

MUST WAGES BE LOWER?

A Question for Gold Monometallists to Answer.

The London Times, England's famous "Thunderer," has played the first card in the second "brace" game of consolidated capital against every interest in the world. In a late financial article it declares, according to the cable condensation, "that the questions of currency depreciation, silver, etc., sink into insignificance compared with the immense reduction in the returns on capital due to a continual rise in wages. It says the capitalists of the United States are reduced to a striking point at which they are prepared to stop their works unless a wage reduction is conceded. The inflation of trade, finance and the labor market had to be followed by a natural, and in some cases violent, collapse. In England the process is less violent, but it is proceeding."

The financial article of the London Times is the sage authority which the gold monometallists of the United States are constantly citing for the edification and instruction of bimetalists. In the conspiracy for the appreciation of gold and the depreciation of the value of every other commodity, silver, wheat, cotton, corn, cattle, or anything else measured by gold, that paper has been a leader. British to the core, it of course serves the interests of the "tight little island" first, but as the interests of the holders and monopolizers of money have become identical the world over the efforts of the Times to enhance the value of their capital are appreciated as highly by the bankers of Wall street as by those of Lombard street.

The first step in the conspiracy which began with the demonetization of silver in 1873 has been successfully taken. Gold, by reason of the increased demand for it, has been doubled in exchange value. That means simply that every other commodity has been decreased in price 50 per cent. This is matter of common notoriety, demonstrated broadly by market quotations on wheat and food products, and brought home to the ordinary individual by the constant cheapening of goods of daily use in the retail stores. The gold monometallists have endeavored to defend their position by declaring this universal cheapening of articles of general consumption a general benefit. To the one primary producer, the farmer, they claimed it was no injury, because the goods he had to buy were cheapened in exact proportion to those he had to sell. Of course the interest on his mortgage was not lessened in proportion to the price of his wheat, but that the gold monometallist conveniently ignores. And dismissing the farmer thus the monopolizers of money go on to plead that every wage worker is actually benefited by this universal cheapness, because wages have not been reduced while living expenses have.

Such was the argument a few months ago. Having accomplished their primary purpose the gold monopolists change their plea. Wages, they say, must come down because everything else has come down. The workingman must not complain if his wages be cut, for has not the cost of his living been decreased? It is a poor rule which will not work both ways, and work this rule either way you choose it still operates to the advantage of the man with capital and against that of the man with industry only. Wages, the London Times tells us, must come down, and its dictum is echoed by an army of gold-bugs in this country. If he be a democratic gold-bug who speaks he will tell you that wages must come down because there are too many men in this country—as if there could ever be too many producers of good and necessary things if opportunity to produce were not denied them. If he be a republican he will lay the blame for the decreasing rewards upon tariff reduction. Neither is right. Between money monopolists, democratic and republican, there is absolute community of interest to-day, and the tariff agitation of both is designed only to divert public attention from the one issue, discussion of which both dread, the question of a contracted currency.—Chicago Times.

AN IMPORTANT BILL.

It Would Be a Great Advance Towards Bimetallism Because It Would Curtail the Power of Gold Monometallists.

As we understand the bill just reported favorably from the house judiciary committee and which is designed to prevent discriminations against any of the coin or currency of the nation, it simply provides that all contracts hereafter made which may be discharged by the payment of money such payment may be made in any legal tender money of the United States, notwithstanding any provision to the contrary in any such contract. The practical and far-reaching effect of the act, if it should pass, would be to prohibit specific contracts for payments in gold or any other particular money.

Congress clearly has the power to pass such a law. The constitution vests in congress the full and exclusive control of the money of the nation. The supreme court in construing the constitution has decided that it is within the power of congress to determine what money shall constitute a legal tender. While it would be unconstitutional, perhaps, at all events unwise and reprehensible, to attempt to interfere with any existing contract, there can be no constitutional or legal objection to a statute forbidding discriminations in private or public contracts against any of the issues of national money.

In commenting on his bill Mr. Lane, of Illinois, speaks of discriminations made by the courts in ordering judgments to be paid in coin. There is probably nothing in this. Courts have simply carried out specific contracts for payments in gold. The trouble has been in the recognition by congress of the right of individuals to make such specific contracts, which occurs in several of the acts providing for different issues of currency. But Mr. Lane mentions an interest-

ing fact not generally known. He states that the courts of France have held that parties bound by specific contracts discriminate against the bank notes of the Bank of France, which are legal tender and coin money. The bill ought to pass. It would tend to assist in maintaining the absolute parity of all of the money of the nation. It would remove all possibility of cornering any particular form of money. It would be in the interest of bimetalism, because it would deprive the gold monometallists of all power of discriminating against silver. It would work absolute justice to the debtor class, because it would prevent creditors from demanding payment in manipulated and appreciated money, and it would work no injustice to the creditor class.—San Francisco Chronicle.

VALUE OF A DOLLAR.

How the Debtor Class Suffers by the Depreciation of Silver.

In his speech at the free silver convention in Nebraska Congressman Bryan said:

"You can just as well increase the debts of the people by contracting the currency as in any other way. The value of a dollar is dependent upon the amount of dollars in circulation, but no exact amount of money per capita can be settled by legislation. The debtor who owes \$10,000 and can decrease the value of the dollar one-half will thus owe but \$5,000. Illegal depreciation is no more dishonest, however, than illegal appreciation. The metals are used for money because only a limited amount can be produced each year, and thus the small depreciation can occur even if all the money metal product is coined."

"When gold became plentiful three European countries demonetized silver, fearing that the amount coined would be too great. These same countries afterwards demonetized silver when it became more plentiful. This is a favorite device of the great creditors, nations and individuals."

"Let us suppose that by free coinage of silver every gold dollar would go abroad and silver dollars would take their place, and yet there would be just as much money and just as good money as ever before. The prophets said all the gold would leave the country in 1878, but it actually came to this country. The prophets again said that if the Sherman law were repealed silver would go up, but it went down and wheat went down at the same time. After years of legislation against silver is not it time to begin to legislate for silver?"

"I am always ready to vote for a dollar which is always honest in its purchasing power. But the appreciation of gold is not making an honest dollar, because it is in favor of the creditor classes in increasing the value of money and cutting down the value of all products of the people. Jefferson and Jackson were the great apostles of the rights of the common people and they were pre-eminently great in saving the people from the clutches of the money power."

BEING STUDIED.

Attention That Is Being Shown the Silver Question.

The silver question never has received so much earnest study as it is receiving to-day. It never was of such vital importance as it is now, when much as we may deplore the fact, it is nevertheless a fact that we cannot hope for any favorable legislation for at least three years, and possibly for twice that long. Day by day the conviction is growing stronger among gold monometallists that the entire displacement of silver as a money metal has not brought about that "era of prosperity" so confidently predicted. What is the result? Loth to admit that the "crazy silver men" were right, the organs of Wall and Lombard streets are calling for a still further contraction of the currency. There are too many greenbacks, they contend, and this they insist is the reason for the present marked distrust. Heretofore our gold has gone abroad because the balance of trade was against us. Now it is leaving our treasury, and forcing upon us another bond issue, because European investors distrust the ability of our government to redeem its obligations. There was never a time when the treasury could not have redeemed every silver certificate in silver, dollar for dollar, but the small gold reserve would not suffice to redeem the obligations of this nation, and investors are beginning to find this out. Instead of asking for the coinage of more money, they ask for the contraction of our paper money until it is balanced by the meager gold reserve.—Denver News.

What Is Needed.

In his Fourth of July speech at New York Senator Walsh, of Georgia, said: The south "favors the remonetization of silver. Business needs a larger volume of currency. With the immense growth of the country, it is believed that this government has the power to establish a financial system independent of Europe, and the ability to maintain the free coinage of silver and gold and preserve both at a parity. The contraction of the currency by the demonetization of silver appreciates the purchasing power of gold, depreciates the value of agricultural products and reduces the wages of labor. The gold standard places the debtor at the mercy of the creditor, and paralyzes, to a certain extent, the business of the country. As the United States are independent politically of European nations, so should they be financially. The south believes that the federal government should restore the free silver and gold coinage of the constitution, which it maintained until 1873 at a ratio first of 15, then of 16 to 1, and that it should do this with or without international agreement."

It Brought Misery.

The gold standard in England brought so much misery and poverty upon the land that it drove Booth to write his famous book, "In Darkest England." The same system here will pave the way for a companion work, "In Darkest America."—Atlanta Constitution.

INDIANA STATE NEWS.

FOR \$16 cash Mrs. Wm. Moore sold her 18-months-old babe at Wabash.

FRANKFORT police are to be decked out in new uniforms.

A GOLA will soon vote on the water works question.

ALL the Protestant churches at Edinburg are without pastors.

WHEN the postmistress at Eames resigned recently, the office was discontinued.

At Waterloo, Henry Maggins, a farmer, was kicked to death by a mule.

RICHMOND police are learning the art of bicycle riding.

SOUTH BEND is said to be overflowing with gambling-rooms.

WATSON, a village near Jeffersonville, was raided by a gang of twenty-five tramps.

THOMAS J. MULL, a banker of Manila, has been nominated for senator by the republicans of Hancock and Rush counties.

ARRANGEMENTS have been perfected by which the Twenty-second and Sixty-seventh Indiana regiments are to hold a joint reunion in Columbus on September 19 and 20.

NEWTON GILLILAND's large barn near Cross Plains burned the other morning at 1 o'clock. All the grain, hay, wagons, buggies and farming implements were lost. Light insurance. A case of fire-bugs.

WM. MATTHEWS, of Muncie, woke his wife the other night with the cry, "My father just died." It proved true to the minute. His father died in Covington, O.

The jewelry store of Max Prop, at Kouts, Porter county, was entered by burglars, and \$300 in money and goods amounting to more than \$400 were taken.

A FARMER near Chesterton claims to have raised over 60 bushels of wheat to the acre.

WM. MAXFIELD, of Huntington, in attempting to board a Wabash train at Ft. Wayne, was killed.

"SQUIRE J. L. POWELL died at Goshen, aged 93. He had been a justice of the peace since 1843.

A MAN lives at South Bend who fattens horses to eat. He claims their meat is better than beef.

The poultry establishment of Samuel E. Nofziger, at North Manchester, Wabash county, was completely destroyed by fire. Loss on building and contents, \$6,000.

MUNCIE expects a boom this fall.

MUCH sickness prevails at Michigan City.

POSTMASTERS appointed the other day: J. T. Miller, Cloverland, Clay county, vice Mrs. C. Varley, resigned; R. B. Harrison, Ellisville, Boone county, vice H. A. Bradshaw, removed; Dennis Shedy, Queensville, Jennings county, vice J. W. Cory, removed; and Grant Brown, West Liberty, Howard county, vice W. A. Lord, resigned.

THE annual meeting of the old settlers of Wabash county was held in the city park, Wabash, a few days ago. The attendance was very large, over 2,000 people being in attendance. Hon. Calvin Cowling, Hon. Elijah Hackleman and others delivered addresses, and there were many reminiscences.

A FEW weeks ago commission houses in other cities shipped large quantities of berries to Wabash dealers on postal-card orders supposed to have come from these dealers. On their arrival the berries, not having been ordered, were refused and thus thrown back on the express companies. They were sold for a song. Post Office Inspector Fletcher has been there several days, and claims to have located the man who sent the orders.

JOHN WERSHING, a prominent farmer and trader of Morgan county, has assigned, Samuel J. Anderson, of Morgantown, being assignee. Assets and liabilities, \$4,500.

REBECCA CHECKER, of Richmond, has filed a damage suit for \$10,000 against the Pennsylvania railroad. While she was driving beneath a trestle a passing engine caused her horse to run away and she was badly injured.

ALL the alcohol held by the Wabash Distilling Co., Terre Haute, has been re-gauged, the tax paid and the goods removed from bond. The entire force of gaugers and storekeepers have gone off duty. During the past few weeks about 15,000 barrels have been removed from bond.

At Crawfordsville, the estate of Chas. Osborn has sued the Big Four railroad for \$10,000 damages because he was kept at work for seventy-four hours and finally fell from the car and was killed.

COL. ROSS, of Indianapolis, mustered fifty-eight men in the new militia company at Franklin.

THE Hoosier Brick Co., New Albany, manufacturers of vitrified brick, has failed.

YOUNG quail are said to be very numerous in the vicinity of Seymour.

CANADA thistles grow on the streets of Seymour.

CHILDREN under sixteen years of age are not allowed on the streets at Knox after nine p. m. without an adult escort.

A SANITARIUM may locate at Rome City.

RICHMOND carpenters are very busy. GEORGE WAITES, of Logansport, is lying dangerously wounded and Bill McIntosh, a horse-trading wanderer, is in the Cass county jail, charged with shooting with intent to kill. The trouble grew out of a horse trade.

FOUR more cases of smallpox are reported from Atwood, a small town five miles west of Warsaw. This makes seven cases there now. L. Plummer, wife and two children were taken down a few days ago.

THE body of Edward Garrity, the eighty-year-old son of Mrs. John Garrity, a widow, was found the other evening near his mother's home floating in the Connersville hydraulic, dead, he having, it is supposed, fallen from one of the bridges and drowned a few minutes before found.

At Matamora William Pierce was crushed to death under a wagon load of stone.

TAX NOT PAID.

A Big Whisky Trust Falls to Secure Much Needed Cash.

PEORIA, Ill., Aug. 29.—At the very last moment the officers of the whisky trust and the syndicate of New York bankers failed to come to an agreement regarding the loan of several million dollars, and there is great perplexity among the Peoria distillers regarding the difficulty. They can see an explanation only in the fact that there was too great a spirit for speculation manifest, and it is believed that a fortune has been made on the stock exchange in New York. Every day for nearly two weeks the hope has been held out that the money would surely be forthcoming the day following, and when the Illinois Trust & Savings bank of Chicago, as trustee, last Saturday assumed control of four of the bonded warehouses in this city—namely: Woolner's, Manhattan, Great Western and Monarch—and appointed custodians, it was supposed that everything had been satisfactorily settled and that Monday morning \$5,000,000 tax would be paid here and at Pekin. The re-gauging had been completed and the banking company had appointed custodians. The rumors Saturday and the fall in stock occasioned uneasiness here, for it was regarded as a bluff. The money did not reach here, however, the tax was not paid, and Monday afternoon the Illinois Trust company released the bonded warehouse that had been in its possession.

The total payment of tax here since the passage of the tariff bill has been \$2,419,718, or about half of what it was thought the collections would be. Most of it was paid by the trust. The total Pekin collections have been less than \$1,000,000, most of it paid by anti-trust houses. Nothing was withdrawn by the trust in Pekin Monday. There are at present in the Star, Crescent, Hamburg and Enterprise warehouses in that city 1,800,000 gallons, while in Peoria warehouses there are 2,872,000 gallons, all the property of the trust. The distilling company withdrew about half the goods it had in bond in the country. All the spirits were withdrawn from Cincinnati, Chicago, Omaha, Terre Haute, St. Louis, St. Paul and Nebraska City, leaving only Peoria and Pekin.

SIGNS OF IMPROVING BUSINESS.

Large Orders Coming in from the South and Southwest.

NEW YORK, Aug. 29.—Merchants here say the best indication of improving business comes from the south and southwest, where the orders for goods are almost normal and the buyers say the merchants see an outlet for all they are buying and expect to increase their orders. Two large houses have sent their drimmers out again through the southwest, and particularly through Texas, where the orders have been particularly good. In the west and northwest they say this condition is reversed, and the buying is only about 25 per cent. of what it is in nominal years, the merchants saying that the people will be too poor to buy heavily. A prominent dry goods merchant says he has given up his vacation, arranged for the latter part of this month and early in September, because he is compelled to remain and attend to buyers who are coming here in large numbers. He further says the demand for drimmers exceeds the supply, and those already on the road are sending in satisfactory orders. If retail trade is what is expected fall business will be large in dry goods.

BUSINESS REVIEW.

Bradstreet's Report Upon the Present General Status of Trade.

NEW YORK, Aug. 27.—Bradstreet's review of trade says:

"Serious industrial disturbances in New England, drought in central and far western states curtailing nearly all staple crops and a disposition in all lines to continue to buy for nearly winter only fall to greatly influence general trade throughout the country, the trend of which is toward further improvement. Northwestern states east of the Missouri and the Atlantic and Gulf coast southern states report relatively greater gains in volume of trade and in the spread of that better feeling and confidence in a larger volume of business in the fall, on which improvement in business depends."

"Prominent among the evidences of expansion in general trade is this week's bank clearings total, \$520,000,000, a gain over last week of about 4 per cent. and over the like total one year ago when clearings got down to about low water mark, the increase is 20 per cent. But compared with the total in the like week two years ago this week's aggregate clearings show a decrease of 18 per cent."

SENATORS TO STEP DOWN.

Quite a Number of Terms Expire with This Congress.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—The respective terms of the following United States senators expire next March and the legislatures which choose their successors are to be elected this fall:

DEMOCRATS—James H. Berry, Ark.; Matthew C. Butler, S. C.; Donelson Caffery, La.; J. N. Camden, W. Va.; Richard Coke, Tex.; Isham G. Harris, Tenn.; John Martin, Kan.; John R. McPherson, N. J.; Matt W. Ransom, N. C.; Patrick Walsh, Ga.

REPUBLICANS—Joseph M. Carey, Wyo.; William E. Chandler, N. H.; Shelby M. Gullom, Ill.; William F. Frye, Me.; Anthony Higgins, Del.; George F. Hoar, Mass.; C. F. Manderson, Neb.; James McMillan, Mich.; R. F. Pettigrew, S. D.; Thomas C. Power, Mont.; George L. Shoup, Idaho; W. D. Washburn, Minn.; Edward O. Wolcott, Col.

DROWNED AT A FORD.

Ex-County Commissioner Parratt, Wife and Children Perish Near Portsmouth.

PORTSMOUTH, O., Aug. 28.—Word has reached here of the drowning of four persons 12 miles north of this village. Adam A. Parratt, ex-county commissioner, and his wife and three children riding in a spring wagon, attempted to ford the Scioto river, it being very low, but the team struck a sinkhole and all the occupants of the wagon were drowned except a 12-year-old boy, who managed to get to shore.

GIVER 1,000 MEN WORK.

DOVER, N. H., Aug. 28.—The Cocheo mills, after a shut down since July 21, has started up. There is but little filling on hand and the mills, it is thought, cannot run long. A thousand hands are employed.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

"Boy, is your father in?" "I guess so. Heard ma call somebody a dunce just now. 'Twant me, coz I want't there. She wouldn't a dared to call the cook such names; so I guess it must have been dad."—Boston Transcript.

Three Home Seekers' Excursions

To all parts of the West and Northwest via the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway at practically half rates. Round trip tickets, good for return passage within twenty days from date of sale, will be sold on September 11 and 25 and October 9, 1894. For further information apply to the nearest coupon ticket agent or address G. H. Hafford, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, Chicago, Ill.

The saddest sights in the world are a bachelor holding a baby, a woman riding a bicycle, and a one-armed man out driving with a girl.—Austin (Tex.) Rolling Stone.

Pure and Wholesome Quality

Commends to public approval the California liquid laxative remedy, Syrup of Figs. It is pleasant to the taste and by acting gently on the kidneys, liver and bowels to cleanse the system effectually, it promotes the health and comfort of all who use it, and with millions it is the best and only remedy.

"Rise in the world" all yoh kln," said Uncle Eben to the young man, "but don't forget yoh reputation. Hit do come in handy for a parachute."—Washington Star.


When a man does not want to do a thing, he says: "I cannot," when he cannot do it, he says: "I don't want to."—Fleigende Blatter.

LADIES can permanently beautify their complexion with Glenn's Sulphur Soap. Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye, 50 cents.

PROFESSOR—"Why does the earth move?" Hardup (absently)—"Can't pay the rent, I suppose."—Philadelphia Times.

A GREAT deal of stealing is being done that does not go by that name.—Ram's Horn.

Hall's Catarrh Cure Is a Constitutional Cure. Price 75c.



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Let the men wash,

if they won't get you Pearline. Let them try it for themselves, and see if they don't say that washing with soap is too hard for any woman.

This hard work that Pearline saves isn't the whole matter; it saves money, too—money that's thrown away in clothes needlessly worn out and rubbed to pieces when you wash by main strength in the old way. That appeals—where is the man who wouldn't want to have the washing made easier—when he can save money by it?

Beware Peddlers and some unscrupulous grocers will tell you, "this is as good as" or "the same as Pearline." IT'S FALSE—Pearline is never peddled; if your grocer sends you an imitation, be honest—send it back.

456 JAMES PYLE, New York.

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