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WASHINGTON, D. C.—Higgs House and Edgett

Hotel.

The city charter does not give the

Board of Public Safety authority to ignore

a State law.

If the Mayor does his duty he will

remove the members of the Board of Public

Safety for not enforcing the saloon-closing

law yesterday.

MAYOR SULLIVAN, law-observing

people hold you responsible for the open

violation of the saloon-closing law yester-

day. What are you going to do

about it?

SINCE the chief of police has been

about the saloons "setting up the beer"

in the name of Mayor Sullivan, the sal-

oons, for the most part, have been run

wide open on Sunday.

The net cash in the treasury on Sept.

1 was \$60,000,000, while on Aug. 1 it was

\$56,000,000, and \$35,000,000 June 1. Thus

the Democratic hope and prophecy of

bankruptcy fades away.

AND now a Boston mungwump paper

declares that the silver plan was put

into the Ohio Democratic platform by

mistake. That excuse will not do; the

silver plan was inserted, after debate,

by a vote of 4 to 3.

MAYOR SULLIVAN'S "respectability,"

though it be awful, as his organs would

like to have the public believe, is hardly

sufficient to withstand the disgrace cast

upon his administration by his wide-

open saloon policy.

COLLECTOR FASSETT, of New York, is

showing such capacity and energy in

the office that Secretary Foster has ex-

pressed the hope that the Republicans

of that State will not nominate him for

Governor, of which there is some talk.

It has been suggested that before the

people of Chicago raise \$2,000,000 to

build a tower that shall out-Eiffel Eiffel

they ought to pay enough of their sub-

scriptions to keep the work moving

along and not demand so much of Con-

forcing the law. Laboring men have a

right to expect that Labor day will be

dignified by being placed on the same

footing with other legal holidays, and

the public has a right to expect that the

law will be enforced.

THE PEPPER DOCTRINE IN INDIANA.

If the alleged Kansas statesman was

clearly understood by the Journal re-

porter in the interview published yester-

day, he has a money theory suited to

every locality. Where the people will

stand it he seems to be an out-and-out

advocate of fiat money. Indeed, his two,

or, later, one per cent, loan scheme is

based upon the idea of a limitless is-

sue of paper money. To the Journal re-

porter, however, Mr. Pepper declared in

favor of the "old banking principle" of

issuing four dollars of paper to one of

gold. Just where this old system of Mr.

Pepper's has been in force does not ap-

pear, and it would trouble him to specu-

late. No issue of paper in the world which

is at par with coin has so small a basis

of coin as the greenbacks of this coun-

try, of which nearly \$342,000,000

are based upon \$100,000,000 of

gold. But the greenback is a part of

the legal resources of the national banks,

and consequently stands the same as

gold to them. In all European banks

which have the sanction of government

and where specie payments prevail, not

over \$100 of paper is issued to \$40 of

coin, but in most countries the coin

basis of issue is much larger. Mr.

Pepper would have the government go

into the banking business by issuing

four dollars of paper to one of coin. As

it has no cause to purchase merchandise

of the people, as it did during the war,

the one billion dollars added to the

currency would increase its volume

from \$1,500,000,000 to \$2,500,000,000. How

would this additional paper be put

into circulation? Unless Mr. Pepper has

abandoned his 1 or 2 per cent loan

scheme, he would probably loan this

amount upon the farms and homes of

the country. But, according to the fig-

ures which he is giving as the total of

farm and home mortgages, the three

States of Indiana, Illinois and Ohio will

need his additional billion, and, accord-

ing to the figures of the census, as far

as given on this subject, more than two

billion will be needed for the govern-

ment to take up the farm and home

mortgages of the country. In this

event would the Kansas Senator have

the first who apply supplied with

money at 1 per cent, to lift

their mortgages, leaving more than

half the mortgage-oppressed to con-

tinue to pay the old rates of interest,

while the privileged one-third would be

required to pay but 1 per cent? Perhaps

he would have the government loan

each occupant of a mortgaged home and

farm one-third of the amount of his

burden and have it take a second

mortgage upon the property.

Mr. Pepper would do well to stick to

his original proposition to have the

government loan money upon all real

property to a given per cent, of its value,

issuing billions of dollars of irredeem-

able paper for that purpose. If that is

a good theory to preach in Kansas and

Texas, it is a good one to preach in

Indiana and Ohio. Either scheme is at

war with all the lessons of experience

and good common sense. The advocacy

of such an absurdity as that propounded

by Mr. Pepper is bad enough, but when

the scheme is one thing in one State and

another elsewhere, the advocates cannot

be accorded the small credit due to the

honesty of cranks.

SOME SUGGESTIONS OF LABOR DAY.

The procession yesterday, though very

large, contained but a small part of

the wage-earners of the city who were

that of Europe? Not the wage-earner

alone. Such reduction would banish

comfort from his home and hope from

his life, but, with his desolation, ruin

would fall upon the great industries of

the country. The army of wage-ear-

ers, constituting a large majority of the

American people, with those depending

on them, would be deprived of the

means of purchasing the billions of dol-

lars' worth of the products of industry

which they now purchase. They could

not pay rents, wear comfortable and

neat clothes, their wives and children

could not appear on Labor day neatly

and tastefully dressed, consequently the

values of real estate would fall, the out-

put of factories would remain unpur-

chased, stocks of goods would become

depreciated and would bankrupt the

shelvers, banks could not collect mer-

chants' notes, railroads would suffer

from lack of business, and wide-spread

disaster and suffering would fall upon

the country. The great truth, which all

is at par with coin has so small a basis

of coin as the greenbacks of this coun-

try, of which nearly \$342,000,000

are based upon \$100,000,000 of

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LABOR DAY CELEBRATION.

Labor day was very generally cele-

brated throughout the country, the

tion in countries between 1880 and 1890:

Czechs, 94.33 per cent; Clallam, 33.43;

Jefferson, 38.79; King, 89.63; Pierce, 1,454.98;

Snobomah, 513.84; Spokane, 77.56; What-

com, 492.64. Of the towns, Seattle shows a

percentage of increase of 1,112.48, Tacoma

3,172.23, Spokane 5,592, Port Townsend

307.06, Snohomish 1,337.58. The increase in

the entire State in the ten years is 263.13