

SHOULD NOT DELAY.

LET THE PROMISED REFORMS BE FORTHCOMING.

The Country Has Entrusted the Democratic Party with Power and with Definite Instructions—The Income Tax Idea Being Pushed.

As might have been expected, the discordant elements of the Democratic party are in fierce contest as to when to begin the task of reconstruction.

Why should not the aggressive policy of the Democratic party begin at once? The country has entrusted them with power with definite instructions and ample opportunity.

Certainly the Democratic policy on the tariff is ready. They have denounced the McKinley law. They have declared it should be repealed.

Their platform declares for the repeal of the 10 per cent. tax. It is a very short job, but will they do it? They know what greenbacks are.

There is a deficiency in the revenue. Now is the time to practice their promises of economy and retrenchment. They must raise more revenue, or they must reduce expenses.

Thus are the farm and labor organizations being vindicated, and the first while cranks are proving to be the true leaders in the advocacy of measures necessary to the general welfare.

Since the days of Abraham Lincoln no President has faced a responsibility equal to that now resting upon Grover Cleveland. He must demonstrate that public office is a public trust.

The report of the Director of the Mint says: The mines of the United States produced during the calendar year 1891 precious metals as follows:

Table with 3 columns: Metal, Fine, Commercial, Coinage. Rows for Gold, Silver, and Subtotal.

The total coinage of silver dollars under the act of Feb. 28, 1878, to the close of such coinage was \$378,166,793, and under the act of 1890 to Nov. 1, 1892, \$33,167,570; under act of March 3, 1891, \$5,078,472, a total coinage of silver since March 1, 1878, of \$416,412,335.

The net profit on the coinage of silver during the fourteen years ended June 30, 1892, including the balances in the coinage mints on July 1, 1888, has aggregated \$72,736,065.

This would seem to be very satisfactory, but if the present value of silver bullion were made the basis of calculation the commercial value of the silver bullion coined into silver dollars would be far less than the government has paid for it.

The product of gold and silver in the world during the calendar year 1891, based upon returns to the Director of the Mint, was as follows:

Table with 3 columns: Metal, Fine, Commercial, Coinage. Rows for Gold, Silver, and Subtotal.

The coinage of gold and silver in the various countries of the world, during the same period, so far as reports have been received, aggregated:

Table with 3 columns: Metal, Fine, Commercial, Coinage. Rows for Gold, Silver, and Subtotal.

The stock of gold and silver in the United States on Nov. 1, 1892, based upon official tabulations brought forward from year to year, was, approximately:

Table with 3 columns: Metal, Fine, Commercial, Coinage. Rows for Gold, Silver, and Subtotal.

The amount of money in actual circulation (outside of treasury values), including paper and metallic, was \$1,606,139,735, or \$24.34 per head.

The value of gold bars furnished for industrial use during the last calendar year was \$16,664,953, against \$14,605,901 in the prior year, an increase of

\$2,039,052, and of silver \$9,631,746, against \$9,031,178 in the prior year—an increase of \$600,568.

If there has been no falling off in the amount of coin melted annually for use in repairs and jewelry, the total value of the precious metals used in the industrial arts and manufactures in the United States during the last year was, approximately:

Gold, \$19,700,000, and silver, \$9,630,000, a total of \$29,330,000, of which \$10,697,679 gold and \$7,289,073 silver, consisted of new bullion.

The price of silver fluctuated during the last fiscal year from \$1.02 per fine ounce, which was the price at the beginning of the year, to \$0.855 March 28, the lowest price, closing June 30 at \$0.873, a variation of \$0.17 an ounce during the last fiscal year.

The farm and labor organizations have been ridiculed as cranks because they have advocated a tax upon incomes as a means of raising a national revenue.

They have promised great reductions of the tariff. If this promise be kept, a reduction in the tariff revenue would most likely follow.

There is a deficiency in the revenue. Now is the time to practice their promises of economy and retrenchment. They must raise more revenue, or they must reduce expenses.

Thus are the farm and labor organizations being vindicated, and the first while cranks are proving to be the true leaders in the advocacy of measures necessary to the general welfare.

Since the days of Abraham Lincoln no President has faced a responsibility equal to that now resting upon Grover Cleveland. He must demonstrate that public office is a public trust.

The report of the Director of the Mint says: The mines of the United States produced during the calendar year 1891 precious metals as follows:

Table with 3 columns: Metal, Fine, Commercial, Coinage. Rows for Gold, Silver, and Subtotal.

The total coinage of silver dollars under the act of Feb. 28, 1878, to the close of such coinage was \$378,166,793, and under the act of 1890 to Nov. 1, 1892, \$33,167,570; under act of March 3, 1891, \$5,078,472, a total coinage of silver since March 1, 1878, of \$416,412,335.

The net profit on the coinage of silver during the fourteen years ended June 30, 1892, including the balances in the coinage mints on July 1, 1888, has aggregated \$72,736,065.

This would seem to be very satisfactory, but if the present value of silver bullion were made the basis of calculation the commercial value of the silver bullion coined into silver dollars would be far less than the government has paid for it.

The product of gold and silver in the world during the calendar year 1891, based upon returns to the Director of the Mint, was as follows:

Table with 3 columns: Metal, Fine, Commercial, Coinage. Rows for Gold, Silver, and Subtotal.

The coinage of gold and silver in the various countries of the world, during the same period, so far as reports have been received, aggregated:

Table with 3 columns: Metal, Fine, Commercial, Coinage. Rows for Gold, Silver, and Subtotal.

The stock of gold and silver in the United States on Nov. 1, 1892, based upon official tabulations brought forward from year to year, was, approximately:

Table with 3 columns: Metal, Fine, Commercial, Coinage. Rows for Gold, Silver, and Subtotal.

The amount of money in actual circulation (outside of treasury values), including paper and metallic, was \$1,606,139,735, or \$24.34 per head.

The value of gold bars furnished for industrial use during the last calendar year was \$16,664,953, against \$14,605,901 in the prior year, an increase of

SHOULD NOT DELAY.

LET THE PROMISED REFORMS BE FORTHCOMING.

The Country Has Entrusted the Democratic Party with Power and with Definite Instructions—The Income Tax Idea Being Pushed.

As might have been expected, the discordant elements of the Democratic party are in fierce contest as to when to begin the task of reconstruction.

Why should not the aggressive policy of the Democratic party begin at once? The country has entrusted them with power with definite instructions and ample opportunity.

Certainly the Democratic policy on the tariff is ready. They have denounced the McKinley law. They have declared it should be repealed.

Their platform declares for the repeal of the 10 per cent. tax. It is a very short job, but will they do it? They know what greenbacks are.

There is a deficiency in the revenue. Now is the time to practice their promises of economy and retrenchment. They must raise more revenue, or they must reduce expenses.

Thus are the farm and labor organizations being vindicated, and the first while cranks are proving to be the true leaders in the advocacy of measures necessary to the general welfare.

Since the days of Abraham Lincoln no President has faced a responsibility equal to that now resting upon Grover Cleveland. He must demonstrate that public office is a public trust.

The report of the Director of the Mint says: The mines of the United States produced during the calendar year 1891 precious metals as follows:

Table with 3 columns: Metal, Fine, Commercial, Coinage. Rows for Gold, Silver, and Subtotal.

The total coinage of silver dollars under the act of Feb. 28, 1878, to the close of such coinage was \$378,166,793, and under the act of 1890 to Nov. 1, 1892, \$33,167,570; under act of March 3, 1891, \$5,078,472, a total coinage of silver since March 1, 1878, of \$416,412,335.

The net profit on the coinage of silver during the fourteen years ended June 30, 1892, including the balances in the coinage mints on July 1, 1888, has aggregated \$72,736,065.

This would seem to be very satisfactory, but if the present value of silver bullion were made the basis of calculation the commercial value of the silver bullion coined into silver dollars would be far less than the government has paid for it.

The product of gold and silver in the world during the calendar year 1891, based upon returns to the Director of the Mint, was as follows:

Table with 3 columns: Metal, Fine, Commercial, Coinage. Rows for Gold, Silver, and Subtotal.

The coinage of gold and silver in the various countries of the world, during the same period, so far as reports have been received, aggregated:

Table with 3 columns: Metal, Fine, Commercial, Coinage. Rows for Gold, Silver, and Subtotal.

The stock of gold and silver in the United States on Nov. 1, 1892, based upon official tabulations brought forward from year to year, was, approximately:

Table with 3 columns: Metal, Fine, Commercial, Coinage. Rows for Gold, Silver, and Subtotal.

The amount of money in actual circulation (outside of treasury values), including paper and metallic, was \$1,606,139,735, or \$24.34 per head.

The value of gold bars furnished for industrial use during the last calendar year was \$16,664,953, against \$14,605,901 in the prior year, an increase of

\$2,039,052, and of silver \$9,631,746, against \$9,031,178 in the prior year—an increase of \$600,568.

If there has been no falling off in the amount of coin melted annually for use in repairs and jewelry, the total value of the precious metals used in the industrial arts and manufactures in the United States during the last year was, approximately:

Gold, \$19,700,000, and silver, \$9,630,000, a total of \$29,330,000, of which \$10,697,679 gold and \$7,289,073 silver, consisted of new bullion.

The price of silver fluctuated during the last fiscal year from \$1.02 per fine ounce, which was the price at the beginning of the year, to \$0.855 March 28, the lowest price, closing June 30 at \$0.873, a variation of \$0.17 an ounce during the last fiscal year.

The farm and labor organizations have been ridiculed as cranks because they have advocated a tax upon incomes as a means of raising a national revenue.

They have promised great reductions of the tariff. If this promise be kept, a reduction in the tariff revenue would most likely follow.

There is a deficiency in the revenue. Now is the time to practice their promises of economy and retrenchment. They must raise more revenue, or they must reduce expenses.

Thus are the farm and labor organizations being vindicated, and the first while cranks are proving to be the true leaders in the advocacy of measures necessary to the general welfare.

Since the days of Abraham Lincoln no President has faced a responsibility equal to that now resting upon Grover Cleveland. He must demonstrate that public office is a public trust.

The report of the Director of the Mint says: The mines of the United States produced during the calendar year 1891 precious metals as follows:

Table with 3 columns: Metal, Fine, Commercial, Coinage. Rows for Gold, Silver, and Subtotal.

The total coinage of silver dollars under the act of Feb. 28, 1878, to the close of such coinage was \$378,166,793, and under the act of 1890 to Nov. 1, 1892, \$33,167,570; under act of March 3, 1891, \$5,078,472, a total coinage of silver since March 1, 1878, of \$416,412,335.

The net profit on the coinage of silver during the fourteen years ended June 30, 1892, including the balances in the coinage mints on July 1, 1888, has aggregated \$72,736,065.

This would seem to be very satisfactory, but if the present value of silver bullion were made the basis of calculation the commercial value of the silver bullion coined into silver dollars would be far less than the government has paid for it.

The product of gold and silver in the world during the calendar year 1891, based upon returns to the Director of the Mint, was as follows:

Table with 3 columns: Metal, Fine, Commercial, Coinage. Rows for Gold, Silver, and Subtotal.

The coinage of gold and silver in the various countries of the world, during the same period, so far as reports have been received, aggregated:

Table with 3 columns: Metal, Fine, Commercial, Coinage. Rows for Gold, Silver, and Subtotal.

The stock of gold and silver in the United States on Nov. 1, 1892, based upon official tabulations brought forward from year to year, was, approximately:

Table with 3 columns: Metal, Fine, Commercial, Coinage. Rows for Gold, Silver, and Subtotal.

The amount of money in actual circulation (outside of treasury values), including paper and metallic, was \$1,606,139,735, or \$24.34 per head.

The value of gold bars furnished for industrial use during the last calendar year was \$16,664,953, against \$14,605,901 in the prior year, an increase of

FIVE PLANS REPORTED

CONFERENCE COMMITTEE SUBMIT DETAILS.

Tietgen Proposes Monetization of Silver, with a Variable Ratio to Gold—Houldsworth Prefers Legal Tender Certificates, Redeemable in Silver.

The Monetary Conference Committee, at Brussels, reported on various schemes which have been introduced to advance its object.

The price of silver fluctuated during the last fiscal year from \$1.02 per fine ounce, which was the price at the beginning of the year, to \$0.855 March 28, the lowest price, closing June 30 at \$0.873, a variation of \$0.17 an ounce during the last fiscal year.

The farm and labor organizations have been ridiculed as cranks because they have advocated a tax upon incomes as a means of raising a national revenue.

They have promised great reductions of the tariff. If this promise be kept, a reduction in the tariff revenue would most likely follow.

There is a deficiency in the revenue. Now is the time to practice their promises of economy and retrenchment. They must raise more revenue, or they must reduce expenses.

Thus are the farm and labor organizations being vindicated, and the first while cranks are proving to be the true leaders in the advocacy of measures necessary to the general welfare.

Since the days of Abraham Lincoln no President has faced a responsibility equal to that now resting upon Grover Cleveland. He must demonstrate that public office is a public trust.

The report of the Director of the Mint says: The mines of the United States produced during the calendar year 1891 precious metals as follows:

Table with 3 columns: Metal, Fine, Commercial, Coinage. Rows for Gold, Silver, and Subtotal.

The total coinage of silver dollars under the act of Feb. 28, 1878, to the close of such coinage was \$378,166,793, and under the act of 1890 to Nov. 1, 1892, \$33,167,570; under act of March 3, 1891, \$5,078,472, a total coinage of silver since March 1, 1878, of \$416,412,335.

The net profit on the coinage of silver during the fourteen years ended June 30, 1892, including the balances in the coinage mints on July 1, 1888, has aggregated \$72,736,065.

This would seem to be very satisfactory, but if the present value of silver bullion were made the basis of calculation the commercial value of the silver bullion coined into silver dollars would be far less than the government has paid for it.

The product of gold and silver in the world during the calendar year 1891, based upon returns to the Director of the Mint, was as follows:

Table with 3 columns: Metal, Fine, Commercial, Coinage. Rows for Gold, Silver, and Subtotal.

The coinage of gold and silver in the various countries of the world, during the same period, so far as reports have been received, aggregated:

Table with 3 columns: Metal, Fine, Commercial, Coinage. Rows for Gold, Silver, and Subtotal.

The stock of gold and silver in the United States on Nov. 1, 1892, based upon official tabulations brought forward from year to year, was, approximately:

Table with 3 columns: Metal, Fine, Commercial, Coinage. Rows for Gold, Silver, and Subtotal.

The amount of money in actual circulation (outside of treasury values), including paper and metallic, was \$1,606,139,735, or \$24.34 per head.

The value of gold bars furnished for industrial use during the last calendar year was \$16,664,953, against \$14,605,901 in the prior year, an increase of

blankets, cooking utensils and a gun, and with a horse started over the range in the coldest part of the winter. Food was scarce, and soon the horse was turned loose to die. Three days later the provisions gave out and the party became desperate. It was bitterly cold and the snow fell fast. The men took turns breaking the trail, those following carrying the camp utensils.

The tale is a fearful one. He was arrested at the agency, but escaped and was not again captured until 1883, in Cheyenne. In 1886 he was sentenced on five counts to eight years each, each sentence to commence when the other expired. He is an ex-Union soldier.

NO PRIZES WERE GIVEN. Victim of Bogus Lottery Tickets in This Country and Canada. According to the statements of Chicago detectives who have been engaged for over four months in hunting the manufacturers of counterfeit lottery tickets, a stupendous scheme for defrauding lottery ticket purchasers has been discovered.

The end of the business came when a plant for the manufacture of lottery tickets was discovered at 281 and 283 Clark street, and Jacob B. Stanger, the proprietor, was arrested and charged with forgery. The arrest is the outcome of the work of four months by the detectives, who took up the case after W. Henderson, of Baltimore, attorney for the Louisiana Lottery company, had done some work in the hope of detecting the defrauders.

The fifth plan, introduced by Sainctelette, of Belgium, and supported by Mr. Montflore, proposed to create receipts of deposits of gold and silver, bearing such conditions that a certain quantity of gold should be always accompanied by a certain quantity of silver, the proportion of which should be determined periodically by an international commission, which twin deposits would be effected in order to be represented by certificates, the market price of silver to be taken into account in fixing these proportions, that an international character might be given to the certificates.

The report proceeds to reproduce the arguments for and against these plans and asked whether the marriage of the two metals would not be an artificial one, and whether the conventional system would meet those requirements of commerce, which desired, above all things, the simplest possible solution of the problem. On the other hand, it is urged that variations in the price of silver would be lessened, if not altogether stopped, by the coexistence of the two metals in deposits represented by certificates and the relative fixity of value of the twin deposits.

READING COAL COMBINE. Continuation of the Investigation by the House Committee. The House committee appointed to investigate the Reading Railroad anthracite coal combination resumed Thursday morning in the Commerce Committee room the inquiry it conducted into this subject during the recess in New York, Philadelphia and elsewhere.

The Reading Company, the latter added, had made similar agreements with a number of miners and shippers, and it was therefore necessary for the Pennsylvania Railway to do likewise if it were to secure the product of collieries that had heretofore shipped over its lines. These contracts gave shippers for their coal 60 per cent of the prices obtained at tide-water.

It was shown to the satisfaction of the caucus, so a dispatch says, that the Democratic "steering committee" had no ground upon which to stand when it gave out the authorized interview in New York, and in corroboration of this some figures were produced. In Nebraska it was said by the speakers that the Democrats had but four members in the entire Legislature, and in Kansas but seventeen. In North Dakota the Republicans had clear majority of nine in both branches, and in Wyoming five. In California and Montana the vote is close, with the Populists holding the balance of power.

CONSHATA, O. T., of the death of Gen. Henry Gray, one of the few surviving members of the Confederate Congress and Brigadier General of the Confederate army.

A NEGRO woman is under arrest at Edgefield, S. C., for murdering her two-year-old babe and then serving it cooked to her friends at a quilting party as roast pig. It is probable that she will be lynched.

LAURA BIGGAR, the actress, a member of "A Trip to Chinatown" company, neglected to pay a hotel bill at Cincinnati and was arrested at Hamilton and taken to Cincinnati.