

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

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STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. Showing the actual number of copies of the Daily, Morning, Evening and Sunday Bees printed during the month of July, 1896.

Parties going out of the city for the summer may have The Bee sent to their address by leaving an order at the business office of The Bee, Telephone 238.

The chances are that Bryan will find himself in the enemy's country wherever he may now take a notion to go.

The taste we have just had of the rise of free silver cannot be regarded as encouraging to the advocates of a rise in free silver.

Wake up and subscribe for some expansion stock. You no longer have the excuse of its being too hot to put your name down on the subscription list.

Toot the horn! Pound the drum! Draw a long breath for a sky-piercing yell! William Jennings Bryan has been officially notified that he has been marked for slaughter on the altar of American ballot boxes.

How much more agreeable to Bland it would have been if he had traveled to New York for the purpose of receiving a notification of his own instead of accompanying Bryan and acting as substitute oratorical mechanism.

The force of example is likely to manifest itself again when the party that has a presidential ticket composed of one head and two tails establishes headquarters with one main office at Washington and two branches at New York and Chicago.

Nebraska democrats have invited the populists to fuse on congressional candidates, but the nominees opposing the republican aspirants promise to be all democrats. But Nebraska will prefer to be represented in the next congress by republicans rather than democrats and populists.

Every theatrical manager is anxious to play at least a short engagement in New York to learn whether his attraction can claim rank with the hits of the theater season. Bryan is not very different from the ordinary theatrical show, except that he insists upon being actor and manager at the same time.

Li Hung Chang has expressed himself as favorable to international arbitration. In its recent war with Japan China was unmercifully beaten, if we remember correctly. As it is usually the defeated party that wants to settle differences by some method other than war, it is not surprising that the great Chinese statesman gives his endorsement to the proposition to arbitrate.

The assassin of the shah of Persia has been executed with neatness and comparative dispatch. Regicide is a dangerous business wherever it is practiced, as almost without exception the penalty follows swift and sure. And even in the most despotic nations the assassin of the reigning monarch or of members of the royal family receives little sympathy from the mass of the people.

Mr. Bryan's personal organ says that that ratio will prevail and fix the price of silver all the world over, which places the highest market value upon the white metal. If this were true, even with the adoption of 16 to 1 unlimited coinage, the United States would be in constant danger of losing its silver by having some other country establish a ratio more favorable to the silver mine owners.

The prospect for an excellent crop of corn continues of the state generally is the way the latest official weekly crop bulletin for Nebraska reads. The conversion of that corn crop into dollars worth 100 cents is what the farmers of Nebraska want and they must not permit themselves to be persuaded to vote for any scheme that proposes to cut down the value of the money for which they will sell it.

All authorities agree that business, generally speaking, will be dull till after election. The causes for this are obvious. There is no reason, however, why local trade should not be very good in Omaha from this time. Nearly 5,000 strangers will invade the city next week, and soon after the fair and festival will be the greatest attraction of the year. When that is over the exposition will have begun to make a stir in the community and must put more or less money into circulation here, to say nothing of the people it will attract from the outside.

CANDIDATE BRYAN'S SPEECH.

The carefully prepared speech of Mr. W. J. Bryan at Madison Square Garden must be regarded as an exhaustive statement of the free silver case. It was designed to furnish the arguments for the campaign in behalf of the free, unlimited and independent coinage of silver at 16 to 1 and it is therefore of a more practical character than Mr. Bryan's addresses usually have been.

It is not wholly free from the appeals to class prejudice which form so large a part of the free silver contention, but these are made in more moderate language than it has been the habit of the popericite candidate to use when engaged in inciting the people to class hostility. Four years ago the democratic candidate felt called upon to say, in regard to the platform declaration against protection, that the democracy was not a party of destruction.

Now Mr. Bryan finds it necessary, leaving the reference to certain declarations of the Chicago platform, to assure the country that the political element he represents does not intend to attack the rights of property. The value of this assurance is to be judged by the course of Mr. Bryan as a public man and by the views and character of a large majority of his supporters.

In his discussion of the money question those who are familiar with what Mr. Bryan has said on that subject for several years and especially the arguments he used in his Creighton theater debate with Mr. Rosewater this spring, will find little that is new. He starts out with the disingenuous proposition that he and his followers are fighting for bimetallicism, when he and every other intelligent man knows that the success of the free silver policy would bring silver monometallicism. So good an authority as Cernuschi, who advocated bimetallicism, said that the free and unlimited coinage of silver at 16 to 1 by the United States alone would inevitably expel gold from this country and put us on a silver basis, the same as Mexico, China and India. We know of no political economist of accepted authority who does not hold this view.

Such being the case, the very foundation of Mr. Bryan's structure of so-called bimetallicism crumbles and all that is built upon it falls with it. Of course Mr. Bryan places the responsibility for the decline in the prices of some commodities entirely upon the gold standard, ignoring altogether the increase of production of such commodities, the reduced cost of their production and other conditions which have operated to lower prices. In a speech in congress on the tariff, in 1892, Mr. Bryan said in reference to the fall in prices of manufactured articles: "You must attribute it to the inventive genius that has multiplied a thousand times, in many instances, the strength of a single arm and enabled us to do today with one man what fifty men could do fifty years ago. That is what brought prices down in this country and everywhere." Improved appliances and facilities in agriculture, aiding and stimulating production, not only in this country but in nearly every other country, have operated to reduce the price of staple products of the farm. Mr. Bryan also ignores the effect of the democratic tariff policy, for which he is in part responsible, in lessening consumption by reducing the demand for labor and the wages of labor, by which it is estimated the purchasing power of our people has been reduced to the amount of \$500,000,000 annually, while this same tariff caused an increased importation of agricultural products, in competition with American products, to the amount of many millions of dollars. But Mr. Bryan is for free trade as well as free silver and he can see no injury arising from a tariff policy that placed our industries and labor at the mercy of foreign competition. He is still prepared to show greater favor to that competition if given the opportunity.

Mr. Bryan's assumption that the free coinage of silver would make silver bullion worth \$1.29 per ounce in gold throughout the world is contrary to the judgment of the best political economists everywhere. But suppose it did have that result, why should prices rise? And if there was no rise of prices, how would the debtors, for whom the free silverites profess so much concern, be any better off? In short, the whole plan of Mr. Bryan for the policy of currency debasement is shallow and sophistical and can find no support in the financial experience of mankind. His speech will be generally regarded as a failure in everything but its length.

MR. BLAINE ON FREE SILVER. The free silverites are quoting James G. Blaine as having been in favor of the free coinage of silver by the United States at 16 to 1. They have put in circulation a garbled extract from a speech made by Mr. Blaine in the senate in 1878 on the Bland-Allison act, which he opposed. This is done with a view to influencing republicans and it has probably had the desired effect upon some.

The truth is that Mr. Blaine, while a friend of silver, was not in favor of its free coinage by this country at 16 to 1. In the speech from which the garbled quotation is made, Mr. Blaine said: "To renounce it (silver) now as though essential conditions had not changed, is wilfully and blindly to decide ourselves. If our demonization were the only cause for the decline in the value of silver, then renunciation would be its proper and effectual cure. But other causes, beyond our control, have been far more potentially operative than the simple fact that congress prohibited its further coinage." He urged that to coin a silver dollar of full legal tender, obviously below the current value of the gold dollar, would be simply opening our doors and inviting Europe to take our gold, the result of which would be to force us to the single silver standard and to embarrass and cripple our relations with the leading commercial nations of the world. He further urged that the free coinage of a dollar worth in gold about 92 cents would give an illegitimate profit to the owner of the bullion, declaring that "this is

an unfair advantage which the government has no right to give to the owner of silver bullion and which defrauds the man who is forced to take the dollar." Mr. Blaine pointed out that there would be no gain for the circulating medium if on opening the gate for silver to flow in we opened a still wider gate for gold to flow out. Regarding the assumption that the free coinage of silver would advance its value to par with gold Mr. Blaine said: "Assurances from empirics and scientists in finance that renunciation of the former dollar will at once and permanently advance its value to par with gold are worth little in the face of opposing and controlling facts."

Every word of the distinguished statesman is as applicable now as when uttered. Indeed they are of much greater force now than then, for in 1878 the silver in a dollar was worth 62 cents, while at this time its commercial value is only about 53 cents. Can any fair-minded man doubt that if James G. Blaine were living he would be a most earnest opponent of free silver? If there are any republicans who have been deceived into support of free silver by misrepresentation of their once great and patriotic leader they should at once renounce adhesion to that cause.

GARFIELD'S RECORD. The Bryan organ has seen fit to take exception to an appeal made on behalf of McKinley and sound money to the surviving soldiers and sailors who served in the union army and navy during the war of the rebellion. The address mentions by name the great departed leaders of the union volunteers, among them Garfield, who, it says, would, were they living, be united with the forces of honest money and unimpeded national credit, as they were in the days of the war. Commenting upon this appeal the mouthpiece of the silver mine owners says:

The authors of this circular are drawing heavily upon their imagination when they say that these distinguished Americans, if alive, would support the single gold standard. It was James A. Garfield who said: "Every man who is opposed to the use of silver coin as a part of the legal currency of the country I disagree with." Every man who is opposed to the actual legal use of both metals I disagree with. Every man who is opposed to the actual legal use of one of these metals out of circulation and give us only the other as money, with him I disagree. It is a matter of deep regret to me that on this great financial measure which has come before congress for many years we have come down at last to the turbulent scene of this single hour—not of deliberation, but of experimenting with debate for amendment. If any man could convince me that the bill as it now stands would bring the silver and gold dollars to a substantial equality I would not only vote for it with all my heart, but I would vote against the senate amendments which forbid free coinage. Believing as I do—and I shall rejoice if the future proves me mistaken—believing as I do that this bill will not bring the two metals to equality of value, that it will bring us to the suffering and distress which now afflict the country, that it will seriously injure the public credit and thereby injure every citizen, I shall therefore vote to lay this bill upon the table.

General Garfield was a deep student of the money question and his speeches on the subject would serve as excellent text books for popular education in finance. He opposed every proposition that he believed would destroy the parity of the different kinds of money issued by the United States. He opposed and voted against the Bland-Allison bill because he feared it would tend to depreciate the silver dollar and reduce us to a silver standard. With his record before us, there is room for not even one scintilla of doubt that when General Garfield alive he would be in the front rank fighting against the free silver fallacy and for the preservation of the national credit by the maintenance of our existing money standard.

A reader of The Bee writes to complain of the annoyance caused at recent public meetings by the toothy yells and vociferous yelling by people who do so apparently for no other purpose than making a noise and at times when there is no particular occasion for the demonstration. We fear there is no way of reaching these wanton er-splitters and general nuisances. This is a presidential year and the pen-up enthusiasm of the people must have a vent. The tin-horn route may be annoying to less demonstrative neighbors, yet to grin and bear it until after election is the only course open.

The fact must not be overlooked that railroads entering Omaha will run special trains into and out of the city for the convenience of all who may want to see the great Ak-Sar-Ben pageant during State fair week. It will be possible for visitors to return home after the parade if they wish to do so. Most of them, of course, will stay over, and many will come for the day and return in the evening. Some of them cannot otherwise visit the city, as their time is limited. Thus the railroads are doing their part in affording every possible inducement to out-of-town people to see the show.

The Lincoln city council passed a resolution forbidding crowds to gather and obstruct the sidewalks and authorized the mayor to hire a hall here all who must argue the money question may go and unburden their minds. The idea is to make it possible at any hour

of the day for those yearning for knowledge of the money question to go and listen to the constant flow of wisdom from the lips of oratorical orators. Why, however, the taxpayers should be put to an expense for accommodations for self-styled statesmen passes comprehension. No city is under obligations to supply halls for political discussions. On the contrary, citizens owe it to the public not to obstruct the streets. The oratorical is all right so long as he does not infringe upon law and order. If he wants a hall let him hire it himself.

A denominational event of quite as much importance as any of recent years in this city will occur next Wednesday. It is the annual convention of the Young People's Christian union. The committee announces that already 1,000 names of visitors are enrolled and gives the assurance that the attendance will not fall short of 5,000 people. The program, of course, will be fully up to the requirements of an occasion of this magnitude. Those gatherings are regarded by the church-going people of the community as of great and lasting benefit to the younger adherents. Our people will, of course, extend to these visitors from all over the country the greatest hospitality for which Omaha has already become famous.

Bryan's local organ talks about Bryan's courage in going "into the heat of the enemy's country." No question about that. With people dying of sunstroke and suffering from prostration all around him, "the heat of the enemy's country" might have daunted any man who was not chasing a \$50,000 job.

Send It Along. Omaha deserves a crown of gold for discovering that cold wave.

Flight and Despair Not. Let us fight against the free coinage decision, but let no one despair of the republic. Unless Secretary Morton is fortunate, some of the people who make a specialty of treasuring up warm weather statistics will be left in the lurch and responsible for the "crime of '96."

Compliments of the Season. The Omaha Bee celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of its foundation on June 19 by a reception in The Bee building on the evening of that day. A handsomely lithographed card of invitation was issued, the cover design showing The Bee building and the inside the portrait of Edward Rosewater as appeared in 1871 and as he appears at the present time. The anniversary number of The Bee was a notable issue.

Intelligence Against Cheap Money. The presidents and professors in the great educational institutions of the country have almost unanimously declared against the cheap currency demands of the Chicago platform, and in favor of the steady maintenance of the American workman, which he will know how to resent.

Seawall Goes It Awry. Sewall talked more wisdom than he was conscious of when he compared the spread of the free silver movement to the late real estate boom in western towns a few years ago. The resemblance is remarkable.

FREE SILVER MORALITY. An Elegant Scheme for Squeezing the Creditor. Louisville (Special Dem.) The paper of which Mr. Bryan was editor, until recently, the Omaha World-Herald, published, a few days before his retirement, an article on the morality of the issue of capital, as below printed, this piece of advice:

"EVERY ONE WHO HAS MONEY AT HIS DISPOSAL CAN PROFIT BY HISSELF BY CONVERTING HIS MONEY INTO LAND, HOUSES AND MERCHANDISE OF VARIOUS KINDS. BESIDES, HE BORROWS MORE MONEY AND USES IT FOR THE PURPOSE HE WILL MAKE A PROFIT OUT OF THE TRANSACTION AT THE EXPENSE OF THE MAN FROM WHOM HE BORROWS." Note especially that last sentence—"HE BORROWS MORE MONEY AND USES IT FOR THE PURPOSE HE WILL MAKE A PROFIT OUT OF THE TRANSACTION AT THE EXPENSE OF THE MAN FROM WHOM HE BORROWS."

IS MEXICO PROSPEROUS?

Glittering Assertions Refuted by Statistical Facts. Chicago Tribune. A. J. Warner, the popocrat, discourses thus: "It is now generally admitted that, while the United States, on a gold basis, is suffering from prolonged business stagnation, Mexico, on a silver basis, was never so prosperous as now. The explanation of this difference in the business and industrial conditions of the two countries seems to puzzle a good many people, and especially those who hold to the belief that the gold standard is the condition under which a country is prosperous to find out what the reward of labor is there and also the prices of these commodities which are in common use. That country is the most prosperous where a day's labor exchanges for the greatest quantity of the necessities of life."

Tried by that test, what does the Mexican property Warner extols amount to? The following table shows some light on that subject. The first column gives the value in the City of Mexico, which has about 250,000 people. The second column gives the value of the same commodities given their gold value, and the third gives American wages paid in gold or its equivalent:

OCCUPATION. Carpenters, Bricklayers, Painters, Plumbers, etc. Value in City of Mexico, Value in Gold, Wages Paid in Gold.

It will be seen that in a few instances the Mexican workman gets many more Mexican dollars as full-value dollars. Generally the wage worker who is paid in Mexican dollars gets fewer of them than the American gets of full-value dollars. According to Warner, this is prosperity. The second table deals with prices. The first column shows what the Mexican pays for the necessities of life in Mexican dollars. The second column shows what he would be asked were he to pay in gold value American money. The third column shows the prices paid in this country:

COMMODITIES. Flour, per pound, Lard, per pound, Butter, per pound, etc. Value in Mexico, Value in Gold, Value in U.S.

From which it appears that the Mexican gets less for his labor and pays more for all he consumes. The day's labor of a car driver in the city of Mexico would buy four and five pounds of beef. Here the day's labor of a car conductor will buy almost 28 pounds of flour and 12 1/2 pounds of meat. The whole thing is a very simple matter, and the American workman cast his vote for a candidate who will give him Mexican property.

Undoubtedly Mexico is more prosperous than she was twenty years ago. She has progressed in spite of her having a silver standard. She has had a more stable form of government. American capital has built railroads, which have opened up the country, and she has had a more stable form of government. She has had a more stable form of government.

THEY TEMPTED FATE. The Hayrack Invasion of Florence Viewed as Distasteful. Chicago News. Marshal Green of the village of Florence, which is in the state of Nebraska, not far from Omaha, declares that the majority of his hayrackers are not agricultural machine and defend that noble agricultural machine, the hayrack, from profanation and degradation to effeminate and merely ornamental uses.

There are things that human nature will not bear. The hayrack and tormented men of Florence gazed from their real hayracks to this spurious and insolent Omaha contrivance with a speechless sense of outrage. Fortunately, before their indignation had time to translate itself to action Marshal Green appeared, arrested the Omaha mockers and ordered them to leave the village. There would probably have been a denouement which would have invested the pitchfork with terror far beyond Tillman's fondest dreams.

WAS BRYAN RETAINED?

More Light on This Most Interesting and Timely Topic. Chicago Post. Senator Thurston's charge that "the bonanza silver mine owners have maintained extensive bureaus, with corps of speakers and writers, and that William J. Bryan has been in receipt of a salary from them for some years," has attracted an unusual amount of attention among the silverites and popocrats. In order to break the force of this charge that Bryan was nothing more than a subsidized "boy orator" for the white metal the Rocky Mountain News of Denver sent out a special inquiry to pick out of silver mine owners asking for its refutation. It received replies from J. J. Hagerman, Eben Smith, Simon Guggenheimer, S. A. Joseph, Dennis Sheedy, Byron B. Shear and other prominent names. With one accord and with conspicuous unanimity they denied the existence of "any bureau or organization of silver mine owners for the purpose alleged by Senator Thurston." The statement was denounced as a falsehood "the statement that Mr. Bryan has ever received a salary or any remuneration whatever from them for advocating the silver cause."

This statement was telegraphed broadcast from Denver Sunday night and printed in the newspapers in Chicago Monday morning. It has since been given the clearest comment in a letter to the Evening Post from one familiar with the facts:

"CHICAGO, Aug. 10.—To the Editor: This copy of the Evening Post of August 10th, Moffat & Co. can truthfully say they did not pay Bryan. They, however, subscribed for the Rocky Mountain News, and they have the issue and it paid Bryan. You can find the name of the firm in the Rocky Mountain News (Chambers by name, I think) in favor of Bryan every month for the last three years, showing that the bank at Laurium, Michigan, his salary was \$6,000 per year when I knew about the bogus work. A. J. Warner has told me that he has heard that Bryan is not likely that he would, as he is, is paid by the league. C. PALMISTON. Here is food for the American people to reflect upon. For three years this spurious spouter for free and unlimited silver has been a subsidized advocate of a league whose sole object was to keep the market for the products of the silver mines. The owners of these mines did not subsidize him directly, but they paid the freight for his free travel to and from the market by them would have been a "barren idleness."

Henry M. Teller, the lachrymose silver dealer, is another agent of the silver lobby. The Bimetallic league funds who has taken it upon himself to pronounce Senator Thurston's statement a falsehood. He says that he has never employed him, but he would not deny that he has been and is in the pay of the Bimetallic league. As a matter of fact, that interested in the silver lobby has been the chief source of his income ever since he was in congress.

WHO PAID THE BILLS? Candidate Bryan's Relations to the Silver Mine Owners. Chicago Chronicle (dem.) Mr. Bryan's supporters continue to deny with a great deal of noise and heat that he was ever employed by the Bimetallic league as a paid lecturer and exploiter of the free silver doctrine. To strengthen their denial they have resorted to the device of having a list of names of other persons living who can testify to the source of Mr. Bryan's income during the last three years. The American people are not to be deceived with a denial of his having been employed by the Bimetallic league, and Mr. Bryan does not dare deny that he has been and is in the pay of the Bimetallic league. As a matter of fact, that interested in the silver lobby has been the chief source of his income ever since he was in congress.

AN AUGUST IMPRESSION. A summer shower—once 'twas sweet With comfort for the parching street. But when the sun once more appeared, It lingers; then it leaves no trace. A vast, perspiring universe.

RHYMES OF THE TIMES. The Boy Candidate. John K. Bangs in Harper's weekly. He could not be a candidate, The boy's the thing the populace to please. Boy preachers in the pulpit stand, Boy writers write, Boy singers sing, And Spain reels in a boyish king. And Germany is Wilhelm's toy. And now, amidst the gales of galore, What an "Orator!" A great big, pink-checked, gassy boy, Just budding out with words and joy. He's set his steady baby stare Upon the presidential chair, He wants to be a "president," And "four years" he'll give us.

Chicago Times-Herald: The proposition to rob all the people for the sole benefit of silver mine owners is the most gigantic selfishness. Chicago Tribune: Bryan's salary from the Bimetallic league for three years past is said to have been \$6,000 per annum. We are having received early in November the league will have come to the conclusion that it was excessive. Globe-Democrat: Bland says that silver will "sweep Ohio." It will sweep Ohio just as it did in 1894, when young Thurman and a few others forced a free coinage platform on the democrats and started out to "redeem" the state. The net result of their work was that the republican candidate for secretary of state got a plurality of 37,000.

Indians Journal: One of Mr. Bryan's followers in New York, Mr. Lynn, says: "I feel that some panic will follow Bryan's election; that financial ruin will ensue, and that the country will be in a state of anarchy and I hope it will." Every supporter of McKinley prays that, who ever may be elected, the country will escape financial ruin and anarchy, which would fill the land with starving people. Chicago Chronicle: Mexico has free coinage at 16 to 1, valuing gold about 3 per cent higher than the gold at 16 to 1 in the United States. The consequence is that the Mexican silver dollar is worth no more as a unit of value than the gold dollar that call at the Chronicle counting-room and get a Mexican silver dollar for 55 cents of our gold basis money. You can't get ten Mexican dollars for a gold dollar less than \$10.30. Try it.

BRYAN'S CROSS ROADS TALK.

Chicago Times-Herald (rep.): Speaking in Pittsburgh, the boy orator observed that "Thomas Jefferson never said a true thing when he said (sic): 'The art of government is the art of being honest.'" One of the things that Bryan says is very true, the art of being honest is a ratio to find out what the market value is between gold and silver, and to fix the ratio accordingly. The mercantile ratio between gold and silver today is 1 to 32.

Scranton (Pa.) Truth (dem.): Never since the Bimetallic league was formed has the burning deck" has the juvenile business been so energetically as at present, owing to the presence in the campaign of a presidential candidate of the class known as "boy orators." Mr. Bryan, who was formerly called "the Boy Orator of the Platte" Now we have "boy hypnotists," "boy evangelists," "boy statesmen," "boy diplomats," "boy financiers," and "boy postmasters." The boys are evidently coming to the front, and some of them are wearing beards a yard long. These are evidently the "boy populists" with the cyclone whiskers.

New York World (dem.): A presidential candidate on the stump is not to be very accurate. At New York Mr. Bryan said: "If we have a gold standard prices will go down." Effect was given to the gold standard by the Bimetallic league in 1878. The average export price of wheat in that year was \$1.07. In 1880 it was \$1.25; in 1881, \$1.15; in 1882, \$1.19; in 1883, \$1.12; in 1884, \$1.07. In 1879 the export price of cotton was (without fractions) 9 cents. In the six years following it ranged from 10 to 11. It was in 1880 that it fell to 8 cents, and it was followed again in 1892. The export price of butter was 5 cents higher in 1894 than in 1879, and that of cheese nearly 1 cent higher. Wages also steadily advanced. The gold standard was in effect in 1879, when inflation by cheap dollars and treasury notes combined with the extravagance of congress, brought disaster.

MURKIN LINES. Harper's Bazar: "I suppose you have music at the hotel?" "No; but we have a band." Chicago Record: "Doesn't Mrs. Washington look as if she were very happy?" "Yes, she looks at her; she has three double chin's."

Detroit Free Press: "Altogether" said the throat specialist; "the lady must talk as little as possible." "You are a good husband," said Mrs. Gray's husband; "is there any hope of it becoming chronic?" "Washington Star: "She is very unpopu-lar," said one girl; "it seems to me that every man she sees is very glad to get away from her." "That is saying a good deal," replied the other girl. "You don't deny it, though?" "Oh, I don't know," was the hesitating answer. "The mosquitoes seem to like her."

Indianapolis Journal: "Never mind brushing your hair," said the hair dresser to the senator on the bleeper; "you couldn't find a speck of dust on my clothes." "You are a good husband," said Mrs. Gray's husband; "is there any hope of it becoming chronic?" "Washington Star: "She is very unpopu-lar," said one girl; "it seems to me that every man she sees is very glad to get away from her." "That is saying a good deal," replied the other girl. "You don't deny it, though?" "Oh, I don't know," was the hesitating answer. "The mosquitoes seem to like her."

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The sun shines. We all know that. And there's another thing that's just as certain, viz.: that with Pearline you have the easiest, the safest, the quickest, the most economical washing and cleaning. Look at the millions of women who are using Pearline. Look at the hundreds of millions of packages that have been used. What more do you want in the way of evidence? If Pearline were not just what we say it is, don't you suppose that the air would be filled with complaints? 48