BRYAN THEIR CANDIDATE.

Continued from Third Page.

lows: For Norton, 321 votes; for Bryan, 1,042 votes. The vote in detail is as follows:

States.	Bryan.	Norton.	States.	Bryan.	Norton.
Alabama	28¼	15¾	New-Hampshire	4	—
Arkansas	25	—	New-Jersey	10	2
California	24	12	New-York	34¾	9¼
Colorado	45	—	North Carolina	70	25
Connecticut	6	—	North Dakota	12	—
Delaware	3	—	Ohio	21	17
Florida	8	—	Oregon	9 4-9	7 5-9
Georgia	56	5	Pennsylvania	35	7
Idaho	7	—	Rhode Island	—	3
Illinois	39	15	South Carolina	—	—
Indiana	20	10	South Dakota	17	—
Iowa	29	1	Tennessee	67	10
Kansas	92	—	Texas	—	103
Kentucky	15½	10½	Utah	5	—
Louisiana	30	—	Vermont	3	—
Maine	3	5	Virginia	50	3
Maryland	9	—	Washington	10	6
Massachusetts	21	—	West Virginia	5¾	2¼
Michigan	19	11	Wisconsin	8 4-5	16 1-5
Minnesota	49	4	Wyoming	6	—
Mississippi	12	8	Arizona	6	—
Missouri	6	32	Dist. of Columbia	6	—
Montana	11	—	New-Mexico	6	—
Nebraska	57	—	Oklahoma	9	—
Nevada	7	—	Indian Territory	6	—

Totals as officially announced—Bryan, 1,042; Norton, 321; Donnelly, 3; Debs, 8; Coxey, 1.

LOTS OF NOISE, BUT NO ENTHUSIASM.

Before the secretary could finish the announcement the usual uproar was begun. The huge crucifix, with its gilded crown and its cross arm, and with inscriptions from Bryan's speech on both, was carried at the head of a noisy mob of boys, apparently recruited and kept in reserve for the occasion. It was followed by flags, banners and State guidons. Deafening yells, whistles and catcalls were kept up industriously, although it was quite evident that the delegates as a whole took little part in the demonstration. There was no enthusiasm, but there was a babel of noise and uproar which simulated it.

When there was a comparative lull in the tumult a motion was made by a delegate in the centre aisle that the Convention adjourn without day. The chairman pounded with his gavel and tried in vain to restore order. After some time, however, and without a formal statement as to the nomination of Mr. Bryan, he put the question, declared it carried, and at 4:40 p. m. the Convention adjourned sine die.

"Cyclone" Davis, of Texas, when seen after the adjournment of the Convention by a representative of the United Press, expressed himself in behalf of the Texas delegation and the entire Populist party of the South. He said that Bryan and Watson would undoubtedly be supported by the Southern Populists, including those in Texas, and in his judgment they would be the successful nominees, not, however, without a heroic campaign.

WATSON PERFECTLY WILLING

NO OBJECTION TO RUNNING ON THE TICKET WITH BRYAN.

HE SAYS HE WILL ACCEPT THE NOMINATION AND GO TO WORK FOR THE CAUSE—HIS VIEWS ON SECTIONALISM.

Augusta, Ga., July 25.—A United Press representative saw Thomas E. Watson, the Populist nominee for the Vice-Presidency, at his home to-day in Thomson, Ga. Mr. Watson was in his shirt-sleeves superintending the painting of his house. He said: "I will accept the nomination. I wired my friends in St. Louis yesterday to that effect. I did it in the interest of harmony, and to prevent the disruption of the Populist party, which seemed imminent. Under the circumstances I did what I believed to be best for all interests. The movement for fusion was immensely greater than I had any idea of two weeks ago. I was originally for a straight-out Populist platform and a straight-out Populist ticket, but the demand for fusion was so great it could not be withstood. Total fusion, or adoption of the entire Democratic ticket, would have killed the Populist party. As it is, the integrity of the party is preserved.

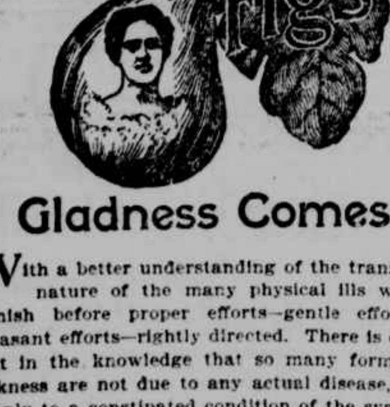
"Under the circumstances, I fully indorse the policy pursued by the Convention. There is no reason why I should refuse to receive the support of a man who agrees with me in three essential principles, because he does not agree with me in four. I should rather accept his aid and thank him for it. If Mr. Bryan accepts the Populist nomination, I believe our ticket will be elected."

"Upon what do you base your belief?"

"The common ticket will carry the solid South and West, with 233 votes, when 224 are necessary to a choice. Besides, there are Eastern and Northern States that are debatable ground. I should not be surprised to see as great a landslide in favor of free silver as we saw in 1890, and that several States that are now considered reliably Republican will go for our ticket and free silver. The only doubt before the supremacy of the Populist party in the West is the Democratic party, and, with the votes of this party we would carry the West. The only doubt before the supremacy of the Democratic party in the South is the Populist party. A union of the strength of the two will carry both sections solidly.

"I fully indorse the Populist platform just adopted at St. Louis. There will be no trouble in reconciling the platforms of the Populist and Democratic parties. The Populists will indorse the Democratic platform as far as it goes. The only difference between the Democratic and the Populist platforms is that the Populists' goes further. I consider that the Democratic party is returning to Jeffersonian principles, and I am ready to devote whatever of influence or talent I may possess to a restoration to the Government of its early principles.

"I am ready to offer my services to the Executive Committee composed of Democrats and Populists to further the interests of the ticket. Mr. Bryan and I were friends in the LIId Congress, and I believe voted together on every measure that came before the House. I have no prejudice against any section of the Union. I was born on September 5, 1856, and therefore did not participate in the Civil War. I am a Southern man in sentiment and feeling, but I have no sectional bitterness. From the very foundation of the Government I think the East and North have been represented in Congress by shrewd business men who have paid very strict attention to getting passed such laws as would benefit their sections. I do think that National banking laws, our tariff laws, our funding system, have to a very great extent built up the North and East at the expense of the South and West. While I would not if I could do an injury to these sections, I would like to see the fair thing done; those laws that discriminate against the South and West should be removed from the statute books. Our system at present is in favor of wealth as against the citizens, of the dollar as against the man. I see no reason why the law cannot give ample protection to property without doing injustice to the laborer and producer, and should be happy to see a policy that would give mutual protection to each successfully. The South and the West practically produce all the wealth of this country—the East and North practically produce none of it. It is the literal fact that the producing sections accumulate little or nothing, while the non-producing sections accumulate fabulous profits."



Gladness Comes

With a better understanding of the transient nature of the many physical ills which vanish before proper efforts—gentle efforts—pleasant efforts—rightly directed. There is comfort in the knowledge that so many forms of sickness are not due to any actual disease, but simply to a constipated condition of the system, which the pleasant family laxative, Syrup of Figs, promptly removes. That is why it is the only remedy with millions of families, and is everywhere esteemed so highly by all who value good health. Its beneficial effects are due to the fact that it is the one remedy which promotes internal cleanliness, without debilitating the organs on which it acts. It is therefore all important, in order to get its beneficial effects, to note, when you purchase, that you have the genuine article, which is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, and sold by all reputable druggists.

If in the enjoyment of good health, and the system is regular, then laxative or other remedies are not needed. If afflicted with any actual disease, one may be commended to the most skilful physicians, but if in need of a laxative, then one should have the best, and with the well-informed everywhere Syrup of Figs stands highest and is most largely used and gives most general satisfaction.

THOMAS E. WATSON'S CAREER.

A BRIEF BUT STORMY SERVICE IN CONGRESS ITS MAIN FEATURE.

Thomas E. Watson, of Thomson, Ga., was born in Columbia County, Ga., on September 5, 1856. After receiving a common school education he went to Mercer University, at Macon. He stayed there for two years, but his poverty compelled him to leave college in his sophomore year, and he took to teaching school. He studied law in an Augusta law office for a few weeks, and was admitted to practice in 1876. He opened an office in Thomson. He served a year in the Georgia Legislature in 1882-83,

THOMAS E. WATSON.

and was Democratic elector-at-large in 1888. In 1890 he was elected to the LIId Congress. He served only one term; for the next Congress he ran as a Populist, but was defeated by the regular Democratic candidate, J. C. C. Black. He also ran for the LIVth Congress as a Populist, but was again defeated by Black.

In the House of Representatives Watson was an eccentric figure and attracted considerable attention by his boisterous and fiery participation in many hot parliamentary fights. He soon showed his Populistic tendencies in these debates. He came into special prominence by moving a vote of censure against Judge Cobb for speaking in a state of intoxication. Cobb wound up a rambling address by asking in bewilderment, "Where am I at?" a phrase which has since become famous. Judge Cobb indignantly denied the charge of drunkenness, and the House was satisfied with the explanation he made and rejected the motion to censure him.

In the Presidential campaign of 1892 Mr. Watson published a book for the use of Populist speakers that brought him into considerable further notoriety. In it he made wholesale charges against the character and qualifications of the House of Representatives. He asserted that drunkenness was common in it, and that members frequently participated in important debates while intoxicated. Extravagance, the employment of swarms of useless employes, absenteeism and the making of useless expenditures in every department were some of his other allegations, which, as he mentioned in his book, he brought forward as ammunition for the use of Populist speakers in the campaign.

Mr. Watson was at this time a member of the House, and in July of that month he was called to account for his statements. Mr. Wheeler, of Alabama, one of the members whom Watson had attacked by name, took up the charges against himself and the House, and they were made the subject of a long debate. Watson defended himself, saying that all the charges in his book had been previously made by the press correspondents in Washington, and bidding open defiance to the Democratic majority.

After his subsequent campaign with Black, Watson charged that the ballot-boxes had been stuffed in his adversary's favor, and the latter, accepting Watson's challenge, resigned, and the election was held over again. Black was again elected by a large majority.

Watson has lately been the editor of a Populist newspaper published at Atlanta. He is a person of conspicuous appearance, thin, angular, with a nervous face, clean shaven, and surmounted by a mass of red hair.

Mr. Watson's career in the House of Representatives, in which he served two years, was a troublous and by no means a successful one. He did not exhibit qualities which commanded the respect even of men who would otherwise have been disposed to sympathize with him. His indiscreet if not unjustifiable attack upon one of his own colleagues who happened to be Speaker of the House, also resulted to his injury. It can be said in Mr. Watson's behalf, however, that his course in Congress and his utterances, except in the single case mentioned, were every bit as conservative as those of the head of the Populistic and Democratic ticket. There is no reason in the world why Bryan, of Nebraska, should refuse to have his name on the ticket with that of "Tom" Watson, of Georgia. They are birds of the same feather. There can be no doubt as to Mr. Watson's earnestness or sincerity. While his convictions are crude and in a large degree dangerous, they are honest, and he has the ability to impress them upon other men.

SENATOR BUTLER MADE CHAIRMAN.

THE NEW POPULIST NATIONAL COMMITTEE HAS A TALKING MATCH AND ORGANIZES.

St. Louis, July 25.—The first meeting of the new Populist National Committee was held this evening at the Lindell Hotel, and started in with as much promise for debate as was exhibited in the Convention that created it. This propensity for discussion was so irrepressible that one of the members called attention to the fact that the campaign lasted only four months, and it was imperative that the committee organize before that period of time had elapsed.

The committee was called to order shortly after 8 o'clock by ex-Congressman Lafe Pence, of Colorado, and after much discussion the following men were placed in nomination for chairman of the committee: Senator Marion F. Butler, of North Carolina; General James B. Weaver, of Iowa; Judge H. L. Bentley, of Texas; Senator William V. Allen, of Nebraska, and John W. Breidenthal, of Kansas. On the first ballot the result was as follows: Butler, 46; Weaver, 20; Bentley, 6; Allen, 29; Breidenthal, 19. As forty-six ballots were necessary, there was no choice. The second ballot resulted in the election of Senator Butler, as follows: Butler, 65; Weaver, 10; Allen, 35; Breidenthal, 13.

THE NOTIFICATION COMMITTEES.

St. Louis, July 25.—The following are the revised and complete official lists of the members of the Notification Committees appointed by the Populists:

States.	President.	Vice-President.
Alabama	M. W. Howard	G. F. Gaither
Arkansas	Homer Prince	James A. Boice
California	F. V. Cator	F. V. Cator
Colorado	H. C. Boisinger	L. W. Cunningham
Connecticut	Joshua Perkins, Benjamin L. Kent	James A. Martin
Delaware	C. Beandenkoph	Charles R. Dover
Florida	S. S. Harvey	R. F. Rhodes
Georgia	Guy Clopton	S. B. Bell
Idaho	James P. Clough	James P. Clough
Illinois	A. J. Streeter	John P. Stell
Indiana	Seymour Siddle	Thaddeus Hill
Iowa	W. H. Robb	Dr. H. A. Evans
Kansas	W. A. Harris	S. S. King
Kentucky	C. E. Sugg	A. S. Worsley
Louisiana	J. H. Crawford	A. W. Stewart
Maine	L. C. Bateman	J. E. Campion
Maryland	Isa L. Guilford	S. Deffenbaugh
Massachusetts	Conrad Reno	Carlton S. Beals
Michigan	John O. Suble	D. P. Deming
Minnesota	J. M. Bowler	D. Cochran
Mississippi	J. A. Bailey	N. M. Hollingsworth
Missouri	W. R. Littell	B. H. Cogill
Montana	W. L. Hewitt	D. H. Hamilton
Nebraska	William V. Allen	John H. Powers
Nevada	J. M. McCormack	J. C. Doughty
New-Hampshire	D. B. Currier	George D. Epps
New-Jersey	John W. Hayes	Erastus E. Potter
New-York	L. E. Lincoln	J. B. McGarvey
North Carolina	William A. Guthrie	J. R. Lloyd
North Dakota	O. G. Major	John E. Hodgson
Ohio	J. H. C. Cobb	J. H. C. Cobb
Oregon	J. W. Marksbury	Rev. J. S. McCain
Pennsylvania	Helen S. Johnson	Dr. C. R. Bush
Rhode Island (to be filled by State Central Committee.)		
South Carolina	(Not represented.)	
South Dakota	George Sparling	Joseph Moore
Tennessee	J. H. Buchanan	A. L. Mimms
Texas	J. C. Kearby	C. H. Jenkins
Utah	James Hogan	James Hogan
Vermont	Miles E. Baker	Miles E. Baker
Virginia	Mann Page	James G. Field
Washington	C. W. Bushnell	Frank Wilkeson
West Virginia	Nat W. Fitzgerald	H. M. Martin
Wisconsin	J. H. Vaughn	A. A. Worsley
Wyoming	D. H. Davis	D. H. Davis
Arizona	W. O. O'Neill	W. O. O'Neill
New-Mexico	M. M. Milligan	Peter Mackel
Oklahoma	Ralph E. Bray	N. A. Ruggler
Indian Territory	Dr. J. T. Wharton	J. F. Kenworthy
Dist. of Columbia	J. H. Turner	H. B. Washington

MIDDLE-OF-THE-ROAD MEN'S POSITION.

A COMMITTEE APPOINTED—TEXAS WILL SUPPORT BRYAN IF HE STANDS ON THE PLATFORM WITH WATSON.

St. Louis, July 25.—Immediately after the adjournment of the Convention the Texas delegation took charge of the hall, and invited all the Middle-of-the-Road Populists to hold a caucus for the purpose of drawing up a statement to the public showing their position in the campaign. A committee of three—consisting of Henry D. Lloyd, of Illinois; Ulrich, of Wisconsin, and Campion, of Maine—was selected, to inquire of Governor Stone whether or not he had received anything more from Mr. Bryan in which he declined to stand on the platform adopted by the People's party. The Texas delegation favored supporting Bryan if he would agree to stand on the Populist platform.

Mr. Washburn, of Massachusetts, made a short address in which he said he had received a telegram from Mr. Bryan saying that he was willing to trust the result of the Convention to the good sense of the Populist party and that all he asked in return was that the Convention trust him likewise. He said further that Mr. Bryan had given him assurances that if it were possible to do so, in connection with the Democratic platform, he would stand on the platform adopted by the Populists. He asserted that he understood that Mr. Bryan was perfectly willing to stand on the platform with Watson.

If he does this members of the Texas delegation say they will not bolt, but will at once set to work to do all in their power to aid his election.

A resolution was offered by Judge Wood, of Texas, as follows:

"In case William J. Bryan does not accept the nomination on the platform with Tom Watson inside of thirty days, the Hon. S. T. Norton be declared the nominee of the People's party of the United States."

A committee was appointed, consisting of a delegate from each State present, for the purpose of drawing up a statement showing the public the position taken by the middle-of-the-roaders. Eighteen States responded and named a member of this committee.

"Stump" Ashby, of Texas, presided, and Sheridan Webster, of Missouri, was secretary of the meeting. Without adopting the resolution, an adjournment was taken until 7 this evening.

"Cyclone" Davis was seen by a representative of the United Press while the meeting was in progress and asked as to whether Texas would support Bryan and Watson if they would stand on the Populist platform. He most emphatically declared that they would get the support of not only the State of Texas, but of all the Southern Populists, especially if Mr. Bryan would accept Mr. Watson as a running-mate.

A NAME THAT FITS.

Weymouth, Mass., July 25.—"The East Wind," a paper devoted to the interests of the free-silver people, is to be published for circulation in Norfolk and Plymouth counties.

HOW ROCKEFELLER BEGAN.

HE TELLS THE STORY OF HIS EARLY STRUGGLES.

A NOTABLE SPEECH DELIVERED BY HIM TO A DELEGATION OF BUSINESS MEN IN CLEVELAND—A LOAN THAT SAVED HIM.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Cleveland, July 25.—In a speech this afternoon John D. Rockefeller told the story of his early struggles. The occasion was memorable on Wednesday morning at the centennial celebration of the city. He announced through President Cowles, of the Chamber of Commerce, the gift of $1,000,000 for park purposes, and this afternoon seventy-five members of the chamber, representing the wealth and business of the city, called on him at his summer home, Forest Hill, to thank him on behalf of the city. The speech was made by Colonel Myron T. Herrick, and Mr. Rockefeller's response was a revelation.

"What will be said one hundred years hence," he asked, "when reference is made to you and me? Will it be said that we have accumulated treasures? No! That will be forgotten. The question will be what did we do with our treasures? If we used it on behalf of our fellow-men we will be remembered; if not, we will be forgotten."

Mr. Rockefeller spoke of the many kindnesses shown him since he came to Cleveland as a boy forty-two years ago. "You gave me my education," said he. "You threw around me nothing but good influences. I shall mention one for whom I shall always have profound gratitude. When I left school I wandered all over the city to look for a situation, and met with discouragement everywhere, and H. B. Tuttle took me in his office and gave me employment. This was the beginning of my career.

"A few years later I formed a partnership with Mr. Andrews in a small way, and in a short time a crisis came in our affairs. It was necessary for our young firm to raise more money, and I wandered all over town in an effort to effect a loan, but did not succeed.

"Just at this critical moment I bethought me to try the bankers, and, after repeated unsuccessful efforts, I called on T. P. Handy, now more than ninety years old. He asked me numerous questions as to how I proposed conducting my business, and finally he said: 'How much money do you want?' Gentlemen, the sum was so enormous I scarcely dared to name it. It was $2,000, but, to my astonishment, he gave me the money without security, and I walked out of that office, as I imagined, one of the foremost business men of Cleveland, and with my head erect.

"I want to thank you for the happy, peaceful home you gave me in Cleveland, and if you expect to get me out of town you will have to drown me out."

A NEW PALATE FOR BABY IVAN.

THE MOTHER AND CHILD TRAVELLED ALL THE WAY FROM UTAH TO HAVE THE DELICATE OPERATION PERFORMED.

Making a new mouth was the curious work done on little Ivan Decker at No. 148 West Sixty-eighth-st., after he had made a journey across the continent to come to New-York, where he could be treated. The case has a precedent in the operation on baby Cushing a year ago by the surgeons having charge of the present case. The attention of the medical world was drawn to that operation, which resulted successfully in the construction of a palate where before there was a cleft large enough to insert a finger.

Dr. Everett W. Russell, of No. 104 West Ninetieth-st., who is officially known as the "Medicine Man" in the Potomac Tribe of the Improved Order of Red Men, was one of the surgeons who operated in the Cushing case, and who was called to attend the case of Ivan Decker. When the doctor was seen yesterday by a Tribune reporter, he said that for professional reasons he could not discuss the case, except to say that it was only the second of its kind in his practice.

At the house where the child and his mother are staying it was learned that Mrs. Decker lives at Parawan, Utah, 150 miles west of Salt Lake City. The mother, with her baby boy, who is only eleven months old, came to New-York recently to have the operation performed, which, it was hoped, would remedy the strange physical deformity that left the child without a roof to its mouth. There was a wide fissure on the left side of the child's palate, extending all the way back. This affection necessarily caused the child great difficulty in swallowing; and, if not remedied, would in time have proved a serious impediment to distinct articulation. The etiology of this peculiar affliction gives as the only facts on which to base its cause several cases showing that it is occasionally hereditary, also an incident at the gardens of Dublin, where a lioness, which had been fed on meat without a sufficient quantity of bone, gave birth to cubs with cleft palates.

Little Ivan was in excellent health when it was decided to perform the operation last Thursday, at the home of Mr. Ryon, at No. 148 West Sixty-eighth-st., where Mrs. Decker was staying. Dr. J. H. Branth, of No. 116 West Eighty-fourth-st., who operated in the Cushing case, had many of the instruments which were especially made for this kind of operation last year. About seventy-five instruments were employed on little Ivan, who was in the surgeon's hands from 11:45 to 3 o'clock, more than three hours. When the operation began the mother, who did not remain in the room, sent a message to the father in Parawan, Utah; and when the ordeal ended she sent another message to her husband.

As it was necessary, of course, to administer the ether through the mouth and nostrils, and as the operation had to be performed upon these organs, Dr. Russell, who gave the anaesthetic, is said to have encountered difficulty. Once the heart of the babe stopped beating, and it was necessary to restore the heart's action before the operation could continue. Brandy was administered.

The operation began with the partial incision of the two sides of the superior maxillary bone, which were then broken loose with little steel chisels so that they would fit together, closing the cleft in front. The two sides of the cleft through the hard palate were denuded with the knife and drawn together by means of four catgut ligatures. Then two double ligatures of heavy catgut were passed through the loosened parts of the superior maxillary bone.

The child had to be kept just at the point of unconsciousness, and accordingly the application of ether had to be regulated to a nicety, so that the infant was just under the influence of the anaesthetic, but not at the stage of complete narcosis. Early in the operation, it became necessary to remove one of the child's teeth, and Dr. Leo, a dentist, extracted the little tooth.

After the operation by the surgeons the child was kept on its back for the first twelve hours, in order to prevent vomiting, as a result of the anaesthetic. The little hands were tied to the child's sides, so that it could not put them into its mouth and tear out the surgeon's stitches.

A second operation will be necessary to remove the harelip, which is an accompaniment of a cleft palate, but this will not be more than an ordinary experience, and after that little Ivan will have just as symmetrical a roof in his mouth as any one, and be able to talk with perfect distinctness when he becomes older. Ivan is a healthy, rosy youngster, and the construction of a perfect palate will make him a fine little boy.

WONG HOEY HONG'S STORY.

"My sad story may touch a tender chord in sympathizing hearts regardless of race or clime. Five years ago I became dangerously ill. I was alone and a stranger here. A Christian lady gave me a mother's care. My disease baffled the highest medical skill. It was diagnosed as locomotor ataxia, the dreadful scourge of China. Able physicians said I could not live six months. As a last resort, my benefactress appealed to Dr. Spreng, of No. 143 West Twenty-second street, New-York, a specialist on diseases of the brain, nerves, stomach and liver. He restored me to perfect health."

Every member of Rev. Dr. Hollifield's church will confirm the above. Inquirers cheerfully answered.

ALETHIA M. CARTER,
93 Bruen Street, cor. Green, Newark, N. J.

SELECTIONS FROM THE MAIL

LOOK TO THE EAST.

UNREST-BREEDING FALLACIES THAT SHOULD BE CORRECTED—THE WEST NOT THE ONLY DANGER.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Without posing as an alarmist, I want to call attention to a widespread uneasiness throughout the laboring classes in the East. Whatever the cause may be, this uneasiness exists to-day to a surprising extent, not only among the idle portion of the poor, which is always looking for a change and by nature is a disturbing element in the State, but also among sober-minded workingmen, whose opinions are not subject to quick changes and who form the steady and usually conservative citizens of the country.

The history of agitations in this country shows that when issues have been fairly presented to the workingman, right and justice have never failed to prevail in his judgment; and, in the present instance, my faith in this portion of the community is such that I cannot doubt the result if the fallacy of free silver is ruthlessly shown up for his consideration. The fear is that all the energies of the sound-money men will be directed toward the West and South, and that the East will be left to shift for itself. That this would not be a safe course to pursue was borne in upon me by some conversations lately reported with workingmen in and about New-York City, the bulwark of sound money.

The gist of these conversations is that the workingman's condition could not be worse than it now is, but that a change in the money policy of the Government might better it; that the Chicago platform promised that change; that McKinley represents the policy of the past with its vast public expenditures, its large private fortunes, its colossal trusts and combinations of capital, and judicial interference with individual liberty, while Bryan stands for a bright future, honest and simple living, more individual liberty and the bettering of the condition of the laboring class.

It cannot be denied that an alluring prospect is shown the laborer who is reduced to starvation by hard times under a gold standard, and it is not surprising that the popular mind, even here in New-York, is caught by the glisten of these fatuous promises and is possessing itself of the dangerous desire to give them a trial. Before this uneasiness has deepened to incipient Populism, it must be fairly met and laid at rest by a logical presentation of the facts and the laws underlying them, which to the reasonable man sufficiently account for the hard times without reference to any policy of the Government. What is needed is not speeches so much as political tracts. The difficulty with a speech is that it appeals to the senses and does not leave lasting effects. Political economy for the masses in black and white, and in tangible form, is the necessity of the hour, so that when the logic of the situation is presented it may be studied.

By far the larger portion of our voters know nothing about the natural laws which determine the value of commodities and decide the ebb or flow of the money stream. A Populist knows well enough that a bountiful spring means a choking of the market and a drop in the price of wheat, but he fails to understand that the general law of supply and demand applies to trade between Governments as truly as between villages, and that the policy of the Government is not the cause of his inability to compete with the foreign wheat fields with their greater facilities for transportation. He sees in the poverty around him the refutation by visible proof of the theory of Government under which such poverty exists, and looks no further to ascertain if the cause of distress may not be due to laws entirely without the control of the Government, and in no way incident to its policy. It strikes a Populist as absurd to lay the cause of the money stringency of to-day at his door and to declare that only by maintaining the present policy can the laboring man hope for better times. What does the Populist and the free-silverite propose to do? Is it not to cut the profit of the capitalist class in two by dividing the dollar into halves and paying debts with one of them? The question then comes up, what is the capitalist class? The Populists, of course, refer to the moneyed class whose income is the interest on their money, but in this their short-sightedness becomes painfully apparent, for the capitalist class against whom they wish to legislate is not alone the moneyed man, but comprises all persons having capital to loan, whether it be money, or brains, or strength, or skill, or whatever it may be, and includes the day laborer, the skilled artisan, the department boss, and the manufacturer; and each and every one of these, from top to bottom, should, as a duty to himself, demand that contracts be read "to pay in full for labor expended"; that an eight-hour day bring more than four hours' pay, and a dollar of money buy a dollar's worth of food. The debtor class, whom this legislation is intended to benefit, will suffer most by its operation, for they can least afford to receive, as interest on their capital of strength and skill, half of what they now receive. It is impossible that one part of the capitalist class be affected differently from another part by a law that is clearly calculated to affect alike the whole class. By cutting off the offending right hand of "capital," the Populist is removing not only an itching palm, but also an honest tool of toil.

Another thing that needs to be shown the dissatisfied voter is that this country is not independent of the rest of the world. As a matter of necessity we depend on other nations for a market for our products and a source of supplies for our wants. Foreign hucksters want pay for their wares, and will not take chipped coin. When America goes into the markets of the world, she should go with good money to pay for the wares she purchases, and every drop of patriotic blood should demand that her honest debts be paid in honest money. Not otherwise can her name go untarnished and an honest pride be felt in the hearts of her children.
ALLAN ROBINSON.
New-York, July 20, 1896.

THE "PULL ALL TOGETHER."

RECRUITS WELCOME TO THE RANKS OF FINANCIAL HONESTY, BUT THEY MUST REMEMBER SOME THINGS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: I read your editorial entitled "A Pull All Together" with enthusiastic approval, and I am aware that The Tribune was assured how much it had to overlook which cannot be forgotten by Republicans, who have been obliged to "stand to their guns" against assaults of enemies of the Nation all the time from 1861 to 1896.

We stood in 1861 against an enemy who assaulted the unity of the Nation. We welcomed all men of all previous politics and creeds to the defence of an assaulted country. In 1896 we stand between the Nation and an enemy that proposes disgrace and financial dishonor, and into our ranks at our sides, shoulder to shoulder, we to-day welcome all recruits who volunteer in our ranks. We will fight our and their battle together, eating the same hardtack and drinking from the same canteen; but we cannot forget that we together are reaping a crop of evils which they sowed when they raised the shout, "Down with the robber barons!" thus sowing the seeds of prejudice in the minds of one class against another; and when it is ripened into power for them they gave us the Wilson tariff, which was designed to cripple the manufacturing industries of the country.

The sad experience of a deficiency; the threat of debasement of our currency; the probability of National dishonor "gives them pain," and they come to us for help, and we do not propose to disappoint them. As in 1861, so to-day, we welcome all patriots to our ranks. We do not forget the splendid services of men who were not of our faith then, and who now come to our camp armed for the fray. We remember the veteran who was Assistant Secretary of War then, who now joins forces with us. We welcome as well the representative of that lovely singer, the splendid man of affairs, the patriot who then set entirely one side his principle regarding the tariff, that his paper had maintained for sixty years, and flung off his ringing poem, which accompanied the Stars and Stripes in every battle. We will not forget the sacrifices they made in coming to our camp. They must not forget the sacrifices we make in fighting the united battle for the Nation's honor.
Brooklyn, July 18, 1896. VETERAN.

Z. G. SIMMONS NOT A SILVER MAN.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: A dispatch from Kenosha, Wis., was published in your paper of July 21, saying that Z. G. Simmons, a wealthy business man, had declared himself for free silver and in favor of Bryan and Sewall. There is not one word of truth in any statement that Mr. Simmons or his family will support Bryan or leave the Republican party. It is an Anarchist lie, pure and simple. He is a radical Republican to-day, and is supporting McKinley with voice and purse. The lie was telegraphed to "The Times-Herald" of Chicago and to your paper, and the next day "The Times-Herald" took it back and acknowledged it had been imposed upon.
JOHN MASON.
Kenosha, Wis., July 23, 1896.

WESTERN AND EASTERN SUNSETS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: "Old New-Yorker" speaks of "pink sunsets" in Denver, Col., and likens them to those seen east of the Allegheny Mountains. The likeness is very much forced, but the far Western mind, exotic or otherwise, is greatly given to exaggeration. It is not possible to produce the brilliancy of coloring in the thin, rarefied air of arid regions, such as exist in Colorado, as is developed in the denser atmosphere of the Atlantic coast. The writer has witnessed many sunsets in all parts of this country, and none of them, especially those of the arid regions, begin to equal the splendor of those of the Atlantic coast.
W. L. B.
Brooklyn, July 19, 1896.

MR. WHITNEY'S COMPLAINT.

TWO SERIOUS MISTAKES IN HIS POSITION—WHERE DOES THE RESPONSIBILITY REST?

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: There are two views in Mr. Whitney's interview that require attention. The first is that the Republicans fail to realize the situation—the duty of leaving their party and its principles, and forming a new party with the "sound money" Democrats, so there shall be one party, composed of Republicans and Democrats, but united on one issue, sound money. The second is, the "tariff" is a "dead issue."

How little Mr. Whitney understands the real needs of the country, and how utterly untrustworthy he is as to what should be done, can be made obvious by a little reflection. In the first place, he admits it is a "craze," and no sane man admits that the craze can be successfully carried out. He is a business man, and, like all business men, is easily frightened. Does he, for an instant, suppose, in his sober moments, that thoughtful, prudent men, Republican or Democrat, are going to hesitate one moment, when the honor and welfare of the country are concerned? Did they hesitate to act under Lincoln, and yet Lincoln was a Republican President? By his own showing, where is his patriotism and love of country? Does he suppose for a whim or caprice on his part the Republican party will abandon its time-honored instincts and principles and become what? Whitneyism! He may think the tariff is a "dead issue." It is so dead it solves all the difficulties of the present situation; and it alone can solve them.

He says they have been "ridiculed." Where and how? He says the Republican party is "unbending." Where can you find more conciliatory articles than have been in The Tribune, time and time again? "Seek other cause 'gainst Roderick Dhu."

The truth is simply this. Mr. McKinley wishes universal prosperity throughout the land. To do this every man must have work. To have work, every possible form of industry that can be employed must be in practical operation. To have it so, every form of industry must be protected to a degree that will insure it being sustained. The market for our own industry must be our own people, at such prices, be they what they may, as will support, as Americans should be supported, those engaged in that industry. (Any surplus can go abroad—no matter how.)

Silver, as one of our products, should be encouraged to the extent that it will stimulate enterprise and develop the metal, but no more and no less than any other industry should be, similarly situated, so that full employment, at remunerative rates, shall be afforded the mining labor and the mining capital. Its use as a currency must be determined by Congress as it shall see fit, but Government can purchase or receive silver at no higher rate than its market value, and give it no special value higher than is accorded to wheat or rye or potatoes. Very lucky should we be if the Governments of the world should decide to receive it as currency, for then the miners and mining capital would receive naturally higher remuneration, as the price of silver would advance under the law and the bylaw of supply and demand. (Parenthetically the object of all law is to restrict, not encourage, the greed of men.)

Where does the "responsibility" rest? Certainly not with the Republican party. It would be interesting to have Mr. Whitney put down in "black and white" just what he wants. Does he wish to disintegrate and destroy the Republican party?
New-York, July 25, 1896. A. M. LOUTREL.

TWO-HUNDRED-CENT DOLLARS.

THE PRETEXT ON THE PART OF THE SILVER MEN TO FORCE THE FIFTY-CENT DOLLARS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: As an alleged answer to the denouncement of the proposed 50-cent "dollar" swindle it is pretended that creditors are trying to force payment in "200-cent dollars." This is but a pretext on the part of the silver monometallists, and is another exhibit of the old game of "Heads I win, tails you lose."

Let us go back a number of years. About 1880 a boom in real estate, including town lots, etc., began to develop in several of the Western States, based chiefly on the facility with which money could be borrowed by speculators and others, chiefly the former. When money loaned in 1880 came due in 1883 and 1885, the mortgagers tendered in payment to the mortgagees 100-cent dollars. Meanwhile, the property had generally trebled, and in a large number of cases had increased fourfold in market value; in other words, had yielded to the mortgager 300 to 400 cent dollars as the result of the speculation. This process kept going on for a period of years. Always 100-cent dollars for the lender, 300 to 400 cent dollars for the borrower. No offer to divide profits. Did the mortgager say to the mortgagee, "This property has advanced greatly since you loaned money upon it, several hundred per cent, in fact, therefore, I will pay you a proportionate share of the advance on what you risked and lent me"? Nothing of the kind occurred. The 300-cent and 400-cent dollars were coolly pocketed and only 100-cent dollars offered in payment.

But when the tide turned, when the speculation collapsed and no more money could be borrowed to sustain interest payment and inflated values, then all of a sudden the lender is called upon to share losses. When the cream was abundant and running over there was no offer to share in proportion, but when the days of skimmed milk arrived then the cry came out, "share and share alike," the "crime" of demanding "200-cent dollars," etc. The lender was to be debarred from all chance of gain, but was to stand and suffer as much of the loss as the borrower and as much more as the borrower could scheme to force out of him. Verily, a game of "Heads I win and tails you lose." The foregoing reminds me of a story which fits right in here.

An Indian and a white man once went hunting. The sole proceeds of the day's efforts was a turkey and an owl. How to make an equitable division of the game was a problem. So the white man realized as he and the Indian wended their way back to camp, especially as the paleface noticed that his companion eyed him keenly on the way. On arrival the white man, with an air of great apparent candor and fairness addressed Mr. "Lo" as follows:

"Now, I want to do the right thing by you, and to prove it I will leave to you which to choose. I will take the turkey and you can take the owl, or you can take the owl and I will take the turkey, just as you feel most like doing." As he said all this the white man gazed at his "dusky brother" with an air of well-assumed innocence. The Indian eyed him keenly and laconically replied: "You no say turkey once to me."

The moral of this incident is plain. It needs no amplification, especially for those who have been dealing out 300 and 400 cent turkeys to themselves exclusively, when any turkeys were to be had, leaving the 100-cent owls to their creditors. Now when the turkeys are run out the creditor is not to get even the 100-cent owl, but is to be put off with a 50-cent breed of that undesirable bird. This scheme is a clear exhibit of Southern and far Western morality. CLEMENT WARREN.
Brooklyn, July 14, 1896.

THE PERIL IN THE WEST.

AN INDIANA MAN WHO THINKS IT IS UNDERESTIMATED IN THE EAST.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: It seems to the writer that the people of the so-called East do not appreciate or understand the present dangerous conditions. They do not seem to grasp the situation in the Middle or Western States. In the East there is no apparent danger; hence there is a feeling of security there. If the people of the East could only visit the sections referred to, then, no doubt, they would be aroused to a realization of the existing dangers. In those sections are thousands of people in debt, and many believe, and others are being made to believe every day by a set of blatant demagogues, that much of their misfortunes come from a financial oppression by the people of the Eastern section of the country.

In the West the people are greatly embittered against the East. This hostility seems to be increasing, and there are those who would cut aloof if they could. There are Democratic leaders who daily preach to the masses of the West that the South and West would be better off without the East, and thus poison the minds of the Western people. When people are in debt and in financial straits they are easily influenced and prejudiced by demagogues. If the Democratic party should succeed on its platform of socialistic and anarchistic tendencies, there are people who would insist on the doctrines now taught them being carried out.

Democratic success, on the present avowed Democratic principles, would prove the greatest calamity the country has experienced during its existence, save only the late Civil War. Such a paralysis of business as was never seen before would ensue, and thousands of business people would be utterly ruined. True, this would not always continue. So soon as the people could see the results of the policy of the Democratic party, they would rise in their might and hurl that party from power the very first opportunity. It would be so effective that the Democratic party would never come to life again. It would be crushed completely out of existence. But it would take the country years and years to recover from the results of four years' rule, if it ever fully recovered.
Corydon, Ind., July 20, 1896. INDIANIAN.

A MOTTO FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: It is evident that the coming campaign is to be one of righteousness against iniquity. Why not put a little religion into the contest, and place upon our standards something to show our dependence upon the God of Nations? I propose for a campaign "button" this motto: "Through God we shall do valiantly; for it is He that shall tread down our enemies." The emblem being, of course, the flag.
MRS. A. E. MILLER.
Amherst, Mass., July 21, 1896.

AGE.

When the ravages of time have despoiled you of nearly all the pleasures of this life, you still have left the pleasures of the table, provided you have my teeth. You can eat just as you did when your natural teeth were good. They look and feel and act like natural teeth.

Come and have an examination free, or send for little book which tells all about my crown and bridge work.

If you have lost all your teeth and cannot have bridge work, I will make you a set of teeth on a plate of ALUMINUM, the lightest of metals, for $15.00, or I will make you a GOLD plate for $20.00, either upper or under set. A perfect fit guaranteed. This I offer until October, 1896.

L. T. SHEFFIELD, D. M. D.,
26 West 32d St., N. Y.

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THE MUSICAL SAND OF JEBEL NAGOUS.

ERRONEOUS EXPLANATIONS OF ITS ACTION—NOT AN UNCOMMON PHENOMENON.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: The Tribune of July 21 contains an extract from a contemporary journal which conveys an unusual amount of misinformation. The brief article refers to the celebrated Jebel Nagous, or "Mountain of the Bell," situated on the Gulf of Suez, in Arabia Petraea, and states that the sounds which issue from the huge sandy slope "recur at intervals of about an hour," and that the noise agitates the sand. We are also informed that "scientists attribute the sounds to suppressed volcanic action, probably to the bubbling of gas or vapors underground."

I had the pleasure of visiting the locality in March, 1889, and made a careful study of the phenomena. The facts are that the moving sand causes the sounds (and not vice versa); that the sounds can be produced at will by disturbing the sand, and that no scientists dream of ascribing the phenomenon to volcanic action of suppressed vapors.

The sand at that place has the peculiar properties of musical sand, a form, or rather condition, of sand common in every part of the world. All along the coasts of the United States, both on the Atlantic and the Pacific, the sea beaches have stretches of musical sand. The best-known locality is at Manchester-by-the-Sea, Mass., but the musical sand occurs in abundance at Far Rockaway, Long Island, and at many points in New-Jersey, Virginia and the Carolinas. Another famous locality of musical sand is at Kanai, one of the Hawaiian Islands.

At Jebel Nagous the fine blown sand lies at the maximum angle of repose, and when disturbed by the wind, by an animal crossing the slope, or by man's action, the sand flows down the steep incline of 31 degrees and gives out a deep bass note, resembling the lowest tones of an organ with a tremolo stop. The sound increases in volume as the mass of sand moved increases, and has a remarkable musical crescendo and decrescendo character. The agitation of the sand is plainly visible and can be distinctly felt by persons sitting on the slope.

Before leaving the Desert of Sinai I discovered abundance of musical sand much nearer Suez, showing that Jebel Nagous is by no means unique, as had been supposed.

Readers of The Tribune sojourning this summer at seashore resorts on the Atlantic coast will find it easy to recognize musical sand; they should look for it above the water line and below the dunes, and only dry sand will emit sounds. The sounds are excited by stroking the sand with the hand or kicking it with the feet, and they vary in pitch according to the bulk disturbed. A bag of sand carried away from the beach will preserve its acoustic properties for years if not too much manipulated. The sounds produced on the beach can be heard several hundred feet.

To enter upon the scientific explanation of this interesting natural phenomenon would trespass too much on your space. Those caring for further information will find in "The Transactions of the New-York Academy of Sciences" several papers by Dr. Alexis A. Julien and myself devoted to the subject. We have also published letters in "Nature" and other scientific journals.
H. CARRINGTON BOLTON.
New-York, July 22, 1896.

THE ALLIGATOR'S UPPER JAW.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: In one of your editorials to-day is a statement that the alligator has a movable upper jaw. This is a mistake. The under jaw only is movable. The contrary is often asserted, but the statement will not bear examination. As newspapers are justly called educators of the people please make this correction.
New-York, July 21, 1896. JOHN MACMULLEN.

AN INTERESTING OLD HOUSE.

From The Cleveland Leader.

Miss Frances Tyler, a relative of Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry, the hero of Lake Erie, has lived in Cleveland for over twenty years. She conversed entertainingly with a "Leader" reporter yesterday about the family of the famous commodore.

Miss Tyler said she remembered General Wool and Scott, of the War of 1812. They made their home with her father, John T. Tyler, during the campaign in the neighborhood of Albany, N. Y. "General Wool one time placed me on his saddle, and I rode with him," said the old lady. "General Scott I remember quite well, and he was a favorite with my father."

One of the most interesting features in connection with the personal history of Miss Tyler is the fact that she was born in the oldest house in America. She was born in the village of Greenbush, N. Y., opposite Albany, in what is known as the Crailo manor house. The house has a history that is both romantic and historic. It was erected in 1642, and was called Fort Crailo. The logs used in its construction were from two to three feet in thickness, and until 1740 it remained a fort and manor house. At that time, however, it was transformed into what was considered then a fine dwelling-house, and in the French and Indian War General Abercrombie made it his headquarters when he marched against Fort Ticonderoga.

The same house played a most important part in the War of the Revolution. It was at the cantonment east of the house and near the well that Dr. Shuckburg, a young surgeon, composed "Yankee Doodle," which has since inspired millions of patriotic Americans. A few years ago the enterprising owner of the property announced that he would tear down the old structure and erect a modern building. The Albany Society of Colonial Dames immediately leased the place for a period of fifteen years and prepared it for exhibition. It is now one of the sights of Albany. When the visitor passes through the low doorway he finds that the loopholes through which guns were aimed at Indians 250 years ago are still to be seen. The transformation of the building has not altered its original plan, and all of the rooms are still connected by means of closets and dark passageways.

SORRY HE SPOKE.

From The Chicago Times-Herald.

A tramcar was proceeding down one of our busy thoroughfares the other Sunday and was already comfortably full, when it was hailed by a laboring man considerably the worse for liquor, who presently staggered along the car, between two rows of well-dressed people, regardless alike of polished shoes and tender feet.

Murmurs and complaints arose on all sides, and demands were heard that the offender should be summarily ejected. But amid the storm of abuse one friendly voice was raised, as a benevolent clergyman rose from the seat, saying:

"No, no; let the man sit down and be quiet."

The discomfiture of the party turned to mirth when the inebriated one seized his benefactor by the hand, exclaiming:

"Thank ye, sir; thank ye. I see you know what it is to be drunk!"