THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

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Net daily average GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK. Sworn to before me and subscribed in my pres-nce this ist day of October, 1877. Seat) N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

THE BEE ON TRAINS.

All railroad newsboys are supplied with enough Bees to accommodate every passenger who wants to read a newspaper. Insist upon having The Bee. If you eannot get a Bee on a train from the news agent, please report the fact, stating the train and railroad, to the Circulation Department of The Bec. The Hee is for sale on all trains.

INSIST ON HAVING THE REE.

Prosperity preaches sermons every day of the week.

The republican ticket comes first on the official ballot in Nebraska.

The bunk of the member of the reform police commission is not a bed of roses.

Fine words butter no parsnips. The way to restore confidence in the exposition is by acts, not promises.

The only honest man in the court house having buncoed the mongrel convention into nominating him is already knifing his associates on his own ticket.

The marquis of Salisbury says he has abdicate.

vote for a vigorous administration of the sheriff's office.

In putting the soil in prime condition for another crop the weather man is taking precautions to disprove the popocratic assertions that our present prosperity cannot in any event be permanent.

And now one of the candidates for university regent on the national democratic state ticket wants to withdraw. The other candidate may, however, be depended on to stick if J. Sterling Morton's life is spared over election.

the fact that to vote at the coming elecregistered. This year's election requires of \$200,000,000 of gold bonds in Europe we quite agree with the Call that Call an entirely new registration. Last year's in order to procure ample gold to pro- formia ought to continue to be represented registration will not count this year.

Frank Kaspar is advertised by the mongrel organ as a good populist. But the first commissioner district will not care to make themselves responsible for injecting him into the county board.

In the state of Nebraska who draws as treasury. So far as the matter of refund-Yet the exposition managers persist in interest is concerned, with the condition throwing away every month \$500 of the that the principal and interest shall be people's money on a worse than useless appendage.

Tammany assumes that a heavy registration in New York augurs favorably to its candidates. There is many a slip, however, and white Tammany appears to have the pole in the municipal race the the failure of the efforts that were made people who cast the votes may fool their expectations at the last moment.

Of the two contesting candidates for the scales of justice even.

Need Apply." That is one reason why debt with the condition that the princi-Treasurer George Helmrod, who has pal and interest shall be payable spebeen renominated on the republican cifically in gold. ticket, will be re-elected by an overfor Mr. Heimrod, but for the entire republican ticket.

Bank of England should not display his and this does not appear to be at all waged on national issues and of national

governor's explanation of the manner in | tion will be furtle. himself on pieces of paper which he the secretary of the treasury will recomhowever, relieve him from joint respon- pretty safe to say that none of the sugsibility for the Bartley shortage. The gestions referred to will be adopted, governor says he regards the law which while it is absolutely certain that some requires the treasurer to produce the of them will not be. cash as a sham and a farce. But it is the law just the same, and as binding on him as any other law on the statute All business letters and remittances should be book. If it were conceded, which it is special commissioner to negotiate recipnent. Oraris, checks, express and postoffice oney orders to be made payable to the order of hibited by Bartley were the same as represent the property of the president of a special commissioner to negotiate recipned. failed.

sign the treasurership if forced to make | clauses of the Dingley law. 1588,374 how can Governor Holcomb escape resioner to look after reciprocity treaties sponsibility for allowing Bartley to go was made, it is said, in order to relieve through the sham and farce of turning treasury officials of the labor connected over, without exhibiting either the cash with such negotiations, which is in itself showings from time to time of the state the negotiation of treaties, which are deposited and that Bartley had declined two years. to take him into his confidence.

Had the governor exercised the prerogative vested in him by the constitution he would either have uncovered a treasury defalcation more than two years ago or he would have prevented the embezzlement for which Bartley has been convicted and sentenced. In either case the state would not have lost anything like \$537,000 and the treasury government. The San Francisco Call deficit would never have reached such

enormous proportions. What the influences were that deterred Governor Holcomb from doing his full duty remains a mystery. Bartley always pretended that in order to save the of cabinet favors, provided the state eredit of the state he was compelled to should give its electoral vote to the releave the money in tottering banks. That excuse will hardly be offered for the governor. The state is not presumed | Call, "in the face of a strong disposition to be the guardian of the banks and its to vote for principles which appeared to no intention to resign. In this he has finances are not to be jeopardized for promise the rehabilitation of silver, unquestionably good precedent in the the benefit of bankwreckers and warrant largely upon the expectation that the persistent refusal of Queen Victoria to shavers. It is not the business of any state would receive cabinet recognition governor, least of all a reform populist and continue to be represented through-The official record of John W. Mc- the money lenders propped up by state paper says that California republicans Donald as sheriff commends him to refunds than for the taxpayers who look desire that the claims of that state to a election. A vote for McDonald will be a to him to protect them by enforcing right place in the cabinet be recognized after accountability from all custodians state funds.

SECRETARY GAGE'S SUGGESTIONS. populists disown him and the voters of the capital stock of any bank, these ation. national bank notes to be legal tender.

There is reason for regarding this report as authentic, because it accords with the general understanding of the There is not a salaried public official financial views of the secretary of the much as \$500 a month for his services, ing the public debt at a lower rate of payable in gold, it would be sound policy to do this, but it is needless to say that such a proposal, if made, will encounter vigorous opposition. The government is now pledged to pay the principal and interest of the public debt in "coin" and the country is familiar with in connection with the loans of the last few years to induce congress to specificpayable in gold. There was a saving of county judge Judge Baxter is far interest to be made, amounting to a con- Huntington and his Southern Pacific superior to his opponent. On the score of siderable sum, if gold payment had been the best men for judicial places, irrespec- specified, but this congress refused to tive of politics, Judge Baxter has a clear do. Of course it is tacitly understood claim to the support of all who want that every bond issued by the governjudges who can be depended on to hold ment will be paid in gold or its equivalent. This is what has been done and undoubtedly it will continue to be done. The local mongrels in their county con- But it is safe to say that congress will vention put up a sign, "No Germans not authorize a refunding of the public

As to issuing bonds for retiring the whelming majority. Every German in legal tender notes, it can be confidently Douglas county should vote, not alone predicted that such a recommendation would not meet the least consideration in congress. No party will assume the the taxpayers through the farming out responsibility for such a policy, because The governor of the Bank of England there is very little popular support for the sums deposited in the defunct Meris quoted as saying with reference to the it. The very great majority of the people American commissioners: "Excepting do not want the legal tender notes rewhat I have read in the papers, I have tired at all and they are irrevocably never heard of these gentlemen." That opposed to issuing bonds for their retireis rather hard on the commissioners. ment. There will be no less opposition One of them was vice president of the to issuing bonds for replenishing the United States for the four years preced gold reserve, unless circumstances shall nothing in this that is not perfectly ing March 4 last. The governor of the arise making such a course imperative

GOVERNOR HOLCOMB'S EXPLANATION | banks to issue notes to the par value of ers of national reputation. Inasmuch as Governor Holcomb has been accorded United States bonds deposited to secure Iowa, moreover is so safely republican som's charge, reiterated by General to this, but the failure of the numerous republican senator. Senator Allison's lican again, but it is doubtful if he ever had Cowin, that he knew Bartley was a de efforts that have been made to secure critics are shooting very wide of the faulter at the time he approved his sec- such authorization warrants the opinion mark. and term bond as state treasurer. The that any further endeavor in this direc-

which Bartley was allowed to settle with | Assuming the report regarding what called certificates of deposit does not, mend to congress to be correct, it is

RECIPROCITY TREATIES. The appointment by the president of a hibited by Bartley were the same as generally commended, though those who cash, the governor was still dereliet in are unfriendly to the law in its entirety his duty if he did not exact from Bart- of course express the opinion that this ley a memorandum of the certificates in action will have no practical results. order that he might verify their genuine. This view, however, is of little conseness and ascertain whether or not the quence in face of the fact that countries banks by whom they were issued were which entered protests against the tariff solvent. For all the governor knows or act and threatened retaliation are now knew at the time, the certificates may negotiating or contemplating negotiahave been issued by banks already tions for reciprocity agreements. France is seeking to do this and it is said that This is not all. The governor dis- the German government is considering creetly dodges the main point at issue the expediency of entering into negotiain the controversy. He cannot deny that tions, while it is understood that the he had been warned before he assumed State department has received intimaoffice that Bartley would turn out a detions from other countries of a desire faulter, and had declared he would re- to take advantage of the reciprocity

or its equivalent? Assume that the cer- evidence of the fact that the reciprocity tificates which Bartley exhibited when provisions of the tariff law are not being he offered his bond were genuine and ignored by other countries. One of these issued by solvent banks, how can Gov- provisions requires that simple agreeernor Holcomb evade responsibility for ments must be entered into within two his neglect to compel Bartley to make years, but there is no limit placed upon funds in his possession and the banks subject to ratification by the senate. The where they were deposited? The gov- probability is that few treaties will be ernor not once, but several times, as- negotiated, but there is reason to be serted that he did not know where the lieve that a number of reciprocity agreeschool moneys in Bartley's custody were | ments will be effected within the next

CALIFORNIA IN THE CABINET.

The probability that Attorney General McKenna will succeed Justice Field upon the bench of the supreme court of state will continue to be represented in the executive department of the national says that the republican leaders in California understand that President Me Kinley's managers in the canvass of 1893 promised, on behalf of their principal, to recognize California in the distribution publican candidate. "Our people gave their suffrages to McKinley," says the governor, to show greater solleltude for out President McKinley's term." That the resignation of Astorney General McKenna.

We decline to believe that republican success in California last year was due According to report, which seems to be to the promise, if such promise were trustworthy, Secretary Gage has decided made, that the state should be given a to submit to congress in his annual re- cabinet position. We prefer to think port the propositions in regard to cur- that a majority of the voters of Califorrency reform which he last summer laid | nia were prompted by a higher motive before the bankers of New York and than that of securing representation in other cities. It is stated that the secre- the cabinet. The voters of California tary of the treasury will suggest to con- chose republican electors because they gress the refunding of the entire national believed that the policies of the republidebt into a new series of bonds bearing can party were favorable to the indus-2½ per cent interest and payable princi- tries and the interests generally of that pal and interest in gold; also an issue state. They have already found this to The people must be impressed with of \$200,000,000 in gold bonds for the pur- be the case and we venture to say that pose of absorbing or retiring legal ten- there are more republicans in California thon they must have their names properly ders and silver notes; further the selling now than a year ago. But at all events tect the reserve and finally the authori- sented in President McKinley's cabinet zation of national banks to issue notes and we have no doubt it will be. As the upon United States bonds at par and in principal state of the Pacific coast it is addition notes not to exceed 25 per cent of | unquestionably entitled to this consider-

> ing to explain a great many things, but he has not ventured to explain how he and John J. Sullivan, the democratic nominee for supreme judge, happen to be recorded in per the legislative journal of 1887 on opposite sides of nearly every vital ques-The silence of both Smyth and Sullivan

From the noise being made by notorious monopoly organs expressing feigned fear that the government may not get ally declare that they should be made all that its equity is worth in the Union duct. ership which they have been doing their utmost to prolong. Huntington would like nothing better than to have the foreclosure sale indefinitely postponed to give funding bill through congress.

> When the populist orators talk about Bartley putting state money in shaky banks they should not forget that the present populist state treasurer laid himself open to the same charge, and that after the Bartley scandal had culminated. The list of losses sustained by of public funds is not complete without chants' bank of Lincoln under the present state administration.

A popoeratic ergan attempts to criticise Senator Allison for leaving Iowa to likely. In regard to allowing national importance and is a fair field for speak- of justice in a then pending case.

The chairman of the Iowa democratic state committee is encountering a whole heap of trouble by reason of his entangling antagonism to organized labor. But the popocrafs always were long on sympathy for the downtrodden laborer, but short on active assistance when their was a very great editor, the greatest, support might do him some good. The support might do him some good. The wage earners know how to discount democratic protestations of affection.

Some people are for the exposition bonds and some people are against them. But thousands who are now outspoken against the bonds would vote for them if the imported \$500-a-month autocrat were chopped off and the management of the exposition reorganized and conducted on business principles.

Indianapolis Journal, If Senator Gorman of Maryland was con of victory in the coming election he would not propose to yield the scepter of political power to his antagonist.

Waning Strength of Gorman,

Lamentations of Jeremiah.

Louisville Courier-Journal, If the press correspondents have nothing better to do than to telegraph that a ca-lamity is predicted by that professional calamityite. Jerry Simpson, they might tell us what the grose bone says of next year's blackberry crop.

History Repeating Itself.

The same sort of a reaction which has oc curred in the stock market in the past two weeks took place in the latter part of 1879, the year of gold resumption, and many persons predicted then, as they do now, that the "boom has burst." The very same influence which caused the reaction then causes it now—wild speculation. Prices went up too fast at the beginning of the trade revival then, as they have done in the past few menths. Business expansion was not checked in the slightest degree, however, by the temcorary drop in stocks in 1879, nor is it in

Satire in a Painting. Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

One of the grossest absurdities on earth is pproaching completion in Paris, in the shape of an oil painting 30 feet high and 55 feet ong, representing "the apotheosis of international arbitration," which, when it is finished, is to be offered to the exar. What an extraordinary piece of satire is this? Do the artists, or any others, perhaps, regard the the artists, or any others, perhaps, regard the decision of the powers of Europe which degrades Greece and sustains the Turk an exthe United States has raised the ques-seem that no greater insult could be flung in tion in California as to whether that the face of our Christian civilization than And how beautifully the Christian nations deserve It!

What Republicanism Stands For.

New York Sun, An overruling Providence has decreed that the republican party, in the closing years of the nineteenth century, should stand for the gold standard, the 100-cent dollar, the honest nption of public and private obligations, preservation of existing institutions against the assaults of the radicals and the annihilators, the material prosperity of all our industrial interests, the American idea in our foreign affairs, and that national policy of expansion which is to make the second hundred years of the existence of this gov-ernment as wonderful and inspiring a story as has been the first. For all this the republican party stands, up to date, like a rock; and for all this, if the republican party is not responsible, no party is responsible. While it so stands, and while its responsibility is such, the Sun is with it heart and soul, in national, state and municipal politics.

Recent industrial Development.

worth many millions have put it in the power of American manufacturers to produce iron and steel so cheaply as to enormously inuccied with his nation's history. There has too receive with his nation's history. There has too receive with his nation's history. There has too received with his nation's history. There has to receive with his nation's hist have made it possible for America to ship of his class, steel rails and similar products to England. Chicago T Russia, Japan indeed, to almost every country in the world in competition with the old newspaper offices to see the bright and

world makers of steel. The great iron and steel manufacturers show their faith in the continued rapid growth of the industry by investing fortunes n new machinery and new lake vessels for obtaining ore and in new plants for the cheaper production of iron and steel products on a huge scale, so that great as the growth of the business has been in the past twelve years, it seems now to be entering on | captivating in its whimsical treatment of a new era of unparalleled expansion.

NOT CONTEMPT OF COURT.

Judges on the Bench Are Open to Albany Law Journal.

onsin in the now famous Eau Claire contempt case not only makes very interesting reading, but constitutes one of the emphatic vindications of the rights of free speech and free criticism which have had from the bench in a long time It may be well to recall the salient facts of this remarkable case. Judge Bailey of Eau Claire, who was a candidate for re-election last spring, objected to certain edltorials and communications in a local paper severely animadverting upon his offi-cial conduct and methods. The writer and editor having filed affidavits in contemps proceedings (instituted against them by the tion. If Smyth was right on the railroad judge) alleging the truth of their charges issue, the penitentiary contract extensions, the penitentiary contract extensions of unfairners, partiality and incapacity against Judge Bailey, he angrily refused to sion, the saline land grab, then Sul-livan must have been radically wrong. der adjudging his critics guilty of con-The offenders were to be committed to jail, but a writ of prohibition on the latter's spotted legislative record from the supreme court saved them from that punishment. The supreme court, in reviewing the case, points out the fact that the criticisms made upon Judge Balley had no reference to any action of his in con-nection with the case then pending. Whether just or unjust, they were general in their nature, and referred to past conall that its equity is worth in the Union duct. The court says it is well persuaded Pacific foreclosure sale, it is plain that that newspaper comments on cases finally Huntington and his Southern Pacific associates are grasping at the last straw to prevent the termination of the receivership which they have been doing their While it is of the first importance that judges should perform their grave duties unimpeded, it is equally important that the right of citizens and newspapers to criti-cise what they deem arbitrary, unworthy his lobby another chance to work their and corrupt conduct should be fealously pre-funding bill through congress. The court says: "Truly, it must e a grievous and weighty necessity which will justify so arbitrary a proceeding whereby a candidate for office becomes the accuser, judge and ijury, and may a few hours summarily punish his c The result of such doctrine imprisonment. is that all unfavorable criticism of a sitting judge's past official conduct can be at once prisonment. If there can be any more effectual way to gag the press and subvert freedom of speech we do not know where to find it." This is a stinging rebuke, but justly deserved, and one needed to remind arrogant and dictatorial jurists that they are no more above proper criticism than are any ordinary individuals. To slightly paraphrase the poet. "No divinity doth hedge about a judge," least of all at a time when he is a candidate for office. The law prospiles advantage and platform.

Sourt.

The mayor of Chicago says John A. Legan's line that day Mr. Rosewater's gold "Bee" has stung firm in the point of objection to his free coinage scheme. Is known in 400 language, a "buffet," because the Collecum is in the prohibition district. Carter's son is absolute. He says: "It makes active feature, nor yet to repudiate it. But and three-ply names, or whether they have not difference whether they have not seed to remind a point of objection to his free coinage scheme. Since that day Mr. Rosewater's gold "Bee" has stung fityan's silver bug on that gay Mr. Rosewater's gold "Bee" has stung fityan's silver bug on that gay Mr. Rosewater's gold "Bee" has stung fityan's silver bug on that gay Mr. Rosewater's gold "Bee" has stung fityan's silver bug on that gay Mr. Rosewater's gold "Bee" has stung fityan's silver bug on that gay Mr. Rosewater's gold "Bee" has stung fityan's silver bug on that gay Mr. Rosewater's gold "Bee" has stung fityan's silver bug on that gay Mr. Rosewater's gold "Bee" has stung fityan's silver bug on that gay Mr. Rosewater's gold "Bee" has stung fityan's silver bug on that gay Mr. R slopped by the judge himself, or,

CHARLES ANDERSON DAYA.

Sioux City Tribune: Mr. Dana was a whig. confidence of the leaders or followers any party he was in. He knew too much, and had too much confidence in his own judgment; he always felt rich when he felt that he was right, and regardless of the result to his property he maintained his own opin

Cleveland Leader: To the end Charles A. Dana was brilliant, versatile, alert mas-terful. He swept the earth in the range of his interests. He carried distinction every field of his wonderful activity of the most striking and forceful figures in the American world is gone, and a void has been made by death which may

Chicago Inter Ocean: James Gordon Benett had a genius for news, Horace Greeley for editorials, but Charles A. Dana com-bined both. Undoubtedly be was the greatest all-around newspaper man this country has ever produced. His name will not be licked with any great reform, as Mr. Greeley's is with anti-slavery, but his soul abhorred the "yellow kid" journalism which mistakes the fake of a prurient imagination and a vulgar display of egotism for journalistic enterprise.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat: One of the nost striking changes which have occurred n journalism since Dana's early days is in its treatment of great partisan issues. Nearly all the papers are republican or democratic, as they were then, but partisanship does not obtrude itself into the news departments of the great papers of today. It is no longer necessary for a republican or a democrat to take a paper belonging to each party in order to get both side of political issues. Wil the leading papers now present each side of every great question.

Chicago Tribune: The removal from the sphere of human activities of a man like Charles Anderson Dana marks an epoch lu the history of the present time, and will be noted wherever the English language is read or spoken. In the history of the last fifty years few men have occupied so large and so varied a field, and while he has, perhaps, been compelled to face far more hostility and criticism in each of the positions he has one can say that he ever exposed himself to

the charge of weakness or retired in defeat. Chicago Record: For many years Mr. Dana has been one of the distinguished figures in the modern profession of Journal No one who has entered that field has ever shown greater originality or made a deeper impression upon the business to which he had devoted himself. A man of great crudition, a student of men and events, a ripe the equipment of a literary man such as the world found in Carlyle. Indeed, he was a literary man before all; for a careful aggregate to several hundred millions of do-analysis of his life shows that his point of lars a year of loss on their pay. view was more often that of the studen than of the man of affairs.

Milwaukee Sentinel: The style of the Sur style should be accurate and liked it to l often learned and allusive, he was perfecsuccessful in keeping these qualities from making it slow, indirect or trailing. On the contrary, no other newspaper, so far as we know, has been more successful in saying rubbling this meaning in. For all his love of allusion, and of subtle humor, Mr. Dana-never left the densest reader in doubt as to the Sun's position. He understood perfectly he art of making his meaning bite.

St. Paul Globe: It was only the knowledge of the power and the fineness of the man that lay beneath the erratic caprice of the editor that kept him interesting; the editor that kept him interesting and added to this has been a curiority to knew what this master of ridicule and invec-tive would have to say. For his silence was never to be predicted. He was fear-less, and that is a quality for which much may be forgiven. He was always virile, an supply and demand fix them. Even Bryan in originator, a leader. With great qualities his less tricky and dishonest moments admits and great faults, he has passed from the that and declares that the most that can be unique position that he filled in the world of men and letters; and the particular place of money) which makes the nearest approach that he occupied in American journalism to absolute stability."
will not easily be filled. Then what system of money complies a

Kausis City Star.

The record of the iron industry in this country is a good illustration of the almost ter of English. His articles were often vinincredible industrial development of recent dictive, unfair, wrongly based and against the average about 2 per cent a year as found the average about 2 per cent a year as found. ars for new plants and the practical aban- which he lived and labored-a period coverenment of old factories and machinery once ing some of the country's most exciting ex-

Chicago Times-Herald: It was reserved better side of his character. In all things not pertaining to the strife of politics the Size reflected the genial humor, tolerance hand-made things than it did in 1873 or 1860 and good taste of its great editor. It was or 1840 or 1830, because on those things inone of the first successful newspapers in America to be written in clean and whole-some English and edited with affectionate them. some English and edited with any care. Between political canvasses it exhaled good nature. There was something valed to the presidency on the free coinage taken by means of automatic curly fun of its elevation of odd characters like Abe Slupsky and "Pod Dismuke" their humble surroundings, in the unbroken gayety with which snobs and prigs of all sorts were suppressed, that has defied im- Bryan could tell the truth five years ago; &u itation. For twenty years the Sun has been the companion of newspaper men in all

orners of the United States. PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE.

A Texas man went crazy and imagined himself a great political leader. It is a not uncommon phenomenon.

One of the street railway companies of Washington has completed continuous rails clares that "a dollar which depreciates in on one of its lines by welding 2,000 Jointa. There have been 493 suicides in New York and Brooklyn since the beginning of York and Brooklyn since the beginning of the year, of whom 328 were men and 165 clated more than one-half since 1874 an

Richard Crcker's shipment of horses England is supposed to indicate his intention to return home when the New York mayor alty interlude is finished. The two parties about whom the Bering sea

discussion is raging, namely, the seals and slightest interest in the proceedings. A foul water supply has caused forty cases of typhoid fever in the Boys Industrial school at Lancaster, O., and the num-

ber is likely to be greater unless a ource of water is provided for speedily. "Ill blows the wind that profits nobody." The regular line of steamers plying between Spain and Havana has received \$14-000,000 for tremsporting soldiers and war material, and has just declared a dividend of \$22.40 upon every share of \$100.

W. S. Gilbert announces to an Edinburgh nterviewer that he will write no more plays. point of view from which criticism is written, adding; "London critics attack an author as if he were a scoundrel of the worst type and I do not feel disposed to put myself forward as a cockshy for these A monument to the late Eugene Field is to

he creeted on the campus of the Missouri State university by the teachers and school children of the state. A cart of the neces-sary fund has been raised and an effort to next by commemorative exercises, to be known as "Field day," in the public schools of Missouri, Mr. Field was a native of Missouri. The mayor of Chicago says John A. Lesson's law stime flexage says from A. Lesson's law stime flexage says from the following flexage says from A. Lesson's law stime flexage says from the following flexage says from the following flexage says from the flexage says

vides adequate remedies for unjustifiable attacks upon their character, but does not became infatuated with a young woman of

BRYAN'S DISHONEST DOLLAR.

Real Motive Behind the Free Silver Hornce Boles' Last Shot at the Sacred Coinage Propaganda Exposed. in Chicago Tribune

A year ago last May William J. Bryan, 6 to 1 silver advocate, and Edward Rosewater, editor of the Omaha Bee, debated the silver question before an Omaha audience. A glance at the report of that de-bate, which recently came into our hands, udicates the advance which has been made in the discussion of free coinage by its optives of its advocates were not as clearly perceived as they are now, a lucid and able argument. He would make a much stronger one now if the debate were to be held over again between the same disputants.

Bryan stands, however, today substantially where he did in May, 1898. The language he then used in advocating free coinage of silver is much the same that he uses now, with the exception that he hinted much more clearly than at any time since then at the injurious consequences to the vast part of the community of changing the existing gold to the more marker standard, and allowing the dollar coined under that standard, which would be worth about 55 cents in gold value, to be used retroactively in the payment of debts contracted under the gold standard when each current dollar was worth 100 cents in gold. A year and a half ago Bryan was not a candidate for the presidency, and he was

less guarded in his utterances on some important points than he has been since July 1896, after he received the democratic and populist nominations for president.

But, on the whole, the sophisms and fallacies he borrowed from General A. J. Warner of Ohlo and "Coin" Harvey of Virginia

are used by him now unchanged. Bryan asserted at Omaba, as he has done since scores of times at other places, that "the American people did not in 1873 knowingly, understandingly and intention ally strike silver down and lave gold as the only metal which could find access to the If that be granted, still they rati field knowingly in 1896 by nearly a million majority that which was done unknowingly in 1873, and declared themselves pleased with the consequences of the "crime" of that

For in 1879, the year of specie resumption he bullion value of the 371% grains of meta n a silver dollar was about 90 cents in any market. Hence if free silver coinage had no been suspended in 1873 this country would have resumed in free silver dollars at a discount of 10 to 12 per cent, and thereafter those dollars would have depreciated as compared with gold money 2 to 3 per cent i year down to the present time. And th great salary and wage working masses-10,000,000 of them in 1878 and 16,000,000 to 17,000 000 in 1897—would have been paid each ry man such as year in money steadily depreciating in value Indeed, he was exchange or buying worth, amounting in the

Bryan, of course, sees this must have been tute of the perceptive and reflective facults yet he still persists in deploying that the country did not resume in 1879 on the fre silver standard and expel all its gold money At Omaha Mr. Bryan gave his definition of an "honest dollar." That definition, which an "bonest dollar." That definition, which he has repeated often since then, is as fol-

My understanding of an honest dollar is a dollar whose purchasing power would be the same yesterday, today and forever. The test of honesty of a dollar is in its purchasing power, and a dollar that rises in purchasing power is as honest as a dollar which falls in purchasing power.

Were there such a dollar the consequences would be curious. There would be an immopility of prices which does not exist even b Thing, where so many things have remained unchanged for dozens of centuries.

It is not claimed by the advocates of the gold standard that that standard is absolutely stable, as compared with the market value f all things. They admit that nothing which s human can have perfect stability,

Kansas City Journal: Tens of thousands well or better with that requirement the gold standard now almost universally have daily read the Sun's editorial utter-the gold standard now almost universally allopted by the nations of the world? At But while this is the simple truth, as show

As measured by commodities gold has eserved scenningly appreciated in value. A gold dollar will buy much more of some articles hours now than it did twenty or forty or sixty years ago. It will purchase a trifle things and less of others. It reduced the amount of labor needed to make

machinery as much as ten could do half a century before, and that astonishing im-provements in machinery and the mechani-cal arts had reduced prices of products. als memory falls him now most shockingly But while the American gold standard has not been absolutely stable for all things, the monometallic silver standard would

In May, 1896, the purchasing power of a tee coinage dollar would have been only 53 cents, having lost 47 per cent since 1874 alt over the world.

Bryan in his debate with Resewater de-

purchasing power is a dishonest do'lar. Thus out of his own mouth the silve bould, therefore, be a dishonest dollar if pu into free coinage use. But the worst feature of Bryan's free coin age scheme is making it retreactive,

lebts contracted on a gold standard may paid in depreciated silver standard dollars worth but 40 cents. That is a feature of his free coinage scheme which Bryan, after his nomination for president, has never ven-tured to explain or justify. He simply shuts his eyes and ears and talks about other things. When debating with Mr. Rosewater in Omaha. May, 1896, he was much less timid. He said in that discussion

timid. He said in that discussion:

We must endure the gold standard with an appreciating dollar, or we must return to bimetailism (that is to go to a cheap all-ver standard, which the United States never had) and bear whatever temporary injury that brings in order to reach a more stable basis. This question, my friends, will be agreement being reached, because upon this question geople differ in their interests, When people differ in their interests they will differ in opinion.

The "temporary injury" referred to here the lesses which will be inflicted on creditor by the payment of gold standard debts in lepreciated free sliver standard dollars, worth but 53 cents when Bryan made this declaration, and worth but 40 cents on the dollar now. The "differing interests" were those of the millions of creditors who had sold properly and leaned gold standard dollers and wanted to be paid back in gold standard money.

NEW YORK, Oct. 19 -A special dispatch assist in the Ohio campaign. There is not perfectly proper. Ohio is the seat of a campaign waged on national issues and of untional waged on national issues and of untional captal for speak. from Madrid says there is much discussion

A DIVIDED HOUSE.

Ratio.

Chicago Times-Herald. The statement of ex-Governor Boles that "the Chicago platform has had its day in court before the tribunal of last resort" has poved sundry and divers members of the democratic national committee to protest and to deay that the governor is competent to decide the question, and above all to speak for the democratic party. They rule him out of the party and asvert that he Mr. Rosewater made what was for that day, never was sound on that platform and con-when the effects of free coinage and the mo-sequently his opinions are entitled to no

> As a matter of fact his opinions are not those of a party man, but of a close politi-cal observer, and his judgment is all the better for that reason. The national committeemen in giving their views are interested in maintaining their party organizaton and with to make it appear that the Chicago platform is still a living force, but ex-Governor Boles speaks from a much higher vantage ground, as one who desires to rehabilitate a defeated party and bring it to the support of an issue which he believes is still vital. He occupies the true position of a leader. He acknowledges the lost field, but would rally his legions to another battle and a new issue.

> These committeemen themselves are not clear, or at least are not a unit, on what is left of the Chicago platform. Some of them stoutly maintain the 16 to 1 idea, but McGraw of West Virginia thinks that "government by injunction" is the most vital issue left, while John J. McHatton of Montana believes that the platform "will not be reaffirmed as an entirety," and says. "I hope to see all populatic notions left with the populats themselves. The platform, with less populistic nonsense, would have been accepted by the people at the last election." Holding such views, it seems strange to see a man like McHatton in that

Boles is right, and, like Mr. Caldwell of Kentucky, knows a political corpse when he sees it. Consequently it is time for the obsecutes. The prople agree with him and will join in the funeral observances in Nocember next, and this time bury it so deep that even the resurrectionists will not disurb it.

IOWA PRESS COMMENT.

Sloux City Journal: Ex-Governor Boles is not official government coroner, yet he has several times held an inquest on that Chicago platform and his verdict has been he same every time. Cedar Rapids Republican: Uncle Horace

citerates his statement that the Chicago the tribunal of last resort. Uncle Horace and the Chicago platform ought to get together and hold a consolation meeting. Burlington Hawkeye: Hon, John A. Kason, ex-member of congress from this state and ex-minister to Austria, has been ap-pointed a special agent of the Department of State to negotiate reciprocity arrangements under the Dingley tariff. This is a

first-class selection, one that needed no urg-ng. Mr. Kasson's mature experience as a lipiomat, his recognized special qualificaons for that line of work, particularly sigatta and full of hopeful promise of successful re-Des Moines Capital: The new election law as amended by the new code provides that the polls in country districts shall be open rom 8 o'clock in the morning until 6 in the vening, and in the cities from 7 a. m. until p. m. Under the old law the polls opened at 8 a.m. and it was optional with the judges of the election to close them at any

tunity to vote, which they can do on their JUST FOR FUN.

time from 6 to 8 o'clock p. m., provided, however, that they make an announcement of the hour they would close. This change

will facilitate matters in the counting of votes and give workingmen a better oppor-

Chicago Post: "She says she has re-Chicago Fost: She says she mained single from choice."
"That's right. I wouldn't undertake to say whose choice it was, but the broad, general statement is unquestionably true."

Detroit Free Press: "Why has milk gone up" she asked as she took in the day's surply at the door, "We have had so little rain, madam, that the pastures are all dried up." "Yes, and so are the wells."

Purk: Clerk-I wouldn't like to cut this esides, that isn't in ough to frim anything." Shopper-Oh, I didn't want it for triba-aing, but it's so nice to have a place of his bout the house as an heirioom, you know."

Chicago Past: The negro was running when he stabbed his toe, sailed about ten feet through the air and struck his head on a curbsione.

"Hurt yourself?" some one asked.

"Hurt mahself!" he cried indignantly. "I reckon I mos' broke man hig toe."

Cincinnati Enquirer: Parry (sentimentally) ere is no more mournful sound than the of the whippoorwill in the gloaming. Lushford-Did you ever hear the sound of

Chicago News: Mr. Burkley-Here's newspaper item that says people's head have been known to grow, even after that were 35 years of age. I wonder if that

or Mrs. Burkley-Well, after that experience of yours at the club banquet last work I'm surprised that you can have any doubt bout it. Cleveland Plain Dealer: Size

Cleveland Plain Dealer: She was the laughter of a street railway massrate. And the good-looking young man had just kis adder. A moment later he looked in her eyes with a disappointed expression. "Can't you pay that back?" he murmured. The lovely sirl tossed her head. "I believe," she said, "that you favor lower fares?" "Yes," he said, "that you favor lower fares?" "Yes," he said haughtily, "you need expect no transfers on this system." And the young man knex that the magnates had won another knew that the magna'es had won another round.

THE UNFETTERED MUSE.

And should the melancholy days, Omit perchance, to come. Shall possy omit to be. In mederation, glum? And should we have, instead of these. A flight of Indian summer, Still may possy, at that. Be altogether glummer?

INSPIRATION. Washington Star Sing hey to this wonderful era we see; When life is as rapid as rapid can be. The sun seems to rise with a clatter and

And you're not understood if you do not use slang. Your old-fashloned ways to the winds you may fling, ne phrase of the present is "Any old thing."

Would you scale to the heights that are What field will you choose in securing a name? Are pictures, or music, or letters your

Do not waste your good time in selecting lew is before you, so grasp it and cling-re's no better topic than "Any Old

But do not forget when you've chosen That misfortune awaits you if elsewhere you stray That whatever your mission, your life will

go well.

If in this thing alone you can claim to excel. So, who shall be deaf to the song that hope sings, When life is so lavish with "Any Old Things."

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