

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 proposition 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 mailage posts. 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 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 re-nomination 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 Niehart, Mont., seven men were instantly killed, six seriously wounded and several others badly bruised and cut by an explosion early Saturday morning of 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.

The London Globe, discussing the effect of the election policy of the Spanish premier, Senor Canovas del Castillo, says that either Cuba must be allowed to follow the example of the South American republics or the motherland must grant a generous measure of autonomy.

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 "FLOOD OF CHEAP SILVER."

One of the most deceptive, and at the same time most ridiculous contentions which silver men have to meet is the one that under free coinage the country would be "flooded with cheap silver," and consequently ruined.

Truly the exigencies of the gold people must be very great when, in order to defend their new system, they are forced to paint terrifying pictures of a mighty nation in ruins because of too much silver money.

Here we are with a money standard under which the producer is obliged to sell twice as much of his product as formerly in order to get a dollar with which to pay taxes and debts. Instead of getting the dollar with one bushel of wheat, two bushels are required.

The gold champion deliberately attempts to make him believe that if wheat should again rise to \$1 per bushel he would be ruined, and the most amazing thing about it is that some farmers have been made to so believe.

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 \$2,870,000,000. Of this, \$950,000,000 is in India, \$750,000,000 in China, \$115,000,000 in the Straits Settlements, and \$68,000,000 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

SWINGING 'ROUND THE CIRCLE.



Uncle Sam—Grover, you're making me dizzy; why don't you use both oars and go straight ahead?—From the National Bimetallist.

Low prices have been the burden of their complaint for twenty years, and yet, whenever the free coinage of silver is mentioned, they are coolly assured that higher prices would subject them to untold calamities. And that all that cheap money means—higher prices, "cheap money" and "cheap goods" at the same time are an impossible combination.

If money is "cheap," it means that it will buy less goods. If goods are "cheap," it means that they will bring less money. The idea of the money and the goods that are to be exchanged for each other both being cheap is as absurd as the idea of two men being stronger than each other, or weaker than each other.

If a flood of silver should come, and it should be "cheap," then prices would rise just in proportion to its cheapness—and a rise of prices is what every producer is longing and praying for.

But would there be a flood? If so, where would it come from?

According to the mint report for 1895, the total amount of silver coin in the world is \$4,070,500,000.

The population of the United States is estimated at 70,400,000. Therefore, if all the silver coin in the world were to be "dumped" into the United States we would have a little less than \$58 per head.

It does seem as if we might manage to stagger along even under that load. If some people should happen to think that \$58 in silver were too much for them, there is no doubt that others would be willing to take a little more, and thus patriotically avert the "ruin" of their country.

But let us consider a little farther. How much of this silver would be likely to come here?

In his testimony before the Coinage Committee in 1891, Mr. Frederick Frayley, the father of Pennsylvania finance and president of the National Board of Trade, although a gold man, admitted frankly that foreign silver coin would not come here because no nation had any more than it needed. See page 171 of testimony.

He was undoubtedly right. Of the total silver coinage, \$631,300,000 is in subsidiary coin struck at ratios rang-

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.

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Under free coinage the bullion, as it comes from the mines, is all that we would have to deal with.

In 1894 the total product of silver bullion is placed by the mint director at 167,752,561 fine ounces. The coinages of the different countries for that year are given at \$7,472,523 ounces, and the amount used in the arts at 29,761,614 ounces, leaving 59,418,424 ounces unaccounted for.

As it is impossible to locate half that amount, it is probable that the estimates of coinage and use in the arts are considerably too low. But, as an outside figure, it would only leave 60,000,000 ounces to be absorbed and used by the United States.

How such an amount thrown into our currency could possibly flood the country—that is, do it any harm, gold standardists have never attempted to explain. Until they do, it is scarcely worth while to waste much time upon it.—National Bimetallist.

One Dollar as Good as Every Other. We are constantly told that "one dollar must be as good as every other dollar," and it is just as constantly assumed that under free coinage this would not be.

Whether the parity of gold and silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 would be restored by free coinage, can only be proved by trying it. The argument, based upon the world's past experience, is all in favor of the view that it would, but it can be demonstrated in no other way than by actual trial.

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.

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.

ED PARDRIDGE DEAD.

GREAT SPECULATOR BREATHES HIS LAST.

One of the Most Noted Men in Chicago—Always on the Bear Side—Chill Refuses Reparation to Sailors Shields and McKinstry.

Famous Chicagoan Dead.

Edwin Partridge, prominent for years as a heavy bear trader on "Change at Chicago," died Friday of Bright's disease. Dissolution was not unexpected and the dying man was surrounded by members of his household. For several weeks he had been suffering from this malady. General complications set in and terminated fatally. Deceased was about 62 years old and was reputed to possess a considerable fortune. It has been many times said of Edwin Partridge that had he been the only member of the Board of Trade to remain upon the bear side, he would have steadfastly refused to join the bulls and would have gone down in the last ditch before he would admit the possibility of a rise in prices. Partridge thirty years ago was one of the leading dry goods merchants in the city. He was one of the first prominent merchants in that line to see the coming greatness of State street as a thoroughfare, and settled his business at a point now about opposite Marshall Field & Co.'s store.

Thrown Out of Chilian Courts.

After five years the claims of Patrick Shields and Andrew McKinstry against the Chilian Government for injuries received from assaults of a Chilian mob at Santiago have finally been thrown out of all the courts and commissions. Shields and McKinstry were sailors on the Keewauah, that entered Santiago harbor a week after the Baltimore sailors were so roughly handled by the mobs in that city in 1891. They preferred claims against the Government of Chili, Shields for \$100,000 and McKinstry for \$20,000. President Harrison made these two claims a very important part of one of his messages to Congress in 1892. In this he said that though the men were foreign subjects, they were sailing under the protection of the American flag and should receive the same protection as American citizens. F. Allen Orr, of Oakland, Cal., attorney for Shields and McKinstry, brought the matter before the British Parliament, and it was finally referred to a British claim commission. As a result of the investigation of this commission Mr. Orr has received a letter informing him that the Chilian Government has refused to pay the claims.

Colonel Lloyd Wins a Victory.

A telegram to the British war office in Cairo states that Col. Lloyd defeated the dervishes near Sunkim. The khedive went to the railway station to witness the departure for the front of 150 men of horse artillery, with six guns, and his cousin, Prince Aziz, in charge of seventy cavalry remnants. The Egyptian troops displayed unusual enthusiasm. The sirdar's brother, Major Kitchener, has been ten days waiting for an appointment. It is said that this delay is owing to the sirdar's unpopularity in high quarters. Lieut. Farragher, of the Royal Artillery, is thought to be dying from injuries received from a fall at polo.

BREVITIES.

Nikola Tesla has by means of X rays seen through the bodies, bones and all, of three of his assistants, placed in a line.

Gold bonds of the Provisional Republic of Cuba to the amount of \$2,000,000 are to be placed on the American market. They are to draw 6 per cent interest, and are made payable ten years after the Spaniards evacuate the island.

The British budget, which was presented to the House of Commons Thursday, gives the surplus for 1895-6 as £4,210,000. The estimate of expenditures for the current year is £100,047,000 and the calculated revenue, £101,755,000.

A Rome dispatch says: The papal nuncio at Madrid has been instructed to propose the mediation of the pope in order to bring about a settlement of the troubles in Cuba or to urge upon Spain the acceptance of President Cleveland's reported offer of mediation.

Rev. Jenkin Lloyd Jones, of All Souls' Church, Chicago, has announced that bicyclists will be welcome at the services conducted by him next Sunday, and that their wheels will be taken care of free of charge. Knickerbockers and bloomers will not be barred.

At the Maine Republican convention for the nomination of delegates to the national convention at St. Louis the enthusiasm was centered about the name of Thomas B. Reed, the unanimous choice of the convention as candidate for President of the United States.

The London Exchange Telegraph Company says it is rumored that Baluwayo has been captured by the Matabeles. The news is not confirmed from other sources. A dispatch from Aldershot says the Middlesex Regiment has been ordered to start immediately for South Africa. Considerable anxiety is felt regarding the South African situation, and the Government is openly blamed for its inaction.

An ice jam in the Rideau river, Ontario, has backed up its waters to such an extent that for miles around farm lands are deeply submerged and it is feared much live stock will be lost. The Prescott and Ottawa branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway is for some three or four miles covered with water. To protect the trains going through gangs of men are at work keeping the railway track free from drift wood.

Senator Allen proposes to make all veterans of the Mexican war and the rebellion eligible to appointment as brevet colonels in the regular army.

Five hundred Italian immigrants, held at Ellis Island, New York harbor, for deportation, made a break for freedom, and were only restrained by the revolvers in the hands of their guards.

Major George A. Armes, U. S. A., retired, who achieved notoriety last May on account of his arrest for trouble with Lieut. Gen. Schofield, is being sued by his wife for divorce on the ground of ill temper and cruelty.

Sydney Drew, the actor, tried coasting on a bicycle at Philadelphia and is now in a hospital nursing his bruises.

An immense landslide has occurred at Trubb, Switzerland. Many farms have been devastated, whole woods have been carried off and the loss is said to be very great.

WORK OF CONGRESS.

THE WEEK'S DOINGS IN SENATE AND HOUSE.

A Comprehensive Digest of the Proceedings in the Legislative Chambers at Washington—Matters that Concern the People.

Lawmakers at Labor.

After two days' debate the House Saturday by a vote of 160 to 58 passed the Grosvenor "filled-cheese" bill. Practically the only amendment adopted was one reducing the tax on retail dealers from \$40 to \$12. The bill requires the manufacturers of filled cheese to pay a tax of \$400 annually, the wholesale dealers \$250 and the retail dealers \$12, and for failure to pay such tax imposed upon manufacturers a fine of from \$400 to \$3,000, upon wholesale dealers from \$250 to \$1,000 and upon retail dealers from \$40 to \$500. It also requires the branding of "filled cheese" and its sale only from original packages.

The "George" bill to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy was reported to the Senate Monday from the Judiciary Committee. The most important amendment made by the committee was that providing that where any debtor who, being a banker, broker, merchant, trader or manufacturer owing \$500 makes an assignment or conveyance of his property, or gives any lien or incumbrance thereon, contrived or devised with the actual intent on his part to defraud his creditors, such act shall be deemed bankruptcy. The measure provides for voluntary bankruptcy. At the same time Mr. Mitchell, of Oregon, submitted the views of the minority of the committee in the shape of the measure agreed on by the House Committee on Judiciary with some modifications. The latter provides for voluntary and involuntary bankruptcy. The proposition to secure the passage of a bill providing for an additional United States district judge in the northern district of Illinois comes too late to accomplish anything during the present session. A pronounced sentiment exists in the House against creating any new judgeships.

The house Tuesday passed without amendment the fortification appropriation bill carrying appropriations and authorizations involving an expenditure of \$11,384,613. The appropriations for fortifications since the Endicott commission in 1886 reported its plan for the defense of twenty-seven seaports, at an approximate cost of \$100,000,000, have averaged something over \$2,000,000 annually. It was made apparent after a lively colloquy in the Senate that there was no disposition among the silver and Populist Senators to allow the resolution for a Senate inquiry into recent bond issues to lapse.

Mr. Squire (Rep., Wash.) made an elaborate presentation of the pressing need of coast defenses, pointing out the defenseless condition of our great sea-coast harbors.

In the House Wednesday Mr. Hull, chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, called up the resolution for the reappointment of William B. Franklin, of Connecticut, Thomas J. Henderson of Illinois, George L. Beale of Maine and Geo. W. Steele of Indiana as members of the Board of Managers of the national soldiers' homes. Mr. Blue made a sensational speech against Gen. Franklin, charging him and Col. Smith (for whom he said Gen. Franklin was responsible) with cruel and brutal treatment of the inmates of the home at Leavenworth, Kan. He moved to substitute the name of Gen. O. O. Howard for that of Gen. Franklin. Mr. Blue said his purpose was to free the Leavenworth home from the drunken and brutal man now at its head. Mr. Blue read a telegram from E. J. Anderson and others urging him to fight Gen. Franklin's reappointment and telling him that 60,000 soldiers in Kansas were behind him. He claimed that Gen. Smith maintained the biggest saloon in Kansas under the shadow of the flag the soldiers fought to save. Last year, he said, the profits of the beer hall alone were \$13,000. Mr. Blue also read an affidavit charging that a contract existing whereby the Keeley cure was given to inmates for \$6, while outsiders were charged \$20. "Has not the board made an investigation of Gov. Smith's administration?" asked Mr. Hull. "Any investigation made by the Board of Managers," replied Mr. Blue, "is a roaring farce." With the understanding that a vote should be had Thursday, the House adjourned. The Senate ratified the Bering sea arbitration treaty. The treaty provides for a commission to arbitrate the claims made by citizens of England against the United States for seizures of vessels engaged in the capture of fur seals prior to the Paris award.

Mr. Blue's fight against the reappointment of Gen. William B. Franklin as a member of the Board of Managers of the National Home for Disabled Volunteers, which was the feature of the proceedings in the House Wednesday, terminated unsuccessfully Thursday, when his amendment to substitute the name of Gen. O. O. Howard for that of Gen. Franklin was rejected, 149 to 61. Several minor bills were passed. The speaker announced the appointment of Mr. Cobb (Dem.), of Alabama, on the Ways and Means Committee in place of Mr. Tarsney, who was unseated; Mr. Aldrich (Rep.), of Illinois, on Banking and Currency, and Mr. Van Horn (Rep.), of Missouri, on Labor. Debate of the resolution for an investigation of recent bond issues consumed the time of the Senate.

The Senate continued debate of the bond bill Friday, and incidentally Mr. Allen called Mr. Gear a liar. He was compelled to subside, and his words were "taken down." The net result of five hours' work on the private calendar in the House was the passage of four pension bills, one to pension the widow of Rear Admiral Foster at \$50 a month; the rejection of a bill to retire a hospital steward as a second lieutenant of cavalry and the passage of a war claim loss that \$900. The latter was the first war claim brought before the House for consideration and naturally provoked a general debate on the policy of paying war claims.

The Land of the Boers.

Gold was discovered there in 1886. Country has been enjoying its independence since 1852.

In 1884 a convention at London recognized the republic.

Two-thirds of the Christians belong to the Dutch Reformed Church.

There are about 20,000 farms, wheat and tobacco being the chief crops.

The largest town is Johannesburg, with a population of 15,000. Pretoria has 5,000.