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THE DAILY BEE.

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THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. State of Nebraska. { County of Douglas, { George B, Tzschuck, so lishing company, does stary of THE BEE Pub company: does solemnly swear that the freulation of THE DATLY DEE for the week August 5, 1893, was as follows: Sunday, July 30 Monday, July 31 Tuesday, August 1 Thursday, A unt 4 irday, August 5

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The Bee in Chicago. THE DAILY and SUNDAY BEE is on sale in Chicago at the following places: Palmer house. Grand Pacific hotel. Auditorium hotel. Great Northern hotel. Gore hotel Leland hotel. Files of THE REE can be seen at the Ne braska building and the Administration build ing, Exposition ground

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THE prospect of equalized bridge tolls seems to have gone a-glimmering.

DAVID B. HILL and his little bill are to be found together in the congressional bald head row.

THE plentiful multiplicity of bills presented to congress must remind its members of the recurring advent of the first of the month.

EUROPE has more to fear from cholera this year than from war. All the armed hosts of the Triple Alliance cannot oppose the progress of the Asiatic scourge.

THE program of the Nebraska Breeders meet, now being held in this city, is one that cannot but be attractive to those who are interested in turf events.

PUBLIC opinion in general inclines to commend the straightforwardness and simplicity of the president's message. What now interests the country is how soon congress will acquiesce in his recommendations.

A SPECIAL agent of the Agricultural department is going to Europe to try to induce the brewers there to make use of corn in brewing their beers. Better go all the way at a leap and push the consumption of the corn juice pure and un-

defiled.

WILL REPEAL RESTORE CONFIDENCE! The question whether the uncouditional repeal of the silver purchasing provisions of the Sherman act will fully restore financial confidence is one which it may be safely assumed is receiving very general consideration. There are certain obvious effects which repeal will produce. It will establish confidence at home and abroad in the continued soundness and stability of our currency. With the stoppage of silver purchases by the government there will be removed all reason for doubting the ability of the government to maintain the currency parity of gold and silver. Unquestionably this would be an important aid to the restoration of confidence. It would probably put an end to so much of the depletion of gold as is represented by the return of American courities and it would also doubtless induce a return of foreign capital to this country for investment. Large amounts of European capital have been withdrawn from the United States within the past year or two and the offer of high rates of interest failed to call it back. There can be no reasonable doubt as to the explanation of this. It was due to the fear of foreigners that the country was drifting to a silver basis, and that their investments would

thereby be imperiled. With the abandonment of silver purchases by the government this fear will vanish and foreign capital will again be attracted These wholesome conditions are cer-

tain to follow the repaal of the silver purchasing provisions of the Sherman act, but something more is needed. Will repeat beget, on the one hand, that popular confidence in the banking institutions of the

country which will lead the people to restore to the banks the millions of money that have been withdrawn and are now in hiding, and on the other hand induce the banks to adopt a more liberal policy toward the business community in the matter of extending credits? Everybody who can take an intelligent and practical view of the situation understands that it is not a scarcity of currency, but rather a refering arise as much from evils apprestriction of credit, that is the prime cause of the financial distress. Making the most liberal allowance for the amount of currency held out of circulation by hoarding, there is still money enough to transact the business of the country for which money is ordinarily used, but there is an enormous contraction of credit and this it is that is doing

Will the stoppage of silver purchases by the government give relief in this direction? This is a pertinent question which no one can answer with any certainty, though the probabilities are in favor of the assumption that the proposed change of policy regarding silver will tend to a general restoration of con-There is warrant for this view in the

THE TRANSFER SWITCH LAW. The transfer switch law went nominally into effect on August 1. But no one as yet has heard of the erection of any such switches by the railroads as are enjoined by the statute or even of any move on the part of the railroads

this state that trade may be expected to rapidly revive under favorable financial legislation. the evil effects of that law have been becoming daily more visible for many

EQUALIZED BRIDGE TOLLS WITHHELD. It is now announced that all consideration of the application of Omaha manufacturers and jobbers for equalized

o join in the movement for international tolls over the Missouri river bridge at bimotallism. this point has been indefinitely postponed. The local shippers have for years been agitating the abolition of the liseriminating differential by which lowa merchants are enabled to compete with them on favorable terms in their territory while they have been almost shut out of the Iowa field by reason of the unjust railway charges. When the Commercial club took the matter up a few weeks ago and pushed it so energetically it seemed for a short time that the railways were inclined to listen to its demands and to yield to them so far as they are well grounded. The failure of the Western Freight association at Chicago to take any action in the matter

leaves Omaha jobbers to plod along as best they can, handlcapped now as they have always been. The reason assigned for maintaining the bridge toll is unsatisfactory in every particular. There was no proposal to ower rates on transmissouri shipments, but simply to equalize them. The bridge

toll and the local rates under the maximum freight rate law have no connection whatever. The former should not be affected by the complications that have arisen over freight rates within the state, especially since those complications are solely of the railways' own making. The Omaha merchants should

not let the matter drop. Persistent action and unceasing efforts must eventually secure an equalization of the bridge tolls.

TARIFF AS A DISTURBING CAUSE. President Cleveland plainly implied in his message that he recognized the

fact that silver is not the only cause of the prevailing financial distrust and business depression. This language from the message is significant: "It may be true that the embarrassments from which the business of the country is suf-

hended as from those actually existing. We may hope, too, that calm counsels will prevail, and that neither the capitalist nor the wage earner will give way to unreasoning panie and sacrifice their property or their interests under the influence of exaggerated fears." Further on in the message the president refers to tariff reform as having lost nothing of its immediate and permanent

importance, but it seems a fair inference from the above quotation that he intended to convey the assurance to the country that there is no reason to apprehend, so far as the administration is concerned, any dangerous departure from the fiscal policy of the nation.

fact that Mr. Cleveland has not at any time since his nomination indicated the least sympathy with the declaration of

the democratic national platform against the policy of protection. In his Madison Garden speech, when he was informally notified of his nomination, he said that the democratic party was not a party of destruction, thereby implying that the industries of the country were in no danger of being destroyed in

months and its ropeal was only a matter of time, whatever, the course of European governments might have been so ong as they continued in their refusal

IF THE governors of the different states reflect the opinions of their constituents, the canvass made by the New York Herald of the attitude of thirtysix state executives toward the Sherman silver purchase law is very significant. The results secured are: For unconditional repeal, 19: for conditional repeal, 11; against repeal, 2; noncommittal, 4. This is probably an approximate representation of the relative standing of the whole country.

THE proposal to have the World's fair continue for another year does not meet a very hearty reception at the hands of those most closely interested in it. The directors have evidently had enough of their thankless task, while the stockholders have given up their hopes of financial profit and are now willing to let well enough alone.

THE World's fair directors have finally decided to ask for a dissolution of the injunction which forbids them to close the gates on Sundays. Why did they not do this before they disobeyed the order of the court? Those who were fined for contempt are probably wishing that they had acted more prudently.

NEBRASKA democrats who are applicants for federal appointments would do a profitable turn by clubbing together and hiring Tobe Castor to stay right in Washington until the last republican has made his exit.

The Situation Aptly Characterized. Philadelphia Record

Inventor Edison has partially shut down his phonograph works at Orange, N. J., for the reason, as he has quaintly said, that "the proprietor thereof, seeing the country the has resolved i.self into a national lunatic asylum, decided to wait till the wave sub-sided somewhat." These words aptly characterize the situation, so far as cerns the ravings of silver flatists west or the equally irrational behavior of timid investors in the east.

Democratic Douging in Iowa. Chicago Inta- Occan.

Governor Boies of Iowa shrewdly pro-poses to eachew national politics, knowing full well that the democratic party has no show of success this year except upon purely local or side issues. But the governor will his tongue to the broken wire could "take find that business interests have more claim upon public attention than the minor questions, "to beer or not to beer," which he seeks to place at the front. Very natur-ally, in view of the threatened collapse of He identified nimser with the fortunes of the south in her struggle, and on one or more fields was complimented for distin-guished services. After the war he as-sisted in establishing the overland telegraph industries resulting from their success, the democrats are just now anxious to change the subject, but the policy of evasion and avoidance will not work. Governor Boies will be confronted by a condition resulting line to Salt Lake City, and was the man to operate a telegraph line from that western city. from democratic theories, and even that old bottle of Dutch sugar, which he carried in the campaign of 1890, will not save his party in this year's campaign. No artful dodging

Denver Republican.

nation. Then all our business interests were

prosperous and the outlook for good times in

the future was bright. Now all classes from

capitalists to coal heavers are complaining

will avail.

The Noted Omaha Divine Tells of His South American Trip,

Five Months of Democracy. NEW YORK, Aug. 9.-[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]-Bishop John P. Newman of Just five months ago the republican party Omaha is in the city, having just returned turned the government of the United States over to the democratic party, and the change from his official visit to South America, where he made the annual examination into in the business affairs of the country which has occurred in that brief period cannot be the condition of the missions carried on counled in the entire previous history of the there by the Methodist Episcopal church.

> He says: "I found our church has property worth

BISHOP NEWMAN IN NEW YORK.

about \$700,000, and from fifty to 75 men and women engaged

FACTS ABOUT SILVER.

Treatment of the White Metal by the Nations of the World. The Maryland peach crop is harvested and is an abundant one. Bring on your confi-

Edward O. Leach, recently director of the inited States mint, sketches the history of the dethroning of silver during the last quarter of a century and the reasons therefor. He says the "civilized countries have declared that, by reason of its cumbrousness, the enormous quantity produced and the violent fluctuations in its value, silver is not fit to serve as a measure of the values the feat of Henry Watterson spiking the democratic platform to Cleveland's bedpost will draw like a house afire. of other things; that hereafter gold shall be such mandard of value, and that the bushness of the world shall be done with gold money and an enlarged use of instruments of credit which nineteenth century civilization has provided as substitutes for actual noney.

being concurrently the standard measure of

value and equivalent for property." Exception England all Europe had the silver standar

forty years ago and silver coins constituted the great bulk of the money of actual transactions. Today not a mint in Europe

is open to the coinage of full debt-paying silver coins and the gateways of the Orient

Here is a brief statement of the successive

have been closed against it

Wood cuts of the "wild man Borneo," which Barnum scattered among This modern preference of gold for silver, newspaper offices a generation ago, are now doing duty outlining the physiognomy of the Samoan rebel leader. says the Chicago Tribune, manifested itself first and most strongly among people of the

highest civilization and of the largest com-mercial pursuits. One great reason for it was a need for the use of the metal contain Me was a patriotic compositor who set up 'waving cornfields" for "waning confidence in the president's message. Such loyalty to the west is peculiarly refreshing while doubt stalks abroad and financial cure-alls ing the greatest value in the least bulk, thus making gold the money of commerce. Great Britain adopted the gold standard in afflict the land. for the express reason, as stated in the act The moral regulators of Indiana received of Parliament, that "great inconvenience had arisen from both these precious metals

an effective backset with lead. Four of the clan whitecap went forth at night to punish certain offenders. Their joint funeral thirty-six hours later illustrated the folly of sticking olfactories into other people's affairs. Edward F. Searles, who some time ago gave

PEOPLE AND THINGS.

No pettilogging. No party domination !

Despite its malarial condition in a busi-

press sense, public confidence in the summer girl grows warmer as the season wanes.

According to democratic testimony Cleve-land did not wait for the reneal of the dem-

ocratic platform. He repudiates the wig-

Though the event is not down in the bills,

What the country needs, and that quickly,

is legislation to maintain the pairity of the hammock. That would restore as well as

facilitate the exchange of confidence.

ence. The country is safe.

wam utterances.

the Hopkins-Searles mansion at San Fran-cisco to the Art association of that city as its permanent home and agreed to give \$5,000 a year toward its maintenance, is a year toward its maintenance, is about to present the association with a number of valuable paintings as the nucleus of a collection.

nets of silver coinage suspension: In 1871-'83 the German empire led in the Baron Wiillam von Faber, the only son of modern movement to adopt the gold stand-ard. It called in \$257,454,000 worth of silver Baron Lothar von Faber and part owner of the world-renowned lead pencil factory in thalers, and, in order to procure the neces-sary gold for coinage purposes, sold \$9,695,725 fine ounces of the melted silver at a loss of Nuremberg, died in Germany a few days ago. Few men have made a greater or mor-universal mark in the world's affairs. He \$23,000,000, or nearly 10 per cent on its enor mous stock of silver coins, all of which had was considerate to a degree, leaving an abundance of material with which to edit his obituary.

Father Vinez, the eminent Cuban meteorologist who died at Havana July 23, was a practical optician and mechanic. He man-aged and repaired his own machinery, observed, made his notes and wrote his report to the societies with which he was in correspondence, all by himself. His published work on hurricanes contains observations extending over many years. Its scientific value is recognized by the highest author-

adopted the gold standard. The Scandinavian countries of Norway A pantry groaning with federal pie lends Sweden and Denmark entered into a mon a silent but impressive force to Cleveland's message. It is an emphatic iteration of the tary treaty with each other in Decembe 1872, adopting gold as the sole legal tende Kentucky sentiment:

"He who dallies is a dastard, He who dodges is damned."

standard and making silver subsidiary, to be coined only for small change purposes. In 1875 Holland, which was full of silver, Let the haymakers of the Rockies brace up and look pleasant. Free coinage is apclosed its mint to the coinage of silver, thus adopting the gold standard; and in April, proaching. A current item announces that 1884, authorized the sale of 25,000,000 silver florins whenever the state of the currency castern farmers are coining money out of hay. They bale it and ship it abroad. demanded it.

A handsome granite sarcophagus, crected In September, 1876, Russia prohibited the to the memory of Barney Hughes, was un-veiled at Elmwood cemetery, Memphis, recolnage of silver, except such as was necessary for the Chinese trade. Three years later the Austria-Hungar cently. Hughes began life as a printer, but

itself on a sound monetary basis.

In 1874 France, Italy, Beigium, Switzer-land and Greece, the states composing the

Latin union, decided to stop the coinage of

5-franc silver pieces, those being the onl silver coins of full debt-paying power, an

finding this an uncongenial pursuit he en-tered and achieved distinction in the field of empire closed its mints to the comage of sil-ver for individuals, and more recently has telegraphy. He is the first who by touching adopted the single gold standard.

In 1890 Roumania adopted the gold stand-ard and withdrew about \$5,000,000 worth of the interrupted message. For a time he was chief telegrapher in General Bragg's army He identified himself with the fortunes o silver coins from circulation, which were afterwards sold as bullion at a heavy loss.

In the United States silver was practically demonetized after 1834 and legally in 1878. In 1878, without any silver dollars, with all our currency based on gold, and our stock of gold increasing rapidly and enormously, we took the first backward step in the move-ment of civilized countries from a silver to a solution of civilized countries from a silver to a gold standard. At the latter date India alonwas the great absorber of silver, where all the surplus silver discarded by Europe gravitated as naturally as water flows toward the

sea. Its people, mostly very poor and very ignorant, exchanged the products of their toil for silver bullion, the coins from which answered the barbaric demand for ornaments as well as serving for a medium of exchange. In the last thirty years the im-ports of silver by India amounted to about \$1,100,000,000; and the enormous power of that country to absorb silver undoubtedly has saved the metal from a very much greater depreciation than has taken place in recent years. But India has grown tired of

more or less adopting gold as the standard of values:

Germany, demonstized silver in 1871-3, contains, people France, stopped silver coinage in 1874 and has filled up with gold, 42 000 000

\$8,000,000 people Italy, stopped silver coinage in 1874 and has filled up with gold

\$0.000.000 ten years ago, people. Switzerland and Greece, adopted gold standard ten years ago, people 6,000,000

4,000,000 people Scandinavia, demonstized silver in 1872, people Holland, demonstized sliver in 10.000.000 4.000.000

88.000.000

Holland, demonetized sliver in 1875, people.
Austria-Hungary, demonstized sliver in 1879, filing up with gold, people.
Roumania, adopted gold standard in 1890, people.
Rusara, stopped silver collage in 1876 and is filing up with gold, prome. 5.000.000 100,000,000

propie British India, stopped sliver coin-age in 1893, people. Great Britian, demonetized sliver in 1816 and all its colonies have followed the example, people. 280,000,000

Total, 606,000,000 of people, besides those in the United States. The late action by British India leaves the United States and Mexico as the only countries in the world which continue to purchase silver and coin it into legal tender money, and Mexican silver coinage really cuts no figure, because these coins are largely melted down by per-sons who use them at their buillon value.

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The silver dollar, which is again a disturbing element in the financial prosperity of the country, seems to have had a lot of trouble in its day and generation, and it is now get-ting back at the United States treasury with alarming persistency. Some of the facts concerning it are of immediate interfacts concerning it are of immediate inter-est and will bear summing up. Here is the chronological history of the silver dollar: Authorized to be coined, act of April 2, 1792; weight, 416 grains; fineness, 892.4.

Weight changed, act of January 18, 1837, to

1121 grains. Fineness changed, act of January 18, 1827, to 900.

Coinage discontinued, act of February 12, 1878.Tetal amount coined to February 12, 1837,

been in circulation as money. It incurred this loss voluntarily as the cost of placing \$8,031,238. Coinage reauthorized, act of February 28,

> Amount coined from March 1, 1878, to Decemper 31, 1887, \$283,295,357 (including \$1,-837 recoined)

Total amount coined to December 31, 1889. \$357.069.230.

The first silver dollar was put in circulathey closed their mints to the coinage of ful legal tender silver coins, which has no tion in 1794. since been resumed. Thus they practically

"It was a crude design," says a historiau. "On the obverse or face of the coin was un-printed the head of a young lady facing to the right Her hair was howing to such an extent that she looked as if taken in a gale of wind

In 1796 congress stepped in to the aid of the typical damsel and tied her hair up with

a bit of ribbon. The fifteen stars were after this reduced to the original thirteen in recognition of the umber of states. In 1836 the design was again changed, and

the silver dollar bore the full figure of a neatly-dressed woman in a flowing garment. The designer forgot, however, to put in the thirteen stars and the coin was soon called in. Any person now in possession of one of these dollars has a valuable souvenir.

The new design had the lady surrounded by the stars. It was an improvement on its predecessor, but the air of the female figure was defiant and stiff. The collar of 1838 was the first artistic

piece of silver coined by the United States

On April 22, 1864, the first dollar having the legend, "In God We Trust," was coined, In 1873 the era of the trade dollar of 900 fineness began. That troublesome dollar ran its erratic course in just five years. ۸.

In 1878 the liberty dollar made its appearin 1878 the Hoerry doing made its appear-ance. Miss Anna W. Williams, a teacher in the Girl's Normal school at Philadelphia, sat for the portrait, her profile being then considered the most perfect obtainable. Her classic features still decorate the silver

PLAUDITS IN PARAGRAPHS.

Texas Siftings: The physician of "twenty ears standing" should have a chance to sit years standing" shoul lown and rost awhile.

Buffalo Conrier: "That play of Rankley'n have any kind of a run?" "I should remark! Company beat the audience to the town limits by just ten feet the first place they tried it."

New York Herald: Elmore-Did you ever Some one had asked which Decker-Once. was the oldest. Philadelphia Record: "Did I understand yo to say he was a linguist?" "No: I said he wa familiar with many tongues—he's a doctor.

THE friends of the old-fashioned wildcat currency lost no time in offering a bill for the repeal of the law imposing a tax on state bank issues. The frantic silence which followed the introduction of the bill is a pretty sure earnest of its reception by the conservative thinking people of the country.

THE action of the Lehigh Valley directors in canceling the lease of that road to the Reading is just as much a surprise as was the original leasing. That these momentous changes are continually occurring in the railway world betokens the unstable condition of the existing railway situation.

THE republican members of congress have by all odds the best end of the eilver fight. They are in a position to practically dictate the terms of the final settlement of the money question and this fact is a sufficient guarantee that the interests of the country will not be endangered by unwise legislation.

THE railroad managers complain in their injunction petitions that at 3 cents per mile their passenger traffic does not pay expenses. They neglect to inform their court just how much their passenger receipts are cut down by reason of the pass books held by the blue-shirt brigade along about convention time.

WE HAVE a stalk of Nebraska corn bearing four undeveloped ears. It was cut from a growing field in Washington county which it is estimated will yield eighty bushels to the acre. Corn is now worth 38 cents. This explains why the farmer is so much better off than anybody else in these days of business depression.

DETROFT receives 4.6 per cent interest for the city money on deposit in approved local banks. The deposits are placed with the highest responsible bidders and are secured by adequate bonds. Furthermore there is real competition among Detroit banks to secure the money. Omaha might learn a lesson from Detroit.

THERE are evidences in sight to lead a fair-minded man to the conclusion that the State Board of Transportation means to support the attorney general in his efforts to defend the right of the state to regulate freight rate tolls. It is hoped that the board will make its full intent and purpose manifest and that it will lend the attorney general all possible aid in the impending contest.

REPRESENTATIVE MERCER was quoted in THE BEE'S Washington dispatches yesterday as being much displeased with the president's message. Incidentally he said: "The president closes his message with a bound by suggesting a repeal of the purchasing clause of the socalled Sherman law, without giving any definito reason therefor." We suggest . that Mr. Mercer read the message. To our mind, about nine-tenths of the document covered definite reasons for repeal. In other words, conditions are such in

templated by the legislature are at the present moment no nearer attainment than before that body convened. The case then which Mr. J. S. Dart brings before the State Board of Transportation to secure the benefits of the new law will very shortly bring the matter to the front and show the public what attitude the railways propose to assume in relation to the duties thus imposed upon them.

of this state indicating that they in-

tend to obey the law. The results con-

The purpose of the Packwood bill is briefly this: It requires all railroads in the state touching at common points or at some near point, where freight is received and delivered, to build and maintain switches for their common use in transferring freight in carload lots from one line to the other. It aims furthermore to compel them to forward such freight by the shortest line between the points of consignment. And this is to be effected by giving a through way bill to the place of destination, for which no greater amount is to be charged than the sum of the local rates. which charges are to be apportioned pro rata according to the mileage of

the different railways over whose lines the freight is transported. The advantages accruing to the shipper are that his freight goes by the shortest and quickest route and that the charges are based on the lesser mileage.

Another feature of the law is the provision by which any railroad may secure practical immunity from its burdens by showing to the satisfaction of the State Board of Transportation that the construction of the contemplated transfer switch is unusually burdensome and consequently unjust and unreasonable. The penalties do not attach until the expiration of sixty days from the time the law goes into force, so that private rights of action cannot accrue for some months to come. Before the end of the sixty days is in sight we may expect to see every road, which is crossed by any other railway in this state, apply to the railroad commissioners for exemption from the provisions of the law. It amounts then simply to this, that the responsibility for the enforcement of this law rests

with the State Board of Transportation. How it will consider the cases brought before it will arouse no little public interest when the time comes for it to act.

BUSINESS is dull. Everybody knows that. But trade conditions' in Omaha have not fallen to that depth of weakness reported in other cities west, north and south. Surrounding Omaha is a vast territory producing abundant, diversified crops, the product of which is wealth dug out of the earth. Herein lies the hope of this metropolis. No other city in the west is so adequately fortified against commercial disaster or collapse of values. In Colorado the mines have supported the trade of Denver; in Min-

nesota, wheat is the crop upon which the trade of that state depends; in Nobraska, corn is the staple. The mining industry of Colorado is all but ruined, the wheat crop of Minnesota is, comparatively speaking, a failure. The corn crop of Nebraska is unprecedentedly large.

the event of the success of that party There was not a word in his inaugural address to show that he meant to carry out the demand of the platform for the abandonment of the policy of protection. In that address he recognized the obligation to reform the tariff, but not on the lines laid down by the extremists. "While there should be no

surrender of principle," said the president, "our task must be undertaken wisely and without heedless vindictiveness. Our mission is not punishment but the rectification of wrongs." It is highly probable that Mr. Cleveland has become more strongly convinced since his advent to office than before that the democratic policy proposed at Chicago cannot be carried out without the most disastrous consequences to the business interests of the country. If he is a careful student of current events he must realize that the apprehension with regard to the possible course of his party in relation to the tariff has no small influence in producing the state of affairs which everybody deplores, and for the correction of which the stoppage of silver purchases by the government will not be all-sufficient. The manufacturers of the country are practically unanimous

in saying that the closing of mills and factories and the curtailment of production are mainly due to fear regarding what the party in power may do in the name of tariff reform. It would have been well if the president had with more directness assured

the industrial interests of the country that they need not fear a destructive change in the tariff, but what he did say ought to have a beneficial effect, and very likely will have, though it will be impossible to remove all uncertainty and apprehension until a measure of tariff revision is reported which will unmistakably show how far the party in power is disposed to go in a departure from the policy of protection.

THE apparent anxiety of the democratic members of congress to avoid all partisan coloring in the discussion of the silver question is one of the most refreshing features of the extra session. And yet it is not certain but that many democratic members will themselves force the partisan issue. Bland is posi-

tive that the democratic party is the friend and sole advocate of free silver. Mr. Bryan is equally positive that his party is the especially ordained champion of the free silver policy. Both gentlemen are men who do not hesitate to express their convictions in no uncertain phrases, and they are perfectly willing to fasten free and unlimited silver coinage upon the financial policy of the United States and claim a partisan

> credit for so doing. A MEMBER of the House of Commons asserts that the necessity for the repeal of the Sherman silver purchase law may

be traced to the recent action of the British government in India upon the silver question. The stoppage of Indian silver coinage no doubt had a depressing effect upon the bullion market, but the demand for the repeal of our silver pur-

hard times, falling markets, closin factories and mills, failing banks, lessening railway traffic and starving labor. We do not claim that all these great changes are due to the substitution of democrats for republicans in the control of our governmen out it cannot be doubted that the political revolution which the majority of voters dereed last November has had a great deal to do with the business revolution which has so closely accompanied it.

The Coming Boom. Phila leiphia Telegraph.

Here we have a nation of 67,000,000 of peo-ple, the richest, the best fed, the best clothed, the best housed and the best proshall wided the world has ever seen. Our con-sumption per capita of the good things of this world is greater than that of any other people. We buy more and use more than anybody else on the face of the earth, and, what is more, we are abundantly able to do by Now, we are going to live well this fall, ist as we have heretofore done. There may be some enforced economics for a time in this or that locality, but what will that amount to in the average of domestic exchanges ag-gregating during the season of active dealnes more than \$100,000,000 daily? That average will not be much below that figure after September 1, no matter what congress nay do. We shall want about \$100,000,000 worth of one thing or another every day in the week except Sunday, and it is to be hoped that the manufacturers, merchants and forwarders will be all ready and well

prepared to supply our demands. A Dangerous Game to Play.

Norfolk Journal. The railroads are evidently attempting to play a very sharp game in regard to the maximum freight rate law, but it is one that is fraught with great danger to themselves. After a protonse at being willing to give the new law a trial on its merits, at the last ent suits were brought in the name of stockholders to enjoin the railway managers from putting the new rates in force, thus in from putting the new rates in force, thus in effect abrogating the law until the pending suits shall be adjudicated and the con-stitutionality of the law settled. The plan is a very shrewd one, and will have the effect of saving the payment of the fines imposed by the new law for failure to comply with it, while it ac-complisites the same object as if the rail-mers held soft be law at defines. It may be two years before the litigation ends, for suits have been brought before Judge Dundy, whose decisions all show an inclination to a belief that the railways are private concerns not amenable to state control. The railroads will find, however, that delay is all they can hope to gain by the new move. and that while they may check for a time the onward march of the sentiment in favor of state control of freight rates, they cannot Nebraska are not in the fight for a day or for a year, but for all time to come, and the day of judgment for the misuse of power by

> CONGRESS EXTRAORDINARY. Minneapolis Times.

pig-headed railway managers is as certain to dawn as that the stars will hold their

course in the heavens.

From Indiana crossroads and from Texas' loud They are gathering, are gathering, these ex-perisof finance. From Louisiana's low bayous and from Call-formia's shores. They are piking to the stations, congressmen by scores. They tumble from the Rockles, they drip from out the floods. They gather from the prairies, they hustle from the woods: from the woods:
They come in squads and companies, gathering brigades –
From northern pine woods come they, also from everylades.
All sorts and kinds of statesmen are in the motley throng.
All sorts and kinds of whiskers they likewise bring along.
All sorts and kinds of notions through their noddles straying.
For every kind of statesmanship are all the people paying. For every kind of statesmanship are all the people paying. They gather from the cast and they gather from the south And they gather from the west where they gather mostly mouth. They are plunging on to Washington to save this blessed land; If they don't then next election we'll bust the blessed band.

teaching or preaching. There are 4,000 communicants, and 15,000 adherents of the Methodist church. In Buenos Ayeres on Sunday 1 saw 2,000 Spanish children at a Methodist Sunday school taking part in the exercises of Children's day. The constitutions of the republics, or most of them at least, favor the Catholic church, but the liberal party in most of them is opposed to a union of church and state. Because of the growth of their liberal sentiment, there are evasions of the constitutional requirements that the Catholic church be the recognized church. Two or three illustrations of this occurred during my visit. At Lima I wanted to preach, and on consulting the authorities I found that I would not be allowed to preach in Spanish, but might preach in English. In Uruguay I was again confronted by the constitution, but it was interpreted according to the old maxim that 'What's not forbidden is permitted.' As the constitution did not specify against the Methodist forms of worship, I was allowed to preach."

SUPPLIED WITH DYNAMITE.

Kentucky Convicts Conceive a Daring Plan to Gain Their Liberty.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Aug. 9.-Another daring attempt among the convicts to blow up the penitentiary walls and escape was discovered by Warden Norman last night, but details were made public this time.

The principals in the conspiracy were the two Reeves brothers and a fellow by the name of Millard, all desperate men, who are serving terms of thirty-one years each for blowing up a bank and attempting to burn the town of Tompkinsville a few years ago. They had acted suspiciously for some days, and upon investigation the warden found in their possession two pistols, a huge quantity of dynamite, nitro-glycerine and other combustibles, and they evidently in-tended to make a death struggle for liberty after blowing up the prison walls. They re-fused to talk, but some of the other prisoners who claim to have not been in the con spiracy revealed the plan of atter escape. Strict surveillance will be attempted kept



VISITING TOILET. Blue crepon is the material of which this effective visiting costume is fashioned, together with a volant of beige mousseline de sole. The pleated collet is of the same maerial.

process of metal. Two royal commissions were ap-pointed to consider the grave evils and inconveniences resulting to British India from the depreciation of the gold price in silver. Following their recommendations. the free coinage of silver in India has been

stopped. Contrary to the general impression that silver has been the money of India from remote generations, it is notmany years since it adopted the silver standard. The ancient money of the Hindeos was gold. In 1818 this was supplemented by silver, but gold coins remained legal tender till 1835, when silver was made the sole standard and gold was demonstized. Yet large quantities of gold have been imported there since that time for foreign exchange purposes, the importations for the eight fiscal years ending

with 1870 amounting to nearly \$250,000,000 though gold is not a legal tender and gold It may be added that Holland was on a sil-

ver basis from 1847 to 1875 and Austria-Hungary from 1857 to 1879. The following recapitulation shows the number of nations and people who have changed their money standard, deciding in favor of gold and dropping out silver and

Indianapolis Journal: Wibble-It seems so queer to me that there should be such a thing as fashion in funerals. Wabble—There isn't necessarily A funeral is bound to be dead right, no matter how it is conducted.

Chicago Inter Ocean: "That was a very novel experience Jaggs had last night when he reached home." "Couldn't find the keyhole for an hour or

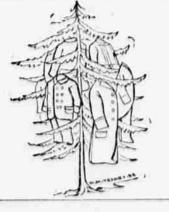
"No, he was perfectly sober, and had no trouble at all."

THAT OTHER YOUNG MAN. Somerville Journal. Somerville Journal. The girl with the saftor hat is natty and trim auto neat; In her suit of blue Site is fair to view A s she trips a down the street. She knows she bewitches me, But what does she care for that? There's mother young man Involved in the plan Of the girl with the saftor hat.

BROWNING, KING Largest Manufacturers and Retailors

This cold weather

Reminds us that Christmas is coming, and



before many weeks we will be "showing one of the finest lines of new fall goods ever brought", etc.you know the song. But we'll talk about that later. We are now showing some great bargains in boy's

and men's light weight suits at such low prices that we are busy dealing them out. In these times a man wants to make his dollar go as far as possible and for that reason buys his suit of us because it will wear longer and keep its shape better than any other and he won't have to be spending some more silvers before the times get better. Long headed people buy the best clothing to be had. Our prices many broken sizes are about half what they used to be.

BROWNING, KING & CO., Store open every evening till 6.30. |S. W. Cor. 15th and Douglas Sts.