THE HERALD.

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THE report of the Controller of the Currency, gives the number of National Banks at 3567, an aggregate capital of $650,447,235; surplus $213,563,895; undivided profits $97,006,636.

Now you must understand all this vast amount of money belongs to us—the people—it is our legitimate property. A great many people do not see clearly that money is property, but is the same as your horse or cow, and if this money—our property—is stolen or not properly handled, it is the people's belongings that is stolen or squandered, the criminality is just as great if done by a high government official as if it was a low born theif or burglar. What is called a low thief, doesn't charge anything for robbing you, but these big fellows do. The national banker must be paid interest on the amount of security he deposits with the government for the privilege of loaning the citizens of the government their own money at a big rate of interest.

Our party leaders and government officials are not wise enough to see the point we guess, for if they were they would not allow such class legislation. Where does the surplus go? The citizens of the government do not get it, but the leading officers of our country know something of what becomes of the surplus. There are men in congress who call themselves honorable, who, if they saw proper, can tell about the benefit of such class legislation. Ask the national banker, the railroad monopolist, the Wall street gold bug, the shylocks of our government, who arbitrarily assume by their fiat to increase or decrease intrinsic value where none exists.

The government should control the monetary system, not a few individuals—and all the money issued by the government, whether it be metal or paper, should be a legal tender for all debts, and the people who need to borrow money, get it from the government, the rate of interest would be a great deal less, and the interest paid to the government would be a benefit to every one, not a few individuals.

The whole secret of the wrongs and oppressions of the poor, is in the government allowing her money, her railroads and her express lines to be owned and controlled by individuals, 'tis the slave that makes the millionaire; 'tis the servant that makes the rich master; 'tis the tramp that makes the boss; and it is the rich boss that will, under the present system of banking and high tariff, keep the tramp a tramp, and the slave will still remain where he is, subject to the command of his master, the millionaire will continue to hoard his millions, at the expense of the laborer and pauper.

No political leader in English history—not Walpole, nor Chatham, nor Pitt, nor Fox, nor Peel, nor Gladstone—has held such absolute sway over his party as Parnell; and no leader was ever more cold, indifferent, or cynically disdainful even of his own following. Ireland has furnished other famous chiefs—Swift, Flood, Grattan, O'connell—for whom the poular enthusiasm has been wrought at times to passionate fervor; but no leader, although without eloquence or flattery or deference, and with such superb scorn of the opinion of others, has exercised so great a supremacy, or brought the cause of Ireland so near its happy issue. The secret of his power lies in the ability with which he has made home rule for Ireland the central question of British politics, by winning the support of the great popular party in England, with its illustrious chief, the greatest English party leader of the modern times. To this result, doubtless, the time and circumstance have combined, but this does discredit the ability which has comprehended both, and turned them to the service of a cause.—Harper's Weekly.

THERE appears to be a determination on the part of the radicals to force the passage of the force bill even at the expense of not taking the usual holiday recess. The democrats have made such a noble fight against this infamous measure, that it has put the republicans in a hole, and they cannot now afford to allow the bill to be defeated and its passage they realize will result in disaster to their party. It has become a monster which is beyond their control.—P. World.

HERALD'S WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Senator Paddock who, like some of the other republican Senators from the northwest, has a mind of his own as to how he shall vote, and who values the interests of his constituants above caucus decrees, gave Mr. Harrison a bad turn when that gentleman attempted to bulldoze the doughty Nabraskan into voting for the Force bill, by telling him plainly that he was very decidedly opposed to the measure and would certainly vote against it. Mr. Harrison then made an ineffectual effort to get Mr. Paddock to promise that he would absent himself when the vote was taken.

As a last resort to get the republican Senators into line Mr. Harrison is said to have stated to several of them that he would consider the defeat of the Force bill an intimation that they did not wish him be a candidate for a renomination in '92. That is a very dangerous argument for Mr. Harrison to use, and it will probably result in making more vote against the bill than in its favor, for it is doubtful whether there is a half-a-dozen republican Senators who are sincerely in favor of giving Mr. Harrison another nomination.

A republican caucus has voted to change the rules of the Senate in order to push the Force bill thro'. The program is to debate the bill the rest of this week, then to take up the new silver bill approved by the same caucus, and pass it into its present condition, if the wicked democrats do not succeed in substituting free coinage therefor; afterward the change of rules is to be adopted, if enough republicans can be persuaded to vote for it.

The rumor is again current here, and generally believed to be true, that Mr. Harrison has fully made up his mind that Commissioner Raum is a heavier load than he cares to carry. He will ask for Raum's resignation, it is said, as soon as the House committee, which is pretending to investigate the Pension office, makes its report, which will probably not be until after the holidays.

The House expects to vote on the substitute for the Senate subsidy shipping bill the 23d inst. This substitute is a sort of a combination of the subsidy and bounty of the other two bills which has been concocted by the republicans of the House committee on Merchant Marine in order to compel certain republicans who favored subsidizing steamship lines, but opposed the bounty bill, to vote for both. The republicans claim that it is certain to pass. An attempt will be made by democratic members to attach an amendment providing for free ships to the bill, and it may succeed as a number of republicans are believed to be willing to support it.

Representative Pierce, of Tennessee, a member of the Farmers Alliance, has introduced in the House a resolution instructing the committee on Ways and Means to report the Sub-Treasury bill not later than Monday January 5, and fixing the following Monday for its consideration.

Representative Mills has introduced a resolution providing for a recess from Dec. 22, to January 5, and it has been referred to the committee on Ways and Means. It is not believed that the republicans will agree to such a lengthy recess in fact a Senatorial caucus said there would be none.

Representative Wilson, of Washington, who took part in one of the notorious slugging matches on the floor of the House at the last session came very near having another one with Representative Milliken of Maine whom he accused of having "turned down" his bill for a public building at Spokane Falls. Milliken called him a liar and Wilson started for him in regular pugilistic attitude when a friend grabbed him and Mr. Williken made a hasty exit from the Speaker's lobby, where they had met. There may be more of it, as Wilson is known among his friends as a fighter.

While the apportionment bill, which passed this week, was under discussion in the House the democrats paid their respects to Secretary Noble, Superintendent Porter and the faulty Census upon which the bill is based. If the census was a correct one, which it was not, the bill would be as fair as could be expected.

A joint Congressional committee will undertake next week to make some of the gentlemen concerned tell something about the buying of American industries by Foreign syndicates. If they would tell what they know it would be interesting.

Mr. Wanamaker has succeeded in getting the House committee on Post-offices to report a resolution to the House setting aside January 6 for the consideration of the postal telegraph bill. He doesn't seem to be worrying any to get a one cent letter postage bill through.

The National Citizens Alliance, which is intended to be a twin brother to the Farmers Alliance, is to have head quarters and a newspaper in this city.

A woman in Jonesboro, Me., goes on the record as the champion "home body." She has just visited the home of her childhood for the first time since her marriage, thirty years ago, although she has lived during this time only one mile distant, and has always been in perfect harmony with the families there. She says she never had time to go before without neglecting her duties.

Newspaper Laws.

1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary are considered as wishing to continue their subscriptions.

2. If the subscribers order the discontinuance of their periodicals the pudlisher may continue to send them until all arrearages are paid.

3. If subscribers neglect to or refuse to take their periodicals from the office to which they are directed they are held responsible till they pay their bill and ordered their paper discontinued.

4. If subscribers move to other places with out informing the publisher and the papers are to the former direction they are held responsible.

5. The courts have decided that refusing to take periodicals from the office, or removing and leaving them uncalled for is "prima facie" evidence of intentional fraud.

Jesse Marshall, of Los Angeles, was awarded judgment against Jacob S. Taylor, a wealthy capitalist and cattleman, in the sum of $25,000 as damages on account of her betrayal. The case has been on trial for ten days. Plaintiff alleges that in October, 1888, she was employed as a waiter in a hotel at Delmar, thirty miles from San Diego, owned by Taylor, and while employed, by deceit and by drugs, he accomplished her ruin and the result was the birth of a child in August, 1889, of which Taylor was the father. The jury only deliberated one hour when it returned a verdict as stated.

One of the most exciting hunts had by Bomuold Pacheco, recently nominated Minister to Central America, occured one summer night off the Californian seacost, where the seals were in the habit of going. The bears came there for the purpose of capturing and feeding upon the seals. Mr. Pacheco and his riders took a station at the top of a high bluff to wait for the return of the huge grzzly that they had seen go down below to feed. He came back about 11 o'clock, and when he was fairly upon the top of the cliff the four lassos whirled and the bear was caught. They were never more successful in a first effort. The four lassos were thrown as if directed by one hand. Each paw was caught, but the bear was greasy from his seal-feeding, and one lasso after another slipped off. Of course in such hunting each rider has two or three lariats in reserve. As the lariats slipped off the bear charged. To protect themselves, it was necessary to throw new ropes and upon the instant. This fight kept up for nearly an hour, when the bear and his hunters both gave up the contest. He was too slippery to be held, but the persistence of the hunters had so daunted his spirit that he was glad to run off at the last, when the hunters became convinced that it was a hopeless case. Mr. Pacheco has killed many grizzlies. In one instance he had a very narrow escape. This was when he was riding along upon the bank of a dry bed of a stream. The grizzly he was after was thirty feet below him. As a proof of the wonderful agility of this animal, Mr. Pacheco says that this particular bear, without the slightest warning of attack, bounded from the bed of the stream clear and clean to the flank of his horse. It was the sudden bolt of the animal which saved the rider. The other hunters came up in a moment, and in three minutes afterward the bear that had made such a courageous charge was lying helpless in the nooses of the hunters.—Chicago Tribune.