

Graham Leader.

J. W. GRAVES, Proprietor.
Graham, - - - Texas.

The Indians in some parts of Oregon are offering prizes for sale at from \$2.50 to \$7 apiece. The high water prevented the usual run of salmon in the big rivers and this has meant a great loss to the Indians many being practically ruined thereby.

The Moors at Mellila fled like frightened rabbits when the Spaniards turned a search light on them. This is a much less expensive method than dynamite guns, and it is much more harmless, it is far preferable. When the search light comes to have an effect the Spaniards should turn the hose on them.

That bumptious justice back in Hartford who sent to jail a poor man, ignorant of court etiquette, merely because he did not remain uncovered when within a step or two of the outer door, ought to be made to hear every time he walks the street a chorus of gamins whistling, "Every-body take their hat off to me."

AMERICAN women are yearly growing more independent. The statistics show that over 3,000,000 women are earning independent incomes in the country. There are some 2,500 practicing medicine, 6,000 managing postoffices, 275 preaching the gospel and in New York city alone 27,000 of them supporting their husbands.

Merely because a New York foot layer drove his head into a door, the judge ordered the great gate of justice to be closed. The judge should have seen to it that the door was closed before the judge's head was in it.

JUST as a prisoner came into court in San Francisco to be set free, a Michigan murder case, in which the defendant had been the very prisoner in question. Some people call this a coincidence. In the mind of the prisoner, however, it is a coincidence of a different kind. It is a coincidence of a different kind. It is a coincidence of a different kind.

PROFESSOR GARNER is now back from Africa, bringing his monkey language with him. We can now learn the tongue that the monkeys are talking. Darwinists talked thousands, perhaps millions, of years before they talked Sanskrit. Philologists have long been seeking in vain to find the earliest tongue of the race. Professor Garner has found it.

IN view of the fact that Monday is the Greek Sunday, Tuesday the day of rest among the Persians, Wednesday among the Assyrians, Thursday among the Egyptians, Friday among the Turks and Saturday among the Jews, it is plain that the man who has conscientious scruples against working on Sunday can't do anything else than join the noble order of the Sons of Rest.

LAST summer the St. Nicholas hotel at Lake Mohogah, N. Y., was burned, with a loss of \$50,000. The proprietor at once started rebuilding and had it fairly under way when an eighty-foot brick chimney fell and crushed the work. Undaunted, he resumed, and had five stories well up when a cyclone came along and blew down 125 feet of the structure.

NEW storage battery and motor for street cars is gradually proving its usefulness. The practicability of this motive power was long in doubt, but it seems now to be only a question of time when all electric street cars will be run without wheels. It is announced that in New York an agreement with six storage battery cars running on the Second avenue line has been completely successful and that other cars are to be added.

THE new steamers from England that are now being built are not only capable of one thousand variations, and audible at a distance of two miles. The effect is produced by placing inside of the metal bulb a perforated revolving disc. What with steam, with electric generators, street bands, electric car gongs, and this new invention of the devil, some of us will begin to envy the inmates of the d-d and d-d asylums before very long.

THE assassin Zveregost has a quarrel with his attorney, in that he strenuously objects to a plea of insanity being entered in his behalf. He does not talk about this incoherently, but intelligently, and with as much sagacity as an ordinary man could display. He would not have a defense of insanity entered. The mayor had promised him an appointment as assistant counsel, and because the promise was not kept he killed him.

AT a recent meeting of the Quill club in New York, Eugene Smith, ex-United States minister to Russia, said that a representative of a great European power in St. Petersburg remarked to him that he considered the three great coming powers to be the United States, the United States, which has the whole Western hemisphere in its grasp, the extent of territory and population they already are the greatest. Great Britain's conglomerate races scattered over the globe do not count in his estimate.

THE Chicago Record urges as one powerful argument why there should be an uninterrupted waterway between the West and the Atlantic seaboard, that it would afford the West relief from the extortion of the harbor coal combine which now controls the price wherever in that it controls the railroads. It is estimated that if the ship canal were constructed it would give the Western merchant a ton of coal at \$2 a ton, instead of \$4 a ton, which would mean a break in the price of anthracite, not only in the East but in the West.

ITALIAN immigrants in vast numbers are leaving New York to spend a winter in Italy. The poverty of this class of immigrants should no longer be discussed. Poverty has but little to do with a man who can take a yearly trip across the Atlantic.

A NEW Eastern fad for women is said to be the setting of diamonds on other precious stones in the hair. The hair is to be decorated with the setting of the barbaric hairpins to stain their teeth to sharp points.

THE NICARAGUA CANAL.

The Joint Resolution Providing for a Commission to Report Favorably.

THE ARIZONA STATEHOOD BILL PASSED.
The House Under Whip and Spur—The Senate Over the Kansas Statehood—Urgency—Efficiency Bill Reported.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—The house committee on interstate and foreign commerce after listening to arguments by Mr. Morgan of Alabama and Mr. Frye of Maine reported favorably the joint resolution of Representative Doolittle of Washington for the appointment of a joint commission of three senators and six members to investigate the present status of the Nicaragua canal project. Senator Morgan reacted at length the past history of the enterprise and its struggle to obtain government recognition. He thought the time had come when it should be decided whether the United States would aid the project or abandon it altogether. He declared the world was determined to have the canal, and if the United States would not build it some other nation would. He pointed out the advantages of the control of the canal by the United States, and earnestly hoped the resolution would be adopted. Mr. Frye also spoke in favor of the resolution. He stated that the government which controls the Nicaragua canal would also control the Hawaiian islands and it would be a great advantage to the United States to have the control of the canal as assumed.

Pushed It Through.
WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—In the lower house yesterday the bill for the admission of Arizona was pushed through under whip and spur, and the bill for the admission of New Mexico was well under way, when a debate was precipitated that lasted until adjournment. The bulk of the eastern opposition to the territories, as expressed by Mr. Bingham, is predicated on the theory that while the eastern states, rich in wealth and strong in population, are able to hold their own in the house, where the basis of representation is the population, the influence of the great states of the union will be overbalanced by the increased state representation in the senate.

Utah Bill.
WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—The house resolved itself into a committee of the whole for consideration of the bill for the admission of Utah. Mr. Kilgore opened the debate in advocacy, explaining the provisions of the bill. He reviewed the resources of the state, the character of the population, the political declarations of both parties in the national platforms favoring the admission of Utah. Mr. Rawlins said he was willing to accept the amendment proposed by Mr. Powers of Vermont, providing "that polygamous marriages shall forever be prohibited."

Adjusted Bankruptcy Bill.
WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—Congressman Bailey yesterday favorably reported from the judiciary committee his voluntary bankruptcy bill. A vote was taken on the bill in the committee and it was defeated by one vote, but one of the members changed his vote so that the bill could be brought before the house. There was no antagonism to the Bailey bill because of any particular characteristic of it, but there seems to be a decided opposition to all kinds of bankruptcy bills.

Wanted Information.
WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—The house committee on foreign relations has agreed to favorably report the resolution of Congressman Hitt, calling on the president to furnish all the instructions, etc., given to Messrs. Willis and Blount. The resolution was amended so as to include such instructions as may have been given to the ministers of the United States by Blaine or other officers during the days of the last administration.

Senate on Hawaii.
WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—The Hawaiian question was again the subject of an animated and interesting discussion in the senate.—Mr. Blount's report was characterized as containing "not one line of unvarnished truth" by Senator Frye, while Senator Vest of Missouri declared he opposed the annexation of the islands and the restoration of the queen by force.

Kansas Statehood.
WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—The senate committee on privileges and elections have begun investigation of the election of John Martin of Kansas as a member of the United States senate, in accordance with the petition of Joseph W. Ady, who claims to have been elected in the place of Martin to the unexpired term of the late Senator Plumb.

Day Wasted.
WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—The house was deadlocked for a whole day yesterday by the refusal of the Republicans to vote on the motion to go into committee of the whole for the consideration of the Arizona statehood bill. Mr. Wheeler made a statement to the effect that the Republicans were filibustering and would move no adjournment. Accordingly the house adjourned.

House Programs.
WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—The house committee on rules met yesterday morning and decided to give the committee on territories time to dispose of the bills for the admission of Arizona and New Mexico. Holiday adjournment was discussed, but no date was fixed. It is believed, however, that adjournment will be taken next Friday.

Ady vs. Martin.
WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—The order passed by the senate committee on privileges and elections gives Mr. Ady thirty days after the 1st of January in which, file to his testimony and briefs and Mr. Martin thirty days more for filing briefs on his side and rebuttal testimony, when the committee will take the question.

Anti-Options.
WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—Representative Hatch will introduce his anti-option bill. The bill will be practically the same measure as passed the senate of the Fifty-second congress, except some rates of taxation may be reduced in order that it will not be a prohibitive measure, but plainly a revenue bill.

To Cases on Tariff.
WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—Although forty members of the house have requested a caucus on the tariff bill, it is not sure the bill will receive such consideration. Chairman Holman of the caucus, to whom the request was presented, immediately referred it to a committee, and nothing was definitely agreed upon. Holman was taken sick before the conference ended and went home. If Holman should not recover before the bill is reported it is not likely that he will issue a call for a caucus. They believe that forty or fifty Democrats can be found who will vote with the Republicans and thereby the bill will be amended in the house.

Revised Tariff Bill.
WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—The revised tariff bill was laid before the house and means committee yesterday morning, the changes most important being the pearl button and tin plate schedules. Members of the majority of the committee say the changes were mostly from ad valorem to specific duties, where such changes were necessary from a business standpoint. The bill was taken up by the full committee by sections, and the republican members offered amendments and discussed the bill from time to time. It is the intention of the majority members to vote down all amendments offered by the Republicans and report the bill as soon as possible in its present revised condition. The committee reached the sugar schedule before adjournment, but no vote was taken, neither was any amendment offered. It is likely an amendment will be offered this morning, but no change will be made. The majority members say that the bill as it now stands will be reported to the house. It is expected the committee will be able to get through with the consideration of the bill to-day and it will be reported to the house Wednesday or Thursday. During the discussion of the bill Mr. Reed offered a resolution, that as it was shown that under the proposed bill the revenue would be \$72,000,000 short, it was desirable that the committee be informed in what way the deficiency was to be met. Mr. Wilson replied that the deficiency was to be met by internal revenue taxation, but the schedules were not completed.

To Stand Unchanged.
WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—The ways and means committee has about completed its customary bill. Yesterday it agreed to the bill as it now stands, thus announcing that it would make no more changes. It had good reason to do this, as every change made since the bill first made its appearance has been greeted with the loudest kind of disapproving expression. It is said that the committee agreed at the last moment to depart from its determination to separate by two bills all articles subject to internal duties and articles subject to custom duties. This departure is in putting in the customs bill the article on cigarettes. The bill is to be raised from 50 cents per 100 on cigarettes to \$1.50. Although the bill is agreed to by the committee there will not be a report on it for several days, time being given to the chairman to write his report.

Pension Rulings.
WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—Assistant Secretary of the Interior Reynolds has decided that the act prohibiting the payment of pensions to non-residents of the United States, applies to widows who are non-residents, also, that where a soldier dies leaving a legally divorced wife and minor children over 16 years old his mother occupies a pensionable status; that where an invalid pensioner dies leaving no income, the pension will be paid to his widow cannot file an original claim for her husband's pension; also that the commissioner of pensions has no authority to change the terms of a contract for a pension attorney's fees where the contract is in accordance with the law.

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THE CATTLE FEVER CASE.

Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Mailed For \$45,000 by a Kansas Jury.

Treasury Agent Mulvey Is Paid \$3,800—A Man Accidentally Shot—Held—Burned—Natural Gas at Anderson, Ind.

EMPORIA, Kan., Dec. 16.—The jury in the Texas fever cattle case returned a verdict of \$45,000 against the Missouri, Kansas and Texas road for having last May carried for Hosler Bros. 2300 head of Texas cattle from Midland, Tex., to Hartford, Kan., from the importation of which Texas cattle with disastrous results. The question of law at issue in the case is a vital one to transportation lines and stockmen, and is one which has never been decided by the United States supreme court. The supreme court has held that the Missouri law prohibiting transportation lines from carrying Texas cattle is void and that the Iowa law making the owners of cattle communicating disease responsible is valid. In this case, however, the Kansas live stock sanitary commission had issued a permit for the cattle and the road had complied with all the state and national quarantine laws, so that making the road liable under the circumstances is a new departure.

A Pierce Excitement.
POTEAU, I. T., Dec. 15.—Wednesday night a robber entered the store of Mrs. Phebe Welch at Brazil, a small village twelve miles west of here, and purchased \$30 worth of goods, among the articles eight feet of small rope, which he did not succeed. Four different times he carried his arms full of goods to his wagon, 100 yards away, each time compelling the clerk to march in front of him at the front of his revolver. The clerk, being helpless, the robber broke open the money drawer, securing \$25, and then proceeded to rob the postoffice, which is in the same house. He broke three registered letters. Failing to obtain any money he attempted to break the safe, but did not succeed. Four different times he carried his arms full of goods to his wagon, 100 yards away, each time compelling the clerk to march in front of him at the front of his revolver. 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The Graham Leader.

J. W. GRAVES, Proprietor.

W. C. FORBES, P. & P. A.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.
No. 1 Leaves Weatherford 11:00 a. m.
Arrives at Mineral Wells 12:22 p. m.
No. 2 Leaves Weatherford 1:30 p. m.
Arrives at Mineral Wells 2:52 p. m.
No. 3 Leaves Weatherford 3:00 p. m.
Arrives at Mineral Wells 4:22 p. m.
No. 4 Leaves Weatherford 4:30 p. m.
Arrives at Mineral Wells 5:52 p. m.
No. 5 Leaves Weatherford 6:00 p. m.
Arrives at Mineral Wells 7:22 p. m.
No. 6 Leaves Weatherford 7:30 p. m.
Arrives at Mineral Wells 8:52 p. m.
No. 7 Leaves Weatherford 9:00 p. m.
Arrives at Mineral Wells 10:22 p. m.

Making close connection with all Texas and Pacific Union at Weatherford; also connecting with Santa Fe Railway.

Gov. Hogg has been busy for some time inspecting the state institutions and making pretty little speeches on the side.

The Torrey bankruptcy bill was killed last week and the bill introduced by congressman Bailey of Texas has been favorably reported by the committee.

It is now pretty certain that Lieut. Gov. M. M. Crain of Johnson county will be a candidate for attorney general of Texas. Crain is a deserving man and would make a good officer.

Texas railway and bank robbers are getting "cheeky as a government mule." They give notice to the world of their intentions to rob and then proceed to do it in the most approved style.

The supreme court of Texas has been rehearing in the case of Connors for the Majority.

Barry steps in and says: It is said that all attempt to get the case to the U. S. supreme court by writ of error.

The Democratic party of Texas needs a man at the head of the state ticket next election who has taken no part in the late Hogg and Clark difficulty. It also needs a man who has a national reputation, one who is so well known that his name will inspire confidence and insure a return of capital to the state.

He must be a man whose personal popularity is such that he can easily harmonize the warring elements of Texas democracy. He must be a broad-gauge statesman competent to lead us out of our family quarrels and rally the party around the old standard and present a bold front to the enemy.

Who can fill these requirements but Hon. S. W. T. Lanham of Weatherford? He is the man.

It seems that Mr. Cleveland has run into an unexpected snag in the Hawaiian negotiations. The provisional government there is composed principally of Americans and they have a little independence themselves. So they have refused to vacate and recede the queen on the request of Mr. Cleveland.

There seems to be nothing further for Grover to do but to either use force or quit and the chances are that he will quit. Uncle Sam has no business dabbling into the national affairs of Hawaii anyway.

Minister Stephens made a bad break when he assisted in the dethronement of the queen but it is too late to remedy the matter now.

The initial number of the Young County Call came out last Friday. It is a four page paper edited by Mr. H. C. Hatt and strongly devoted to the principles and tenets of the People's Party. Its salutory is a very dignified and manly statement of its purposes and principles. The Call is "in the middle of the road" and intends to make county politics lively. Its first issue claims that the populists will get a share of county officers next fall. We welcome the newcomer to the field of Young county journalism and while we do not agree with it in politics we have no quarrel with it in the greatest peace and harmony.

Hon. John H. Cochran of Dallas, speaker of the House in the last legislature was in Graham last week shaking hands with old friends and acquaintances. He was accompanied by Mrs. Cochran and together they went out to visit relatives in the county. By the way it is not unusual nowadays to hear Hon. John spoken of in connection with a much higher office than that of speaker next time.

It is said that the Leadville mines are being reworked for gold and that the output amounts to \$2,000,000 per month. Colorado will now develop into the richest gold bearing state we hope. It will to some extent repay their great loss on silver.

It is on human and horses and all animals cured in 10 minutes by Woolford's Sanitary Lotion. The never fails. Sold by The L. G. Graham Drug Co.

5000 Bushels of Wheat WANTED.
Until further notice is given we will pay fifty cents per bushel in gold or on account for good wheat. J. B. NORMAN HARDWARE CO.

Christmas.

Next Monday will be Christmas again and some people will proceed to celebrate it by filling their hides full of whisky. Others will take a modest eggnog thankfully and go on about their business. Still others will take nothing unusual at all but on bended knees will thank God for prolonging their lives one more year. There are more ways used to celebrate Christmas than any Holiday. It is indeed strange how people came to differ so much about it. It will bring forth joy and grief, mirth and sorrow.

There are always an unusual number of killings about Christmas, caused by unusual dissipation. Strange indeed that Christ's birthday should be so celebrated!

We hope that the festivities in Graham will be marked by their usual degree of innocence and respect for law and order.

All the churches will have Christmas trees for the children and it will be a great joy to see their eyes sparkle when they receive their presents from old Santa Claus.

Santa is expected to arrive here on next Saturday evening, as Christmas eve falls on Sunday and Santa is too good a Christian to travel and distribute presents on the Sabbath.

Mr. J. P. Blaine, an external real estate dealer in Des Moines, Iowa, narrowly escaped one of the severest attacks of pneumonia while in the northern part of that state during a recent blizzard, says the Sunday Review.

Mr. Blaine had occasion to drive several miles during the storm and was so thoroughly chilled that he was unable to get warm, and inside of an hour after his return he was thronged with a severe case of pneumonia or lung fever.

Mr. Blaine sent for a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, of which he had often heard, and took a number of large doses. He says the effect was wonderful and in a short time he was breathing quite easily. He kept on taking the medicine and the next day was able to come to Des Moines. Mr. Blaine regards his cure as simply wonderful. For sale by the R. G. Graham Drug Co.

The San Antonio Express gives the following in answer to an inquiry as to what is the lagrippe.

Why does not "Inquirer" consult a physician? Does he suppose that the Express is a Galen or Hippocrates—a doctor of medicine as well as a doctor of divinity? Does he suppose that while keeping track of congress and Gov. Hogg's constitutional faux pas and other interesting mental bric-a-brac, bridging the bloody chasm that divides the Texas democracy and keeping tabs on the political flop of the Houston Post and Fort Worth Gazette the Great Religious finds time to conduct a medical college and form the acquaintance of every new disease that starts out to see the world?

The Express does not know what "the grip" is—nor does anybody else for that matter. The term is applied to a wide range of ailments from pneumonia to chronic laziness. Whenever a doctor is called and can not decide what particular brand of bacillus is getting its graft in he announces that the patient has "the grip"—and there you are!

But the genuine grip, with which this country became acquainted while that interesting disease was making a tour of the world, seemed to be an unhappy compromise between the influenza and an inflammatory attack of hayfever, with mulligrubs served on the side.

English Whisker Lamentation over all Hair, Soft or Colored Lumps and Blisters from Lice, Bores, Scabies, Cuts, Sprains, Swellings, Ring-Bone, Stiffness, Sprains, All Swellings, Throat, Coughs, etc. Price \$50 by use of one bottle. Warranted the most wonderful Blemish Cure ever known. Sold by The R. G. Graham Drug Co.

When on a visit to Iowa, Mr. K. Dalton, of Lundy, Russell county, Kansas, called at the laboratory of Chamberlain & Co., Des Moines, to show them his six year old boy, whose life had been saved by Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, having cured him of a very severe attack of croup.

Mr. Dalton is certain that it saved his boy's life and is enthusiastic in his praise of the Remedy. For sale by the R. G. Graham Drug Co.

D. M. Howard, of Mineral Wells, keeps the largest and best selected stock of Dry Goods and Groceries in that town. He solicits both the wholesale and retail trade. Give him a call when you happen to be at the Wells.

Part Seven of the Book of the Fair is on our desk. (This number is of especial interest to the ladies as it contains a most interesting chapter upon the Woman's Building and woman's exhibits at the Fair.) It is, like all the other numbers, profusely and elegantly illustrated and contains many handsome portraits of prominent leaders who attended and took an interest in the great fair and who contributed so largely to its success. Persons desiring this great work should address the Bancroft Company, Publishers, Auditorium Building, Chicago.

TO HOMEOWNERS.
For putting a house in a fine healthy condition try Dr. Cady's Condition Powder. They tone up the system, aid digestion, cure loss of appetite, relieve constipation, correct kidney disorders and destroy worms, giving new life to an old or overworked home. 25 cents per package. For sale by druggists.

Gold, Silver, Paper and Panic.

History states that credit had been extended to every imaginary form of speculation, that cities had been built without a dollar in money, that people under the delusion of "cheap money" had become very extravagant, wages were high, anticipations were baseless, that one half of the real money had left the country and the other half had grown timid and gone to its hiding place.

The government refused to recharter the United States bank, the president removed the government funds to the state banks, and the share holders lost every dollar they had in the stock of the bank, but the government gained \$6,093,169.

Perhaps there has never such a panic in the history of this country, considering the wealth.

In regard to this period of the nation's history you will find that paper money led to over speculation and then when the time of final settlement came the bubble burst. There is no question more certain, than that silver had driven gold from circulation and kept it from being used as a money by the masses of the people from 1817 to 1834.

However by an inflation of paper money, extensive credit, gold leaving circulation, over speculation produced the panic of 1835 to 1837. Thus far we find these two panics had identically the same cause and were healed by similar changes being made in the financial system.

State Banks.
From 1836 to 1855 the monetary system of the country was in an unsettled condition, panics during this period occurred locally. These speculations were so extensive that most of the New England states passed strict laws requiring each bank to hold in reserve a certain per cent of specie, gold and silver coin, to pay all out standing obligations.

At very early date, were placed upon a sound money policy. Now it is said that the gold period extended from 1834, the year in which the weight of the gold dollar was made less, to 1853, when silver was made a subsidiary coin.

Gold had been the cheaper money since 1834 and silver following the law quoted several times in these articles, left circulation. It was gradual, yet it had the effect sufficient to produce a panic in 1855-1857.

So far we have established the fact that a depreciation of either gold or silver is sufficient of itself to produce a crash and ruin in all classes of business. As stated a decline produces a contraction, and a contraction brings the panic. Notwithstanding the United States being upon a gold basis, a great deal of state bank money was in circulation during the period from 1836 to 1863, and it is well to note its effect upon the condition of the country.

The causes of the panics of 1815, 1817, 1835-1837, 1855-1857, have been briefly shown.

For want of space, other causes for these panics will be postponed till some future time. After the close of the years of 1855-1857, an era of prosperity to all lines of business began to show how the people and the government survived this great struggle for financial restoration your attention is called to two facts: First, in 1857 a new tariff law was passed which prevented importations and assisted exports. This added \$100,000,000 to the treasury the first year.

Abundant crops brought relief to the farmers, and this assisted all merchants. Second, nearly every state had passed stringent laws requiring the State banks to hold a reserve in specie sufficient to pay all outstanding obligations. Then as a remedy for this great panic, specie payment in dollars of equal value was the panacea. In 1861 the government was threatened by a great civil war. The government issued paper money to carry on the war. Millions after millions of paper money were issued and made a legal tender. Some, however, bore interest at the rate of six per cent. On some of these bills the following was printed: The within note is a legal tender in payment of debts, public and private, and is exchangeable for bonds of the United States bearing six per cent interest.

A prominent member of the House used these words in the discussion. It is an experiment, dangerous, that it will lead to other values; that gold and silver will be banished from circulation and an immense inflation will take place.

"Cheap in materials, easy of issue, worked by steam, signed by machinery, there will be no end to the legion of paper evils which shall issue forth from the loins of the Secretary."

But the government continued to issue this paper money and as a result both gold and silver left circulation. It is evident that the cost of the late war would have been no more than our present national

debt had the United States issued bonds and borrowed the money, instead of issuing a paper currency non-interest bearing, thus depreciating these notes, as low as thirty-five cents on the dollar. But much of the paper currency of the state banks was still in circulation which swelled the inflation to an unparalleled extent.

This increased debt caused by the depreciated currency, was changed to the form of bonds bearing interest payable in gold coin.

As both gold and silver had left circulation, gone into their hiding places, coin was very scarce. Congress in 1866 began to retire the paper currency of the United States, as much as \$10,000,000 in six months.

This contraction was kept up for several years during this time, debts had been contracted. When prices were high, men had entered into wild speculation, gold the standard of values had almost ceased to circulate. Every kind of business had been conducted on purely a credit basis. Large firms failed. The paper dollar was worth but 80 cents. Individuals could not realize in securities. A depreciated paper money had existed nearly 20 years. And as stated a cheap money never fails to bring a panic. Without discussing the causes of the present financial conditions this article will close by giving a brief summary of the facts, presented in this communication.

1. A panic follows a depreciated money.

2. Panics are caused by an over speculation and credit.

3. Real wage always decline with the decline of any money metal.

4. The inflation by paper has always proved disastrous to the people of any nation.

Rev. Thomas Dixon
On the Church and the Working Classes.

The following is an extract from a sermon delivered by Thomas Dixon Jr., in New York city.

THE CHURCH AND THE PEOPLE.
Third.—We observe the fact in the habits and methods of the modern ecclesiastical machine.

In the past the church has been the bulwark of society against every revolution. Napoleon used it to maintain his crown after he had walked over it to mount his throne. Will the church now be able to hold in check another revolution?

It is exceedingly doubtful. It is a question the church have not already but her divine opportunity. The revolution at the Vatican and the arousing of hundreds of Protestant ministers within the past few years may have come too late. We hope not. But we fear it. Certain it is the church sits calmly in its stupor indifference, or worse still, is active in hostility to the cause of the common people who "lead him gently."

The separation of the masses from the church is an appalling fact of this age. The contemptuous neglect of the masses by the church and the disgusting toadying to the rich is a still sadder fact. Mr. Moody said some time ago, "The gulf between church and masses is growing deeper, wider and darker every hour."

Dr. Strong declares that the church has over 2,000,000 of our people in America never enter a church of any sort—Protestant or Catholic. Of the other half of our population which nominally attends, not half of them are in vital touch with organic church life. In Vermont, for instance, where 40 per cent of the population called themselves church-goers. In 27 counties in Maine 123,445 families were canvassed, and 67,862 of those families reported themselves as attending no church. The same proportion holds in other states of the Union where careful canvases have been made.

The working people do not attend churches as a rule. Not only do they refuse to attend, but thousands of them, hate the sight of a church building.

Four Brooklyn pastors, whose churches aggregate 2,200 active members representing four different denominations, in comparing notes recently found that there was but one workingman, joining the aggregate of their four congregations—one lone carpenter among 2,200 professed followers of the Carpenter's Son! On the other hand, Dr. Gladstone found in a canvass he made of one of our cities that of the leading business men 77 per cent were regular attendants upon church.

Canon Farrer, speaking for England, says: "Not 3 per cent of the working classes, who represent the great mass of the people, are regular or even occasional communicants."

The Earl of Shaftesbury declared before his death that not 3 per cent of the English workmen attended any place of worship—Papist or Protestant.

WORKINGMEN GOD AND MAMMON.
In the weekly prayer meeting at a New England church a gentleman arose and said: "I went recently to call on that man who at the time of the other day to be seriously sick of the liver of eight or ten persons by taking his own life. I found that he and his family are poor, and that they attend no church. I invited him to our church, and now I hope, brethren, when they come—if they do come—you will give them a cordial welcome and make room for them in your pews." Dr.

Strong says that when he took his seat the wealthiest and most influential member of the church arose and said: "I don't want any such man or family in my pew—I don't want them near my pew—I don't want them in this city."

It did swing open, and the poor man went through it. But he went from the inside out. There was a change of pastors in that church. That was all. And the pastor who made that vigorous remark—the one who had folded his tent and moved away—was a man of great ability and national reputation.

So does the church continue to try to do what Jesus Christ said could not be done—worship God and mammon at the same time.

So a reformed drunkard applied recently for admission into a high toned church. He was informed by an officer of the church that he believed there was no "vacancies in the membership at that time."

Protestantism as an organic power has declined in membership and power in the last 20 years. Need there be any wonder at it? And yet while assemblies of workmen bias the name of the church and cheer the name of the Jesus—Christianity is one thing, churchmanship is another. They do well to make the distinction.

THE OPPORTUNITY OF THE HOUR.
Will the statesman, the man of wealth and the ecclesiastical wake to the call of the hour? Or will they be engulfed? They must answer and that soon.

When the oppression of the poor in Rome became intolerable you remember what happened. The plebeians began to look upon their order as a state of hereditary servitude. They met by a common and restless impulse, abandoned the city and encamped in arms upon the Mons Sacer. The politicians, who had thoroughly intimidated, granted every demand for their recognition in popular government.

History has a way of repeating itself. Will not the strong learn anything from the past? Strange fatality that befalls the brain of the powerful in the hour of crisis! Could they only know the hour of their visitation!

The assembly sent a deputation to Louis XVI of France to request him to dismiss the troops. This, Louis declined to do, but offered, if the members felt alarmed, to transfer their altitudes to Solsona! When the Duke de Liancourt came to announce to him the fall of the Bastille, the king exclaimed, "This is a revolt!" "Yes," replied the duke "it is a revolution."

Storm Prophet Hick's Paper.
Many persons know of Rev. Irl R. Hicks, the noted storm prophet, but are not so well acquainted with the facts that his monthly paper, "Hick's Storm Prophet," is one of the most instructive and interesting journals in America and is doing more to educate the people in science than any other. It not only contains Rev. Hick's monthly forecasts, complete and unabridged, but also articles from his pen on scientific, historical and philosophical subjects, fully illustrated. There is a sermon or religious article in each number, a "Home, Sweet Home" department, edited by a lady, a "Youth and Beauty" department for boys and girls, "Queries" for those who have hard nut cracked, and many other good things. All this for the low price of \$1 per year. All subscribers who pay for a year's subscription in advance before Feb. 1 1894 will receive free, as a premium, Rev. Irl R. Hicks' Almanac for 1894. The book alone is well worth the subscription price. Send six cents for a sample copy of the paper or send \$1 for a year's subscription to World and Works Pub. Co., St. Louis, Mo.

Are You a Weather Prophet?
If you are, you may win a fine Emerson upright piano, cash price \$400 by forecasting the weather for next January in the city of Waco, Tex.

The Fort Worth Semi-Weekly Gazette offers this piano, which is a splendid instrument, in style, number 3, with three pedals, soft stop, ebony case, bronze panels, with all the latest improvements for the closest guess by one of its subscribers at the highest temperature of the January. The book alone is well worth the subscription price. Send six cents for a sample copy of the paper or send \$1 for a year's subscription to World and Works Pub. Co., St. Louis, Mo.

All guesses must be in hand by midnight of December 31st. Blanks upon which to guess will be found in each issue of the Semi-Weekly Gazette.

The Semi-Weekly Gazette will also give cash premiums to subscribers registered, with cash subscription, after October 15th in the following order:

No. 1000.....\$5.00
No. 1001.....20.00
No. 1002.....50.00
No. 1003.....100.00
No. 1004.....150.00
No. 1005.....200.00
No. 1006.....250.00
No. 1007.....300.00
No. 1008.....350.00
No. 1009.....400.00
No. 1010.....450.00
No. 1011.....500.00

These sums will be split to the subscribers as numbered immediately on receipt of their subscription. Each subscription will be numbered in the order in which it is received.

The Gazette now gives two papers for the price of one, being issued twice a week, on Tuesday and Friday. Each issue contains eight pages.

It stands for tariff reform, the free coinage of silver, an income tax, turning the rascals out, the stoppage of pension plundering, an effective railroad commission, rigid economy in public expenditures, against landed monopolies, the enforcement of the law, six month's public schools.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION: One year, \$1.00; six months' 50 cents; three months' 25 cents. Remit by postal note or money order, or send for sample copy to: THE GAZETTE, Fort Worth, Texas.

WHILE THE DOCTORS ARE DOUBTING.
Scientists have discovered the germs of many diseases, but, unfortunately, not as yet the means of destruction of these germs.

At present the "culture" and not the destruction of the deadly bacteria seems to absorb their attention. However, they all agree that a well nourished body and plenty of ozone are decidedly unfavorable to their development.

While the doctors are in this state of uncertainty, and even longer would it not be well for the patient to have recourse to the well tried Compound Oxygen, which is both germicide and vitalizer?

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