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Washington, D. C.—Riggs House, 400 E. Standard; St. Louis—Hotel and Casino, Exchange, 10th Street, bet. Pan. ave. and E. Street.

Although a son failed to arrive, Mr. Cleveland has the satisfaction of greeting another new woman.

Secretary of Agriculture Morton is talking so much on all sorts of public questions that it looks as if he were trying to act as substitute for the entire Cabinet.

It appears that Governor Matthews is not averse to blazing the way toward Indianapolis for the benefit of Democratic managers who are searching for a good Western man.

It is noticed that all of the Republican county conventions being held in Kansas endorse the Republican national platform of 1892 regarding silver without any special 16 to 1 attachment.

A nation which can pay all its debts and have more net assets left over than the aggregate wealth of any other nation of the globe amounts to should no longer be called a "debtor nation."

If ex-Representative Bynum makes a good impression as the traveling Democratic missionary for the inculcation of sound money views, Mr. Cleveland should reward him as he has such men as Springer, for instance.

If Father Ducey is right and poor people are to be abolished from the observance of fast days in the Catholic Church, the line defining poverty must be strictly drawn, else indulgence will greatly increase when fast days approach.

The editor who explained that 16 to 1 meant that sixteen silver dollars should be coined as often as one of gold had at least a more definite idea of the silver question than most of the crossroads statesmen who have caused themselves to be suspected as belonging to the paid lobby of the silver-mine millionaires.

One of Secretary Carlisle's apologists says that his estimates of the receipts from the internal revenue tax for the fiscal year which has just closed were only \$21,000,000 more than was collected. But these estimates were made in December, when five months of the fiscal year had passed. Such figures are not estimates; they are guesses.

"A fearless, untrammelled newspaper" is the motto of a patent outside paper which advocates Populism and a Democratic inside in which the editor declares that "every sign now indicates the election by the Democracy of the next President, the next Congress and the next Legislature." Such an editor is "untrammelled" by conditions.

Now that the story of the assault of a band of toughs, July 4, upon a Catholic priest in Siberia, Perry county, is not much of an exaggeration, would it not be better to let good people devote themselves to subduing heathen at home rather than to the unprofitable and hazardous expeditions of the Indiana field riper for the harvest in Indiana than in the north end of Boston?

Representative Patterson, of Tennessee, closes his sound money speeches in the South with a glowing eulogy of Mr. Cleveland, declaring in the last sentence that "posterity will know him as the greatest American of his time." This is putting it a little strong, as there are those who can score more greatness by the test of Fairbanks' "standard." But Mr. Patterson is said to have a federal judgeship within the range of his vision.

One advantage of having women on school boards is that they do not concern themselves with the management of funds and are not engaged in "jobs." Since women were elected to the school board in Detroit, such a change in the conduct of affairs has taken place that the crookedness is ferreted out and the crooked ones punished. One male member of the board is now serving a term in prison for "boodling," another is a fugitive from justice, and two or three more are under suspicion. What has been accomplished in Detroit may be done elsewhere. The Detroit experiment should be imitated.

An exchange in the East calls attention to the convention of Adullamites who met in this city in 1874 and formed one of the national greenback parties that have lived and died since that period, as tending to show that the proposed silver party will be made up of the same sort of men. This is true. General Weaver was here, and he will be in the birth of a silver party if there shall be one. Most of those who were prominent are dead; but one man, who is now more or less prominent, will not be in the possible silver convention. His name is Adial E. Stevenson—Vice President of the United States. He has learned better. When he put the silver craze spreading in Illinois, he put his brain into retirement until the storm shall have been succeeded by a calm, which will not be long.

That was a timely word of the chief of the Ordnance Bureau which led him to

ascertain whether or not the men who were working the guns in the proposed double turret, one above the other, in the new battle-ships, could stand the firing of the eight-inch guns in the upper turret with muzzles only a foot or so above the state of steel between them. The test showed that the first firing of the eight-inch gun deflected the plate about four inches, and the second warped it nine inches out of place. Men in proximity to such a force as the warping of the plate indicated would be killed by the concussion. If the chief of the Ordnance Bureau had not discovered this serious defect in the double turrets, they would have been constructed at large expense, to be discarded when it should be discovered that the guns in them would kill our own men with greater certainty than those of the enemy.

Because a part of the industries of the country are picking up, the Democratic organs of the Cleveland brand are attributing it to "the masterly financial stroke" of the President, which has put \$13,000,000 into the pockets of a foreign bond syndicate, thus restoring the confidence of the country. Free trade papers which are not admirers of the President attribute this revival to a general satisfaction with the present tariff and point to the change as evidence that protection is not needed. When the industries which have quickened within a few months are considered, it will be found that iron production and manufacture is the chief. Looking after the causes, it will be found that the production of pig iron in the United States fell, in round numbers, from 9,000,000 tons in 1892 to 6,000,000 in 1894 and 7,000,000 in the year previous. A falling off in the output of the iron in the country nearly 5,000,000 tons in two years means that the usual sources of demand for iron and its products were diminished nearly one-third for two years. After these two years the time came when railroads must make renewals, when delayed bridges must be built, and when the worn-out machinery in all the industries must be repaired or replaced. Hence a revival in the iron business. We have not enjoyed the full advantage of this demand, but we have received vastly more than we would if the duties on iron had been changed as radically from those of the McKinley law as have those on woolen goods, pottery and other exclusively northern interests. To get the votes of several Senators in iron States in the South and to shut off the interminable speech of Senator Quay, the duties on iron in all its larger uses were made largely protective. None of this marked revival, however, came before the election of last November. The defeat of the free-trade party at that time gave confidence that duties would not be further reduced.

It is the faith in the restoration of a Northern protective tariff which has inspired confidence. In fact, the only menace to growing prosperity is the fact that the German tariff, as predicted, does not and will not afford sufficient revenue to run the government. In the last Congress, when it came in, had not declared that the McKinley law must go, and thus stopped imports under it, there would have been sufficient revenue. When the House came to work on the tariff, it passed a bill which anti-Cleveland Democrats showed would leave a deficit of \$70,000,000 a year. Then came the Gorman bill, with its sugar and other ad valorem duties. Its deficit is about \$50,000,000 a year so far. It may do a little better the present fiscal year, but \$35,000,000 more of revenue will be needed to enable the government to pay its way. It was the inability of this tariff law which compelled the President to make the Rothschild loan. The government had to use the paper money redeemed with the gold reserve for current expenses. If it had had sufficient revenues, it could have retained those notes and thus prevented the draft on the reserve.

The only danger in the immediate future is that the treasury officials may be forced to use the gold reserve indirectly to pay the current expenses of the government because the Democratic tariff does not and cannot bring sufficient revenues into the treasury. That is, the Democratic tariff, instead of being the cause of the business improvement, is the only menace to it.

FUNCTIONS OF THE PARTY PAPER. There seems to be a misconception regarding the functions of a party newspaper on the part of many excellent people, which it is necessary to correct now and then. The party paper discharges its duties when it advocates the declared principles of the party to which it belongs and sustains the party candidates. Outside of these limits, the party paper is as free to make suggestions and to heretofore proper spirit to criticize the acts of the officials of its party as is any other. For instance, a Republican paper in one of the counties of this State was put into possession of facts which forced the conclusion that the County Commissioners elected by its party were both inefficient and corrupt. When it laid these facts before the public, there were those who denounced it as a traitor to its party and its chosen representatives. Instead of exposing the irregularities, "the party organ," as they put it, "was in loyalty bound to be silent, and if others made the exposure to defend the accused."

The most intelligent people will hold that the paper in question performed a party service of the highest order. Parties do not exist to vindicate officials who have been shown to be recreant to their duties. Infidelity is not imparted to them by election to office. Such election should be evidence that they are honest and capable men, but infidelity is not conferred by a plurality in a popular vote, as many of the admirers of Mr. Cleveland have at times insisted. Men in official life are as liable to make mistakes as intelligent men who are not officials. When they do, the best service a party paper can render is its own party is to call attention to such mistakes and show wherein they are mistakes. If they have not made the mistakes attributed to them, the criticism can show that the criticism is baseless. If the only reply is that the paper in question has caused to represent party interests because it criticizes a few acts of officials of its own party, it is confession that the criticism is deserved. The out-and-out organ of the Republican party is a thing of the past. There is not a Republican organ of influence in the coun-

try to-day which regards it as its chief duty to zealously defend party men in office regardless of their wisdom or folly, their honesty or dishonesty.

CONGRATULATIONS GROUING FAMILY. Congratulations are hereby extended to Mr. and Mrs. Grover Cleveland on the arrival of their new daughter. It is insinuated in some quarters that the father, at least, would have preferred a son, but this is a mere suspicion and probably unfounded. He surely knows as a result of his varied experience with the male of his species, that daughters are much more to be desired in a family than sons. During his long residence in Buffalo he must often have been deeply pained to note the propensity of boys and young men to loaf about saloons and play penneck and other idle games, instead of being a credit to their families; later he saw them develop a craze for office—a craze which, once aroused, is never abated. He is known to disapprove of office-seekers, save in exceptional cases, when even a third term would not seem to him out of place. Being acquainted with the pitfalls that threaten American boys, he could hardly wish to alter the decree of Providence which blesses him with girls. Although he is now the parent of three, he can probably cope with them successfully. More so, at least, than he could with the same number of sons. Even if the three should develop into "advanced women," they would still possess advantages over possible brothers. For one thing, papa Grover would know where they were 'nights—that is, he would be more likely to know, though, of course, they might take to riding wheels. It is also true that by the time those girls are grown they may decide to go into politics, but even in this case the appetite can probably be curbed by judicious management, since it cannot have the strength imparted by heredity and custom to the masculine hunger for official prominence. Notwithstanding the age of a family of girls is comparatively inexpensive. Of course, even new women will require a good many dry goods and a liberal supply of millinery, but he can, if he have proper financial ability, regulate that outlay in a measure. Whereas he could make no advance estimate whatever of the college debts and other large and mysterious expenditures of three sons.

It is true that unless laws and customs change the daughters cannot perpetuate the great name of Cleveland. The best they can do is to hyphenate it when they marry. But this circumstance should cause the distinguished progenitor no distress. There is no danger that his name will be forgotten. It will be remembered as that of a mighty fisherman and the maker of the phrase "innocuous desuetude," but above all it will be forever and inseparably associated with the hard times of '93 and '94. Let him accept the new arrival in his family with unalloyed joy, and serene in the certainty that he will never have to go fishing for get rich or, as he does now, to ease the society and importunities of other men's sons.

DISCUSSIVE. Rubberneck Bill—This here strikes me as a mighty discussive, bottle of booze, friend. Barkeeper—Die what? "Discussive, it seems mighty little to the pint."

IN 1905. "They got engaged on the aerial train, I hear."

"Yes; he proposed in New York, she accepted him in Ohio, and they took their first kiss of betrothal in Illinois."

NOT OVERGROWN. First Grocery Loaf—How mad patchin' old Sol Riggin give toward patchin' the church?

The Duke of Westminster has spent over \$1,000,000 in rebuilding Eaton Hall, which is now known as the Royal Chateau as English finest house.

Florence is suffering from the visitation of a party of fifty young American women who have settled at San Donato and are sketching in a Bosphorus style.

In London, recently, two panels of old Brussels tapestry sold for \$350. One of Gobelin's, representing Venus and the Graces, representing Venus and the Graces.

Perfect safety is not to be had upon the bicycle. A rider at South Manchester, Conn., ran his machine against a tree and broke his saddle spring, which entered his abdomen and was removed.

An attractive exhibit in the negro building at the Atlanta exhibition will be a bust of Charles Sumner, by Edmonia Lewis, of Rome, Italy. It is a contribution to the success of the negro exhibit by Dr. W. H. Johnson, of Albany, to whom the bust was presented by the sculptress.

A Baltimore lawyer who was privileged to witness the admission of Paul Bourgeois into the French Academy writes that he saw there Franciscus Sarcey, fat, lumbering and old; Zola, the uneducated, who conveys a more agreeable impression than his picture would lead one to expect, and Alexander Dumas, who looked hale and hearty. The most conspicuous person there was the Duke of Orleans, who had returned from a stick. Very few of the academicians wore their official costumes, most of them appearing in the ordinary dress of the street.

George R. Knight, with his wife and sister, arrived in Grand Rapids, Mich., from England, a few days ago, on what was intended to be a surprise visit to his brother Thomas, who has lived in that city several years. The party was met at the hotel by the brother's house he learned that Thomas had started for England ten days previously, and that he was expected to return to his home in Grand Rapids on the return of the party.

The brothers may have passed each other somewhere off Sandy Hook. George will visit at Grand Rapids on the return of Thomas, in order to avoid other surprises.

Visitors to Mr. Vanderbilt's magnificent Carolina estate, Biltmore, are required to procure passes before the colored guards will admit them to the grounds, and they are obliged to agree not to take photographs of the mansion or its surroundings. Some visitors express disappointment that they are not permitted to take pictures of the unfinished condition, is a fine slow place. When Mr. Vanderbilt visits this imperial estate he is accompanied by a large retinue and gives all his time and attention to the great work—as much so almost as if he were himself the architect and contractor in one.

A hint of a most commendable use to be made of old magazines is contained in the report of the librarian of the Los Angeles Public Library. All the magazines that are not needed for binding and other library uses are taken apart, and the illustrations cut out and mounted on cards of gray Bristol board. These pictures are classified, and the titles are written on the cards. The first are of great assistance to teachers in the public schools. The pictures are taken to the hospitals to make the patient smile.

SAYS HIS WIFE IS A DRUNKARD. PERRY, O. T., July 8.—John C. Goebel, a wealthy electrician, of New York city, has sued his wife for divorce in the District Court of Perry, Ohio, charging that she is a drunkard and has become a confirmed drunkard and notorious character. The wife is said to be three times a juvenile assaulter.

and ends for the greater security of the men coupling and uncoupling cars, unless otherwise ordered by the Interstate-commerce Commission. It now appears that most of the companies have not made the required changes, and are asking for more time. The past two years have been hard ones for railroads, but this seems no reason why the companies should not have complied with so reasonable a requirement instead of counting upon the clemency of the Interstate-commerce Commission. As such corporations are modest in calling for the protection of the law, they should not be indifferent to the requirements which the laws impose upon them.

During the past month 355,567,000 pounds of cane sugar were imported, at a cost of \$6,851,000, the average price being a little less than a cent and seven-tenths a pound. Two years ago the price was a little over three cents a pound. At the rate of \$1.70 a hundred pounds the ad valorem duty of 40 per cent is 68 cents. Sugar is cheap now because of the enormous production of beet sugar in Europe, giving a supply in excess of the demands of the market. As there is likely to be a small crop of sugar in Cuba, our chief source of supply, this year, because of the insurrection, higher prices may be expected next year.

Indiana in general, and this city in particular, have every reason to be proud of the Indianapolis Light Artillery. In the second year of its organization it won first prize in a drill contest, and has now taken its fourteenth prize at the St. Louis encampment. This is a remarkable and unprecedented record, and is the more notable from the fact that this perfect drill and discipline has been maintained year after year with an entire absence of display and an apparent indifference to public notice. Doubtless it was this very indifference which insured closer attention to duty, but at all events no amount of praise or attention ever caused the company to rest on its laurels and assume that it had no more to learn. The people of the country are confronted with the question of an important question. The broad expanse of our country, our vast growth and unlimited resources and the great needs of our commerce require that we should have the most efficient means of transportation, the most rapid means of exchange and as sound a financial system as any nation in the world. The question of sound money and of the effects directly the interests of every citizen are affected. It is a question of the highest importance, and one which demands the thoughtful consideration of every intelligent mind. I believe that the people in every country are entitled to a sound money, and that the advocates of free coinage as well as those who advocate a gold standard are equally at fault. The largest circulation of both gold and silver at a parity and are opposed to any other standard, and are in the hands of the people of either iron use. The controversy is not as to the result to be obtained but as to the means to be employed. It is a question of the highest importance, and one which demands the thoughtful consideration of every intelligent mind. I believe that the people in every country are entitled to a sound money, and that the advocates of free coinage as well as those who advocate a gold standard are equally at fault. The largest circulation of both gold and silver at a parity and are opposed to any other standard, and are in the hands of the people of either iron use. The controversy is not as to the result to be obtained but as to the means to be employed. It is a question of the highest importance, and one which demands the thoughtful consideration of every intelligent mind.

It wasn't a fatal thirteen when the Indianapolis Light Artillery took the first prize in Little Rock contest last year. It went on this year and took the fourteenth one, just the same.

Rockville was a good second. With the military reputation Indiana is getting Ohio and Illinois will be slow in moving on in it case of an interstate row.

Reports from Buzard's Bay describe Mr. Cleveland as having a weary look. Tired trying to look pleasant over the third girl in the family, perhaps.

The Indianapolis Light Artillery does not grow weary in well doing. It recognizes an opportunity for raking in a prize.

"Our present circulation consists of about \$600,000,000 of gold, \$346,000,000 of silver, \$346,000,000 of certificates, and \$211,000,000 of national bank notes. The government has issued upon an equality. A dollar of silver is worth a hundred cents in gold, and a hundred cents in gold is worth a dollar in silver. The question is, why this difference in value? The answer is, because the gold standard is a legal tender, it is because we adhere to the laws of trade, while Mexico has set up a domestic standard far below that of the gold standard, and because the nations when our coin returns home it brings a purchasing power equal to gold, and because it is worth as much as gold wherever it goes. When the Mexican dollar is worth only half as much and therefore only half as great, I assume not only that the gold standard is a legal tender, but that the silver standard is a legal tender, and that no one desires to see a policy pursued that would debase the currency. The gold standard is a legal tender, and silver as fixed by our laws is 16 to 1, while the commercial ratio is about 12 to 1.

EFFECT OF FREE COINAGE. "The effect of opening our mints to the free coinage of silver would be to bring the legal and commercial ratios of the two metals together, or to reduce the monetary value of silver to the commercial value. In the event of the latter the silver dollar would be worth only 50 cents in comparison with the gold dollar, and would therefore drive gold out of circulation. There can be no question that with free coinage of silver the value of the bullion would be reduced to the equal of its monetary value. The important question, therefore, to be determined is, would the price of bullion go up from 60 cents to 100 cents, or would it remain at 60 cents? The monetary value of our silver dollar comes down to its bullion value, about 50 cents. It is a fact that in 1854 the ratio of the two metals has always controlled their movements in spite of their commercial value. In 1854 the ratio established was 16 to 1. Gold was worth more, and silver went to the countries where it was demanded. In 1854 the ratio was changed to 16 to 1. Silver went to the countries where it was demanded. The difference in value in the coinage and in the market was about 3 cents, but it was enough to make, first, the portation of gold, then of silver, profitable. In 1854 the ratio was 16 to 1, and then of silver from 1873 to 1884, and then of silver from 1884 to 1893, which might be expressed with a difference of 50 cents on the dollar at present."

The advocates of free coinage assume, and it is a very common error, that with free coinage of both metals at a ratio of 16 to 1 the gold standard is the most desirable in the world. It is not. It is a question of the highest importance, and one which demands the thoughtful consideration of every intelligent mind. I believe that the people in every country are entitled to a sound money, and that the advocates of free coinage as well as those who advocate a gold standard are equally at fault. The largest circulation of both gold and silver at a parity and are opposed to any other standard, and are in the hands of the people of either iron use. The controversy is not as to the result to be obtained but as to the means to be employed. It is a question of the highest importance, and one which demands the thoughtful consideration of every intelligent mind.

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