

then is on a parity with treasury notes, to redcem which the jingling gold is always ready. The money changers who wanted small government "documents" instead of large ones, were told to go on the street and hunt up one, two, five, ten, five-hundred dollar silver certificates, trade off their one thousand, five thousand, and ten thousand dollar gold certificates and apply again for relief. But that would take time and cost cash. So widely are the pleces of paper representing the total minting of 387,836,327 dollars of our daddles, according to the Bland act, distributed among our 65,000,000 of people, that it is doubtful if five million

one man in the land at a less cost than one per cent premium in gold, or in other words, \$50,000. Then the clumsy coins themselves, or the small popers which represent them, by a sudden turn of the financial wheel, are more buy them, last Friday afterboon, in

Small money, and subsidiary coins, are a prime factor in the exchange of labor and valuables in every populous community. Time was when nothing smaller than a two-bit piece "weat" west of the Mississippi; now the nickel has invaded all that territory; and, pretty soon, the despised "penny" will be current. The present money stringency has demonstrated one thing, if it has not upset all previously conceived theories. In this country where small deposits are made in savings banks, there is not even a respectable fraction of small money enough afloat to pay those deposits on demand. The number of depositors under one hundred dollars form the vast majority of that class today. If every savings bank or other bank depositor had even thousands to draw "at one fell swoop," it would not be so bad; but just the