

THE DAILY BEE.

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THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. State of Nebraska, County of Douglas...

THE BEE IN CHICAGO. THE DAILY AND SUNDAY BEE is on sale in Chicago at the following places...

PROFESSOR HEMMELSTEIN seems to be in the majority in congress.

AN INDIAN supply depot at Omaha means economy to the government as well as a commercial advantage to this city.

THE French minister has resumed his post in Siam. This ought to settle the outcome of the impending elections in France.

ALL citizens can join in the movement to secure an Indian supply depot at Omaha. When the advancement of local interests is at stake there is no excuse for pulling in opposite directions.

THE railroads continue to issue orders for reduced train service throughout the state. What a pity that they cannot charge these calamities to the disastrous effects of the maximum freight rate law.

LOUIS ROSEWATER is reported to have said that Great Britain was nearer to a serious war with France a week ago than at any time since Napoleonic times. No, we will never know what we have missed.

WESTWARD the star of empire takes its way. It is now Citizen George Francis Train of Chicago. But a few years more and George Francis will return to his first love and settle down to end his days in Omaha.

WITH the state's case in the hands of competent and energetic lawyers, able and anxious to cope with the galaxy of legal light on the other side, the injunction proceedings ought soon to lead to a complete vindication of the maximum freight rate law.

ANTAGONISM between the banking institutions in New York and Chicago would occur most unfortunately just at this time. The bankers of the two cities would improve the situation greatly if they would settle their little differences peaceably and at once.

RETURNING visitors from the World's fair report that Nebraska's showing at the exposition is not so bad as it has been painted. Whether a favorable or unfavorable view of our exhibit is taken seems to depend upon the spectacles through which the critic gazes.

THE disposition of the state's attorneys to push the injunction proceedings to a speedy termination, even if it has to be carried to the highest United States court, will meet the approval of every citizen of Nebraska who desires a fair trial of the statutory railway tariff.

ANOTHER Jersey woman has been accused of being a common scold as defined by the antediluvian laws still in force in that backwater and now runs the risk of the ducking penalty. Ducking in Jersey and flogging in Delaware should both go the way that is opening up to the Sherman silver purchase law. They should be abolished.

RETRENCHMENT has traveled as far east as the New York Central, which gives notice of the withdrawal of eight daily passenger trains. The depression in railway business has become general and the western roads are suffering but little more than their rivals in the other sections of the country. With the mowing of the crops, the revival promises to commence on the western lines and then spread to the eastern ones.

THE customs officials at New York take a notion every little while to inspect the baggage of cabin passengers on the transatlantic steamships. Whenever they do we have announcements of large seizures of smuggled goods. If the inspection was uniformly rigorous, instead of rigorous by fits and starts only, the officials would accomplish much toward suppressing the temptation toward high-toned smuggling.

THE American Economist is publishing innumerable letters from people all over the United States, telling why they think McKinley ought to be re-elected governor of Ohio. With ready recourse, every correspondent hits upon an all-convincing reason. Of course everybody outside of Ohio knows why McKinley ought to triumph in the coming gubernatorial contest and that triumph will be assured as soon as they are able to win the voters of Ohio over to their way of thinking.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

It is unnecessary to advise the careful reader of President Cleveland's message on the existing financial and business situation. No other executive communication to congress for many years was awaited with such general and profound interest, and nobody who is at all concerned in the prevailing monetary condition will fail to read every line of this message and thoughtfully consider its opinions and conclusions.

The president makes a clear, direct and candid statement of the situation. Without any impairment of the country's natural resources, and with material conditions favorable to national prosperity, there still exists distrust and fear which manifest themselves in the suspension of moneyed institutions, the stoppage and curtailment of industrial enterprises, the depreciation of values and the hoarding of money.

Of affairs the president believes to be principally chargeable to the policy of the government regarding silver under the legislation of 1890. He does not enter into an elaborate argument to sustain this view, but presents a few plain reasons why the policy should not be continued that ought to commend themselves to the intelligent judgment of the country.

Not only has the purchase of silver by the government, to the amount of the annual production of domestic mines, failed to increase the price of that metal, but, except for a brief time after the law went into operation, the price of silver has steadily declined. It would seem that there could be no more conclusive argument against the proposition that the United States might, single-handed, maintain the old-time parity between gold and silver. The president points out that to go on issuing notes in payment for silver, which must be redeemed in gold when demanded in order to maintain the two metals upon a parity, can have no other result than ultimately to substitute silver for gold in the national treasury, necessitating the payment of government obligations in depreciated silver, unless government bonds are to be constantly issued and sold to replenish the gold supply.

Even this recourse, however, would doubtless fail after a time, for after the country had reached the single silver standard we should find it very difficult, if not impossible, to sell bonds for gold, except, perhaps, upon terms that would be practically ruinous. Change to the silver basis alone would inevitably bring with it such an impairment of the national credit that it would be very hard to find a market for our bonds on any terms. The moment the government should be compelled to pay its obligations in silver—and that time cannot be very remote if the present policy is adhered to—the national credit would experience a shock, the possible disastrous consequences of which no one can foresee. We should then be at the mercy of the commercial world to a greater degree than we have ever been. The president clearly points out the folly of the proposition that the United States should attempt to establish an absolutely independent monetary system. We can do this only by the costly sacrifice—in comparison with which the permanent destruction of the silver mining interest would be a trifle—of our commercial relations with the leading countries of the world.

What the president says regarding the evils of an unsound currency to the wage-earners of the country is incontrovertible, and it is equally applicable to the agricultural producers.

The president makes but one recommendation—that the provision of the act of 1890 requiring the purchase of silver be repealed, and that this action be taken with as little delay as possible. He suggests no conditions or compromise, from which it is fairly to be inferred that he has none to propose and that he will not be disposed to accept any. It may be noted that there is an implied recognition by the president of the fact that the prevailing distrust and apprehension are not wholly due to the silver question, but this point need not now be considered. The message will satisfy the friends of a sound and stable currency.

MOVING IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION.

Advices from Lincoln indicate that the suggestions of THE BEE upon the employment of counsel to assist the attorney general in defending the injunction proceedings brought by the railroads to prevent the enforcement of the maximum freight rate law have borne fruit and that Hon. John Lee Webster has been retained as legal representative of the state's interests. Under a strict construction of the law it might possibly be maintained that the governor was the proper person to enter into such arrangements, but if the attorney general has succeeded in anticipating the action of the governor and initiated the movement his energy is only to be commended in view of the fact that the governor cannot fail, under the circumstances, to approve the step that has been taken. Mr. Webster is an attorney of national reputation; he has practiced before the federal courts for many years and has had his share of the cases carried up to the supreme court from this district. He has made a special study of constitutional law and since the fight upon the maximum freight rate law promises to be along the line of constitutionality he is eminently fitted to argue these points with his opponents. With him in charge of the conduct of the case the people may rest assured that their interests will be protected to the full extent that legal learning will allow.

It is certainly unfortunate that the legislature did not make an appropriation to cover the expenses of any litigation that might arise in connection with the new law. The members must have foreseen that the railways would fight it to the bitter end and their neglect in this respect is almost inexcusable. But this fact will not justify the sacrifice of the state's defense. Whether or not the law is finally declared constitutional the next legislature must see to it that the legitimate expenses of the judicial fray are met from the state treasury.

Now that the legal forces on both sides have been organized, the case should be brought to the earliest possible hearing. That it will ultimately be carried to the court of last resort is not to be doubted, but a dissolution of the temporary injunction will allow the law to be enforced and the first duty of the state's attorneys is to secure that dissolution. The railway attorneys may then contest the point of constitutionality to their heart's content.

THE LACK OF SMALL BILLS.

The scarcity of small notes is always an incident of such monetary disturbances as we are now having, and if somewhat more severe now than in past crises it simply indicates that a greater amount of small bills is hoarded than heretofore by people who have withdrawn their deposits from the banks. It is noted that a like difficulty regarding small notes was experienced as a result of the panics of 1873 and 1884, but in both cases it occurred shortly after the panics were over. There is nothing unusual or surprising, therefore, in the present situation, particularly when it is considered that of the total supply of paper currency, amounting to over \$1,000,000,000, only about \$55,000,000 is in \$1 and \$2 bills. This is not a large amount when it is all in active circulation for the purposes of retail trade and the payment of wages, and as perhaps fully one-half of it is now being held out of circulation by hoarding it is easy to understand why there is a scarcity. As there is very little silver, except the subsidiary coin, used in the eastern section of the country, the lack of small bills is more severely felt there than elsewhere, and particularly in the west, where the silver dollar enters more largely into the general circulation than the dollar note, perhaps more than one-half of the silver dollars outside of the treasury being in the west. It would seem an excellent opportunity for the treasury to unload some of its coined silver, but the difficulty is that eastern bankers either do not want to handle this money or the popular prejudice against it in that section will not allow them to handle it. The subtreasury in New York has 30,000,000 standard dollars, all or any part of which would be exchanged for silver certificates, but it seems that the banks are not willing to make the exchange, at least, to a sufficient extent to relieve the pressure for small currency. One difficulty, and a rather important one, is of course the expense of shipping silver.

Among the measures of currency legislation to be submitted to congress it will be proposed to abandon the issue of all notes under \$5 and to withdraw and destroy the \$1 and \$2 bills in circulation as rapidly as practicable. The object of this, of course, would be to create a larger demand for silver dollars and the plan would in time about double the number of silver dollars now in circulation. Undoubtedly the proposition will be vigorously opposed in some quarters, but with silver purchases by the government stopped, thereby insuring the purchasing power of the silver dollar against depreciation, the only valid objection against substituting that dollar for small notes will be on the score of convenience.

STILL MALINGING OMAHA.

The New York Voice, a paper that draws its sustenance from grullible prohibition campaign committees, has renewed its attacks upon the fair fame of this city. In season and out of season this subsidized pulverizer of the "rum power" opens its floodgates of vituperation upon the citizens of this community. Its 24 editors, in their frenzied desire to win the applause and dollars of all advocates of summary laws, stoop to the lowest level of depraved journalism and libel some of our bravest property owners who may happen to count a few liquor dealers among their tenants. The article is capped by flaming headlines, and names of our respected townsmen are printed in bold, black type in a style that would put the proscribed Kansas City Star to shame. The outraged people of this city rose up and snuffed out the Kansas City sheet. The New York scandalmonger is courting similar treatment.

The Voice sneers at the efforts of the mayor to disprove by official statistics from other cities the charge so often made that "Omaha is the wickedest city in the United States." It dares not present the facts elicited by Mayor Bemis' investigations, for by so doing the Voice would convict itself of slander and morals of this city. For instance, official figures for the city of New York give no less than 9,131 licensed liquor shops in the metropolis, while the number of prostitutes runs up into the tens of thousands. The unexampled vice and immorality of New York does not concern the bigoted editors of the Voice. A crusade at home, where the paper is known, would be hazardous and unprofitable. It finds favor only in remote quarters where zealots are numerous and do not know when they are humbugged. The publishers of the Voice are in the fight for revenue only. Whether the citizens of Omaha are to be plucked much longer remains to be seen.

This self-righteous trader affirms that "today Omaha is as much in the mire of official connivance with criminals and official partnership with vice as she ever was." Whatever may be said of Omaha police regulations in the earlier period of her history it cannot be said that the officials of today are in league with the criminal classes. THE BEE has repeatedly shown that the measures in force for the regulation and restriction of the liquor traffic and disorderly houses have been highly successful and show a marked improvement over former years. It is not necessary to make comparisons between the high license system of Omaha and the no-license tyranny of Iowa towns under so-called prohibitory laws. Every observant man who is honestly in search of the truth, must sooner or later concede the wisdom of the high license system of this state. Under its provisions the saloons of this city have been put under perfect control of police commissioners and are submissive to police authority. The crime-breeding road house has been rooted out and the city is no longer scandalized by them.

The moral condition of Omaha has

shown gratifying advancement under the present laws. That there can and will be still further improvement may be confidently predicted. But such results will never be accomplished by the contemptible methods employed by the New York Voice and the long-haired prohibition colonists who have driven out of this state at the termination of the memorable prohibition campaign.

THE ANARCHISTS WHO HAVE BEEN TRYING TO GAIN ADMISSION AS MEMBERS AT THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST CONGRESS NOW IN SESSION IN ZURICH...

The anarchists who have been trying to gain admission as members at the international socialist congress now in session in Zurich seem to have concluded that now is the proper time to put their doctrines into actual practice. The anarchists class themselves among the number of socialists and feel that they have as much right to representation in that assembly as any others. The foundation stone of their creed is that every individual is capable of deciding questions of discipline and government for himself and so they did not propose to let the majority decide for them. For them, a resolution excluding them from participation in the meeting had no more binding force than the commands of the far distant czar of Russia and nothing short of the application of force was able to convince them that the age of anarchy had not yet arrived. During the enforced exodus, a hand-to-hand fight resulted in personal violence to more than one of both factions. As an apt illustration of the extremes to which anarchic doctrines will lead, nothing more forcible than this incident could well be conceived. But to hope that the lesson will be heeded by any of the participants is to express hope for the unattainable.

THE IMPORTANCE OF THE COMING FRENCH ELECTIONS LIES IN THE FACT THAT IT WILL ENABLE THE PEOPLE TO INDICATE THE LINES IN WHICH THE POLICY OF THE REPUBLIC BOTH AT HOME AND ABROAD IS TO BE CONDUCTED.

The whole Chamber of Deputies is to be again chosen, and upon them rests the responsibility, in conjunction with the Senate, of electing a president to succeed Carnot upon the expiration of his present term of office. There are, according to the New York Sun, two further questions to be decided. The first is the relative strength of the conservatives, who under advice of the pope are now supporting the democratic institutions, and, secondly, the struggle among the agricultural, commercial and manufacturing interests to secure representation from among their own ranks instead of the professional politicians who have heretofore monopolized the Chamber. The struggle at the polls will, as a consequence, be sharply drawn. The supporters of President Carnot seem to have outgeneraled their enemies who sought to drag him down into the mire of the Panama scandals, and, assisted by the recent victory in Siam, the existing ministry has great hopes of a signal victory.

NO SOONER HAD PAUL VANDERVOORT RETURNED TO THE STATE THAN THE ANNOUNCEMENT WAS MADE THAT THE ALLIRED LEADERS OF THE POPULIST PARTY AT LINCOLN HAD CALLED THE STATE CONVENTION FOR SEPTEMBER 5.

It has been intimated that the railroad wreppers in the republican and democratic camps have been working upon those populist leaders who were duped into calling the convention to antedate the conventions of other parties. We are informed that the railroad contingent will exert every effort to tie the hands of populist leaders, in order that a weak man may be nominated for the supreme bench. This may be good politics from a republican point of view, but if such a program be successful it will do no good to the republican ticket this fall. The rank and file of republicans will demand that a strong man be put at the head of the state ticket. If both populists and democrats put up good men, the republicans can certainly do so. Success for republicanism can be attained in no other way.

AMONG THE HUMOROUS INCIDENTS OF THE OPENING OF THE NEW CONGRESS IS THE ANNOUNCEMENT MADE BY JAMES SELDON COWDON THAT HE IS WILLING TO SACRIFICE HIMSELF TO THE INTERESTS OF HIS COUNTRY BY SERVING AS SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Cowdon is not a member of the house and in that he discovers his greatest claim to honor. The constitution lays no obligation upon the house to choose one of its own members speaker and such selection rests merely upon precedent. The new congress, however, did not appreciate Mr. Cowdon's unselfish proposition and elected a speaker without listening to his protest and remarks. So the country will have to wait a little longer before an outsider is chosen to occupy the speaker's chair.

DO THEY EVER MAKE ERRORS?

By a typographical error in a reply to a question in the Public Palace yesterday, "Missouri" was made to appear "Tancy."

THE BEAR HUNT.

If there is anything in external signs the bears have had their day, and it is now their turn to let their powers as sprinters. It was a long day, too, but the end has been reached at last, and the world is mightily glad of it. No tears will be shed if they are kept on the run for a generation or two.

HENRY'S APOSTROPHE TO GROVER.

Speed the president on to his duty, let the coward's letter when they may. Be the wisdom of the serpent in his brain, the glow of passion and with aspiration. At any given let him nail to his bosom the democratic platform, and every night as he kneels to pray, let his prayer be this: "O Grover I yield thee up, may I not would I could deny thee shelter, earth a home, the grave a resting place and eternal life the gates of heaven!"

THE FINANCIAL DEPRESSION.

Materials for financial disturbance exist at almost any time. There are always some business concerns which are insolvent, or nearly insolvent, and which go to the wall under slight pressure. Others are so to speak on the line, and their embarrassments become critical when credit is given sparingly and in small amounts. Investments of a certain number of investments and enterprises are half way completed, have an uncertain future, and must depend for their continuation upon the loan market. If enterprises of this sort have been undertaken upon a great scale in fields which promise no early return, or no return at all, outer world and inner world are alike dismayed as the country went through in the railroad crash of 1873, and again, though with less intensity, in the probable depression that is at the present time there has been a consid-

erab amount of loose or reckless investments, especially in the numerous electric, gas and electric street car enterprises which have sprung up with such a mushroom growth in the last few years. But, in the event of a serious depression, a sort of doom to succumb sooner or later probably do not exist on any great scale. The conditions of trade do not supply the material for any general crisis, but only for one of those periodical straits which bring down a comparatively small number of weaker enterprises.

NOBODY RESPECTS IT.

The World-Herald has reason to complain about "harmony" in the democratic party, for no other paper in the state has done more in its frantic efforts to create discord in the democratic ranks of this state than the World-Herald. In fact, it has had no policy since the days when Dr. George L. Fox, of Iowa, was a demagogue orator one day, the next day independent and the following day devotes its columns to pounding every one that happens to disagree with its editors. The World-Herald long ago lost the respect of every good, honest democrat and is no longer even looked upon as a paper that advocates democracy.

DOOMED TO FAILURE.

Any attempt to crowd more silver dollars in place of paper money upon the citizens of this country would be a utter failure. They would be seriously annoyed by the loss of the small notes if they could be withdrawn from circulation, which would take place very slowly. They would not tolerate the greater annoyance of loading themselves up with silver. The latter would become a greater nuisance than it is now, and the people who would be using it in the future, would be tempted to repudiate it utterly as money on account of weight, bulk and clumsiness.

A HANDY MAN WITH MONEY.

Phil Armour not only did a good act for others by hoarding up the Chicago market, but he will make plenty of money out of it for himself. It is a case in which virtue brings its own reward. Mr. Armour's gross income in the money raising business is estimated to be \$1,000,000 a year. He is a man who has acquired them, and has thus mastered the lesson which every millionaire ought to learn.

ENCOURAGING SIGNS.

Encouraging reports come from the west of good crops and a good market. They will help to relieve the industrial situation. The railroad companies will share in the prosperity of the farmers and the country will distribute the money that comes from Europe. Nor will the distribution and there. The farmer with money buys all kinds of supplies, and his demands will start up the mills and factories.

AMUSEMENTS.

Notwithstanding the fact that the weather was so warm last evening that very few people had sufficient courage to look a thermometer in the face, Ben's new theater was comfortably filled to see "Jane."

This queen of comedies was presented last evening by one of Charles Frohman's excellent companies. The secret of Mr. Frohman's theatrical success is due largely to the fact that he realizes public approval of a strong cast in the presentation of gilded comedy.

The performance of "Jane" last evening was preceded by an original one-act English sketch entitled "The King of the Sun." It was a pretty picture from the album of life—a simple story of a sister's sacrifice, "Jane" in every sense of the word, it was a direct contrast to the rollicking farce of "Jane" that followed.

Miss Jennie Yeaman scored a decided hit last evening. Her emotional work in the character of Janet Moorfield in "The Setting of the Sun" was exceedingly clever. It was highly appreciated by the audience, as the preceding farce of "Jane" which followed the "curtain raiser" displayed her ability in comedy lines. The two plays, one pathetic, the other laughable, afford an opportunity for full display of acting. Miss Yeaman's versatility was never seen to better advantage. She transformed her face from a tearful one to a laughing one in a matter of minutes. This versatility is still associated in the public mind as the original Innocent Kid of "Parlor Match" fame. In "Jane" some of the beauticians of the city are called to the stage. They were most acceptable as Charles Shaikott, Mr. Joseph Allen as the fat and jocular Kershaw, was natural and in favor of the comedy. This country is followed by fulfilled their parts satisfactorily and the balance of the cast was fully up to the usual standard of excellence found in Frohman's companies.

"Jane" is one of the brightest jewels in the crown of comedy and fully deserves a continuation of popular patronage.

PEOPLE AND THINGS.

If congress will continue indefinitely the suspension of the record, all will be forgiven.

There is a strange coolness between Cheyenne and Karamie. Snow covers the Sherman hill.

St. Louis threatens a world's fair in 1903. Why not buy the present show? Chicago will sell out cheap.

If congress succeeds in restoring public confidence, it follows that public confidence in congress will advance a peg or two.

William Conley, superior judge of the new county of Madra, California, is said to be the youngest judge of a court of record in the United States. He is a native of Mariposa county and 25 years of age.

The introduction of automatic fans as a part of the new ventilation system of the national capitol was a needless public expense. The average congressman can appreciate the atmosphere sufficiently or all practical purposes.

Miss Fair, the California heiress, made her debut at a reception given at Newport last week. It had been intended to mark the event with a grand ball, but the scarcity of men available made it necessary to hold a reception instead.

A San Francisco miser, charged with embezzling the surplus of the Japanese in hell, declared he appropriated the cash to save it from the hands of the wretched. The jury, touched by his defense, concluded he had in him the stuff to inaugurate a royal in San Quentin.

The board of lady hysterics of the World's fair is likely to continue making a show of itself indefinitely. Every time a woman is called to the witness stand, she is called to the witness stand. While these feminine spats lend variety to the exposition, some brave, individual men should be called before they emulate the House of Commons.

Dr. Timothy Stone Pinneo, author of Pinneo's grammars and the reviser of the McGuffey readers, died at his home in Worcester, in his 86th year. He was one of the oldest living alumni of Yale. He entered that college at the age of 16, and was graduated from the law, medicine and medical departments with high honors.

It is painful to note the absence of many Groverian veterans from the president's messages. There is a paucity of it and a groveling want of that "solemn sense of responsibility" which formerly animated the eartrunks. There isn't a suggestion of "conservation" in the document, not a word of "industry." Verily, reform rudies shatters the venerated idols of democracy.

Dr. St. George Mivart, whose speculations upon the possibility of a "happiness in hell" have aroused so much interest in scientific circles, is still in middle life and gives promise of further work. He was elected to the bar, and was called to practice in 1875, but turned his attention exclusively to scientific subjects. Dr. Mivart, though opposed to Darwinism, is a firm believer in the general principle of evolution, and applies it not only to this life but also to the next.

The death of Sarah Bowman at Ephrata, Pa., almost ten years ago, is a sad instance of the peculiar religious opinions of early Pennsylvania. The "sisterhood" to which Sarah Bowman belonged was organized at Ephrata about 1730 years ago. It had a communal object, and for a long time it was a flourishing institution. As time went on, however, as the sisters straggled into the outer world and married or as they died, those taking their places became fewer and fewer, until Sister Bowman, in her old age, had herself the only member, with only two companions.

BOYS' BILLET DOUX.

Chicago Tribune: Governor Hoies' political childrens wam him that there are several frosts just ahead of the democracy in Iowa.

Globe-Democrat: Governor Hoies refuses another nomination, because, he says, he is opposed to third terms, which indicates that he knows he could not be elected again.

Kansas City Journal: Governor Hoies gives as his reason for declining to make another race for governor that he is "opposed to third terms." Every body knows, however, that the real reason is his opposition to being beaten out of his boots.

St. Louis Republic: It is impossible, in such a time as this, to conduct a campaign in Iowa or any other state on local lines. This is an era of great questions. Not since the slavery agitation has the country been at such a mental tension in the consideration of national affairs. To put prohibition in the foreground of such a situation as now exists would be to attend the overshadowing of the mountains with the foothills.

Philadelphia Record: Governor Horace Hoies of Iowa has written a letter in which he declares that he will not run again for governor of Iowa. He is opposed, on principle, to third-term candidates. He thinks that United States senators should be elected by the people, but refuses his consent to the use of his name for that office. Perhaps Mr. Hoies is saving himself for the presidency. He is a democrat framed for large service, and if he doesn't win office, that is one very good reason for intrusting him with official responsibility.

Chicago Inter Ocean: The most striking paragraph in Governor Hoies' letter is that warning his party against nominating in convention a candidate for United States senator. It would force national issues to the front in the campaign. The governor's disappointment has at last opened his eyes to the truth regarding Iowa politics. The state is a republican which divide the people into two great political parties. Only by dragging into politics the question of prohibition, which had been settled by a vote of the people who were regarded to party, have the democrats ever carried the state. Governor Hoies advises the senatorial candidate to raise the question of issue to oppose it and compel the opposition to divide. Republicans will be very foolish if they give the democrats an opportunity of this kind.

Circulation For Capital.

We aren't so awfully poor after all. The government has made an official calculation that there is enough money in circulation to pay the principal of the national debt. The percentage of each class of money in circulation is as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Money Type, Amount. Gold, \$103,033,700; Standard silver dollars, \$7,929,743; Subsidiary silver, \$5,490,260; Silver certificates, \$27,719,919; Treasury notes, \$326,489,165; 1890, \$100,000,000; 1891, \$100,000,000; Currency certificates, \$11,000,000; National bank notes, \$174,241,139; Total, \$1,393,726,411 00/100.

SILVER SMILES.

Philadelphia Times: To take a tumble and fall is not among your thoughts, though you may grow out of the other.

Cleveland Plain Dealer: Angry Father-Jack, how do you bridge your tongue?

Lowell Courier: Can tailors' suits against delinquent customers be entered for benches of trust?

Indianapolis Journal: Hungry Higgins—I think of all the sad sights there is an eye for the matter, don't you?

Wary Watkins—Not if I've had the empty'n' of it.

Philadelphia Record: No, Constant Reader, you cannot properly call the bicycle editor a wheelwright.

Buffalo Courier: Harmony is all right in its place, but the barber and his razor should never undertake to pull together.

Washington Star: A pessimistic young reporter of this city has proposed "summarize" as follows:

A freckle and a bit of tan, Some letters from a soft young man, A lot of bother, not much fun, And then the summer season's done.

Chicago Record: I understand that Bilthers completely carried away his audience last night at the ward meeting.

They, he invited them across the street to have a drink.

Somerville Journal: What a difference there is between the expression of the man who has just borrowed \$10 of you, and that of the man who you have just asked to return \$10 that he borrowed of you six or seven months ago.

Washington Star: "That," said the rapid young man, as he pointed to his steam yacht, "is my floating indenture."

A FALLING OUT.

New York Press: "Alas, how easily things go wrong; A sick too much or a kiss too long, And 'tis true to nature, it seems to me, Your daughter may, if I've heard aright, And been off with the fellow last night." "Twas nothing serious, I'm glad to say— My daughter mentioned the fact today, though whoever told you has told it well. But you see it was out of a hammock they fell."

SILVER STIRS UP COMMONERS

Parliament Listens to a Speech on the "Crime Committed by India."

ACTION OF THE GOVERNMENT DENOUNCED

Mr. Chaplin Calls It Public Plunder and Refers to the Situation in the United States—There Will Be an Autumn Session.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—Mr. Gladstone announced in the House of Commons today that the government intended to hold an autumn session of Parliament. The announcement was received with loud cheering by the supporters of the government. Mr. Gladstone added that no adjournment would be had until the remaining stages of home rule were passed and supply was voted.

Henry Chaplin asked leave to move the adjournment of the House in order that the changes in the Indian currency system might be discussed. In speaking to his motion Mr. Chaplin blamed the government for persistently obstructing discussion of the question. The changing of the Indian currency system before allowing Parliament to express an opinion on the change, was a matter of urgent public importance. If the House had waited for the Indian budget, it would have been some time before it would have got an chance to expose the troubles arising from the government's indiscreet action. He could not, he said, blame the government for having done this, but he found himself confronted with bankruptcy on one hand or the closing of the mines to free coinage on the other. The latter policy was full of dangers to the commercial interests of the world. This policy had been practically enforced upon the Indian government by the British in the month of August, 1892. The government of India had escaped a deficit by tampering with the currency and artificially raising the value of the rupee. The effect of this action had been to lower pro tanto the value of everything else. The government had virtually muled the natives of India by methods which it had hoped would not be discovered. The closing of the India mints to the free coinage of silver had necessarily led to such a fall in the value of the rupee that the American congress of the Sherman act should become inevitable it would be partly due to the error that had been committed in India. A further fall in the price of silver must follow the repeal of the Sherman act.

Presently during his remarks Mr. Chaplin was interrupted by cries of "Hear! Hear!"

BOUNDS FOR CHANTHUN.

French Sharpshooters Start to Occupy the Town Siam Gay Them.

SINGAPORE, Aug. 8.—Two hundred and fifty French sharpshooters and marines have left this place en route to Chantun, the town near the Gulf of Siam which the French are to occupy temporarily in accordance with the terms of the supplementary ultimatum recently accepted by the Siamese government. The French will occupy the river upon which Chantun is situated. The town lies 175 miles southeast of Bangkok and does a very considerable trade with Chantun.

BANGKOK, Aug. 6.—A number of Siamese commissioners started for Chantun today. They are under instructions to remain in the place during the French occupation of the place.