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STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. State of Nebraska

George B. Taschuck, secretary of The Bec Pub-

Hishing company, being duly awern, says actual number of full and capplete conte Daily, Morning, Evening and Sonday, Bee during the month of June, 1896, was as fo ., 15, 901 592.68

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summer may have The Bee sent to their address by leaving an order at the business office of the Bee. Telephone 238.

Parties going out of the city for the

The pen is mightler than the sword-Bulwer Lytton. The tongue is mightier than the pen-Bryan.

Wonder if Bryan will take his editorial tripod with him on his trip through the eastern states?

Omaha taxpayers can save money by keeping the jail and police court quarters where they now are-at least for a year or two.

Tom Watson's opinion of Bryan as expressed while they were both serving in congress together is not very flattering. But Bryan's opinion of Watson would probably make the account between them a stand-off.

The gold democrats are manifesting a praiseworthy activity in all parts of the country. On the question of maintaining the national credit and preserving an honest money system partisanship is properly subordinated to patriotism.

Ex-Governor Boles admits that "thrice has he sinned." The ex-governor is too conscientious altogether. Better make it a few times thrice. Any one this side of heaven.

Mr. Bryan's paper is proclaiming "truths form the mouth of a goldbug." That paper ought to realize the terrible risk it is running. Any silver organ that even intimates that a goldbug sometimes tells the truth lays itself liable to being read out of the party.

Why should the Bryan managers try to raise campaign funds by popular subscription? Haven't they Sewall's barrel behind them? And haven't they the free and unlimited right to draw upon all the silver mine owners and mining stock gamblers in the country?

Some states have laws requiring every franchise that is granted to be put up at auction and sold to the highest bidder. No municipality is required to grant a franchise to any one, but if it does do so, it is only fair that the taxpayers should get full market value for the privileges sought.

In this campaign of education, every man who understands the principles of sound money should constitute himself an instructor for his neighbor. A common sense conversation bringing home the precise effects of currency debasement will do as much to dispel the free coinage fallacies as the best campaign

The perplexing question for the silver state newspapers which have repudiated republicanism is, Which ticket has superior claims for their support-Bryan and Sewall, or Bryan and Watson? If actuated solely by a devotion to the cause of silver, each silver ticket assistance.

The silver senators who bolted the republican national convention have announced that Watson must retire from the populist national ticket. The silver senators got out of the republican party because they could not run It to suit themselves, and now they Imagine all they have to do is to say what they want from the democrats and populists and get it.

Coal dealers protest that the tax levied by the new coal dealer's license ordinance is excessive. It may be excessive for the little dealers, but it is not excessive for the big dealers. If the ordinance were revised so as to establish a scale of license taxes graduated roughly according to the business done, no coal dealer would have any valid ground for complaint.

One week from today and the populist state convention will assemble at Hastings to determine what names shall be placed upon the populist state ticket. It will also be expected to name the populist candidates for presidential electors and in view of the peculiar outcome of the St. Louis convention more than ordinary interest will attach to this part of the proceedings.

INDEFENSIBLE MISREPRESENTATION. leave out the facilities of exchange—the ber of the new who have the largest There is nothing in the varied policy bank, the clearing house, the telegraph, of misrepresentation adopted by the the postal order; they leave out the free silver advocates more indefensible or reprehensible than their appeal to some of the most eminent names in American political history in vindication of their scheme of repudiation. Mr.

Bryan and his followers cite as authority for their position Jefferson and Jackson, both of whom would have been as likely to commend arson and burglary as to approve the Chicago platform. These illustrious democratic statesmen would have spurned the suggestion that the United States mints should take silver or any other metal worth 53 cents, stamp it as a dollar and send it out as a coined lie to cheat not only nor chiefly foreign 'creditors, but the great mass of the American people themselves and especially rob labor of half its wages and cut in two the balance to the credit of every

thrifty man or woman who has a de-

loan association, or a fraternal society. The standard bearer of the free silver party says that the ratio between gold and silver is purely a legal ratio, to be down as a currency and coluage maxim, that "the proportion between the values of gold and silver is a mercantile problem altogether," while as to fixing a ratio for the two coinages he said: "Just principles will lead us to disregard the legal proportion altogether, to inquire into the market price of gold in the several countries with which we shall principally be connected in commerce and to take an average from them." Jefferson had no fear, as the free silver repudiators profess to have, that by this course we would abandon our financial independence and he was certainly not less patriotic than Mr.

Bryan and his party. Andrew Jackson was as much opposed to cheap money as Thomas Jefferson and no greater injustice could be done to his memory than to suggest anything different. Speaking of the effects of cheap money upon the working classes President Jackson said: "Engaged from day to day in their useful tolls they do not perceive that although or even somewhat higher, they are greatly reduced in fact by the rapid increase of a spurious currency which, as it appears to make money abound, they are at first inclined to consider a blessing. It is not so with the speculator, by whom this operation is better understood and is made to contribute to his advantage. It is not until the

prices of the necessaries of life become so dear that the laboring classes cannot supply their wants out of their wages that wages rise and gradually reach a justly proportioned rate to that of the products of their labor." Can any one doubt that the statesman who uttered these truths would be unqualifiedly opposed to the policy of currency debasement championed by Mr. Bryan? But perhaps the gravest wrong in this respect is in associating the name of Abraham Lincoln with the cause of ruin and spollation. Who that reveres who has sinned only three times is the memory of that illustrious man will altogether too good to remain long on not feel a thrill of indignation at the co-operative thrift and home building. suggestion that he could have, under any circumstances, approved the rency policy of the Chicago platform? The republican platform of 1864, on which Mr. Lincoln was elected the second time, declared "that the national faith, pledged for the redemption of the public debt, must be kept inviolate." That was said when the nation's obligations were more than three times as large they are now and steadily inerensing. Can any fair-minded man believe that Mr. Lincoln would have

> his memory. The free silver advocates can find no justification for their scheme of repudiation in the views and records of the great statesmen of the past, all of whom, regardless of party, stood for

changed in the meanwhile to favor re-

pudiation of nearly one-half of those

obligations? To intimate it is to insult

A ZEALOUS CONVERT. Mr. George Fred Williams of Massachusetts is a unique character in Amerlean polities. Until recently he was little known beyond the district which he formerly represented in congress, but his conversion to free silver coinage attracted attention to him and when he made his debut at Chicago as a champion of the policy of currency debasement he at once acquired national notoriety. A radical advocate of repudiation from the old Bay state was something of a curiosity and George Fred Williams received more consideration at Chicago than he had ever received before, being even talked of as an available candidate for vice president,

Mr. Williams has all the zeal of a new convert and he has entered upon the work of disseminating free silver ought to appeal with equal force for doctrines in Massachusetts earnestly and aggressively. He appeals to the democratic voters of the state to rally to the support of the Chicago platform and ticket, which he says represent the people's cause. Four years ago Mr. Williams took an entirely different view of the people's interests as affected by the currency. In a speech in the house of representatives March 22, 1892, he said that "the fundamental error with which the free coinage advocates start out is, that quantity of money is essentially more important than quality of money, and that money itself is of prime importance as compared with credit," and he told the free silver men that they could never by legislation turn the channels of credit into their sections. "You turn it away every time you do anything to imperil the standard of payment," said Mr. Williams. "The creditor has a right, in law and in morals, to have his money returned to him, and when you imperil the standard of his payment you simply give him notice that he shall not loan you money.' This is entirely sound, as also was the proposition of Mr. Williams that the

fact that prices have fallen is not any

proof that gold has risen, as to which

he at that time sensibly said. "These

gentlemen leave out of consideration

the tremendous expansion of industry

in the last quarter or half century. They

other inventions of the time, when they will we commence to reap the adconsider the problem of the fall of prices." This is just what the free sil- Nebraska and the whole west. ver men are still doing with the concurrence of Mr. Williams.

There was another thing said by the occasion which is applicable now. In reply to a question whether the United is little doubt that his prediction will parison with the growth of the world's population, and the cause of the general deprediction will be plainly seen: States was to have a monetary system be realized. In some localities propregulated by the rest of the world, Mr. Williams said that "the monetary sys- the strength of the exposition. The tem of commerce is the affair of the five-year lease of a theater in Omaha world and that we cannot settle it alone;" that if we undertook to do it mercial and monetary problems of the of Omaha property. Are they to deworld." Mr. Williams went on to de- rive these prospective benefits without posit in a savings bank, a building and the single silver standard, that gold to share equally with resident proptem, that we should have as a consequence a depreciated currency and that Real Estate exchange must take up established by statute. Jefferson laid the people who would lose by this depreciation were mainly the industrial classes of the country. Finally he proposed, as "the true solution of the question," an international conference,

Perhaps, after all, the views of George Fred Williams are not of very great importance, but as he is a present prominent free silver champion it is not without interest to know what he thought when he was right on the currency question. He will find some difficulty in answering his own arguments of four years ago in defense of honest

A SIGNIFICANT DECLARATION .

The annual convention of the United States League of Local Loan and Building Associations, held in Philadelphia last week, adopted the following declaration touching the financial question:

1. That it is the sense of this meeting that the interest of all shareholders of building and loan associations in the United States demand that the present standard of values upon which our monetary system their wages are nominally the same has been based since the resumption of specie payments in 1878 shall remain unchanged and inviolate. 2. That we believe that the interests o

every class in the community, and especially those of the great wage-earning class, imperatively demand that every dollar in circulation, whether coin or paper, shall be equal in value to every other. 3. That patriotism demands that the "dol-

lar" bearing the mint mark of the United States shall be the equal of the dollar of the most advanced nations and entitled to full faith and credit all over the world, and to that end it must be maintained free from all suspicion, debasement and repudiation.

The United States league is composed of representatives of the various state leagues, which in turn represent the energy and integrity of the local associations. There are between 5,800 and 6,000 associations in the country. with assets approaching \$750,000,000 and annual receipts aggregating \$200,-000,000. These vast sums represent the savings of 2,000,000 shareholders, who typify in its best sense the lesson of

But the significance of the league's pronouncement for honest money does not lie wholly in the magnitude of the interests involved. It is to be found also in the fact that it voices the sentiment of the wage earners, comprising the bulk of the membership of associations. This fact is emphasized by the report of Hon. Carroll D. Wright, commissioner of labor. The first and only examination made by the bureau in 1894 showed that 80 per cent of the 2,000,000 members in the United States were wage earners. Additional proof is furnished by the report showing that up to the close of 1893 nearly 500,000 homes had been acquired through the instrumentality of building and loan associations.

Any disturbance of the industrial and financial conditions of the country is keenly felt by these associations, Next to the savings banks they represent the thrift and the self-denial of the wage workers. They are the barometers of the condition of the toilers. Their income and outgo reflect the ups and downs of the industrious, It was therefore eminently fitting that the repre sentatives of the saving and home building multitude should uphold the honor of the government and denounce ; movement, the triumph of which would impair the value of savings and investments, debase the currency and reduce wage earners to the vassalage of Mexico and Japan.

TEMPUS FUGIT.

The business men of Omaha do not seem to realize the importance of the element of time in the work of preparing for the great Transmississippi Exposition. The law passed by the national house of representatives and senate and signed by the president, giving congressional recognition to the enterprise and pledging a federal appropriation in its aid, not only fixes the minimum amount of money that must be raised from private and local sources before any money may be drawn from the national treasury, but it also requires in so many words that the exposition be opened in June of the year

Prompt compliance with the first condition of the exposition law is absolutely necessary if the second condition is to be fulfilled. If the \$300,000 of stock which the managers have undertaken to float preliminary to a complete reorganization of the exposition association is not subscribed without delay, how can the active work of preparation be commenced and pushed through to successful completion by June, 1898? Appreciating as they do the importance of the exposition enterprise and the disastrous effects that would follow dropping it at this day, Omaha property owners and business men may be relied upon to bear their full share of the burden. But while the wage-earners, salaried employes and smaller merchants who have been solicited to take stock have responded beyond expectation, the dilatory policy of hanging back till the last minute appears to have overtaken a large num- anything; it just says.

interests to subserve. These nendmust be impressed with opening up of enormous territory and the fact that there is now no time to the increase of population; and they be lost. The sooner the exposition ball leave out labor-saving muchinery and is set a-rolling in earnest the sooner vantages that must accrue to Omaha,

A non-ristifent capitalist who owns \$50,000 Worth of Omaha realty pre-dicts its value will be enhanced 10 per since the demonstration of silver, in com-parison with the growth of the world's popu-Massachusetts representative on that diets lis value will be enhanced 10 per crty values must rise 25 per cent on could not have been effected but for the prospects incident to the exposiwe would "be thrown out of the com- tion. Non-residents own a good deal clare that the then proposed free silver contributing to the enterprise, or must legislation would, if enacted, establish a bond issue be voted to induce them could not remain in the currency system, erty owners the burdens of this great project? Here is a question which the

Ever since the days when King John registered his unwilling assent to Magna Charta with the great seal of state it has been customary to affix it to state papers upon a wafer of gold foll. Of late, however, the governor of Nebraska is said to have discarded any such theory. the gold and substituted silver foil in affixing the great seal of state to publie documents. Has it come to this, that our governor must stamp his convictions on the free silver issue upon documents of state leaving his office? Or is it simply a measure of economy by which his excellency seals sixteen docaments at a cost not exceeding the cost of one seal under the old rule. To be consistent, however, the governor should not discard gold foil entirely, but should use one of gold to sixteen of

And still another cut in grain rates is announced. Nothing could be of greater advantage to Nebraska at this time. The best thing that could happen would be rates low enough to move every bushel of surplus grain in the state. Estimated that one-third of the crop of last year was held until the recept rate war began, a fair idea can be gained of the amount of money that is now being received by Nebraskans. This money will quickly get into circulation and will relieve the stringency among country merchants, who can in turn meet their bills. The immense grain movement is good for the railways as well, Alt is better to run loaded trains than none at all.

Beat the tofn-tom! Blow the bazoo! Fling the streamers to the breezes! The Dahlonega Signal, that eminent Georgia journalistic exponent of populism, has come out squarely and boldly for Bryan. It says Bryan is the Moses come to tend the people out of the wilderness. "Will we accept him?" confidently asks the Dahlonega Signal. And the chorus of bull frogs from the depths of the Georgia swamps shrilly answer "Nit!"

Mr. Bryan says he will do nothing unfair to Mr. Sewall. The fairest thing he could do would be to permit him to withdraw in time to avoid being carried down in the general defeat of the silver candidates.

> Editorial Favors. Detroit Free Press.

Watson is also an editor. Is there a con-spiracy on foot to cripple the populistic press?

Populists Will Sacrifice the Baby.

Down along the Nile river the crocodile is worshiped by the blacks and held sa-cred. Many a mother will throw her baby to the monsters, thinking they are doing right and will gain eternal life by it. Just now the populist mother is preparing throw her 6-year-old child to the democratic

Short History of Silver Coinage.

In a period of twenty years, from 1853 to 1873, the United States coined over \$700,000,-000 of gold and only about 5,000,000 of silver dollars. And that was in the period when we had free coinage of silver. In the next period of twenty years the govern-ment coined over 549,000,000 silver dollars. And this was done after the "demonetiza-tion" of silver in 1873.

> Bryan's Borrowed Figures. Philadelphia Ledger.

Mr. Bryan's friends assert that the speech he is now preparing for delivery on accept-ing his nomination will be the greatest effort of his life. Let us hope it will be a new effort, at any rate, for evidence is accumulating that the one which gained him the nomination had done duty at least once, and probably two or three times before, and that its most striking passage the "crown of thorns" figure, was taken from a speech delivered in congress in January, 1894, by Representative McCall of Massachusetts, Mr. Bryan being then and there present. The Boy Orator must prepare something fresh and original if wishes to retain his prestige for eloquence.

Why Silver is Cheap.

Chicago Times-Herald. In 1873 the total product of silver in the world was 15,000,000 ounces and the silver in a dollar was worth \$1.04 in gold. Last year the world's product of silver was 105,000,000 ounces and the silver in a dollar was worth only 59 7-10 cents. In 1894 the potato crop of the United States was, in round numbers, 170,000,000 bushels and the average price 53 cents. In 1895 the estimated potato crop was 400,000,000 bushels and the average price was 26 cents. The fall in both cases was due to the same cause I flut when the farmer's potatoes fall to half the former price, how much good will it do him to compel him to take silver dollars for them worth only In 1894 the potato crop of the United

to take silver dollars for them worth only 50 cents each? That brings the 26 cents

A Hil of Bryanesque.

Why can't the brethren dwell together in unity e'en as birds in their little nests agree? No lover of the progress of his race can bring himself to believe that the Hon. William Jennings Bryan, when a writer for the Omaha Hyphen-Hiatus, wrote the Hon. Herman Eberhard Taubeneck down in print as "an asa." So coarse a phrase could not come from a person of the good taste and literary distinction of the Boy Orator of the Platte. If, however, it did flow from his pen, without any attempt at a strike on the part of that silver fountain, it should be understood as only a bit of Bryanesque work. Mr. Bryan is a victim of the boy orator habit, and words now or formerly in his employ must not be understood literally. but in their metaphorical, tropical, or transcendental sense. Words get the better of him; throw him down or lift him up. If he said that Mr. Taubeneck was an ass he may have wished to indicate that Mr. Taubeneck. neck was a nightingale or a silver eagle. Bryancsque in its pure state doesn't mean

SUPPLY AND DEMAND.

Production of Five Leading Staples Compared with Population.

Throughout the world invention, improve nent and commercial progress have largely exceeded the demand, and increased and cheapened facilities for land and water transportation have so closely connected the different markets that overproduction and diminished prices have been the inevitable result. Naturally the blight of such an undestrable condition has fallen on pro-ducers. Take as an illustration the world's

1894. opulat'n 1,315,632,560(1,449,610,600(1,552,537,600) 2.0 5.315.640 [.97.6.3 1.000 22 5.291.000 8.312.000 11.608.600 112 25.000,000 1.620.000 000 2.602.998.771 1074 014 129,614,000 114,635,000 180,626,105 29 11ver. 55,663,000 101,551,000 216,502,200/2595

It is assumed by silver advocates that the appreciation of gold has caused a general lecline in prices and that the rem ion of silver will alone restore them heir old-time standing. A glauce at the above table shows that the production of gold, as well as the other commodities, has largely surpassed the growth of population, and it is well known that its use as a noney metal has not exceeded the demand Silver, as well as every other overproduced commodity, has fallen in price in response to the immutable law of supply and demand, and it is as foolish to claim that its rise in value would affect the price of wheat and other staples as it would be to assure that the universe would stop moving if the earth ceased to exist. Therefore, it tary standard and destroy our financial commercial stability to experiment with

SILVER AT THE MINTS.

The Amount Annually Coined by the Government Since 1873 Advocates of free and unlimited coinage of silver have much to say about the of 1873," when silver was "stricken down, but they carefully avoid mention of wha the government has done for silver. In this connection a few statistics taken

from the mint reports will show how shal-low is the charge of discrimination against silver:

Total in eighty-three years ... \$143,359,000 Average per year 1,727,216 Silver dollars coined and silver bullion purchased since 1873 ... \$572,297,000 Fractional silver coined since 1873 ... 110,293,000

Total silver turned into money Average for twenty-three years...\$ 29,667,391

The following table, certified by the director of the mint, shows the ame silver coined each fiscal year, ending June

30,	from	1873	to	1896,	inclusive:	
1873		8 4.	024.7	47,60 189	S	\$28,962,176,20
1874				76,70 18		32,036,709.90
1876				93.00[18]		35, 191, 081, 40
				07.00 18		23,025,606,45
1877				45,50 18		
1878				50,00 18		39,202,908.20
1879.				76.00 118		27,513,856,60
1581				82.75 IN		12.641,078.00 8,802,797.30
1882				63.75 18 32.00 18		
1883					95	
2554		28	524.8	66, 15 18	6	7,500,822,00
5277.5			A CHILD	301000	M. Children Hall	
10	BRY	ANS	K	188 01	BETRA	YAL.

Borrowed Figure of Speech Promptly Worked Off.

New York Sun. We called attention vesterday to the ap parent origin of Mr. Bryan's favorite figure

of speech, that of the crown of thorns. The Boy Orator was present in the house of representatives on January 26, 1894, when his republican associate, Mr. McCall of Massachusetts, closed a speech on prote tion with an eloquent peroration containing

this passage:
"Do you regard your bill with reference
to labor? Ready as you have ever been
to betray it with a kiss, you scourge it to
the very quick, and press a crown of thorns upon its brow.' This seems to have made a great impression upon Mr. Bryan's mind. He appro-

original the crown of thorns and ha upen the brow of labor ever pressing it since. He waited, however, for eleven months, or until December 22, 1894, before he used Mr. McCall's crown of thorns in the house of representatives.

Not so, however, with the kiss of betrayal. Four days after Mr. McCall's speech January 26, 1894, Mr. Bryan undertook

reply to Hon. Bourke Cockran on the subject of the income tax, and he worked in the kiss of betrayal thus: "Oh, sirs, is it not enough to betray the cause of the poor-must it be done with a

kiss? (Applause.) We should say that when the applause ounded, Mr. McCall was the proper person to stand up and make the bow.

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE. The report that Sewall had driven the

ung tightly into his barrel had a bad effect Another deadly conspiracy of the plut crats is to stuff the treasury vaults so full of gold that there will be no room for sil

Mrs. Fleming, recently acquitted of matri ide after a long and shocking trial in th the stage and asks a salary of \$1,000 a week. Rev. Dr. Crosby Wheeler, the founder and for many years the president of Euphrates college, Harpoot, a Congregational mission college, has returned to this country, and the present will live at Auburndale Mass.

A centenarian in Maine recently walke into a dentist's shop and tearfully parte with two companions of his first and late youth as well as of manhood's years. rave up two teeth with a yell and a sol that shook the pines. John W. Foster will entertain Li Hung

Chang in September, when the latter visits the United States. General Foster is an intimate friend of the viceroy and served as his confidential adviser during the peace negetiations with Japan. Archbishop O'Reilly of Adelaide can set

type like a professional compositor. When he established the Catholic Record in West Australia he was obliged to set his own type, and to teach the art to other priests, besides editing the paper. Attorneys December and January are two Nevada lawyers who are amusing the Kan-

sas people just now, where they have go on business. The two men are distinguished awrers in Nevada, and their firm style is 'January & December, Attorneys at Law. Mr Charles A. Dana, editor of the New York Sun, is traveling in Daghestan, Caucasus. He is accompanied by Mr. Patrick Stevens, British consul at Batoum, and Mr. Thomas E. Heeman, United States consul at A number of foreign journalists are in the party.

Lord Russell of Killowen, the lord chief ustice of England, who is coming to this country to make the principal address at the American Bar Association meeting in Saratoga next month, will be accompanied by Sir Frank Lockwood, solicitor general in Mr. Gladstone's administration. Several years ago Marshall Harris, a wealthy lumberman of Oshkosh, Wis., be-

queathed to the city \$60,000, to be used in the building of a library, provided the amount was increased to \$100,000 by other contributions. Senator Sawyer has re-cently volunteered to add \$25,000, and it seems probable that the remaining \$15,000 will be forthcoming. Yukichi Fukuzaiwa, the "Grand Old of Japan, visited this country about

thirty-five years ago. When he returned home he introduced Webster's dictionary into Japan, and was one of those who introduced the study of English into the Japa-nese schools. He is the proprietor of the "Jiji Shimpo" ("Japanese Times"), but he has retired from the active management

famous ball given by the duchess of Rich-mond at Brussels on the eve of the battle of Waterloo. They are Englishwomen, the Ladies Louise and Sophie Tighe. In 1815 Lady Louise was 12 and Lady Sophie 6 years of age. They were both looking on at the dancing of the great duke of Wellington with their elder sister, Lady De Ros, who died only a year or two ago.

ALL HISTORY AGAINST IT.

Judge Slabaugh Calls Attention to the Evils of a Debased Currency, OMAHA, July 28 .- To the Editor of The see: No man who loves his country, who is interested in the welfare of the people can sit idly by without lending his aid in his country's behalf while others are endeavoring to lead its people astray, debase good name, acquired by years of careful, conservative and consistent national life, when a class of people are endeavoring to hold sway who will not be guiled by the experience of their own country, who in a fit of excitement will tender to a man great and sacred office of president United States simply because he made a captivating speech. Can such men be trusted with the control of the destiny

of our country, wherein all that we have

and hope to have is at stake?
For the benefit of those who may be

ufluenced by the greatest and truest guide-

experience—I wish you to publish the fol-owing from chapter xxi of Macaulay's History of England. Time, 1863; reign, Wil-liam and Mary—written by a historian who surely was not influenced by Wall street, the goldbugs or Mr. Hanna, and who sent no money to the recent populist convention. "The hammered and the milled coins were current together, they were received without distinction in public, and consequently in private payments. The financiers of that age seem to have expected that the new noney, which was excellent, would displace the old money, which was much impaired. Yet any man of plain understanding night have known that when the state treats per feet coin and light coin as of equal value the perfect coin will not drive the light coin out of circulation, but will itself be driven out. A clipped crown on English ground went as far in the payment of a tax or debt as a milled crown. But the milled crown, as soon as it had been thrown into the crucible or carried across the channel, became more valuable than the clipped crown. It might therefore be predicted—as confidently as any thing can be predicted that depends on the human will-that the inferior pieces would remain in the only market in which they could fetch the same price as the superior

from their superiority. The politicians of that age, however, generally overlooked these very obvious siderations. They marveled exceedingly that everybody should be so perverse as to use light money in preference to good money. In other words, they marveled that nobody chose to pay twelve ounces of silver when ten would serve the turn. Fresh wagon loads of choice money still came forth from the mint, and still they vanished as fast as they appeared. Great masses were melted down, great masses exported, great masses hearded, but scarcely one new piece vas to be found in the till of a shop, or in the leathern bag that the farmer carried home after the cattle fair.

"Those politicians whose voice was for de lay gave less trouble than another set of politicians, who were for a general immediate re-coinage, but who insisted that the new shilling should be worth only ninesence, or nine-pence half-penny. At the head of this party was William Lowndes, secretary of the treasury, and member of Parliament for the borough of Seaford, a most respectable and industrious public but much more versed in the details of his office than in the higher parts of political philosophy. He was not in the least aware that a piece of metal with the king's head on it was a commodity of which the price was governed by the same laws that govern the price of a piece of metal fashioned into a spoon or buckle, and that field in every district in which the cause it was no more in the power of Parliament of sound money requires that to be done. to make the kingdom richer by calling a crown a pound than to make the kingdo larger by calling a furlong a mile. He seriously believed, incredible as it may that if the ounce of silver was divided into seven shillings instead of five, foreign nations would sell us their wines and silks for a smaller number of ounces.

"He had a considerable following, com-posed partly of dull men who really believed what he told them, and partly shrewd men who were perfectly willing to be authorized by law to pay f100 with £80.

"The evils produced by this state of the currency were not such as have been generally thought worth to occupy a prominent place in history. Yet it may well be doubted whether all the misery which had leted on the English nation in quarter of a century by bad kings, bad min isters, bad parliaments and bad judges was equal to the misery caused in a single year by bad crowns and bad shillings. Whether whigs or tories. Protestants or Jesuits were uppermost, the grazier drove his beasts to market, the grocer weighed out his currants, the draper measured out his broad-cloth, the hum of the buyers and the sellers was as loud as ever in the towns.

"But when the great instrument of ex change became thoroughly deranged, al trade, all industry, were smitten as with a The evil was felt daily and hour! in almost every place and by almost ever class, in the dairy and on the threshing floor, by the anvil and by the loom, on the billows of the ocean and in the depths of the mine. No merchant would contract to deliver goods without making some stipu-lation about the quality of the coin in which he was to be paid. Even men of busi ness were often bewildered by the confu-sion into which all pecuniary transactions

were thrown. "The simple and the careless were pillaged without mercy by extortioners, whose lemands grew even more rapidly than the money shrank. The price of the necessarie of life, of shoes, of ale, of oatmeal, ros The laborer found that the bit of fast. metal, which, when he received it, was called a shilling, would hardly, when he wanted to purchase a pot of beer or a loai of rye bread, go as far as sixpence. The ignorant and helpless peasant was cruelly ground between one class, who would give money only by tale, and another who would take it only by weight."

lakes the Funds and Visits Canada. PORTLAND, Ore., July 28.-George Mc-Connell, grand keeper of records and seals of the Knights of Pythias of Oregon, has disappeared and his accounts with the order are about \$2,000 short. It is said he has gone to his former home in Canada.

W. W. SLABAUGH.

SILVER AND THE PENSIONERS. Sustain Under Free Coinage.

Philadelphia Times (dem.) The latest official list of pensioners shows that there are 967,043 names of veterans and widows and orphans of veterans, upon the pension roll, and the amount paid to these pensioners last year was \$139,053, 892.59. This is exclusive of 3.481 pensioners living in foreign countries who are paid annually \$695,353,

Four-fifths of these pensioners are largely dependent upon the small pittance paid them by the government for their liveli-hood. Many of them are widows whose husbands gave their lives to maintain the union, or the children of fallen heroes who are largely dependent upon their pension for their support.

Thus in round numbers we have 970,000 United States pensioners who receive in round numbers \$140,000,000 unnually, and large majority of them would suffer from actual want but for the patriotic action of our government in granting liberal pen

If the national candidates of the Chicago convention shall be successful in Novembe it is openly avowed that the silver standars would be precipitated upon this govern-ment as speedily as possible. In point of fact the mere election of the repudiation candidates for president and vice president would at once make gold compand a pre-mium, and plunge this country into the slough of cheap money without waiting for the inevitable congressional action.

Of the \$140,000,000 now paid annually to our pensioners, the adoption of the silver standard of money in this country would at once rob them of nearly or quite \$70,000,-000 each year, as the purchasing value of the lawful money of the United States would be reduced just about one-haif.

The adoption of the free silver theory by the government of the United States, there

fore, means in plain English the robbery of our nearly 1,000,000 of pensioners of \$70,000, 900, or one-half their pensions, by paying them in money of just one-half the jur-chasing value of the present lawful money of the government.

What answer will the million of pensioners of the land and their friends have to make to the bold proposition to rob the

\$70,000,000 each year?

THE TWO-TAILED TICKET.

Chicago Times-Herald: The pops hav een awallowed, but their more sive platform swallows the platform of the

Globe-Democrat: Two things were mad clain by the conventions which have just been held in St. Louis—the extremists of al implexions and castes have at last got into the same camp, and the popullst party har reached the end of its career.

Kansas City Star: The main fact which is made prominent in the statement of Mr. Bryan touching the nomination of Tom Watson for vice president is that he desires to be elected president very much indeed. He wants to be fair to Sewall, but he is excedingly anxious not to do anything to njure Bryan.

Chicago Chronicle: Mr. Bryan was forced upon the weak-kneed democrats and popu-lists of the Chicago convention because he is in fact a populist and because it was known that he would be indorsed at St. Louis. He was nominated at St. Louis in spite of his democratic indorsement at Chi-cago, because he is known to be a populist-

Brooklyn Eagle: We shall have to wait to see how the complication of one populist candidate for president and two populist candidates for vice president will unravel itself, but there is no solution of it which s consistent with honor, none which will tend to harmonize the deranged forces and none which will commend itself either as suitable or as sane to the judgment of men of reason and of responsibility in the United States.

Chicago Record: The contest between Mr. Arthur Sewall of Maine and Mr. Thomas E. Watson of Georgia is going to be worth watching. Considering the difficulty that will be met in fixing up matters in the electoral college it may be found expedient for one or the other of the gentlemen to "withdraw," and the attitude of at least one of them on this point may be gained from Mr. Watson's latest interview. He said: 'I will accept the nomination. If Mr. Sewall is truly a patriot he will withdraw. Petty selfishness must not hamper great meas-The public now waits to hear what Mr. Sewall's idea of the necessities of the pieces and that the superior pieces would situation. Possibly the Maine candidate has take some form or fly to some place in which some advantage could be derived different view as to who ought to do the withdrawing.

SOUND MONEY DEMOCRACY.

Chicago Record: The organization of this party and the placing of a separate ticket in the field will have great educational value n the campaign. will bring into actice service gold-stardard democrats of known ability as speakers and writers who could not have been enlisted in the service of McKinley directly. Consequently the placing of a third ticket in the field will be regarded with satisfaction by republican In addition, it will give dyed in the wool democrats who do not like the Chicago platform the satisfaction of voting for a democrat of their choice and of building up a party organization that shall represent their views. Brooklyn Eagle: The democratic party reform organization of the state of New

York will hold a state convention at an early day and will choose a full set of delegates and alternates to the new national convention. It will also nominate a full set of electors, to be put upon the official ballot under the emblem of the ship, and those electors will be supporters of the candidates that will be nominated by the new national convention. The party will also provide for the completion of its organization throughout the state by congressional districts, assembly districts and election districts. It will place candidates for congress and for the assembly in the Kansas City Star: Those sound money

democrats who are proceeding to organize inother convention and nominate a separate ticket for president and vice president are more zealous than wise. They disclose a greater measure of fidelity to party prejudices than to sound currency. They are sacrificing the substance to preserve the form and are forfeiting the opportunity to prove that in true democracy patriotism is the dominant idea, and partisanship merely a means to accomplish an end. The flat money men are wiser in their day and The middle-of-the-road impracticables will cavort about and fuss and fret and fritter their strength in factional fights, but the vast majority of the populists will vote the democratic ticket and employ every means at their command to ompass its success oney men ought to pursue the same policy

SPICED POINTERS.

Indianapolis Journal: "Most men," said the cornfed philosopher, "are like unto the cabbage. They can't get ahead without getting all swelled up over it."

New York Herald: Hello, Waters! Fine weather this.
Waters (the dairyman)—Yes, very fine;
but if we don't have some rain pretty soon
I don't know what I shall do for milk.

Harper's Bazar; "I suppose," said Wil-lie, as he saw a fricassed chicken for the first time, "that if a hen lays an egg, a fricasseed chicken would lay a scrambled erg." Buffalo Times: "Young Avenue has got place in a dry goods furnishing store." "I thought he was too sleepy to do busi-

"Oh, they'll put him in the nightshirt de-

Fittsburg Chronicle: Dukane—I thought hostilities in Cuba would cease when the rainy season came on. The rainy season began there several weeks ago, but there are plenty of reports of sanguinary fights. Gaswell—Well, you see, the rainy season does not stop the cable from working.

Cincinnati Enquirer: Wallace-Are you Cincinnati Enquirer, superstitious? Ferry—Only reasonably so. If some men I know were to try to borrow \$13 of me on Friday I would refuse,

Indianapolis Journal: "What made that oung man stay so late?" asked the young man stay so late?" asked the father.
"We got to talking about the coinage question," said the fair daughter, "and did not notice the flight of time."
"I don't think that story will do," said the old man. "People who discuss the coinage question make a lot more nelse than you two did."

FOUND AT LAST. Cleveland Leader. Oh, summer girl, oh, summer girl, I see you on the shore; But you do not seem to haunt the beach As you haunted it of yore.

Oh, summer girl; oh, summer girl, I look for you in vain Upon the rugged mountain's crest, And in the country lane. Oh, summer girl; oh, summer girl, Pray, are you living still? Ah, bless me! Here you are, at last, A-scorching down the hill!

WHILE THE HEART BEATS YOUNG.

James Whitcomb Riley in Ladies Home Journal. While the heart beats young! O the splendor of the Spring. With all her dewy jewels on, is not so fair

The fairest, rarest morning of the blossom-time of May
Is not so sweet a season as the season of today
While Youth's diviner climate folds and holds us, close caressed.
As we feel our mothers with us, by the touch of face and breast—Our bare feet in the meadows, and our fancies uo among
The airy clouds of morning—while the heart beats young. beats young. While the heart beats young and our pulses leap and dance.
With every day a holiday and life a glad

With every day a holiday and life a glad romance—
We hear the birds with wonder, and with wonder watch their flight—
Standing still the more enchanted, both of hearing and of sight,
When they have vanished wholly—for, in fancy, wing to wing.
We fly to Heaven with them; and, returning, still we sing
The praises of this lower Heaven with tireless voice and tongue.
Eva as the Master sanctions—while the heart beats young!

While the heart beats young!—While the heart beats young!
O green and gold old Earth of ours, with azure overhung
And looped with rainbows!—grant us yet this grassy lap of thine—
We would be still thy children, through the shower and the shine! shower and the shine!
So pray we, lisping, whispering, in childish love and trust.
With our beseeching hands and faces lifted from the dust.
By fervor of the poem all unwritten and unsung.
Thou givest us in answer, while the heart beats young.

pensioners of this country to the amount of