

THE QUESTION OF PARITY.

A Problem That Has Been Buzzing the Minds of Many So-called Economic Writers.

The question of "parity," which seems to be troubling a number of editors who desire to use the term as a screen for gold-buggery, is coming home to the people.

Those who seek to confuse the minds of the people in regard to "parity" say that the silver dollars now in circulation—dollars that have been coined at the ratio of 16 to 1—are kept at par with gold because they are redeemable in gold. But those who seek to weaken a great fact and undermine a great principle by such an argument as this, forget that these silver dollars, coined at a ratio of 16 to 1 are not redeemable in gold by law, but only as the result of a treasury policy put in operation in 1891 by Charles Foster, secretary of the treasury, to enable the banks of New York to cart the gold reserve out of the treasury in order to force an issue of bonds.

Neither silver dollars nor silver notes were ever redeemed in gold until Charles Foster entered into an agreement with the New York banks. Even John Sherman obeyed the law with regard to silver when he was secretary of the treasury, and carried out the policy of the people embodied in the law. He even strengthened that policy by issuing gold certificates against deposits of silver dollars. In other words, even John Sherman felt it incumbent on him to be honest enough to maintain the vital and necessary function of the silver dollar as debt-paying money—money of final redemption.

Right behind this question of "parity" is the question of equity—justice. Parity means equality, and equality can mean nothing more and nothing less than justice and equity. What equity, or justice, or element of "parity" can be found in a policy which doubles the value of all debts and at the same time destroys more than half of the money in which the debtor expects to discharge his obligations? The chief function of money, apart from its employment as a medium of exchange, is in the payment of debts. The real "parity" of money is in the relation it bears to the products of labor, for it is in these products that all debts are finally settled. Money is simply the medium through which these products are exchanged.

There is no parity now between gold and the prices of the products of human labor. The farmer who, twenty years ago, could discharge a debt of \$100 with one bale of cotton weighing 500 pounds, now finds that he must haul three bales of cotton to market in order to purchase the \$100 with which to discharge his debt. In other words, he must work three times as long and three times as hard in 1894 than he worked in 1873 in order to pay a debt of \$100. It needs no argument to show that the parity which should exist between money and debts—between money and prices—has utterly vanished under the single gold standard.

These facts were well known to the men who framed the Chicago platform. If they were honest and patriotic what else could they mean, when insisting so strenuously on the "parity" of the dollar unit of coinage of both metals, but that the debt-paying power of the silver dollar should be restored until it was on an equality with gold in that respect? Knowing and appreciating the losses that the debtor class has sustained since the demonetization of silver in 1873, the men who framed the Chicago platform could have had no other intention when they insisted on the parity of the dollar unit of both metals than to announce that their party pledged itself to restore the debt-paying quality of the dollar unit of coinage of silver to an equality with that of gold. If parity in the platform doesn't mean that, it means nothing. For the restoration of the debt-paying power of the silver dollar, by the reopening of the mints to the white metal imparts to every dollar coined the potential quality of full legal tender. If the maintenance of "parity" between the two metals does not mean that, it means nothing.

The silver dollars that have been coined since 1873 do not possess the full legal tender power that is conferred on gold, but, in spite of that fact, they have circulated at par, and still circulate at a parity with gold, although the policy of the treasury tends, and was intended by Foster, to deprecate them.—Atlanta Constitution.

THE SILVER QUESTION.

Prices of the Products of Labor Have Been Cut Down to a Ruinous Point and Property Values Annotated by Adopting the Single Gold Standard.

This is a good time to emphasize the fact that the cause of silver's remonetization bears only incidentally upon silver production as an American industry and that it rests primarily upon the relation of silver to an adequate currency upon a sound basis. Vital as the outcome is to Colorado and the other silver producing states, their interest in the result is small when compared with that of the producing force of the nation. The loss to silver miners from the debasement of silver has been insignificant when compared with the loss it has imposed upon American farmers.

The measureless evil that comes from adverse silver legislation is the consequence of currency contraction and the congestion of money resulting from the constriction by about one-half of the supply of basic coin. This has by a never-failing process cut down the prices of the products of labor to an abnormal and ruinous point and cannot continue without forcing down the wages of labor to the same level. It has annihilated property values in the agricultural states to the extent of one-half, driven tens of thousands of farmers from their homes because of inability to pay enforced indebtedness from profitless crops, and now has one-third of the farms of the nation under mortgage—most of them hopelessly so unless relief comes.

By crippling the purchasing power of those engaged directly or concerned

indirectly in agriculture—estimated at half our population—the manufacturing interest has been paralyzed, factories have been closed down and skilled labor in vast proportion has been left without employment.

The primary function of silver has been taken away by legislation instigated by avarice in order that money should be enhanced at the expense of and compared with other values. In this way capital, represented by organized money owners, has acquired the upper hand of industry and precipitated conditions by which the fruits of labor are grossly undervalued.

Those responsible for that legislation have sacrificed the most vital interests of producers to increase the purchasing power of the dollar for the special benefit of professional money mongers. They thus perpetrated the most criminal violation of contracts on record to the detriment of the debtor class, about doubling the burden, measured by value, of both private and national indebtedness.

This is the true significance of the silver issue and the eagerness of the representatives of political parties which enacted the legislation referred to or have sanctioned it, to qualify their position by plausible professions, prove that they are not insensitive to the popular wave of indignation which is gathering force because of the wholesale robbery of the industrial classes carried on with system, under the protection of law, by manipulators of our money supply.—Denver News.

A SILVER ISSUE.

Silver Is the Vital Question in Colorado Politics.

The silver question is not only a live issue in Colorado politics, but it continues to be a live issue elsewhere. The rumored reopening of the India mints, after a year's experiment, shows that London is not rid of this unwelcome riddle. British consuls in China and Japan report vast inroads upon British trade in those countries by reason of the closing of the India mints. The teeming millions of China and Japan—wiser in their day than intelligent America—are not parting with their silver. They are, on the other hand, adding largely to their stock. During the present month the shipments of specie to Japan and China, from San Francisco alone, reached \$1,395,000, and during the six months ended June 30, \$5,592,400 was shipped.

This is a new movement, one almost entirely built up since the radical action of the British council for India, which visited such swift destruction upon the billions invested in American farms, American railways and American industries.

Between January 1 and June 14 of the present year the shipments of silver from London to the east reached \$24,399,610, a gain of \$737,495 over the corresponding period of 1893, when the four mints of India were coining as rapidly as the demands of trade required. The gain this year was not in shipments to India, but in direct shipments to China and Japan, countries which were formerly supplied with silver by their trade with India. That trade is now dead—killed by the selfish money power of London—but the demand for silver has increased, and manufacturing for the Chinese and Japanese market, carried on at a profit in Manchester, India and New England under the free silver policy, is now provided for upon Chinese and Japanese soil. The wise men of London and the east did not recognize this result in their war upon silver, but the result is here, large enough and strong enough to propagate its kind, until one branch of trade after another will be forced to recognize it.

Events of this nature make the silver issue a very live one.—Denver News.

SILVER'S CAUSE.

The Two Great Parties Gradually Giving in Their Adhesion to the White Metal.

The revolt of one wing of the democratic party in Nebraska under the leadership of Representative Bryan, against the gold-bug policy of the democratic national administration under the leadership of President Cleveland, is highly significant, and indicative of the rapidly changing sentiment of the American people on the currency question.

We favor the immediate restoration of the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the present ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation on earth," was the sweeping declaration of the Nebraska silver democrats. California republicans and the silver democrats of Nebraska stand shoulder to shoulder in sustaining the financial principles advocated by the republicans of Colorado. This is directly in line with the policy of the silver leaders of all the parties, mapped out at the conclusion of the extra session of congress last fall. It was then determined to carry on the fight for silver this year within party lines. California republicans and the Nebraska silver democrats have carried out that policy. Conventions of both the republican and democratic parties in other states have joined the issue in a lesser degree, but in nearly every convention held this year ground has been occupied far in advance of all previous declarations on the silver question.—Denver Times.

THE MONEY POWER.

The money power, as such, is non-partisan. It first corrupted and utilized the republican organization, because that party had the confidence of the country and was available for its ends. It never lost sight of democratic possibilities and full early laid its plans to make the democratic party its servant whenever that political body should regain power—Denver News.

SENATOR CAMERON'S LETTER.

There was no paper submitted to the Denver convention which evoked more enthusiasm or will command more general attention than the letter written by Senator Don Cameron, of Pennsylvania, in which he deprecated the demonetization of silver and favored its monetary restoration.

INDIANA STATE NEWS.

THE other morning a case of smallpox was discovered at Straw's Mill, three miles north of Jeffersonville. The victim is James Crandall, aged 45, and owner of the mill.

FIRE originating from a hot boxing totally destroyed the large plant of the Hamlet Hay Co., at Hamlet, eight miles north, the other day. Loss \$10,000.

THE Adams County bank, of Decatur, has been incorporated; capital, \$120,000.

LA PORTE papers are urging that about three-fourths of the dogs in the town be killed.

THE Muncie militiamen have boycotted Milton Hamilton, a dairyman, because he discharged his brother, a militiaman, for going with his company to Hammond.

A BEDFORD mechanic has invented a machine which makes one hundred stone bricks a minute from limestone slabs.

THE Goshen water supply is running short.

CHEWING gum socials are the latest at Elwood.

FRANK MARSHALL, near Valparaiso, was burglarized by tramps who missed a suit of clothes which contained \$1,200.

AT Muncie, the other day, Mrs. W. H. Johnson and Mr. John Addison, brother and sister, met for the first time in thirty-five years. They were parted at their home in Fairmont, W. Va., when children, and since that day they have not known the whereabouts of the other. Mr. Addison was compelled to exhibit an old scar on his neck to convince Mrs. Johnson that he was really her brother.

POSTMASTERS were appointed the other day as follows: Emma A. Courtney, Center Square, Switzerland county; V. A. G. Hunter, resigned; and J. W. Senor, New Middleton, Harrison county, vice Mrs. Maggie Watson, removed.

LA PORTE has a village blacksmith who whistles from morning till night.

AUGUST FLEETWOOD, a well to do farmer living near Morristown, was in Shelbyville, recently, and instituted proceedings against a company of white cappers who have served notice on him to leave the county. The notice was written in blood and contained the skull and cross bones. He is greatly excited, and declares that he is prepared to give them a warm reception.

AT Shelbyville Frank Kellogg and James Stivers quarreled the other evening. Stivers is minus one ear and most of his nose, while Kellogg is in jail.

THE Midland steel works and the Indiana iron works resumed operation at Muncie, the other day. Over one thousand men are employed in these mills.

MISS ANNA HUNT, of Indianapolis, a young lady nineteen years of age, has gone to Chicago to take the Pasteur treatment as a preventive of hydrophobia. Miss Hunt was bitten by the dog of Fred Bunte on the same day that the same dog bit little Bertha Wenning, who died a few days ago of hydrophobia.

GEORGE MILTON GUY, of Logansport, died the other day against Owen Hurd, of Walton, demanding \$10,000 for damages and false imprisonment. Hurd lost \$500 on the street, and believing himself robbed, had Guy arrested for theft. The latter proved his innocence and the money was found later, where Hurd had dropped it. Guy is a wealthy grain dealer.

EDDIE POUGH, a 16-year-old schoolboy of Logansport, died a few days ago from excessive bicycle riding. A year ago he became the owner of a wheel, and has, perhaps, covered more territory on the machine in the last twelve months than any other boy of his age in the country. A few Sundays ago he made a long excursion on his wheel and came home exhausted. He was taken violently sick that night and the next day was partially paralyzed. He grew steadily worse, losing even his vision and power of speech before death relieved him.

AT Brazil Mrs. Marietta Kress, wife of Thomas Kress, who was murdered by Charles Cooperider, June 12, 1893, filed suit in the superior court for \$10,000 damages against her husband's slayer. The defendant is now serving a two years' sentence in Jeffersonville prison for the crime. He is the son of Elias Cooperider, one of the wealthiest farmers in the county and an eminent minister of the Baptist church.

THE Populists of the First district nominated James A. Boyce, of Gibson county, for congress. The nominee is at the head of the Princeton (Ind.) Normal school, and is thirty-five years of age. Two hundred farmers from Posey county came to the convention in wagons and buggies.

AT Wabash, Carl Fosbary, a fourteen-year-old boy, was drowned in the Wabash river.

GOV. MATTHEWS granted a pardon the other morning to John L. Gentry, of Warwick county. Gentry is an inmate of the prison south, and was sent up for life in 1886 on the charge of having murdered C. J. Agee. The murder was the result of a saloon quarrel. Agee, who was a candidate for office, invited Gentry to drink with him, but the latter refused on the ground that Agee had been a rebel. Agee reached for a four-pound weight, and Gentry stabbed him to death with a knife. The claim was made that Gentry acted in self-defense, and on this ground the pardon was granted.

AFFAIRS RELIGIOUS.

THE total additions to the Presbyterian church are 74,701.

THE total receipts of the American board for ten months are \$506,052.

THERE are to-day ninety entire translations of the Bible and two hundred and thirty partial ones.

THE new mission house of the Home and Foreign Mission Board of the Presbyterian church in New York city will be twelve and a half stories high, occupy an area of ninety-two by one hundred and ninety feet, and will cost about \$750,000.

By crippling the purchasing power of those engaged directly or concerned

"No Peace for the Wicked." Mother in the hammock lay, Resting on a summer day.

But a swarm of flies was there; One would nestle in her hair.

Then another on her nose, Try to settle for repose.

Off she brushed them all away, But, alas! they would not stay.

Losing patience, mother said, Vainly covering her head:

"Will these torments ever cease? For the wicked there's no peace."

Mother's darling, aged five, Sweetest little sprite alive.

Heard these words with great surprise, Opening wide her large blue eyes.

This is what the darling said, Gently patting mother's head:

"Naughty flies! but they don't come And around you buzz and hum."

"Cause you're wicked; Oh, pooh! pooh! Wish that I was good as you."

"Don't you know what makes 'em come Round your face to buzz and hum?"

"It's because they know you're sweet; They just think they'll have a treat."

—Egbert L. Banister, *Our Little Ones*.

One Fare Excursions South Via C. & E.I.R.R.

Round trip tickets will be sold from all stations on the Chicago & Eastern Illinois line on July 5th, August 7th, Sept. 4th, Oct. 2nd, Nov. 5th and Dec. 4th, 1894, at one fare, to points in Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Florida. Tickets good for return for twenty days from date of sale. Stopover allowed on going or returning journey. For further particulars apply to any C. & E. I. R. R. agent or Chas. W. HUMPHREY, northern passenger agent, 170 E. Third street, St. Paul, Chicago city ticket office 229 Clark street, or to CHARLES L. STONE, G. P. & T. A., Chicago, Ill.

LIFE IN PIZEN CREEK.—Barber—"Some in my azo don't seem to cut well this morning." Col. W. H. Lipsaw, "of the Rattling Ranch." "Uncle Bowie, podner; You'll find that all O. K. I tried the edge on Bill Chapare last night when he said I was er lar!"—Texas Siftings.

"USEFUL INFORMATION" is the title of a pamphlet just received from the Prickly Ash Bitters Co., of St. Louis, Mo. An examination will show it to be all its name implies. It is full of "Useful Information." The chapters on "What to Do in Case of Accidents," "Antidotes for Poisons," "Health Hints," etc., are most valuable and are written in a plain, English, common-sense manner, avoid containing any technical information. Farmers, Housewives, etc. It is a book that should be in every house in the land. Write the name above named for a copy, and when you get it read it attentively and keep it where it can easily be found in time of need.

"I've got a cold or something in my head," was what the simple little chap said. The summer girl, with roguishness demure, replied: "Oh! it must be a cold, I'm sure."—Boston Journal.

BANISH CARE.

But do it consistently, wisely, and not with alcoholic stimulants, but by the reinforcement of energy, the renewal of appetite and the ability to digest, which Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, foremost among tonics, produces. Malaria, rheumatism, kidney complaints, constipation and nervousness are conquered by this victor over many ailments.

CUTTIN' THRUST.—"That young Dunleath has got more money than sense," Dulham Bluntly—"I didn't know he was rich," Cuttan Thrust—"He isn't."—Puck.

The Ladies.

The pleasant and perfect safety with which ladies may use the California liquid laxative Syrup of Pigs, under all conditions, makes it their favorite remedy. To get the true and genuine article, look for the name of the California Fig Syrup Co., printed near the bottom of the package.

"DUSTY HIGHWAY ROBBERS MENTIONED IN THE BIBLE," said Uncle "Rastus," "m'm's a bein' Moses. He held up a brazen serpent in de wile'sness."—Chicago Tribune.

"MY DARLING," whispered the Chicago man. "MY LIFE," she murmured. "YOU ARE THE ONLY ONE I EVER LOVED."—Detroit Tribune.

"THERE GOES BLACK; HE OWES ME AN APOLOGY, TOO." "WELL, YOU DON'T DESERVE ANY SYMPATHY, FOR YOU OUGHT TO KNOW BETTER THAN TO LOAN HIM ANYTHING."

EVERY BRIDE AND GROOM SHOULD HAVE THEIR PICTURES TAKEN TOGETHER. IT AFFORDS SUCH SPORT FOR THEIR GRANDCHILDREN.

THERE ARE TWO MANY PEOPLE IN THE WORLD WHO MISTAKE LAZINESS FOR DIGNITY. CLEVER AND PLAIN DEALER.

"WHAT WOULD YOU WANT FIRST IF YOU HAD A GREAT FORTUNE?" CREDDELEY.—"A BIGGER ONE."—Inter Ocean.

SEA AIR ROUGHENS THE SKIN. USE GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP. HILL'S HAIR AND WHISKER