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VOLUME V.

BEAVER, PENNA, FRIDAY, AUGUST 22, 1873.

NUMBER 33

Railroads. DITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE AND 21, 1873, trains will leave stations as follows: TRAINS GOING WEST. EXPR.S. MAIL. EXPR'S. EXPR'S 6.00AM 9.10AM Pitteburgh.. 7.28 10.23 10.40 13.50pm 1.00pm 2.01 2.38 5.08 8.18 5.09 4.00 5.55Am 6.00 7.35 7.55 9.00 9.15 11.50 11.50 TRAINS GOING BAST. MAIL EXPR'S. EXPR'S. EXPR'S. Chicago .. 9.15. 12.02p 12.01pm 2.00 1.18am 6.40 2.27 8.10 Fort Wayne 4.07 5.08 6.80 6.50 7.19 9.20 5.35 6.00AM 4.05 4.15 4.43 6,37 8.03 Crestline . 6.40 9.16 11.00 11.00 1.00pm 2.25 3.20 F. R. MYERS, General Passenger and Ticaet Agent. _{(ALEVELAND & PITTSBURGH R. R} On and after June 29, 1878, trains will leave stations daily, (Sundays excepted) as follows; GOING SOUTH-MAIN LINE. EXFR'S. MAIL. EXPR'S. ACCOM 8.90am 1.55pm 4.05pm 9.41 5.02 5.23 10.13 5.33 5.53 11.05 6.12 6.40 Cleveland. 5.02 5.38 6.12 5.41 8.00 10,30 9.41 10.13 11.05 11.89 1.10pm 3.40 Hndeob . . . Ravenna. GOING NORTH-MAIN LINE. | EXPR'S. | MAIL. | EXPR'S. | ACCOM 6.80AM 1.15PM 8.44 3.10 Pittsburgh. 3.10 4.80 10.23 11.00 7.25AM 12.08PM 5.58 12.41 6.22 8.15 9.05 7,30 GOING EAST—RIVER DIVISION. ACCOM. MAIL. EXPR'S. ACCOM 5.45am 10.50am 5.40pm 5.55 11.00 5.50 12.07PM 6.50 7.53 1.05 3.40 GOING WEST-RIVER DIVISION. 6.30AM 1.15PM 4.50PM Stenbenville 11.00 Bridgeport ...

Leaves Arrives
N Phila.6 40 am a 1.00 pm | Bayard, 9.45 am a 4 00 pm Bayard, 12.10 & 5.00 p. m. N. Phila. 3.00 & 7.30 p.m. F. R. MYERS.

DENNSYLVANIA R. R. -After December 22d, 1872, Trains will arrive

Union Depot. Pactic Exp 2:50 a m Mail Train, 7:45 a m Fast Line, 12 20 p m Pitteburgh Ex. 1:10 p m Cincinnati Ex. 8:40 s m Philade p'a Ex. 5:20 p m Southern Ex. 8:50 p m Pacific Expr's, 1:10 p m LOCAL. Way Passenger, 9:50 p m LOCAL. Walls No 1 10:20 a m Wilkinsburg Ac 11:45 a m No 1 Walls No 2,

9:10 a m 2:40 p m Johnstown Ac. 10 10 a m 3:20 p m Walls No 3, 1:45 p m chostown Ac. 4:00 p m Walls No 4 Rrat in Accom-Wilkinsburg Ac n No 1, 4 50 p m No 2 Ac Not 5:40 p m Walls Ac. No. 5 5:55 p m No2 9 20 p m Brinton Ac. No3 7:25 p m No 5 11:05 p m Brinton Ac No4 11:10 p m

(20 Express, Cincinnati Express, Fast Line de Express daily, except Monday or trains daily, except Sunday. Express leaves Pittsburgh at 2:50 a m arflairisburg at 11:40 a m: Philadelphia 3:30 Ball more 3:00 p m; Washington 5:40 p m. York 5:34 p.m. aro Express leaves Pittsburgh at 12.20 p m, Harrisburg 10.20 p m; Philadelphia 2.30 a m;

Car masti Express leaves Pittsburgh at 1:10 p ers at Harrisburg 10:45 p m; Philadelphia 2:50 dtimore 2:15 acm; Washington 5:00 a m, New idelphia Express leaves Pittsburgh at 5:20 i Willes at Harrisburg 2:55 a m; Philadelphia 6:53 Little Jeaves Pittsburgh at 8:50 pm; arrives at Tabliam: Philadelphia 9:50 a m; Balti-

" " a m: Washington 11:30 a m; New York in a will a mireaching Pittsburgh at 10:00 a m. the leave Pittsburgh at 12:30p m, and arrive Station at 1:50 p.m. Leave Pittsburgh ive Brinton's 10:30 p m. TICKET OFFICE—For the convenience

izens of Pittsburgh the Pennsylvania ompany have opened a city ticket office Fifth averne corner of Smithfield street. Through Tickets, Commutation Tickets Clickets to principal stations can be pur-" my hour of the day or evening at the ves as are charged at the depot. Will be checked through to destination dels and residences by Excelsion Baggage s to on orders left at the office. d CASSATT D. M. BOYD

Gen. Pass. Agent. LLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD

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nte.

...... 7.30 a m 8.25 p m N 2h: Express 9.30 p m Day Express 11.50 a m 6.05 a m5.45 a m6.30 am 8.20 a m Brady Bend Ac 3.20 p m 2d Hullon Ac. 4 40 p m 2d Noda Works Ac. 5.50 p m A special Sunday train leaves Pittsburgh every Studies at 7 30 s m. arriving at Parker at 12.18 a m. furning leaves Parker at 4.30 p m, and arrives at

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\$5 10 \$20 perday! Agents wanted! All classes of working people, of either sex young or old, make money at work for us in their spare moments, or all the time, than at anything else. Particulars free. Address G. STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

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\$12,000 CASH GIFTS \$1,500,000.

1:35 am Every Fifth Ticket Draws a Gift. \$250,000 FOR \$50

The Fourth Grand Gift Concert authorized by special act of the Legislature for the benefit of the Public Library of Kentucky, will take place in 6:30 a m | Public Library Hall, at Louisville, Ky., 7:05 a m Brinton Ac. No1, 7:30 a m WEDNESDAY, DEC. 3d, 1873. Only sixty thousand tickets will be sold and onehalf of these are intended for the European market, thus leaving only 30,000 for sale in the United States where 100,000 were disposed of for the third concert. The tickets are divided into ten coupone or parts and have on their back the scheme with a full explanation of the mode of drawing. At this concert, which will be the grandest mu-6:15 p m Brinton No 2. 6:50 p m | sical display ever witnessed in this country, the

\$1,500,000

divided into 12,000 cash gifts, will be distributed by lot among the ticket-holders. The numbers of the tickets are to be drawn from one wheel by blind children and the gifts from another. LIST OF GIFTS.

One Grand Cash Gift One Grand Cash Gift. One Grand Cash Gift. One Grand Cash Gift. One Grand Cash Gitt. 10 Cash Gitts \$10.000 each... 30 Cash Gifts \$5,000 each. 50 Cash Gifts \$1,000 each. 80 Cash Gifts \$500 each.... 100 Cash Gifts \$400 each 150 Cash Gifts \$300 each. 325 Cash Gifte \$100 each. 11,000 Cash Gifts \$50 each.

Total 12,000 Cash Gifts amounting to....\$1,500,000 The distribution will be positive, whether all the tickets are sold or not, and the 12,000 gifts all paid in proportion to the tickets sold-all unsold tickets being destroyed as at the first and second concerts, and not represented in the drawing.

PRICE OF TICKETS. Whole tickets \$50; Halves \$25; Tenths, or each Coupon \$5; Eleven whole tickets for \$500; 221/4 tickets for \$1,000; 113 whole tickets for \$5,000; 227 whole tickets for \$10,000. No discount on less than \$500 worth of Tickets at a time. The unparalleled success of the Third Gift Concert, as well as the satisfaction given by the First the Fourth to insure the prompt sale of every ticket. The Fourth Grand Gift Concert will be conducted in all its details like the Third, and full particulars may be learned from circulars, which will be sent free from this office to all who apply Tickets are now ready for sale, and all orders accompanied by the money promptly filled. Liber-

al terms given to those who buy to sell again. THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Agent Public Library of Kentucky, and Manager

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J. J. LAWRENCE, Gen'l. Supt.

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Die Menner Audical. The Radman is published every Friday morning at the following rates:

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Own YEAR, (payable in advance.

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION, The Republican State Convention met at Harrisburg, on Wednesday last, in the Hall of Representatives, and was called to order by Mr. Errett, chairman of the

State Committee S. H. Miller, of Mercer, was made temporary chairman, after which the mout committees were appointed, when a recess was taken to 3.80 P. W., in order to allow the committees time to meet and prepare business for the Convention.

The Convention again assembled at half-past two o'clock and was called to order by the temporary President, General Campbell, chairman of the Commit tee on Permanent Organization. Hon. G. Olmstead, of Potter county, was chosen President of the Convention, with the usual number of Vice Presidents and Sec-

retaries. Noninations for the office of State Treasurer were now decided to be in or-

S. H. Geyer, of Allegheny, nominated Robert W. Mackey, of Allegheny, numinated Samuel Henry, of Cambria.

as follows: R. W. Mackey Mr. Mackey was accordingly declared the nominee, and the announcement was

The convention proceeded to the selection of a candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court, when the following were placed in nomination:

boisterously applauded.

E. N. Willard, of Luzerne, nominated Hon. Edward M. Paxson, of Philadel-

ed Hon. Isaac G. Volelleren voncions William B. Waddell, of Chester, nominated Hon. William Butler, of Chester. Hon. William Hall, of Bedford, and Hon. Samuel S. Blair, of Blair, were also

FIRST BALLOT.

A ballot was had and the roll called with the following results: Paxson, 38; Gordon, 40; Butler, 42;

Hall, 7, and Blair 6 votes. No candidate having received a major tv of all the votes of the convention, there was no nomination, and a second ballot

SECOND BALLOT.

Butler 40 votes

sixth ballot followed, the only feature of appointments or nominations. which was a gradual accession to Judge Paxson's strength.

The report of the sixth ballot was as

follows:

for Gordon of two, for Paxson of one and a falling off in the vote for Batler of five. In the succeeding ballot a further increase for Gordon of six votes, making his total 54, elicited hearty and long con-

tinued applause from his supporters. This lead he retained to the close, receiving on each of the succeeding hallets ad all tariffs are levied primarily for revewould be shelved, and that the great ducts of our soil. Northwest would ultimately name the

The tenth and final ballot stood: Paxson.....

declared the nominee.

The following resolutions were submitted and unanimously adopted:

Convention assembled, renew their ex- more new and perplexing questions of pression of confidence in and devotion government than were ever presented to to the principles of Republicanism, and any other party to solve, and has solved deciare.

adopt the Republican National and State its work. It is the only organization platforms of 1872.

and is satisfied by its promotion of the test interests and prosperity of the nation to the sarnest support of the peo-

8d. That the administration of Governor Hartrant calls for our warmest approbation. During the short time he has been in the executive department he has established a State Policy which has justly and eared him to the people of this Commonwealth and has amply justified the confidence we have placed in him.

Bh. That while earnestly in favor of constitutional reform, and of such a revision of our State Constitution as will make it an effective instrument in prereuting and punishing the corrupt abuses that here crept under our present system, and demand emphatically and especialise that whatever is done, or left undone the main purpose for which the Constitutional Convention was called, the amplite prevention of special legis lation shall be so placed before the people and secure their separate and decisive

expression thereon. 5th That the reduction of the State debt from \$41,000,000 to \$28,000,000; the repeal of all State taxes on real estate the establishment of schools for the support of soldiers' orphans; the maintenance of our excellent and prosperous system of common schools, and the establishment of the policy of paying off our debt at the rate of \$3,000,000 4 Year, together with General J. M. Campbell, of Cambris, the generally hourishing condition of our prosperous old Commonwealth, are evi A ballot was proceeded with, resulting dences that the Republicans, during their twelve years control in Pennsylvania have faithfully administered her affaire, and that the mins of government may be safely left in their hands.

6th. That there should be rigid economy in the State and National administrations, and the taxes should be reduced in both as rapidly as consistent with good government the maintenance of the public credit and pertain exinguishment of the State and Mational debts.

The That the proise lands belong to of the western storms, especially on the the people, and the we pronounce against all further graces and

these lands to corporations. 8th. That adequate provisions should be made by law for the protection of persons engaged in mining and other hazardous forms of labor.

9th. That when retrenchment is required to lighten the burden of taxation and to continue the reduction of the public debt, an increase of salaries is unwise, and we condemn without reserve voting for or receiving increased pay for services already rendered, whether in State or nation, and demand that the provisions of the late act of Congress, by which the salaries were increased, should promptly

and unconditionally be repealed. 10th. That we heartily denounce cor-The name of Messrs. Hall and Blair ruption wherever found, and are sincerewere withdrawn. The result was as follow desirous for honest economy and political purity in all official administrations. To secure this is the duty of every citizen, and to this end every good man A third ballot resulted in no material should feet bound, not only to particialteration of the figures reported for the pate in politics, but to labor actively to three competitors, and a fourth, fifth, and see that none but good men secure party

11th. That the practice of loading the appropriation bill essential to the support of the Government with objectionable legislation in the shape of amendments, The seventh ballot showed an increase towards the close of the session, is a pro lific source of abuse and a fraud upon the people; and its reform is urgently demanded; that as the country and home industry have both uniformly prospered under a tariff so arranged as to afford both revenue and protection, the present tariff should be left undisturbed, and as ditional votes from the Butlerites, who nue it would be a poor government inseemed determined at all hazards to pre deen which could not afford to arrange its vent the success of Paxson. The result details so as to encourage the growth of of the ninth ballot indicated unmistaka home manufactures, and the creation of a bly that both the Eastern candidates remunerative home market for all the pro-

States lately in rebellion must come the atmosphere, producing great heat through the stern enforcement of laws which is the principal cause of wind enacted to protect life, liberty, and the thus we account for these hot winds in freedom of thought, and cannot be secured by rendering these just and necessary laws inoperative through Executive lowing morning about four o'clock we Judge Gordon having received 3 majori clemency to unrepentant assassins now took on board a full cargo of mosquitos, ty of the 130 votes cast, was accordingly undergoing punishment in pursuance of

13th. That, as during the time the Republican party has been in power, it has The Republicans of Pennsylvania, in had to confront graver difficulties and them so judiciously and wisely that the 1st. That they heartily endorse and re- country endorses its decisions and accepts competent to so meet the grave issues 2d. That the national administration | that are now constantly arising as to se- closely tucked under our coat collars,

14th. That we sympathize with every our wrists, pants in our boots, &c. In movement to secure for agriculture and this way we defended ourselves against labor their due influence, interests and rights, and the Republican party will be their ally in every just effort to attain make her name, painted on the side of their ends.

An additional resolution reported by the retirement of Chief Justice Read from the Supreme bench of the State was also adopted, as well as a resolution authorizing the candidates nominated and the President of the convention to appoint a Chairman of the State Central Commit-

FROM DAKOTA.

ON BOARD STEAMER KEY WEST. YANKTON, D. T., Aug. 11, 1873. In my former letter I said I would try and write you again before leaving the States, but I find trying only will not accomplish much. At Sioux City we only had time to discharge our load and receive a small portion of private freight for different ports above, and at Yankton, we were ordered to finish our load and proceed to the Yellowstone without delay; consequently I had but little time for writing. As my former letter was dated at Leavanworth, July 4th, I will begin at that point and from that date. While lying at Leavanworth, on the evening of the 4th, we had a very strong wind storm, which we learned afterwards, destroyed a great amount of property in some parts the country. At St. Joseph, (which we reached next day) the steamer Mountaineer was lying tied to the bank, and al most in a moment of time, she was torn loose and was drifting towards the bridge below. As nothing could be done to check her progress to the bridge, she had to go. In a few minutes more she was lying lodged against the bridge, with the front of her cabin, chimneys, &c., torn to atoms. Bridge and boat were both damaged to the amount of several thousand dollars. Such is the character of many

inner Missouri. From the latter place to Bioux City, is by our most experienced steamogaziramore sunken steamers he between these points than have been built in Freedom during the last six years. My diary shows that while passing up this piece of river in May 1868, I counted 78 snags above the surface of the water in one bend, and all in sight of each other, however, they are more dangerous when covered with water -we sometimes call them "hull inspec tors," and in this respect they excell any thing of modern times.

When within a days run of Council Bluffs and Omaha, the scenery became beautiful; hills resembling mountains in shape, and long and wide prairies alike adorned with natures own coloring, and thus it continues to the source of the Missouri, excepting that the hills gradually grow larger and more numerous as we as-

At Omaha, I saw some of the original inhabitants of America, the first on my trip, though since I have seen more than a regiment of them, both sexes and al ages, from a young papoose to a gray haired squaw.

At this place we also met a few insects peculiar to this country, called musquitoes; of their size and habits I shall speak more particularly further along in my letter-when I paid them more attention. We arrived at Yankton on Monday,

July 14th, and departed the next day as noon for the Yellowstone. At the end of six days we reached

Grand River, where we suffered very much from the hot winds which blew in our faces, and appeared very much like the heat from a furnace. At Grand River Agency, the thermometer stood at 106 degrees in the shade, on that day. There is a belt of land at this point on which no vegetation grows, consequently the 12th. That order and security in the rays of the sun are directly reflected into dure them a few hours; but on the folwhich soon aroused those who were sleep ing to a full and complete consciousness of the present. The cry all over the boat was, "oh, the mosquitos, how's the mosquitos where you are?" Many could not eat breakfast at the table, but took their victuals wherever they could find the least breeze, and there with one hand endeavored to eat their breakfast, whilst the other hand was constantly in motion, fanning the mosquitos away from their face. We wore mosquito nets over our heads, commands their continued confidence, cure the just rights of the whole people. gloves on and sleeves pinned tightly about | fertilizing company.

those troublesome insects for six days. At one time they covered the boat so as to the pilot house, quite indistinct. I have measured mosquitos, on this trip, threeeights of an inch long, but usually they measure only a quarter of an inch.

We arrived at Ft. Buford on the morning of July 27th, unloaded and started up the Yellowstone the next morning with an escort of a small company of soldiers, expecting to join the expedition party at Powder River. For the present I shall not attempt to give you any discription of this river, but will defer it for my next letter, when I shall, perhaps, write you from home, as I expect to start for Beaver county in a couple of days.

> Respectfully yours. J. S. Briggs.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Resumption of Specie Payment—Hou. F. K. Spinner's Letter.

Correspondence of the Radical. WASHINGTON, D. C., August 18, 1873. A letter written by Hon. F. E. Spinner, Treasurer of the United States, on the subject of American finances, our national debt and the best method of paying it, the resumption of specie payment, etc., was sent out for publication a couple or three days since. It is dated August 11. and is addressed to "H. Ostenberg, Esq. editor of the German-American Economist, Frankfort, A. M., Germany." It is of considerable length, but is a very clear and able paper, and as it emanates from so high an authority as the United States Treasurer it will be read and studied by those of our people who take an interest in such questions (and who is not interested?) with no ordinary degree of atten-

This letter is an answer to a proposition to re-fund the debt, the details of which proposition would take up too much space in my letter. The plan does not meet with Mr. Spinner's apporoval. But the most important topic treated of is the per time of the resumption of specie pay.

former occasions proposed a plan for arriving at this much-to be-desired financial result. He now reiterates his former ideas add again comes to the support of a project which he advanced several years ago, but this time he makes his remarks more forcible. A peculiarity of General Spinner's letter's is that they are easily understood. Ordinarily, letters on financial subjects are so technical in their language, so profuse in words only familiar to Wall street speculators, that the ordinary reader cannot possibly comprehend

The plan advocated by the "grim old custodian" of the nation's funds is best expressed in his own words. He proposes "the enactment of a law compelling the resumption of specie payments on a day in the future, to be fixed, say three years, from the passage of such act." He expreses the opinion that "under the operation of such a law the whole volume of paper currency, that of the national banks as well as that of the government, would immediately begin to appreciate in value, and would continue to do so gradually, but certainly, until at the time fixed for resumption the paper currency would become the equivalent of coin."

The General then goes on to enumerate the difficulties that stand in the way of accomplishing this. He says the friends of a sound currency have themselves retarded the return of specie payment by insisting on a reduction of the volume of the paper currency. This, he argues has enlisted the opposition of a "very large class who are otherwise sound on the main question."

The real opponents of the measure, per se, he enumerates as follows: first, the debter class, which constitute a large majority of our people. These desire to pay their debts with cheap money. Second. the manufacturers, who have learned that suspension increases their protection against importation of foreign goods, and third, the national banks which are now relieved from the duty of redeeming their circulating notes in gold. He adds: "Our government being strictly representative, of course, a large majority of the members of Congress are elected to represent and to carry out these views of their constituencies."

It is very doubtful whether Mr. Spinner's plan will meet with favor in Congress, but the effect of its publication will be to revive the agitation of the question of resumption, a question that has for some time been greatly neglected.

LIBBY PRISON is now being used by a