by fifty-four majority, all the remaining State officers elected being Republicans. Hines, Democrat, is elected to Congress by 170 majority. The Legislature is Democratic.

An Associated Press telegram from Washington says "it can be stated on authority that the President's civil-service order will be enforced without modification. This order prohibits persons holding Federal positions from taking part in caucuses, primary meetings or conventions, while they will be permitted to support any candidate they choose, and assist in any way that will not interfere with the proper discharge of their official duties. Voluntary contributions to campaign funds are not considered by the President to be a violation of this order."

Numerous Indian depredations are reported from the Western border of Texas. A large amount of stock is being driven off by the raiders, and United States mail coaches have on several occasions been attacked. It is said the Indians "entirely ignore the presence of the military, whom they neither fear nor respect."

Ex-Gov. S. B. Packard was before the Potter sub-committee, at New Orleans, the other day, and repeated his story of his election as Governor, and how, as he claims, he was ousted out of the office by the Wayne McVeagh Commission. Packard said his title to the office of Governor of Louisiana was as good as that of Hayes to the Presidency, and he considered them both good. He stated that if the President had acknowledged him as Governor, he would have been able to maintain himself with ease.

POLITICAL POINTS.

The Ohio Democrats met at Columbus in State Convention June 26, and adopted a platform which sustains the title of President Hayes, while supporting the Potter investigation; demands the repeal of the Resumption act, the substitution of greenbacks for national-bank notes, and no increase of the bonded debt; strict construction and home-rule supremacy of civil over military power; separation of church and state; equality of all citizens before the law; liberty of all individual action unvexed by sumptuary laws; absolute acquiescence in the lawfully-expressed will of the majority; opposition to all subsidies; preservation of the public lands for the use of actual settlers; and the maintenance and protection of the common-school system. Durbin Ward was chosen permanent Chairman. The following ticket was nominated: For Secretary of State, David R. Page; for Supreme Judge, A. F. Hume; member of the Board of Public Works, Rush Field.

On Wednesday, June 26, the Illinois Republicans held their State Convention at Springfield, Charles E. Lippincott being President of the meeting. The nominations were as follows: State Treasurer, J. C. Smith; Superintendent of Public Instruction, J. A. Slade. Supreme Court Clerks—For the Northern Grand Division, E. T. Dutton; Central Grand Division, M. B. Converse; Southern Grand Division, Aden Knopf. Appellate Court Clerks—First District, Eli Smith; Second District, J. R. Coombs; Third District, W. N. Duncan; Fourth District, B. L. Ulen. The platform is very brief, merely indorsing the course of the party in the past, and pledging continued confidence in the National Republican party. The financial plank is as follows: We are opposed to any further contraction of the greenback currency, and are in favor of such currency as can be maintained at par with, and convertible into, coin at the will of the holder. We are in favor of such currency being received for import duties, and we deprecate the defeat of the recent bill for that purpose by the Democratic House of Representatives.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

The Military Departments of the South and Gulf have been consolidated under the name of the Department of the South, Brig. Gen. C. C. Augur commanding.

Col. Robert M. Douglas, son of Stephen A. Douglas, has again been commissioned as United States Marshal of North Carolina, after a severe contest.

Ex-Lieut. Gov. Hahn, of Louisiana, has been appointed Superintendent of the New Orleans mint. Henry Ruggles, of Connecticut, has been appointed United States Consul at Malta.

Since the passage of the Remonetization act the total coinage of silver has reached about $8,500,000, being an average of a little over $2,000,000 per month.

Ex-Marshal Pitkin, of Louisiana, in his examination before the Potter Committee, narrated a statement, made to him by George J. Swazey, of a conference of the members of the Packard Legislature and members of the MacVeagh Commission, immediately preceding the withdrawal of the troops from New Orleans and the recognition of the Nicholls Government. Pitkin gave a detailed story of this caucus, which he had received from a member of the Packard Legislature. At that conference, after a good deal of discussion, MacVeagh said: "If you want to fight, you can do it; but, on next Tuesday, the troops will be withdrawn, and, as the courts are in the hands of the Democrats, you will all be hung up to the lamp-posts." Gen. Butler to witness—I desire to ask you if you had any conversations with either Mr. Hawley or Mr. Herlan before they returned to Washington, after the recognition of the Nicholls Government? A.—Yes, sir; I had. Q.—What was said about providing for those who had lent the administration their services? A.—They said that when they arrived in Washington they would see Mr. Hayes, and arrange to have all the leading Republicans who had borne the brunt of the work in Louisiana taken care of....William E. Chandler was examined, and testified that he went to Florida at the instance of members of the Republican National Committee. Did not call upon Gov. Hayes or meet him at any time during the trip to Florida and back. Q.—Are you aware of any promises, general or specific, that were made to any members of the Returning Board, before or after the count, that in case the State went for Hayes they should be taken care of? A.—I have no recollection of such promises. Q.—Did not you make such promises? A.—Not to my recollection.

Ex-Gov. Noyes, of Ohio, who returned from his post as Minister to testify before the Potter investigating committee, has had a hearing. He stated that he was in attendance upon the Canvassing Board in Florida during the last Presidential election. He did not go at the request, or with the knowledge, of Gov. Hayes, and while there did not receive either telegrams, letters or communications of any sort from Gov. Hayes. He took a legal part in the proceedings of the canvass, arguing cases before the Board of Canvassers, etc. He undertook to find out the facts relating to the alleged frauds in Alachua county, Archer precinct, No. 2, and, owing to parties swearing one way and immediately thereafter directly opposite, he lost all confidence in them, but, finally, from diligent inquiry, and the consistent testimony of some forty or fifty Republicans that they had voted the Republican ticket, he reached the honest conclusion that the count as returned was correct. The witness pronounced the statement made by Gen. Cocke before the Florida subcommittee to the effect that he (witness), Cowgill, Gov. Stearns, and McLin were locked together in the room of the Secretary of State before the meeting of the board an unqualified falsehood. After the vote on Florida had been cast, McLin came to me greatly depressed and said he did not know what would become of him; that he had so excited the hostility of the Democrats that he could not longer live in Florida in peace; that he was poor and sick and almost in despair. I said to him: "Mr. McLin, you have done your duty honestly and fairly, as I think, and I shall take great pleasure in saying so to Gov. Hayes if he shall be declared President of the United States, and I will take pleasure also in recommending you for some position where you can take care of yourself and family." Gov. Noyes then submitted in evidence two letters written to him by McLin in a very friendly spirit, in which he pictured very elaborately the frauds practiced by the Democrats and the delight which he experienced upon learning the success of the Republican party, and embracing in the last letter the request that the witness should aid him in securing the position of District Judge of Florida....L. G. Dennis was called before the committee. He testified that Alachua precinct, where he (Dennis) lived, was assigned to Noyes. In an interview between Noyes and Dennis the former told the latter that he was going to put him on the witness-stand. Dennis replied that he had better not, as it would be equivalent to his giving away the case, and Dennis was not put on the stand....A Mr. Glasscock, the keeper of an eating-house where Mrs. Jenks boarded last winter, was examined. He testified that he had repeated talks with Mrs. Jenks, and saw her the day she had her first interview with Secretary Sherman last winter. Mrs. Jenks was very angry then. She said Sherman had insulted her, and that she had a letter in her reach which would make him rue the day he had crossed her. Mr. Glasscock asked her what letter it was, and Mrs. Jenks said it was a guarantee given by him to Weber and Anderson.

William E. Chandler was again before the Potter Committee on the 29th ult., on which occasion Ben Butler more fully outlined the intention of laying the foundation for impeaching the President by attempting to prove that the inauguration of Hayes was the result of a bargain. Butler's starting point was the interview which Chandler had with Stanley Matthews ten days before the inauguration. Matthews urged Chandler to use his influence to prevent President Grant from recognizing the Packard Government, as it was the intention of Hayes to recognize the Nicholls and the Hampton Governments. This, Chandler said, was the first intimation of dishonor and the dishonorable course that was afterward followed by the administration. Matthews said he had examined the question, and did not think that Hayes' title and Packard's title were on the same footing, "as the Returning Board counted the Presidential electors, while the Legislature determined the election of Governor." Chandler urged that such a course would give a Republican administration and a Democratic Senate, but Stanley Matthews replied that it had been or would be arranged that the Republican Senators would be elected. Chandler furnished a long list of political workers from Florida that had been appointed to positions on his recommendation....T. D. Dennis, of Florida, was examined, and, in answer to questions, told of his interview with the President, who said he "was one of the few men that this administration could take care of," and asked him what he wanted. Dennis was appointed to a place in the Department of Architecture; drew pay for several months without doing any work; got tired of this, resigned, and was appointed in the secret service; didn't think the President knew anything of these appointments; thought the President had very little influence with the administration, or he would have secured him (witness) a good appointment....Gen. Tom Anderson, of the Louisiana Returning Board was examined. He denied having anything to do with forging the names of any of the electors to electoral returns.... Mrs. Capt. Jenks was recalled, but nothing of importance was elicited. Being asked whether she had offered to pay anybody for Sherman's letter, she answered, "How could I, for, search the world from zone to zone, I could not call one spot of ground my own." In response to an inquiry as to what her occupation is, she said, "I am a general genius, but now 'Othello's occupation is gone.' The Republicans are dead in Louisiana."

MISCELLANEOUS GLEANINGS.

Two hundred and twenty-four Mormon immigrants arrived at the port of New York recently. Eight hundred more are expected soon.

A Washington dispatch says that secret-service agents are making large captures of counterfeit silver coin, and vast quantities of fraudulent coin have already accumulated in the treasury. Inspection shows that they are cast in molds made of plaster of Paris. Some of the new coins discovered are so excellent in color and weight that it is difficult, even by the acid test, to distinguish them from the genuine coin. The only means by which they are detected is by weight. It costs about 40 per cent. of the current value of the genuine to manufacture the spurious. They are said to be largely circulated from Chicago, Indianapolis, and St. Louis.

There was an important conference at the Executive Mansion in Washington, a few days ago, participated in by the President, Secretaries Evarts and McCrary, and Gens. Sherman and Ord. The matter under consideration was the condition of affairs on the Mexican border. The situation is regarded as very serious, and, although nothing definite was decided upon, the subject will undoubtedly receive renewed attention at an early meeting of the Cabinet.

St. Louis contributes a blood-curdling horror in the shape of a street assassination, in which a teacher in the public schools was the victim, and a party of boys who bore him a grudge the perpetrators. The unfortunate man was horribly cut with razor, and only retained consciousness long enough to locate the bloody deed upon one of his youthful assailants.

Gen. Ord, who arrived in Washington from Texas a few days since, is in favor of the most vigorous measures on the Rio Grande. He says the available troops under his command do not exceed 2,000 men, and that that small number cannot effectually guard the long line of frontier over which they are distributed. Raids from the Mexican side into Texas are still of frequent occurrence.

Curing Hydrophobia.

Many years ago Noah Hatch, of Northumberland, a wealthy farmer, had three or four children bitten by a rabid dog. On the first symptoms of rabies in the children he started for the ocean. Portland was the nearest point and 125 miles distant, but he reached it in about twenty hours by a frequent change of horses, and immediately put the children on board a sailing craft and took them out a short distance, and, fastening weights to them, three times sank them in the sea, keeping them under as long as was safe without extinguishing life.

The effect of the submerging was the cure of the children. Alpha, one of the bitten children, had hydrophobia spasms, and would snap her teeth, froth at the mouth, and bark like a dog before reaching Portland. This individual, now nearly seventy-five years old, resides in Bethlehem, and Mrs. Charlotte Waters, now living in Stratford, was one of the bitten children. The dog that bit the children bit several animals that subsequently became rabid and were killed. —*Littleton (N. H.) Republic.*

A French Newspaper Enterprise.

The great journalistic humbug, M. de Villemessant, announces that he is going to make a revolution in French journalism. The *Figaro* is to become an eight-page paper of the English pattern. The Government having reduced the postage-stamp one centime a copy, he says he will realize an income of $20,000 a year, and can afford to carry out the plan which he has been working over for several years past. He comforts the public with the promise that the *Figaro* will preserve in its main part the essentially Parisian character it has always had, but will have some English blood infused into its additional four pages. "It will be a cross between a French and an English newspaper," says M. Villemessant, "and it is in the light of a *Figaro-Times* that we wish the public to look at our journal." He expects a circulation of 100,000 copies, and acknowledges that, with its present circulation of 65,000, the paper has had a profit of 1,200,000 francs.—*New York Sun.*

Pranks of a Great Man.

Bismarck has always been fond of dogs. When he was a student and a country Squire he never went out for a walk without having a couple of hounds at his heels. At Gottingen, where he led a wild, reckless life, he was summoned before the Dean for entertaining some boisterous friends with whom he had traveled into the Hartz. With characteristic assurance he put on dressing-gown and riding-boots and startled the venerable official by rushing into the room with a large bloodhound at his heels. The interview was a short one, and Bismarck and his dog went back to their quarters. Four young students of the corps of Hanover caught sight of man and dog and began to laugh. Bismarck remonstrated, high words followed, and each of the four challenged him to a duel. The Chancellor's favorite dog for many years was Sultan, a Danish mastiff, who invariably accompanied him when he walked or rode at Varzin.

He Was Trespassing.

She was a young lady from Duckwater, and had enjoyed her visit to the Base Range metropolis immensely. She was pretty and piquant, and one of her well-known gallants had done his level best to make it pleasant for her during her stay. The exciting cause of the following was an attempt on his part to snatch a kiss from her pouting lips. Then she arose in all the dignity of offended maidenhood and said: "See here, mister, jest don't set 'em too fresh. You've done the handsome thing in circuses, ice cream, candy and sich, but you can't take no liberties. My Jake, out to the creek, he's got a quit-claim deed to the premises, and don't you forget it. You can't squat on this location, and you'd better hunt for a quarter section in some other direction, where you can get a better title and gather your own crop." The young man recognized the force of her argument and hunted.—*Eureka (Nev.) Sentinel.*

"The Kiss of Peace."

There was one use of ivory among the early Christians not often alluded to. In the early church it was customary at the end of public meetings to exchange the "kiss of peace." This practice was, however, found to be attended with some inconvenience, because the osculations were not always devout—not always even platonic. So a flat piece of ivory was directed to be used for this purpose, and handed round instead of the old practice of salutation. Whether the change from the warm cheek of youth and beauty to the coldness of an ivory slab was a change for the better, might be very well left to the thoughts of those whom it concerned. Anyway, all further scandal ceased, and that, we might suppose, was the intention in the change introduced. —*Boston Commercial Bulletin.*

To some pungent remarks of a professional brother, a Western lawyer began his reply as follows: "May it please the Court: Resting on the couch of republican equality as I do, covered with the blanket of constitutional panoply as I am, and protected by the ægis of American liberty as I feel myself to be, I despise the buzzing of the professional insect who has just sat down, and defy his futile attempts to penetrate, with his puny sting, the interstices of my impervious covering."

HOME TRUTHS

FOR

Home Consumption

Facts and Considerations

For All the People to Deliberate and Act Upon.

RIVERSIDE, Ill., July 1, 1878.

In a recent conversation with a prominent journalist, and a gentleman occupying a position of great influence in the city of Chicago, he made the assertion that our national greenback currency was unconstitutional.

I have given it careful research and consideration, and herewith present a few facts and reflections drawn from general information and reference to historic colonial causes of the formation of our Government, the object for, and the ways and means by, which it was established; its constitutional provisions for development, preservation and perpetuity.

The judicial constructions and explanations of the powers of the legislative department, under its provisions, are found in the United States Supreme Court reports and financial authorities, among which are those of Spaulding, Colwell and W. A. Berkie, of Grand Rapids, Mich. The latter is invaluable as a concise compilation of financial history—especially that of our own country—with valuable statistics, and should be in every public and private library. As this subject is second to no other in its influence on the general welfare and prosperity of all, it demands close investigation and thorough consideration.

Our national treasury notes, made full legal-tender money for all public and private dues, are not only constitutional, but the most convenient and substantial that, as a nation, we can possibly acquire—based as they are upon all the realty, wealth and industries of the nation. When its merits are familiar to all, it will form one of the strongest bonds of common unity between the various sections of our country, for the preservation of which every citizen will be bound by the most indissoluble ties of self-interest; to protect and preserve, one of the most potent influences for promoting the industries of our country, and the general welfare and happiness of the people. Among the many potent colonial grievances of the founders of our Government I find prominent the abolition by the Crown of colonial laws making their bills of credit legal-tender money for the payment of all public and private debts—a right they had exercised from 1690, until abrogated by the Crown in the New England colonies in 1751 and against all others in 1763. Dr. Franklin, by diplomacy, obtained permission in 1773 to make them receivable for taxes and debts due the colonies that issued them. He stated to the British Board of Trade that when paper money was first issued in Pennsylvania, it gave new life to business, promoted the settlement of new lands, greatly increased the inhabitants, and increased the exportation to England more than ten-fold.

I understand it to be a high maxim of judicial wisdom that the intent of the act is the life essence of all obligations, and that the letters of a contract are as dependent upon the intent or spirit that gave vitality to those letters as the physical form of man is dependent on the spirit pervading its tissues, to give it life and force in the performance of its functions.

In 1690 Massachusetts issued £7,000 in 10-shilling notes legal tender to the treasury. They were ever at par with gold, and faithfully performed all the functions of money.

In 1755 the colony of Virginia issued a paper money, based on a specific tax, which never depreciated a farthing below the commodities of gold or silver.

After the close of the Revolution, the colony of North Carolina issued a large amount of legal-tender paper money. Its legal-tender clause was, of course, abrogated by the adoption of the United States constitution, but it was receivable for all debts due the State—and some 400,000 or 500,000 of those dollars remained in circulation over twenty years—at par with gold and silver.

Thomas Jefferson said, in his letters to Mr. Eppes, vol. 6, of his works: "Treasury bills bottomed on taxes—bearing or not bearing interest—as may be found necessary, thrown into circulation, will take the place of so much gold and silver. Bank paper must be suppressed and the circulation restored to the nation, where it belongs." Franklin said: "Any other well-founded credit is as much an equivalent as gold and silver. Paper money, well founded, has great advantages over gold and silver."

Sec. 8 of our national constitution empowers Congress:

"To levy and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises, to pay the debts, and provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States.

"To borrow money on the credit of the United States.

"To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States and with the Indian tribes.

"To coin money and regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures. . . .

"To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any department or officers thereof."

In the decision of the legal-tender cases the United States court says that "the acts of Congress known as the Legal-Tender acts are constitutional when applied to contracts made before their passage. They are also valid as applied to contracts made since"—11 Wallace, 682, and 12 Wallace, 457—which has twice been affirmed.—13 Wallace, 604, and 15 Wallace, 195.

In confirmation of that decision, Justice Strong said—12 Wall., 457—that "the Judiciary should presume, until the contrary is shown, that there has been no transgression by Congress. . . . Such has always been the rule"—4 Binney, 123. "It must be remembered that for weighty reasons it has been assumed as a principle in construing constitutions by the Supreme Court of the United States, by this court, and by every other court of reputation in the United States, that an act of the Legislature is not to be declared void unless the violation of the constitution is so manifest as to leave no reasonable doubt."

In the case of Fletcher vs. Peck—6 Crouch, 87—Chief Justice Marshall, who was intimate with the framers of our constitution, said: "It is not on slight implication and vague conjecture that the Legislature is to be pronounced to have transcended its powers and its acts to be considered void—the opposition between the constitution and the law should be such that the Judge feels a strong conviction of their incompatibility with each other."

In 1st Wheaton, 326, he said: "The constitution unavoidably deals in general language. It did not suit the purpose of the people, in framing this great charter of our liberties, to provide for minute specifications of its power, or to declare the means by which those powers should be carried into execution."

In 4th Wheaton, 405, that "a constitution, to contain an accurate detail of all the subdivisions of which its great powers will admit, and of all the means by which it may be carried into execution, would partake of the prolixity of a political code, and would scarcely be embraced by the human mind. It would probably never be understood by the public. Its nature, therefore, requires that only its great outlines should be marked; its import, objects designated, and the minor ingredients which compose those objects be deduced from the nature of those objects themselves."

In fifth Wheaton, 414—that

"America has chosen to be, in many respects, and to many persons, a nation, and for all these purposes her Government is complete; for all these objects it is supreme; it can, then, in effecting these objects, control all individuals or Governments within the American territory. . . . A constitution is framed for ages to come, and is designed to approach immortality as near as mortality can approach it. It is exposed to storms and tempests, and its framers must be unwise statesmen, indeed, if they have not provided it, as far as its nature will permit, with all the means of self-preservation from the perils it is sure to encounter. . . . When the law is not prohibited and is really calculated to effect any of the objects intrusted to the Government, to undertake here to inquire into the degree of its necessity would be to pass the line which circumscribes the judicial department, and to tread on legislative ground. This court disclaims all pretense to such power."

And in 4th Wheaton, 421, he said:

"Let the end be legitimate; let it be within the scope of the constitution, and all the means which are appropriate, which are plainly adapted to that end, and which are not prohibited, but consistent with the letter and spirit of the constitution, are constitutional."

Section 3,588 of the Legal Tender act, says: "United States notes shall be lawful money, and a legal tender in payment for all debts public and private, except duties on imports and interest on the public debt."

It passed both houses of Congress, was approved by President Lincoln, with the sanction of his Cabinet, and was baptized in the blood of our soldiers, in our army and navy, furnished them food, raiment, supplies and munitions, provided for their families, educated their children, and saved the integrity of our nation, crowned our soldiers with laurels of victory, provided them with ample capital, on their return to peaceful vocations, to prosperously engage in congenial pursuits.

It has been unqualifiedly confirmed and twice reaffirmed by the Supreme Court of the United States and by the Supreme Courts of fifteen States, all but one that have passed upon it. Adopted by the people, and acceptably and profitably used for fifteen years; giving unparalleled prosperity to the productive industries of our country, until arch traitors to our prosperity in high positions of trust and honor, who, yielding (some through avarice, others in stupidity) to insidious allurements of scheming emissaries of moneyed autocrats, wantonly extirpated a large portion of it, and all the dollars of our daddies—causing bankruptcy, desolation and despair—until vast and rapidly increasing numbers are freely imbibing the ancestral spirit of their forefathers—which has now assumed an intensity that will not yield nor compromise—the just and inalienable rights of the people.

The constitutional obligation of Congress is as imperative to provide for their "general welfare," as it is to "provide for their defense; as imperative as to "levy and collect taxes," duties, imposts, and excises, and to pay the debts of the nation, and to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers." The people will resent the abrogation of their right to make their treasury notes legal tender, and receivable for all domestic obligations, both public and private, with the full force of their supreme power at the ballot box, with as much force and tenacity as their fathers did the abrogation of like colonial laws, with the cartridge box.

They have partaken of the fruits thereof, and know that they are nutritious and good to promote their general welfare, prosperity, and happiness.

At the time of the formation of our constitution there existed but a confederation of various colonies, with representatives, entertaining conflicting views as to what power or privileges should be entertained by the several States, and what delegated to the General Government. It was a Hamiltonian aim to virtually form a kingdom, making the Presidential tenure of office for life; the Jeffersonian, to form a republic, with a limited tenure of office. There were numerous other grave differences, and it was the manifestation of great wisdom by the leading spirits of conciliation that they adopted but few constitutional barriers, and those pertaining only to fundamental principles, leaving to the people in future days the right to adjust and regulate other potent matters as the dictates of experience might suggest, having provided the means for an expression of their requirements through their legislative representatives, and recreant indeed to their trusts are those representatives and executive chiefs who heed not the expressed will of their constituents.

The first declaration of principles expressed by the founders of our Government were that the "inalienable rights of the people were life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness; that to secure these rights governments are instituted among men, deriving their powers from the consent of the governed."

The first expressed provisions of our constitution defining the powers of Congress are "to levy and collect taxes, duties, imposts, and excises, to pay debts, and provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States" (*i. e.* the people who constitute the body politic of the United States).

Hence the constitution expressly stipulates that Congress shall provide for the general welfare of the people, as well as for their defense; as well as for "levying and collecting taxes, duties, imposts, and excises, and to make laws necessary and proper therefor." It expressly provides that the people of individual States shall have nothing but gold and silver legal-tender money, but wisely omitted to bar the General Government of the United States from adopting such measures as the exigencies of the case or the general welfare of the people may require.

It is remunerative labor, not gold, silver, or bonds, that promotes the *general welfare* and happiness of mankind, and enables them, without deprivation or distress, "to pay taxes, duties, imposts and excises: to pay public and private debts; to provide ample sustenance and comfortable homes for families, schools for children, libraries and public halls for entertainment, and churches for all. Exchange of commodities is an essential attribute of civilization, and power to confer life and motion to its physical forces, its industries and commercial relations, so indispensible to the general welfare and happiness of mankind.

Money is an attribute of exchange; an equivalent used as a balance wheel to regulate and promote exchange of commodities; a measure of value of commodities; a barometer of confidence among men. When the amount of money in circulation meets the wants of trade, each has confidence in the ability of others to get what they need, but when it is contracted below the demands of business, and financial experts know that it does not exist, then bankers who have issued three demand currency dollars for each one of legal tender they possess—or profess to—lose their confidence in the ability (not integrity) of their customers, and suddenly withdraw their usual discounts, depriving business men of means to pay their debts; confidence fails; business men fail; banks fail to pay their three demand dollars with one legal tender; corporations fail; industry fails of means to pay; financial disaster and human deprivation and distress ensue.

Money represents ideal values; its standard is regulated by ideal conceptions of the people using it, or the power using it must have the force to cause its acceptance. Uncivilized tribes use shells, beads, etc. Heathen nations use metallic coins. As civilization advanced coin was found inadequate to meet the wants of commercial exchange, and, to meet the ideal conceptions of that age, a currency was founded on a coin basis—issuing three or more dollars for one of coin—which has for centuries been the basis of bank circulation—very truly characterized by Sir Robert Peel as "a relic of feudal days;" they are mute vassals of despotic, feudal lords, who hold their air-castles by the confidence they can gain with some, and the power they hold over others of their serfs. They are inadequate to meet the legitimate requirements of freemen in progressive republics, deriving their powers from the consent of the governed, and the developing genius of the age—constitutionally "promoting the progress of science and useful arts."

We have a population of 45,000,000 people, possessing about $40,000,000,000 of realty and personal wealth, and a legitimate annual industrial production of about $6,000,000,000—with an indebtedness, including national, State, municipal, corporate, and individual, of about $10,000,000,000, bearing an interest of about 6 per cent. per annum, amounting to $600,000,000 annually, with an annual current national expense of about $150,000,000 per annum, besides interest on national bonds, and the current expenses of States, municipalities, corporations, and individuals—all dependent on our circulating medium, the volume of which is inadequate to meet the imperative demands for the payment of interest, maturing obligations, and give remunerative value to our immense and rapidly-increasing productions, and properly facilitate their commercial exchange, and maintain and provide for the proper distribution of sustenance for all the people and facilities for compensative employment, requisites upon which the stability of our Government is largely dependent, and the general welfare of the people imperatively demands.

The discovery and application of steam, electricity, chemical combinations and laborsaving machinery have increased the volume and power of production and the facilities of commerce far beyond the feudal capacity of a currency based on a metallic standard to provide for the imperative needs of commerce and the general welfare of the industries of the people, as is clearly demonstrated by the financial condition of all countries in the world adhering to that standard. Under it business and the prosperity of the people will ever be (as they ever have been) subject to violent fluctuations, as the greed of their lords shall dictate or the fear of their vassals may produce. Such ever has been, and ever will be, the case as long as their issue is three or more times greater than the standard, redeemable on call.

In all civilized nations money is ever the product of statute law. All commodities or substances used as money are dependant on the legislation of Congress, Parliament or a decree of a monarch for legal-tender power, which has ever been granted as an aid of industrial productions and their commercial exchange, or of national defense or aggression. It is the most effective power used by individuals, corporations or nations for the promotion of industrial production, commerce and general prosperity. Upon the power of our national-treasury notes were we dependant during our late war; to them were we indebted for our country's prosperity at its close, and to their contraction and attempted abrogation are we indebted for the universal stagnation of business and the consequent deprivation and misery engendered thereby, which has created and is diffusing an intensity of feeling that has never been equaled save when the just rights of the people and the stability of our Government have been, as now, in peril. Vast and increasing numbers of the constituents of our Government are, for want of employment, unable to pay their taxes. Individuals, corporations and municipalities are unable to pay their obligations. Yet the administrators of our Government, under the guise and in the name of fairness and honor, despotically endeavor to govern and control the will of our people, that our limited circulating medium should be converted into millions more of interest-bearing bonds, and its place supplied by feudalistic promises, of despotic lords enthroned in national banks, that they may compel their vassals to not only pay the interest on those bonds, but such tribute as their greed may dictate within the limits of laws made by their friendly patrons.

Continental money is often referred to as an illustration of the value of national issues; but such advocates fail to state that the Continental Congress—that issued them—possessed no power to make them legal tender or receivable for taxes. As that eminent jurist, Judge Story, says, "They only possessed the power of recommendation." They could not even get the consent of all the colonies to levy an import duty of 5 per cent. on importations and prize goods. Yet that money enabled those patriots to successfully prosecute a war with one of the strongest nations of Europe.

The best historic illustration of the power of money founded on the credit of a nation is that of the republic of Venice, known as the credits of the Bank of Venice, founded and sustained on the realty, wealth and industrial commerce of that republic (similar to our greenbacks or treasury notes made a full legal tender). It consisted of using the evidences of debt of that republic as money instead of coin, or a promise to pay coin that, in fact, did not exist (as some of our golden statesmen(?) advocate, and feudalistic financiers practice. It was the bulwark of their power in time of war; the promoter of their commerce and prosperity in time of peace, which was unparalleled in that age of the world—using a metallic standard—and existed for over 600 years, good in all their channels of commerce at home and abroad, and, because of its convenience and safety, maintained a premium of 20 per cent. over gold and silver for over two centuries, and was increased in volume from time to time as the needs of her industries and commerce required, rendering the Government indissoluble from internal causes and its people renowned as the peer of all nations for their industrial and commercial prosperity, and the cultivation of art, science and intellectual attainments. It continued its advancement until Napoleon crushed it in gratification of his monarchical ambition. History fails to record one word of complaint from its patrons, one word of detraction from any source.

The palatial edifices of Venice, her canals, bridges and commercial harbor exist to-day, monuments of her industries, fostered and stimulated by the wise financial policy of that republic.

The mendicants that now infest the streets of Venice, the brigands that infest adjacent mountain retreats, are the legitimate offspring of its abrogation and consequent destruction of those industries, and our tramps are the offspring of the contraction of our circulating currency.

Labor sustains a similar relation to a proper monetary circulation that the respiratory organs of the human system do to