

# The Independent

ZIMMERMAN & SMITH,  
Publishers and Proprietors  
PLYMOUTH, INDIANA.

## RAINES LAW IS WEAK

NEW YORKERS EASILY EVADE ITS PROVISIONS.

Results in Opening Scores of Alleged Hotels—Unfavorable Weather Has Adverse Effect Upon Trade—Gould Says the Railroads Are Throttled.

### Drinks Go with Beds.

The Raines law did not give New York a dry Sunday. It only reduced the number of places where liquor could be obtained to the city's 500 hotels, and added the price of a sandwich to the cost of a drink. The whole question of Sunday prohibition depended on whether the proprietor had ten bedrooms somewhere about his place of business or not. In most of these rooms the necessary furniture had simply been thrown in, and if any man applied for lodgings in these subterfuge hotels he would be turned away. But of the city's 7,000 barroom saloons not one was open. The screens were thrown back and the bars plainly exposed to view from the streets. No policemen stood guard at side doors. In Brooklyn all that the thirsty desired to drink was obtained in the same manner. There were more evidences of drunkenness on the streets there than in New York, however. A number of arrests of saloonkeepers were made, but as the law is coming to be better understood its infractions are decreasing. It is evident, however, that the open sesame to cold bottles in New York is the inoffensive sandwich.

### Gould Wants the Law Repealed.

George Gould, who was at Dallas, Tex., to attend the annual meeting of the Texas and Pacific, in an interview on the subject of railroads, said: "What we need is some legislation looking to the relief of the railroads. Two-thirds of the railroads of the country are either in the hands of receivers or have recently been reorganized and are trying it again. I attribute this bankruptcy of the railroads of the country almost entirely to the operation of the interstate commerce law. That law has paralyzed the railroads, and they will never prosper again until it is repealed, nor will you see any more roads building while that law is in effect. The laws are too oppressive on invested capital. The repeal of the interstate commerce law, for instance, would help the country amazingly by permitting existing roads to prosper and by encouraging the building of other roads. This would throw life into the railroads and other collateral industries at once."

### No Life in Trade.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade says: "The volume of business has not on the whole increased, nor have prices appreciably advanced since April 1, when the range for all commodities was the lowest ever known in this country. Breadstuffs and iron products have risen slightly, but some other articles have declined, and the root of the matter is that demand for consumption is still below expectations. The number of hands employed has been slightly lessened by strikes in some establishments and by stoppage or reduction in force in others, but the change during the last week has not been relatively important. The weather has not favored active distribution of spring goods, and uncertainty as to continued employment affects the purchases by hands in a large number of establishments."

### Taken to His Own Morgue.

While trying to take a man to prison in October, 1890, Solon Boydston, coroner of Wayne County, O., was killed at Orrville. The prisoner resisted and both men fell on the track of the Cleveland, Akron and Columbus Railway, where they were struck by an engine. The prisoner, a tramp, lost a leg, while Boydston was killed. That the man cut to pieces was Boydston was not discovered until after the remains had lain in Boydston's own undertaking rooms for two hours. His wife, Kate Boydston, now of Chicago, sued the company for \$10,000 damages for causing the death of her husband. The first jury awarded her \$1,500 and the second \$2,100. Both verdicts were set aside. The third trial ended Friday morning, when the jury came in with a verdict allowing Mrs. Boydston \$5,000.

### Death of Jno. A. Cockerill.

Col. John A. Cockerill, widely known as an editor and newspaper writer, died suddenly at Cairo, Egypt, Friday from apoplexy, while he was in the barber shop of Shepheard's Hotel. Col. Cockerill was in the service of James Gordon Bennett of the New York Herald, for whom he had been in Egypt for three weeks. He left New York in January, 1895, to become the Herald's special correspondent in Japan.

### NEWS NUGGETS.

Rt. Rev. Bishop Ryan of the Catholic episcopal residence in Buffalo, at the episcopal residence in Buffalo.

At Duluth, Minn., William Verill and Joseph Soular were sentenced to be hanged for the murder of Samuel de Mars at Bewabic on Jan. 13 last. Verill is 18 years of age and Soular 17. The murder was a most brutal one, and was deliberately planned.

At Cleveland, Justice Hart has decided that Bishop William B. Campbell, of the African Evangelical Mission Church, is not guilty of embezzlement, upon which charge he was arrested some time ago at the instance of a number of elders and deacons of the church. It was alleged that the bishop had collected \$500 for the establishment of a training school and had failed to account for the same.

Gov. John E. Jones, of Nevada, died at San Francisco Friday evening. Gov. Jones had been ill for several months.

Schlatter, the healer, after fasting forty days on a ranch near Socorro, N. M., was discovered by a crowd anxious to be healed and immediately disappeared, traveling westward on his white horse.

Hall & Garrison, Philadelphia, manufacturers of picture frames and moldings, made an assignment to Senator John C. Grady for the benefit of creditors. The liabilities are estimated at \$250,000, while the assets are supposed to be as much.

# THE PEOPLE'S MONEY

COST OF PRODUCING SILVER.

We are told that silver is cheaper than formerly because it costs less to produce it.

This is a bald assumption. No one knows what it costs to produce either gold or silver in the aggregate; but intelligent investigators believe that they both cost a great deal more than they are worth after they are produced.

Mining for the precious metals is very largely a game of chance. Occasionally there is a rich find, and the lucky miner amasses a fortune very quickly. This stimulates others, who waste both time and money in vain search. Every estimate of the cost of production is based upon productive mines only. No record has ever been kept of the countless days of labor spent in prospecting, or the untold millions of money expended upon so-called "mines" that were simply shafts and tunnels.

Nothing could more conclusively demonstrate the recklessness of the gold champion than the attempt to show that silver has fallen in value because of reduced cost in producing, when there is not an authoritative record extant which pretends to give the cost. When America was discovered, and its colonization began, the commercial front of Europe was shifted from the Mediterranean Sea to the Atlantic Ocean. England's insular position naturally made her a commercial nation. Englishmen have always been bold and determined seamen. Nearly 400 years ago her conquering career on the ocean began. The destruction of the Spanish Armada in 1588 virtually made her mistress of the seas, and gave her the commercial supremacy she still enjoys.

During the Napoleonic wars, although using paper exclusively, she furnished the money which finally enabled the allies to overthrow France, and she never adopted the gold standard until Napoleon's power had been broken and he was an exile upon the barren rock of St. Helena.

In 1816 for the first time she adopted gold as the base of her monetary system, and it was several years after that before she resumed specie payments.

In fact, England was never actually upon the single gold standard (except in name) until 1873. The action of France in coining both metals freely at the ratio of 15½ to 1, made the whole world, England included, practically bimetallic. She used gold for circulation at home, but for her foreign trade she employed silver at the French ratio, whenever it suited her convenience to do so.

But while the adoption of the gold standard was not the foundation of England's financial strength, there can be no question that the demonetization of silver has added enormously to the wealth of her creditor classes.

England is the great creditor nation of the world. All moneys payable to her in England, of course, must be in gold, and with silver demonetized in other countries, that gold is made more valuable.

Any debts due England payable here, may be paid in lawful money of the United States, unless otherwise stipulated. Therefore, if the "lawful money" of the United States means the equivalent of gold, that is also made more valuable by outlawing silver—just as winter wheat would be raised in value by prohibiting the use of spring wheat.

This is why England stands like a stone wall in the way of an international agreement for the restoration of silver. She is dominated by her creditor classes who are interested in making money "dear."

They are not afraid of being actually paid in silver, but they know that if the white metal is completely reinstated as money, it will reduce the value of their gold.

### Five Years' Gold Movement.

In discussing the scramble for gold among the European nations, Watson & Gibson present compilations from L'Economiste European of the gold holdings of twenty-two large and small banks abroad, as well as the private banks of emission of Sweden and Switzerland, on Dec. 31 of the following years: 1890, \$970,000,000; 1891, \$1,12,400,000; 1892, \$1,232,000,000; 1893, \$1,217,000,000; 1894, \$1,400,000,000; 1895, \$1,532,000,000. In four years these European banks have increased their holdings of gold \$561,000,000. In this country on Dec. 31, 1890, the United States Treasury held net gold amounting to \$148,972,000, and the New York City banks held \$77,812,000 specie, a total of \$226,784,000. On Dec. 31, 1895, the treasury held \$63,262,000 net gold, and on Dec. 27 the New York banks held \$67,114,000 specie, a total of \$130,376,000, or a loss in five years of \$69,408,000.—The Manufacturer.

According to the above figures, those twenty-two European banks, the United States Treasury and the New York banks hold more than two-fifths of all the gold coin known to exist. The probability is that they hold a great deal more than that proportion, because of the aggregate of more than four thousand millions, there are many hundreds of millions that cannot be located at all.

Aside from the known deposits in the banks, the figures are loose estimates. For example, by the last mint report the amount in the United States is placed at six hundred and thirty-five millions of dollars, but no authority has attempted to show the location of even four hundred millions of it. No doubt considerable sums are hoarded away, but money hoarded does no good in business. It might as well not exist.

The great bulk of the available gold is either held or absolutely controlled by the great banks of the world. No wonder they want the gold standard.

What a vast deal of time and ease that man gains who is not troubled with an impudent curiosity about others.

Pray, how will it help the country

## FULL TICKET NAMED.

THE ILLINOIS PROHIBITIONISTS CHOOSE CANDIDATES.

Hale Johnson the Nominee for Governor—Second Place Goes to Windle—Alonzo E. Wilson, of Chicago, Secretary of State; A. J. Barrett, Auditor

### Declare for Free Silver.

The Prohibitionists in Illinois in State convention assembled at Springfield adopted a platform declaring for the prohibition of the liquor traffic; giving the right to vote to women and men; extension of the civil service system to all grades of public service; free schools to children; observance of Sunday; a tariff commission representing all political parties; election of United States Senators by direct vote of the people and free coinage of silver.

A lively fight was precipitated on the adoption of the financial plank of the platform. The majority report was in favor of "issuing gold, silver and paper by the Government only in sufficient quantity to meet the demands of business and give full opportunity for the employment of labor and to be full legal tender for all debts, public and private." The minority report added the words: "That the Government should not discriminate in favor of gold as against silver, and that its mints should be open upon equal terms to both at the ratio now established by law."

After a heated discussion, in which about 100 delegates participated, the minority report was finally adopted by a vote of 212 to 163. Dr. Evans, of Heding College, was selected to take charge of the campaign fund, and \$2,000 was subscribed by the delegates present as a starter.

After the adoption of the platform the convention adjourned until the following morning, when a full State ticket was nominated as follows: Governor . . . . . Hale Johnson Lieutenant Governor . . . . . C. A. Windle Secretary of State . . . . . Alonzo E. Wilson Auditor . . . . . A. J. Bassett Treasurer . . . . . E. K. Hays Attorney General . . . . . Robert H. Patton University Trustees—Miss Lucy P. Gaston, Mrs. Carrie L. Grout, Mrs. Ella M. Orr.

United States Senator . . . Dan R. Sheen A resolution was adopted requesting Congress to pass a law to prohibit the manufacture, sale or importation of liquor into the District of Columbia, the Territories and military reservations of the United States and to repeal all tax and license laws.

### THE SAILORS' FRIEND.

Samuel Plimsoll, Who Has Spent His Life for Seafaring Men.

Samuel Plimsoll, who is now seriously ill in London, has spent most of his life in trying to help the seafaring man. For many years he has been called the sailors' friend. He is the fourth son of Thomas and Priscilla Plimsoll, and was born at Bristol in 1824. When he was but a small child he removed with his parents to Penrith, and it was here he was given his early education by the curate of the parish. He was later sent to Sheffield to attend a private school at that place. He started out in life as a clerk in a solicitor's office, then tried clerking in a brewery and was promoted to the position of manager. In that capacity he remained until 1853, when he went to London and opened a business for himself. He successfully contested Derby in the lib-

erty of England payable here, may be paid in lawful money of the United States, unless otherwise stipulated. Therefore, if the "lawful money" of the United States means the equivalent of gold, that is also made more valuable by outlawing silver—just as winter wheat would be raised in value by prohibiting the use of spring wheat.

This is why England stands like a stone wall in the way of an international agreement for the restoration of silver. She is dominated by her creditor classes who are interested in making money "dear."

They are not afraid of being actually paid in silver, but they know that if the white metal is completely reinstated as money, it will reduce the value of their gold.

If a given article sells for \$1 and can be produced for 50 cents, of course the profit is very great. Many people will engage in that work. As a result the supply will be increased and the price will fall.

When a thing can be produced practically without limit, of course the supply will be increased right up to the full measure of the demand, and at the lowest cost that will pay for production.

Hence there is, in general, some connection between the cost of production and the price of the commodity.

But in the case of the precious metals the labor cost only has a very remote

connection with the cost of production.

A man cannot take his pick and shovel, start out and dig up gold and silver at will. All he can do is to search for them, and he may scratch a lifetime without success.—National Bimetallic.

How Very Ingenious.

It is customary for the goldbug press to denounce everything looking toward bimetallism as inflation and to conjure up all the horrors imaginable and possible whenever inflation is mentioned.

The Johnson bill has been favorably reported in the House. It permits national banks to issue circulating notes to the par value of the bonds deposited as security. The obnoxious Boston Advertiser asserts that there is "no reasonable objection to the measure," and further that:

"The argument sought to be based upon alleged danger of an 'inflation' of the currency is totally fallacious. So long as the security that every paper dollar will be redeemed in coin is perfectly ample, and so long as the gold standard is fully maintained the volume of national bank currency never can be duly 'inflated,' for the moment that volume exceeds the legitimate wants of business the banks will find there is no demand for the excess, therefore will find their interest in curtailment rather than in expansion."

How very ingenious! Every intelligent citizen knows that the present currency system is not adapted to the wants of the country; that it is unsafe; that it is not elastic; that it is a system of false pretenses.

What a vast deal of time and ease that man gains who is not troubled with an impudent curiosity about others.

Pray, how will it help the country

## SPAIN MUST REFORM.

OLNEY CABLES INSTRUCTION TO MINISTER TAYLOR.

Call Attention to Broken Promises—Awful Record of a Murderer in a Michigan Town—Ancient German Scandal Results in a Duel.

### To Intercede for Cuba.

An important official dispatch bearing on Cuban affairs has been sent to Madrid from the State Department. It was signed by Secretary Olney and addressed to Minister Taylor. In it was laid down the attitude of the administration in the Cuban question. The dispatch is a long one. Its four principal points are: 1. The President proposes that Spain accept mediation on the part of the United States looking to a settlement of existing differences between the Spanish Government and the Cubans. 2. It refers to the correspondence between the State Department and the Madrid authorities in 1870, in which Spain promised to inaugurate governmental reforms in Cuba, which promise, it is said, has not been fulfilled.

3. It says the present rebellion in Cuba is more serious and widespread than any which have arisen in recent years, and that the insurgents control practically all of Cuba except Havana and the near neighborhood. 4. It assures Spain of the kindliest motives on the part of the United States in seeking to bring about a peaceful condition of affairs in Cuba, and urges that the good offices of this country be accepted in the spirit proffered.

### Shoots Five Dead.

A bold attempt was made on the life of William B. O. Sands, president of the Sands & Maxwell Lumber Company, of Pentwater, Mich., Thursday night. Mr. Sands had been at the office of the company engaged in work and left for his home shortly after 9 o'clock. When within a few yards of his home a man jumped from behind a corner of a street and commenced firing at him with a gun. Mr. Sands ran across the street to his home, the would-be assassin following and keeping up a fire. Five shots were fired in all, three finding resting places in Mr. Sands' right arm and one in the leg. Suspicion pointed to H. B. Minchall, a local insurance agent and attorney, and it was decided to place him under arrest. The officers found his residence locked and broke in the door. A horrible sight was presented. Mrs. Minchall was lying upon the floor of the sitting room with a bullet hole in her temple. Near her was the dead body of her daughter Ruby, about 16 years of age. In a corner of the same room lay Minchall with an empty revolver clutched in his hand. He, too, was dead. In an adjoining bedroom were found the bodies of George, aged 4, and his infant brother. They were in bed together and death had evidently come upon them while they slept. The motive for Minchall's crimes is still a mystery. Minchall came three years ago from Chicago.

### Ancient German Scandal Revived.

There was a sensation in Berlin court and military circles Friday morning when it was announced that another duel growing out of the great court anonymous-letter scandals had taken place in the woods near Potsdam, and that Baron von Schrader, master of the ceremonies of the Prussian court, had been shot and seriously wounded by Count von Kotze. The latter was formerly court chamberlain, and was acquitted on the charge of being the author of the anonymous communications alluded to. Baron von Schrader was taken to a hospital, where his wound was pronounced to be of a most serious nature. Count von Kotze's arrest has been ordered, and his friends say he will surrender to the authorities whenever and wherever called upon to do so. This is the third duel of the series of about a dozen for which challenges were sent out last April by Count von Kotze, and he repeated Friday his announcement of his determination to keep on fighting his enemies, one by one, until he has settled accounts with all on his list. Those who know Count von Kotze feel confident that he will keep his word.

### Budget for Fortifications.

The House Committee on Appropriations Friday reported the bill for fortifications and other works of defense, for their armament, and for heavy ordnance for trial and service, for the fiscal year which begins next July. The bill recommends specific appropriations amounting to \$5,842,000, and in addition authority is given to the Secretary of War to make contracts for the further expenditure of \$5,542,000 by the engineer and ordnance departments, making a total authorized expenditure of \$11,384,000.

### BREVITIES.

Affairs look so serious in Spain that American tourists are leaving the country.

King Menelek, of Abyssinia, is reported to be negotiating for an alliance with the dervishes.