

A WORD TO THE EAST.

Why Are Her Manufacturers Such Ardent
Enemies of Silver?—More Money Will Increase
the Demand for Their Articles.

Why the manufacturers of the eastern states are such ardent enemies of free coinage is difficult to say, unless it be that they utterly fail to comprehend the merits of the question. The manufactured articles are protected by a heavy tariff which the southern and western states have been and are now paying without protest, and if they would take an unprejudiced view of the matter they would not fail to see the justice of their demands and would also recognize that the results would ultimately benefit themselves, as the sale of their articles would be more than doubled could the people only obtain the money to purchase their goods. The sale of every article of common use is only limited by the supply of money in the hands of the people, and outside of the \$1,000,000,000 millionaires who own more than one-third of the wealth of the United States there is not a citizen in it who would not, were his wages or income doubled, become a buyer of an increased quantity of the thousand and one articles produced by the factories of the east whose owners are so opposed to an increase in the circulating medium. The cotton factories of Fall River, Mass., have been able to declare a dividend of 17 per cent. But the cotton growers of the southern states, by reason of unjust competition with India cotton, caused by the fact that silver is treated as a commodity, have produced the cotton at a loss, while the wheat growers of the west, forced to do it by the same factor, have furnished bread for the employees in those same factories at the cost of production. And it is here that one of the fallacies of the monometallists has succeeded in catching the ear of the laboring classes in the eastern states, having led them to believe that any rise in the price of wheat would cause an increase in the cost of living, hence would prove a burden instead of a benefit, cunningly concealing the fact that more money in the hands of the farmers, miners and growers, would mean more buyers of manufactured products and an increased market would increase wages, insure steady employment, and forever lay that nightmare that now threatens every employee's position, viz., the dozens of idle men and women who are clamoring for his place at less wages, in fact any wages that will prevent starvation.

That the silver producing states would receive a direct benefit is conceded but that their benefits are small compared with those of the cotton and wheat states, will be apparent to any one who will study the subject and even though the entire benefit, was to accrue to the silver states, the results would still warrant the resumption of free coinage, as the labor expended in mining gold and silver is the only labor that increases the amount of actual money in the world as the paper used by every nation depends on the supposed ability of that government to redeem it in gold or silver on demand, so that it can be transferred to a foreign country and the metal again minted to correspond with its own laws. Under present conditions, an ounce of silver is sold by the miner for \$1.25, the government getting a profit by that transaction of 46 cents.

SUICIDAL POLICY.

Democratizing Silver Brings India Into Successful Competition with American Wheat Growers.

When England demonetized silver, compelling gold payments, prices of every commodity decreased, cotton sinking in three months to one-half its former price, and within six months all prices had fallen one-half, by reason of the contraction of the currency. The industry of the nation was congealed, alarm was universal, activity ceased, bankruptcies followed, distress was seen everywhere, people were driven from their homes by foreclosures of mortgages and the condition of industry and disorganization of labor led to frequent conflicts between the people and the military and civil authorities. When this country demonetized silver, India received a greater supply than ever before and the prosperity of the United States was transferred to the fields and factories of India. Prior to that time, India was not a factor in the wheat trade, but as silver bullion declined, the wheat trade of India increased until now it has reached nearly one hundred million bushels for export. Had it not been for the demonetization of silver in this country, the wheat trade of India would never have begun and Europe would have purchased of us in the last ten years four hundred and fifty million bushels more than it did, which together with the cotton and the corn would have paid the debt of this country.—A. C. Fisk.

Must Come to It.

Repeal or no repeal, we believe that we must have bimetallism to maintain American monetary independence and to develop our resources and to secure general prosperity for our whole people. Let us have silver and gold and free coinage of both. No secretaries dicker for bullion in Lombard street, or Wall street, but the owners of bullion taking their metal to the mint, getting it coined, paying for the necessary alloy and for coining and taking their metals away again. Twas theirs before coining and it is theirs after coining.—Havre de Grace (Md.) Republican.

The Fight Still On.

The Sherman act was but a compromise, like the Missouri compromise on the slavery question. The repeal of the act does not end the contest against the money powers of the world any more than the repeal of the Missouri compromise ended the contest against slavery. It only serves to remove the last barrier between the contending parties and to open a free field for a fight to a finish between them. Gold monometallism cannot long be sustained as a monetary system. It is as pernicious to-day as slavery was in 1860.—San Jose Mercury.

What Might Be.

If silver was restored as money, England, instead of buying silver bullion at 83 cents and forcing down the value of our farm products 40 per cent or more, would buy products direct in this country, and its trade with India would cease, and it at country would no longer be a competitor.

What Might Be.

clared that "the dollars, half dollars, quarter dollars, dimes and half dimes shall be legal tenders according to their nominal value for any sums whatever."

In regard to his position and the plans of the silver men, Mr. Bland said: "I do not see that the repeal of the Sherman law has changed the situation for the better—indeed it appears to have changed it for the worse. The truth is—and the people now thoroughly realize it—the silver purchase law has had nothing to do with the hard times. The hard times came on and they are with us and we have simply got to go through a process of liquidation before good times can come again, and that was necessary whether we repealed the Sherman law or not. This panic, like all other panics, finally reached a point where the people got afraid of the banks and afraid of each other, and there has got to be a general liquidation and blotting out and beginning anew. The repeal of the Sherman law will only tend to make liquidations harder for the debtor class of people, because it contracts the currency and leaves the business interests of the country without a sufficient volume of money to supply a growing population and development of industries. It was thought that European capital would be invested here more readily by the repeal of the silver purchase act than by letting it stand. But it seems that even in that they have been greatly disappointed. There seems to be now less confidence in Europe in our financial conditions than before. They are sending no money here and continue to draw away ours. If the gold basis which we have here now tends to contract currency, it is making the times harder everywhere. The contraction of the currency and a gold basis will tend to make a sharp demand for gold in Europe as well as here and will injure our producers by causing lower prices for everything we send to Europe. This also makes lower prices here, and hence since the passage of the repeal act, wheat and cotton have gone down in the market instead of going up. We expect to undertake to pass a free coinage bill before congress adjourns. What success we will have is very uncertain. My position now is that we should repeal all of the Sherman laws on silver and have the law of 1887 re-enacted and thus put silver back to where it was before he put his hand on it. Since we have repealed one of his laws, let us repeal all of them. I think that a majority of the committee on coinage, weights and measures will favor such a bill as I have prepared. I think the late election will stimulate some of them to a belief in the wisdom of such a policy. The result of the late election does not look as though the people had much confidence that the repeal of the Sherman law would help them. My purpose is to introduce such a bill, have it promptly acted upon by the committee, as I have no doubt it will be, and have it reported back to the house."

DANIEL RIEBOLD, a shoe dealer, and his daughter Anna, had a narrow escape from asphyxiation at their home in Terre Haute. Escaping gas from a melted pipe in the basement caused it. They were taken out more dead than alive, and Miss Riebold is still in a serious condition.

A THREE-YEAR-OLD child of James D. Williams, grandson of the late Gov. Williams, was burned to death, the other day, in the yard of his parents at Vincennes. The little tot was playing around an open fire, when his clothing caught.

HON. WM. H. HARKINS, of Portland, was notified, the other day, of his appointment as United States revenue collector for the Sixth district. Harkins is a member of the state legislature.

FREMONT SULTINE shot and killed Geo. Harter at Losantiville, in the southwestern part of Randolph county, the other evening. Sultine and Harter, both young men, had been out shooting at mark with target guns. Sultine had put a cartridge into the gun, and claims he forgot about it. He pointed the gun at Harter, saying, "I'll shoot you," thinking no harm at the time, when the gun was discharged. The bullet entered the back of Harter's head, killing him almost instantly.

JOSEPH DERTCH, an Indianapolis Hebrew, died a few days ago. A search of his premises revealed \$94,000 in paper money and gold.

At Lebanon the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis railway the other day paid Mrs. Angie Long \$4,300 in settlement for her suit in court to recover \$10,000 damages for the death of her husband, a mail clerk, in the Lafayette wreck last May.

The South Bend National bank, at South Bend, was robbed of \$15,000 the other day. When the loss was discovered the thieves had made good their escape.

AN order issued by the general manager of the Wabash Railroad Co. makes a cut of 12½ per cent in the wages of all section men on the system west of the Mississippi river, and 10 per cent in the wages of those east of the river. The force is also reduced from four men on each section to two and a foreman.

SEVEN years ago the wife of Willis Catten, residing on the line between Wabash and Miami counties, died, leaving her husband and three sons. A month ago John died of typhoid fever, a week later another son, Charles, died of the same disease, and a few days ago the third and last son died. The interior of the cabin where they lived and died is said to have been filthy, and as the neighbors were afraid of contagion the last patient was wholly unattended.

At Jeffersonville, early the other morning Simon Owens and Mattie Maddox arrived from Mt. Washington, Ky., a distance of forty miles, in quest of matrimony, and thirty minutes thereafter the couple were married by Magistrate House. The trip was made in a jolt wagon. The night was bitter cold, and when the pair arrived in Jeffersonville they were almost frozen. Owens and his bride are descendants of wealthy Kentucky people.

They could have traveled in more elaborate style, but decided upon the jolt wagon for the romance there was in it.

CHAS. ADST, aged 13, was killed in a runaway at Warren, Huntington county. He was thrown out of the wagon and the wheels passed over his body, injuring him so badly that he died in a short time.

THE Home for the Friendless has been incorporated in Logansport.

A SOUP-HOUSE has been established at New Albany.

The village of Clarksville, Hamilton county, was visited by safe blowers the other morning, and the post office robbed of stamps and currency. Postmaster Hoagland fired five shots at the retreating thieves.

ELLA AMOS, a 10-year-old girl, was burned to death at Lexington. Her dress caught fire from a grate. Every vestige of clothing was burned from the unfortunate girl, and her flesh was literally baked.

CHRONIC NASAL CATARRH.

N. M. HODGES, Esq., of Laketown, Rich Co., Utah, says: "I was suffering from chronic catarrh, and bought half-dozen bottles of Dr. S. C. Catarrh Remedy, and I am happy to say I am permanently cured of that disease."

THE LAST PUBLIC SPEECH OF

Hon. Carter H. Harrison

LATE MAYOR OF CHICAGO.

Delivered to the visiting Mayor at the Fair a few hours before his death. His life, full account of the murder. NEWTON, 806-10 LaSalle St., Chicago.

NAME THIS PAPER every time you read.

INDIANA STATE NEWS.

EDWARD RUDESAL, a Monon engineer, shot and killed Michael Horan, a brakeman at Lafayette. Rudesal was arrested.

REUBEN A. RILEY, father of James Whitcomb Riley, the poet, died at Greenfield the other day.

A PARTY of hunters in Big Salt Creek bottoms, Brown county, while trailing coons the other night, scared up an animal which gave the dogs a sharp battle before taking refuge in a tree. The animal was driven out by repeated shots, and finally sprang to the ground, where it was overpowered and killed by dogs. It proved to be a wild cat of unusual size and ferocity, the first seen in that part of the state for years.

LILLIE ROBERTSON, aged 3 years, bitten by a rabid dog several days ago at Princeton, was taken to English the other evening to have the mastadone applied. The stone clung firmly to the wound three times and danger is supposed to past.

THE efforts of the government's agricultural department to have beets grown in Indiana seem to be meeting with some measure of success. A farmer in Washington township, near Moore's Hill, John Beckett, tried the experiment of raising beets, and reports that he grew 650 bushels on one and a quarter acres. This demonstrates that the sugar beets can be successfully raised in Indiana. The probable profits of Mr. Beckett's crop contrast strikingly with those of the average farmer who sowed wheat. The experience of H. S. Lloyd, of Moore's Hill, is a fair example of money made the past year at wheat raising. He planted twenty-nine acres, raised 511 bushels, and, after paying all expenses for labor and fertilizers, he made a net gain of \$284.

DANIEL RIEBOLD, a shoe dealer, and his daughter Anna, had a narrow escape from asphyxiation at their home in Terre Haute. Escaping gas from a melted pipe in the basement caused it. They were taken out more dead than alive, and Miss Riebold is still in a serious condition.

A THREE-YEAR-OLD child of James D. Williams, grandson of the late Gov. Williams, was burned to death, the other day, in the yard of his parents at Vincennes. The little tot was playing around an open fire, when his clothing caught.

HON. WM. H. HARKINS, of Portland, was notified, the other day, of his appointment as United States revenue collector for the Sixth district. Harkins is a member of the state legislature.

FREMONT SULTINE shot and killed Geo. Harter at Losantiville, in the southwestern part of Randolph county, the other evening. Sultine and Harter, both young men, had been out shooting at mark with target guns. Sultine had put a cartridge into the gun, and claims he forgot about it. He pointed the gun at Harter, saying, "I'll shoot you," thinking no harm at the time, when the gun was discharged. The bullet entered the back of Harter's head, killing him almost instantly.

JOSEPH DERTCH, an Indianapolis Hebrew, died a few days ago. A search of his premises revealed \$94,000 in paper money and gold.

At Lebanon the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis railway the other day paid Mrs. Angie Long \$4,300 in settlement for her suit in court to recover \$10,000 damages for the death of her husband, a mail clerk, in the Lafayette wreck last May.

The South Bend National bank, at South Bend, was robbed of \$15,000 the other day. When the loss was discovered the thieves had made good their escape.

AN order issued by the general manager of the Wabash Railroad Co. makes a cut of 12½ per cent in the wages of all section men on the system west of the Mississippi river, and 10 per cent in the wages of those east of the river. The force is also reduced from four men on each section to two and a foreman.

SEVEN years ago the wife of Willis Catten, residing on the line between Wabash and Miami counties, died, leaving her husband and three sons. A month ago John died of typhoid fever, a week later another son, Charles, died of the same disease, and a few days ago the third and last son died. The interior of the cabin where they lived and died is said to have been filthy, and as the neighbors were afraid of contagion the last patient was wholly unattended.

At Jeffersonville, early the other morning Simon Owens and Mattie Maddox arrived from Mt. Washington, Ky., a distance of forty miles, in quest of matrimony, and thirty minutes thereafter the couple were married by Magistrate House. The trip was made in a jolt wagon. The night was bitter cold, and when the pair arrived in Jeffersonville they were almost frozen. Owens and his bride are descendants of wealthy Kentucky people.

They could have traveled in more elaborate style, but decided upon the jolt wagon for the romance there was in it.

CHAS. ADST, aged 13, was killed in a runaway at Warren, Huntington county.

He was thrown out of the wagon and the wheels passed over his body, injuring him so badly that he died in a short time.

THE Home for the Friendless has been incorporated in Logansport.

A SOUP-HOUSE has been established at New Albany.

The village of Clarksville, Hamilton county, was visited by safe blowers the other morning, and the post office robbed of stamps and currency. Postmaster Hoagland fired five shots at the retreating thieves.

ELLA AMOS, a 10-year-old girl, was burned to death at Lexington. Her dress caught fire from a grate. Every vestige of clothing was burned from the unfortunate girl, and her flesh was literally baked.

CHRONIC NASAL CATARRH.

N. M. HODGES, Esq., of Laketown, Rich Co., Utah, says: "I was suffering from chronic catarrh, and bought half-dozen bottles of Dr. S. C. Catarrh Remedy, and I am happy to say I am permanently cured of that disease."

THE LAST PUBLIC SPEECH OF

Hon. Carter H. Harrison

LATE MAYOR OF CHICAGO.

Delivered to the visiting Mayor at the Fair a few hours before his death. His life, full account of the murder. NEWTON, 806-10 LaSalle St., Chicago.

NAME THIS PAPER every time you read.

Reproach.

—Alas, the world is chill and drear,
The birds are gone, the flowers are dead,
Clouds gather darkly overhead,
Tears of despair to the dead.

—All nature's false and hope is flown:
There's not a heart on earth is true;
I grieve above. From out the clouds
Glimmered a bit of heaven's bright blue.

With hope for me and you;

A blithe we bird chirped merrily:
Toward me skipped a little child
With warm brown hair and innocent eyes
And heart as pure and undefiled.

As daisies sweet and wild;

A squirrel sped across my path;
I spied a spray of goldenrod.
That smiled of sunshine and of cheer.
Patient, reassured, I stood.

Rebuked by nature's god.

—Alice Eva Smith, in Springfield Republican.

Trust.

His little cot drawn close to mamma's,
Fastened tight with wicker band.
That from slumber waking, started,
Quickly may mamma clasp his hands.

—Otto upon the night's deep quiet
(Restless grown in slumber land)

Comes his voice—sweet childish treble—

—"Mamma, mamma, here's my hand."

AN the loving trust unspoken,
As along life's golden sands

He's passing, with a faith unbroken,
In the power of mamma's hands.

—Emma Scott.

Lines to a Cynic.

He daily trod the ways of busy men,
Silent, serene; and in the city's mart
They often marked his placid features when
They could not read the anguish in his heart.
Inscrutable, and grave of mien, to all
Save me he seemed a man of marble

wrought;

But I knew his calm was but a pall

Wherewith to shroud the skeleton of thought

Was not his secret writ upon his brow

In one sharp symbol, pitifully plain!