

# The Independent

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## THE LAW IS A FARCE.

SUNDAY IN NEW YORK A DAY  
OF WILD DEBAUCHERY.

**Hundreds of Saloons Hastily Equipped as Hotels—Healthy Improvement in Commercial Circles—Linton Not in the Race for President.**

### Ignore the Raines Law.

There was more liquor sold in New York Sunday than on any previous Sunday in many years. There was more drunkenness seen upon the streets, more depravity and more dens of vice wide open than the city knew almost in the worst days of protected viciousness. Three hundred saloons, which had been transferred into so-called hotels during the last week, were wide open all day and night. The proprietors gloated in the evasion of the law and greeted every one with joyous expression. Scenes of drunkenness almost universal on the East Side could have been witnessed in isolated spots all over the city where the subterfuge protection of a hotel license permitted beer to flow freely over the little saving sandwich that is called a meal. The kitchens of the hotel saloons had no stoves, no chefs, no larders. Thin board partitions had been set up to make cubby holes called rooms and beds were thrown in, but no one slept in them. This is a fair sample of all of New York's hotel licensed saloons. In Brooklyn there was also the usual amount of drunkenness. Hotel saloons are not numerous in that city and saloon screens were drawn away from the windows, showing empty interiors. But the thirsty knew where and how to obtain their beer.

**To Make Postage Stamps Sweeter.**  
Senator Cullom's attack on the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, and the opposition to have the postage stamps made by contract once more, seem to have touched a popular chord. Letters have been received by many of the Senators from widely separated sections of the country declaring the "stickum" on the back of the postage stamps was of the most villainous taste, and that the stamps would often decline to adhere to the letters until they were treated from private inculpation pots. In Senator Cullom's mail was a letter from the office force of the J. W. Barry company of Chicago, in which the suggestion is made that in the next supply of stamps prepared for the Government, the "stickum" as almost all the letters call it, should be sweetly flavored with sassafras or strawberry or violet or wintergreen, or some other congenial flavor, so the pretty typewriter girls to whose lot this duty generally falls should no longer rebel against putting on stamps, but welcome the job as a positive treat.

**Slight Gain in Trade.**  
R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade says: "The sudden change from sleighing to midsummer heat, with fair skies in most cities, has tested the prevalent idea that good weather only was needed to bring general improvement of business. Everywhere there has been more retail buying, and in some branches better demand at wholesale and at the works has resulted, but not as yet in most lines. There is no abatement of the almost universal disposition to deal with unusual conservatism, and not to anticipate future wants, and this has been especially conspicuous where combinations have been formed or prices advanced. The comparative infrequency of serious failures, with money less disturbed since gold exports began than might have been expected, helps to give encouragement, but does not kindle speculative fires. Such improvement as appears is mainly of a healthy sort."

**Linton Not a Candidate.**  
Congressman W. S. Linton, of Michigan, who has been urged by certain of the A. P. A. leaders as a possible candidate for President, says he is not now, and never has been, a candidate for the honor of nomination. He says the use of his name in connection with the Republican nomination for President is unauthorized, and that it will not be presented to the St. Louis convention with his consent, and that he will not be a candidate on an independent A. P. A. ticket. Mr. Linton is a candidate for renomination to Congress and is fixing up his fences in that direction.

### NEWS NUGGETS.

J. D. Buxton, cashier at the Minneapolis postoffice, is said to be short in his accounts about \$2,500. He is a nephew of President Buxton of the City Bank. He refuses to say where the money went to.

At Niobrara, Mont., seven men were instantly killed, six seriously wounded and several others badly bruised and cut by an explosion early Saturday morning in the magazine in the Broadwater mine used for thawing powder.

London dispatch: Gen. Booth has cabled to the Salvation army headquarters at New York instructing the officials in charge there to publish the letters in their possession in regard to the charges made by Ballington Booth against the general and his administration.

Two firemen were crushed to death and several others seriously injured as the result of a fire which destroyed the old depot of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company at Thirty-second and Market streets, Philadelphia, Saturday afternoon, and entailed a loss of about \$200,000.

Herr Brand, the architect of the late King Ludwig of Bavaria, has died, leaving many millions. King Ludwig, the mad king of Bavaria, had building as well as Wagner on the brain. He spent large sums in raising castles, palaces and villas, and when he died left an enormous debt that has not yet been paid off, the result of his indulgence to this weakness.

The German Government intends to ask of the Reichstag large credits for quick-firing field cannon almost immediately. A member of the general staff says France's recent move in that direction has long been anticipated.

# THE PEOPLES' MONEY.

### THE "FLOOD OF CHEAP SILVER."

ing from 1 to 12.96 in Russia up to 1 to 15.68 in Egypt. That is to say, right where it is worth from \$1.32 to \$1.30 in gold per ounce. Aside from the fact that it is all needed for small change where it is, it would be monumental stupidity for the owners of it to melt it down and send it to the American mint to be coined at a loss of from 3 to 30 per cent.

The full legal tender silver outside the United States amounts to \$2,876,000,000. Of this, \$950,000,000 is in India, \$750,000,000 in China, \$115,000,000 in the Straits Settlements, and \$88,000,000 in Japan, making \$1,983,000,000 in those countries.

Not a dollar of that silver is likely to ever find its way to the United States. Those countries contain nearly 800,000,000 of people, and they only have about \$2.50 in silver for each person, and no gold money at all.

The full tender silver coin of Europe may be placed at about \$1,000,000,000, and the population at nearly 400,000,000. So that continent also has about \$2.50 per head in full tender silver. It

is the impression is sought to be conveyed that under free coinage the rich man would have all the precious gold, while the poor man would be paid in "cheap silver."

Then why do not the rich men generally champion free silver? Those people are looking very carefully, as a rule, to their own interests. They always favor the financial policy which they think will benefit them. And yet we find them very solidly arrayed against the restoration of silver.

Why? Simply because they think the gold standard is to their advantage,

The silver men challenge their opponents to that trial, and in this they stand upon the firmer ground. Of course, if the attempt be not made, the goldite is always in a position to declare that it would fail, if tried. That, however, is "prophecy" and not argument.

But whether free coinage restored the parity of the metals or not, the dollars in general circulation would necessarily be of the same value—otherwise they would not circulate together.

So long as there is a mixed "circulation" the "dollars" will necessarily be of the same value. As soon as dollars of one kind rise they will retire from general circulation, and only be used for special purposes and at specially agreed rates. In this statement wild cat bank notes, such as existed before the war, are not considered. They are not legal tender and nobody is obliged to take them. Legal tender money alone is referred to.

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