Amusements.

EDEN MUSEE—8—Waxworks and Concert.
GARRICK THEATRE—8:30—Thoroughbred
GRAND CENTRAL PALACE—Every Evening—Vaudeville.
HAMMERSTEIN'S OLYMPIA—8—Vaudeville.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—8—Vaudeville.
MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN—8:15 to 12—Vaudeville.
MANHATTAN BEACH—Rice's Evangeline and Pain's Fireworks.
PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville.
TERRACE GARDEN—8—Der Polengraf.

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New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 18, 1896.

FOURTEEN PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—There were serious riots in Belfast, caused by a demonstration in favor of Irish political prisoners. ==== The Government of the Transvaal denied the report that the Republic had made an international treaty in contravention of the convention of 1884. ==== The Right Hon. Sir Edmund Monson, British Ambassador at Vienna, has been appointed to succeed Lord Dufferin as Ambassador to France. ==== It is asserted that a strong filibustering expedition, containing many Philadelphians, landed last Thursday in Cuba.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.—Arrangements for to-night's mass-meeting at Madison Square Garden, to be addressed by W. Bourke Cockran, were completed. ==== A reception was given in honor of the Lord Chief Justice of England at Henry Villard's country house near Dobbs Ferry. ==== The Sinking Fund Commission rejected all bids for the city bonds which were not sold at the previous sale. ==== New-York defeated Washington at baseball by 15 to 9. ==== The stock market was quiet, but strong.

DOMESTIC.—Miss Mary Abigail Dodge ("Gail Hamilton") died in Hamilton, Mass. ==== Chairman Hanna of the Republican National Committee expects to be in New-York to-day. ==== Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Bryan travelled from Irvington via the Hudson River to Upper Red Hook, N. Y., where he will remain for a week or ten days. ==== In the Republican Convention of the IIId Assembly District of Oneida County Chairman Hackett, of the Republican State Committee, was overwhelmingly defeated. ==== The Executive Committee of the Sound Money Democrats met in Chicago and issued an address to the Democrats of the United States.

THE WEATHER.—Forecast for to-day: Fair and cooler. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 79 degrees; lowest, 69; average, 73½.

Buyers of The Tribune will confer a favor by reporting to the Business Office of this paper, 154 Nassau St., every case of failure of a train boy or newsdealer to have The Tribune on sale.

Persons going out of town, either to summer resorts or their country homes, can have The Daily and Sunday Tribune mailed to them for $1 per month or $2.70 for three months.

Travellers in Europe can receive The Tribune during their absence for $2 per month or $5.50 for three months, foreign postage prepaid. The address can be changed as often as desired.

The Brooklyn man, or the New-Jersey man, away from home, can get his home news in The Tribune, every day of the week, no matter where he is in America or abroad. No other New-York paper prints the Brooklyn and New-Jersey news in its regular city and mail editions. Two papers for the expense of one.

The credit of the city is not likely to suffer through the failure of another attempt to sell its bonds, but the situation is certainly unfortunate, and bids fair to become embarrassing. Controller Fitch says, indeed, that he is liable to be committed to prison for contempt of court because of his failure to pay a certain tax as to which a mandamus has been issued against him. Although the bids were low, the Controller advised the acceptance of them, but he was overruled by the other members of the Sinking Fund Commission. As the bids rejected had been "drummed up," the outlook is not encouraging, and there is no present reason for expecting better results the next time bonds are offered for sale.

The abandonment of the police station lodging-houses last winter was a severe blow to the large number of tramps in the habit of making this city their headquarters, for nothing is more opposed to their principles than the idea of working in order to procure lodgings or food. But up to Sunday they have felt secure in their devotion to New-York during the summer season. It could not but have been a severe blow to these parasites of society when Captain Schmittberger put out his dragnet night before last and scooped in sixscore professional rounders. Most of them now have quarters in the Workhouse, and on their release will be disposed to give New-York a wide berth and spread among their fellows the intelligence of its inhospitality. The more that intelligence is diffused the better for the city.

Health Officer Doty's visit to Cuba with the purpose of lessening the danger to New-York from yellow fever was not very satisfactory, as the health officials of Havana were hard to find and he was unable to reach other parts of the island which he wished to visit. Nevertheless, he succeeded in making arrangements with physicians in Havana, Cienfuegos and Santiago de Cuba to represent him in those places and look out for the interests of New-York. Yellow fever is reported by Dr. Doty to be raging in Havana, 100 persons having died from the disease in the last week he was there, but with the precautions which have been taken he believes that the disease will not be brought into this harbor.

A report of much interest is that of Superintendent Kilburn, of the Banking Department, on the condition of the savings-banks of the State. In spite of the prevailing hard times, it is highly gratifying to learn that the number of depositors in these institutions increased during the last year 77,955, and the amount of deposits $16,880,859. As a matter of fact, more than one in four of the entire population of the State are depositors in these banks, and are therefore directly interested in their honest and judicious management. Mr. Kilburn makes some timely and forcible remarks on the way these institutions are conducted, and lays emphasis on their benevolent character. In this relation it is pertinent to call attention to the abuse which free-silver advocates heap upon these guardians of the people's savings, and to the fact that if the free-silver craze should prevail the large number of people with savings-bank accounts would get their money back when they draw it out, not in one-hundred-cent, but in fifty-three-cent, dollars.

INDIVIDUAL CAMPAIGN WORK.

It is a common saying that this is the greatest National crisis since 1861. The ante-election struggle is to be more than a political campaign. It is to be a war for National honor, for the conservation of time-tried institutions, for protection of the mass of citizens against financial revolution, which must be disastrous to all except a few who have speculative interest in the appreciation of silver and in driving gold to a premium. On every side we hear of citizens, regardless of party affiliations, coming forward and announcing their support of McKinley and their willingness to labor for his success. This offer, from men who do not ordinarily trouble themselves to engage in partisan warfare, is at once a testimony to the seriousness of the issue and the most encouraging sign of the contest.

Steps should be taken to make use of every man who has this patriotic disposition. More than organization, more than enthusiasm, education is needed. There is no use shutting eyes to the fact that the Populist campaign is being carried on with skill, so far as reaching the ignorant, appealing to short-sighted self-interest and stirring up envy, malice and evil passions, is concerned. These forces must be met at the point of their effective operation. It is not enough to prove the fallacy of Populist argument in a magazine of political economy or in the newspapers. The men who are taken by catchwords, deceived by fallacious reasoning and fired by cupidity must also be reached. The best way to reach them is by personal work. The campaign speaker is going to be more than usually useful in this campaign, and the private citizen who has the respect of his neighbors has a great opportunity to do effective individual work. Old-fashioned spread-eagle oratory is at a discount. In its place calm, sensible and, above all, simple presentation of the primary laws of finance and political economy is required. The people should be gathered from time to time in every school district and voting precinct and told what must be the inevitable consequences of Bryan's success, taught to discern the fallacies in the silver arguments, and brought to understand that no temporary personal advantage which some think they see in free coinage can compensate for the distress which will come to them with the reaction.

For this work the business man, the lawyer and the intelligent farmer are more valuable than the professional spellbinder. The greatest influence will be exercised by men over their neighbors who are accustomed to trust their judgment on other matters. Many men of this character have signified their intention thus to supplement the efforts of the orators sent out at the expense of the political organizations. Others will devote themselves with energy to personal work with their acquaintances. They should be encouraged, and their number should be increased. The campaign committees can help them by furnishing simple documents with arguments which can be brought home to the voter. Special pains should be taken to furnish this assistance and prepare the way for political meetings as individual enterprises in every corner of the country. It is not enough for every man who believes in sound money to vote for it. He must fight for it every day until election. The demagogues are hard at work making the kind of campaign which is most difficult to counteract, for its very absurdity and shallowness make those affected by it at all most stubborn and blind in their devotion. But if all sound-money men are fired with zeal equal to that of their opponents, and each one labors to bring to his side one deluded voter, the country's honor will be preserved. The chief work of all the sound-money organizations should be to get intelligent voters to take their cause in their own hands. And they should do it at once.

STREET CLEANERS IN UNIFORM.

It is a significant indication of progress that the men who are engaged in framing a charter for the enlarged New-York should make definite provision for a uniformed force of street-cleaners. It is scarcely more than a year since Commissioner Waring adopted the idea of a uniform for the men engaged in sweeping the streets of the city. It was an absolute novelty, and was received with some misgivings even by intelligent people who had not given special thought to the subject. In fact, many looked on it as one of Waring's fads that would have only a temporary existence. Students of the street-cleaning problem, however, had perceived for some time that the only way to give permanency and character to the force and to take it out of the mire of politics was to put it on as distinct a basis as that of the Police or the Fire Department. Colonel Waring's idea has enjoyed a speedy triumph, in spite of opposition and ridicule. Only a few months ago some overzealous member of the Legislature submitted a bill providing that the head of the Street Cleaning Department should be required to wear the same uniform as the men under him. The proposition, of course, was not regarded seriously outside of Tammany Hall, but it is a clear indication of the trend of sentiment in that organization. It was as preposterous as would be the suggestion that the Police Commissioners and Fire Commissioners should clothe themselves in the uniforms of policemen and firemen, and was meant only to interfere with the work.

Time was when the uniforms for these two classes of public servants were looked on as a mark of degradation; but that time has long passed, and the uniform is universally regarded as a badge of honor. And doubtless the same is true, so far as the greater part of the community are concerned, of the uniforms now worn by the New-York street-cleaners. If it was not before, it has been since the parade of the Street Cleaning Department which attracted so much attention and admiration a few months ago. The distinctive uniform adopted has proved most useful in keeping the men from shirking and impelling them to do their duty. Everybody knows the men in white, and every citizen who moves about the streets is an unofficial inspector of the street-cleaning force. The force is no longer a happy-go-lucky affair. It is as permanent in character as the police force. New-York, it is safe to say, will never consent to go back to the old conditions, when politics ruled the department and men were "put on brooms" according to their usefulness to the Tammany district leaders.

In the chapter on street cleaning in the proposed charter a uniformed force is provided for the big city, beginning with a general superintendent, and including inspectors, drivers, sweepers, etc., and the Commissioner of the department is authorized to fine, suspend or dismiss the members of the uniformed force for neglect of duty, disobedience of orders or other offences. Applicants for appointment are to be required to submit to an examination of a simple character, which, among other things, shall determine whether they are physically qualified for the service. They are to be registered, and provision is made for the impartial appointment of men from the list. If this chapter is adopted substantially in the form in which it has been drawn, it will at once raise the business of street cleaning throughout the great city to the level of that in the present New-York, and one of the serious problems of the municipality will be solved. This is a reform which we owe directly to the foresight and persistency of Commissioner Waring.

THEN AND NOW.

This is what the Chicago platform—on which Mr. Bryan stands—says on the currency question in 1896:

"We demand the free and unlimited coinage of both silver and gold at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation."

This is what Senator Jones, of Nevada, one of the ablest silver advocates in the country, said on the subject in 1874:

"I believe the sooner we come down to a purely gold standard the better it will be for the country."

What great light has been seen since 1874? Did it shine from a Bonanza silver mine?

ANOTHER BRYAN SOPHISTRY.

One of Mr. Bryan's remarks in his plea for free-silver coinage at Madison Square Garden was this:

The silver dollar is now held up to the gold dollar by legal-tender laws and not by redemption in gold, because the standard silver dollars are not now redeemable in gold either in law or by administrative policy.

In another part of the same address he said:

The retirement of the greenbacks and Treasury notes would not protect the Treasury, because the same policy which now leads the Secretary of the Treasury to redeem all Government paper in gold, when gold is demanded, will require the redemption of all silver dollars and silver certificates in gold if the greenbacks and Treasury notes are withdrawn from circulation.

This latter statement is a confession that the former is only a half-truth. Consequently, any conclusion drawn from it must be false. Mr. Bryan himself says that silver would have to be redeemed in gold, if the present policy of maintaining the parity of the metals was to be continued, in case greenbacks and Treasury notes were not in circulation to accomplish the same purpose. The silver dollar is not legally redeemable, but the Government accepts it for public dues, gives its creditors the choice of silver or money directly and legally convertible into gold, and thus makes it perfectly easy to get a silver dollar or a silver certificate turned into a coin note for which gold can be obtained. It throws no obstacles in the way of converting silver into gold. If it did, the silver dollar would depreciate as measured by the gold dollar by just so much as it cost to overcome that obstacle. Moreover, the silver coin is issued only in a limited quantity, and circulates in a measure on faith. If its parity depended solely on its legal-tender quality there would be no parity, as there was none during and after the War, when greenbacks were not yet redeemable in gold, but were nevertheless legal tender. If Mr. Bryan thinks that legal-tender laws alone make different kinds of money equal, he should study the table of gold premiums previous to 1879.

BOOMING SIBERIA.

Satisfactory progress is apparently being made on the Czar's great iron road across Siberia. The line is now practically completed as far as Tomsk, and the regular running of freight and passenger trains to and from that point was begun some days ago. Tomsk is a city of nearly 50,000 inhabitants, on the Obi River, about midway between the Ural Mountains and Lake Baikal, and 2,800 miles from St. Petersburg. It is the seat of the Government of the same name, a province nearly twice as great in area as Great Britain and Ireland. The city has long been an important centre of trade, on the route between Tiumen and Irkootsk. The completion of the railroad thus far will facilitate its further construction from Tomsk eastward by bringing materials and workmen forward more rapidly. It is doubtful, however, if progress in future proves to be as expeditious as in the past. Beyond Tomsk the country is far less suitable for railroad building. There are more mountains to be crossed, and rivers to be bridged, and vast swamps to be traversed. But "by order of the Czar" the work will be pushed as vigorously as possible, not only from Tomsk, but at the same time from the Pacific coast, and in both directions from Lake Baikal, so that there is reason to expect it to be finished, from the Baltic to the Pacific, by 1905, the appointed date.

Apart from military strategy, the chief object of this gigantic undertaking is the opening of Siberia to other than penal settlement, and the development of its resources. Despite, or perhaps because of, its having been so long owned by Russia, that extensive country is still largely a wilderness. In the whole of Western Siberia, a region as large as the whole of European Russia, there are less than 3,000,000 inhabitants. Perhaps 8 per cent of these are native Tartars. All the rest are settlers from European Russia. The number of these latter is now being increased with great rapidity. The rolling stock of the new railroad is altogether inadequate to the transportation of the tens of thousands who are seeking new homes on the fertile plains around Tomsk and between it and the Urals, or seeking employment in the mines which are being opened in the Siberian mountains. In this way the dreadful congestion of much of European Russia ought to be measurably relieved, and a considerable improvement effected in the condition of the people. It is true that much of Siberia is too far north for cultivation or for inhabitation, except by miners and trappers. But in the southern part there is easily room for a population ten times as great as it has at present.

As is apt to be the case, however, in such enterprises, the booming of the new country has been considerably overdone, or has at least been premature. Thousands of settlers have rushed to Siberia thoughtlessly, too far in advance of anything like adequate social and industrial organization. Artisans from the cities have gone, without the slightest knowledge of agriculture, to places where agriculture is the only possible occupation. The result is great distress. Hosts of disappointed and discouraged men are making their way back to Russia as best they can. More are unable, from lack of means, to do so, and are encamped in tents or huts on the open plains, almost starving, and begging for assistance, either to get back to Russia or to begin some life-sustaining occupation where they are. In time, of course, all such matters will be corrected, and then we may expect to see Southern Siberia and Russian Central Asia steadily and even rapidly growing in stable population and profitable industry. Samarcand may again be the seat of a mighty Empire, and a populous and a powerful nation may again make its home around Lake Baikal.

GROCERY BILLS.

One of the inestimable benefits flowing from the free coinage of silver would be the privilege, which all heads of households would very soon enjoy, of paying grocery bills just about twice as big as they usually are now. Some people, of course, don't object to big grocery bills. Others do. Once in a while you hear a pater familias use strong language about the amount of debt contracted at a grocery store. If the Popocratic programme wins in November, strong language will be much more prevalent when grocery bills come in than it is now; that is to say, unless human nature is changed by the opening of our mints to the free and unlimited coinage of silver at 16 to 1. And human nature is a hard thing to change. In Mexico, as everybody knows, the mints are open to the free coinage of silver and the standard dollar is the silver dollar, as ours would be if the Bryan programme went through. Here is a little table which shows what people in Mexico have to pay for what they eat. It was compiled by the Mayor of El Paso, Texas, and gives the wholesale price, on August 7, 1896, of some common articles of merchandise in that city and the city of Juarez, Mexico, just across the Rio Grande, those on this side being reckoned in United States money (gold standard) and those on the other side in Mexican silver:

	In United States.	In Mexico.
Breakfast bacon, per lb.	$0 11½	$0 32
Ham, per lb.	11½	32
Matches, per gross	60	1 20
Pickles, in five-gallon kegs	2 25	6 50
Vinegar, in five-gallon kegs	60	1 40
Baking soda, per dozen	1 06	2 40
Salt, in two-lb sacks	40	90
Macaroni, per lb.	10	25
Baking powder	4 00	9 00
Molasses, per gallon	75	1 60
Beans, per lb.	03	17
Cheese, per lb.	12½	29
Candles, per box	5 00	11 75
Catsup, per dozen	2 70	5 25
Jelly, per dozen	2 00	5 00
Dry plums, per lb.	11	25
Dried apples and peaches, per lb.	11	25
Dried prunes, per lb.	10	25
Cornstarch, per dozen	1 06	1 00
Lemon extract, per dozen	1 00	1 00
Vanilla extract, per dozen	2 25	3 00
Coffee, per lb.	20	40
Soap, per box	3 75	5 00
Tea, per lb.	35 to $1	50 to $1 50
Devilled ham, per dozen	2 00	6 50
Sugar, per sack of 100 lb.	5 50	10 75
Flour, per sack of 100 lb.	2 25	8 50
Rice, per lb.	05	11½
Canned tomatoes, per case	2 25	7 00
Crackers, per lb.	07½	21

Now, unless, as has been said, human nature somehow is changed by the opening of our mints to the free and unlimited coinage of silver, the average citizen, accustomed to pay, for instance, $2 25 for a sack of flour, is going to kick mighty hard if he suddenly finds that he has to pay $8 50 or anything like it for the same amount of the same flour. The rich won't mind paying bigger grocery bills so much; they can stand it. But the millions who work for wages, discovering the prices of everytning steadily advancing except the price of their own work, will wonder where the inestimable benefits of the free and unlimited coinage of silver at 16 to 1 are going to come in for them. One way of avoiding bigger grocery bills, of course, is to eat less. But that doesn't appeal to a great many people who have all they can do even now to keep large families from starving.

IS IT IGNORANCE?

When Senator Morgan, of Alabama, undertakes a discussion of the silver question one of two alternatives is forced upon his readers. Either he assumes that the voters of the United States are mostly fools, who will allow him to take advantage of their ignorance, or he himself is lacking in those intellectual qualifications which fit a man to deal with large topics. The Tribune has frequently taken occasion to expose the Senator's sophistries, but so soon as one fallacy is laid bare he bons up serenely with another. The latest is a long wail about the "ingratitude" of a people "refusing a gift from Divine benevolence"; by which he seems to mean that the rejection of the opportunity to coin silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 without restriction is an affront to the Creator, who intended it "for use as money." To prove his proposition, the Senator goes back to "the dark act of 1873," and argues that the conspirators "who destroyed the standard silver dollar could "not afford utterly to destroy silver as a money "metal"; therefore "they invented another dol-"lar, and made it weigh 420 grains, to cause it "to pass current with the people as a substitute "for the standard silver dollar which weighed "412½ grains. They called it a 'trade dollar,' "and gave it free coinage equally with gold." This dollar, however, they limited in legal-tender quality to amounts of $5, for "their main pur-"pose in the enactment of that law was to re-"duce all silver coins to the degraded condition "of 'cheap money' or 'unsound money.'" The climax of this depravity, according to the Senator, was this: "The trade dollars, thus de-"prived of their power as legal-tender money, "would not circulate, and they have been re-"tired." But the whole proceeding goes to show, the Alabama statesman thinks, that silver has Divine rights which even the "gold bugs" did not dare deny.

It is hardly conceivable that Senator Morgan is ignorant of the facts in the case, or of the absolute dishonesty of his pleadings. He probably knows, as well as any man in the United States, that the trade dollar was never intended for domestic circulation. It was devised for use in China and Japan, where it could only pass at its real value. It was not and could not have been a substitute for the standard silver dollar, because the standard silver dollar was already more valuable than the gold dollar, and was therefore not in circulation. There could be no objection to its free coinage, because all that was required of the Government was that it should stamp the silver offered for the purpose with a certification that each individual coin contained 420 grains of standard metal. There was no question of ratio involved, and no demand that the Government should stand sponsor for the false statement that sixteen ounces of silver were equal in value to one ounce of gold. Neither is there any objection now, on the ground of honesty, to the free coinage of all the silver in the world, if that free coinage is not complicated by an attempt to create an artificial ratio between the two metals, and to force the acceptance of fifty-three cents' worth of silver as the equivalent of one hundred cents' worth of gold. The trade dollar was not degraded or cheapened by being deprived of a legal-tender quality, for it never had, and was never intended to have, one; and it was not retired because it would not circulate here, for it was never intended to circulate here. It was retired because it was found to be a failure in respect to the function for which it was created.

Senator Morgan's contention that silver has "rights," and that because it was once coined free at the ratios of 15 to 1 and 16 to 1 it is entitled to perpetual free coinage at those ratios is too childish to receive serious consideration. It is as if the Senator, by accepting one invitation to take a drink with a friend should thereby commit himself to accept every invitation given to him. One free drink might possibly do him good; one hundred free drinks would very likely kill him. He would probably deny that because he once gave a quarter to a beggar he lost the power of refusing to accede to the demands of every beggar he meets. Yet it would be just as logical as his present proposition, that because silver was once coined free at 16 to 1 under certain conditions it should always be coined free at that ratio under entirely different conditions. Neither is it worth while to do more than call attention to the demagogic appeal with which his argument closes. "This dark act of 1873," he says, "handed out cheap silver to the indus-"trial people as being all they needed, all they "deserved, and all they could get in payment for "their daily work." When the day comes that the money paid to the industrial classes for their daily labor is not equal in purchasing power to the best money known to the world it will be ample time to discuss the "dark act" which brings about such a condition of affairs. It is to prevent just that disaster that the sound-money Republicans and Democrats of the country are bending all their energies.

MR. BRYAN WAS RIGHT.

A correspondent calls attention to the fact that the Juvenile Declaimer in his select readings at Madison Square Garden the other night carefully reframed from referring to the Chicago Convention as a Democratic Convention, or to himself as a Democrat.

That was quite correct. Mr. Bryan is not a Democrat. At least he says he is not, and we suppose he does not in his speeches bear false witness against himself, though he did in his paper against others. He said, publicly, explicitly and emphatically, less than six months ago, "I am not a Democrat." His acts and utterances since have convincingly borne out the truth of that declaration.

Nor was the Chicago Convention a Democratic Convention, save in name. It defied the counsel of the recognized leaders of that party. It refused to commend the Administration of the only Democratic President since the War. It adopted a platform directly opposed to the principles and precepts of Jefferson, Jackson and Tilden. It would be adding insult to injury to call it Democratic.

Mr. Bryan was right. There is no Democracy in the case. The Convention was a Convention of the Repudiation League.

BJORNSON AND NORWAY.

The announcement that Björnstjerne Björnson is about to leave Norway, to take up his permanent residence in Germany, is an incident of deep importance to that enlightened country of the North, and, in certain lights, of international interest and moment. In a recent issue of the "Verdens Gang" he gives the continued inimical attacks upon him as his reason for deserting his Fatherland. He believes that he may find a more congenial field in Germany for his literary labors, where he will have fewer temptations to indulge in politics.

Björnson for years has been not only one of the most conspicuous literary figures of Scandinavia, but he has been, also, one of the pillars of the Liberal party, desirous of bringing about the independence of Norway, and of making it a Republic in name as it now almost is in fact. He wants no King and no hereditary ruler. His advocacy of Republican principles and institutions has been so persistent, so fearless and so eloquent that he has been often referred to as the future President of the coming Republic. He has made enemies in the course of his political life, it is true, and fierce ones at that. Even some of his sincerest admirers severely criticised his proposal to give Russia a free port on the coast of Norway. Traitor has been a mild word in the mouths of his foes when referring to this proposition, which he advocated with all the force of which he was capable. But his removal to a foreign country will be a serious loss to Norway. The sentiment there in favor of a Republic has long been widely prevalent and strong, and the feelings of jealousy toward Sweden, and dislike to the ruling family, have been manifested time and again in ways which left no doubt as to their genuineness.

There is no country in Europe to-day where the Republican idea is more highly developed than in Norway. By the terms of its Constitution, no new titles of nobility have been created there since the union in 1814, and the old families with the nobiliary prefix are all extinct with one exception. Little more would be necessary than the seating of a President in the place of King Oscar to make it a bona fide Republic to-day. There are many who believe that the day is not far distant when such a change will be made. But whatever may be the direct effect of the departure of Björnson and the loss of his fearless voice and direct personal influence, the ideas which he has preached will live. His followers have learned their lessons, and the movement—although it may be retarded—will go on to fruition.

It would be interesting to know whether or not there was anything about "Sleepy Hollow" which reminded Mr. Bryan of the Madison Square Garden.

There are 800 places on the police force to be filled before the beginning of next year. Here is a fine chance for young men of intelligence, character and fair physical development to secure good places that will give them permanent employment, if they do their duty, and a pension when they become old or disabled. Appointments and promotions are made now, not on the strength of pulls, but on merit alone.

If Mr. Bryan should be measured for a suit of clothes with a tapeline which had shrunk 47 per cent he probably would find that the fit was too bad to warrant payment even in 53-cent dollars.

If Mr. Chamberlain does put Mr. Rhodes on the stand, and the latter tells all he knows about the Transvaal raid, we may expect some "mighty interesting reading."

Knowledge of the truth about "the crime of 1873" has been general and complete enough for a year at least to make the false pretences of free-silver advocates as futile as they are impudent, but the pretenders have never given a sign of shame at their folly and hypocrisy. It is just possible that Senator Sherman's exposure of "the crime of 1806," "the crime of 1834" and "the crime of 1853" may lead them to moderate their fury over "the crime of 1873." We frankly confess, however, that we do not expect such a result.

Senator-elect Foraker puts the thing simply and forcibly when he declares that in adopting free coinage of silver the United States would step down and out of the national class in which it stands and belongs. The people will never so degrade their country and themselves.

There have been 150 cases of violation of the law requiring the separation of ashes and garbage discovered in the city, and warrants for the arrest of the offenders have been issued. This prompt action on the part of the Health Board ought to make infractions of the law in the future few and far between. As soon as the people understand the matter, it is to be assumed that they will obey what is an obviously reasonable requirement.

No part of this country needs capital to develop its resources and industries so much as the new States in the West. How can they expect it to be forthcoming, if the people there favor free silver, which will reduce the value of the capital furnished by almost one-half? Mr. Bryan and his theories are the West's worst enemies.

The fool boat-rocker keeps up his deadly work. "Each season hath its own disease," as the old hymn used to teach us.

Mr. Sewall must have started for home yesterday in a rather discouraged frame of mind. When he left Maine he expected to return in triumph in company with a man whose eloquence was sure to captivate New-York and electrify the country. He goes back alone and in a sober frame of mind, and will scarcely know where he is "at" until after the election in his State next month.

This weather is as good as that of a week ago was bad.

Citizens who realize that they have been deprived of a free choice of candidates for office in this State are not likely to be consoled by the knowledge that their betrayal has been paid for out of the public treasury.

To-night's big meeting will not be addressed by a repudiator, and will not be led by a man convicted of contempt of court.

PERSONAL.

Wilfred Laurier, the new Canadian Premier, is a poor man, and it is said that if he were to die now the estate would not amount to more than $2,000.

Miss Martha Van Rensselaer, of Randolph, N. Y., who has already served as School Commissioner of Cattaraugus County, has been renominated for the same office by the Republicans.

Perhaps the most venerable Mormon living is Elder Lorenzo Snow, whose full title is President of the Quorum of the Twelve Apostles of the Church of Jesus Christ of the Latter Day Saints. He is about eighty-three years old, and has been in the ministry of the Mormon Church for fifty years.

Signor Crispi's friends no longer deny the assertion that the ex-Premier of Italy is out of active politics. His principal organ, the "Reforma," suspended publication the other day.

A prize of $500 has been awarded to President D. A. Long of Antioch College, Ohio, for the best brief history of coinage and argument for a gold standard. About fifty thousand copies of the address are being printed, and an immense demand is springing up.

Jules Lemaitre has resigned his place as dramatic critic on the "Journal des Débats." He will be succeeded by Emile Faguet. M. Lemaitre's columns in the "Débats" have often been collected and published in book form under the title "Le Théâtre Contemporain." M. Lemaitre was called to the "Débats" about ten years ago to occupy the place left vacant by J. J. Weiss and once made famous by the pugnacious Jules Janin, the French critic of Dickens.

James J. Hill, president of the Great Northern Railway Company, is visiting Henry W. Cannon, president of the Chase National Bank, at his country home at Winter Harbor, Me., where John G. Moore also has a summer home.

Both the "Tribuna" of Rome and the "Secolo" of Milan assert that Pope Leo XIII is a very ill man, whose sufferings wrought by rheumatism are something terrible. Dr. Lapponi, the special physician at the Vatican, will now allow no interviews. The Pope rarely ventures out into the gardens, and when he does he is supported, almost carried, by his attendants. The last public audience was given by the Pope on August 4, when he was visited by the American pilgrims.

Washington, Aug. 17.—Assistant Attorney-General Whitney is acting Attorney-General. Both Attorney-General Harmon and Solicitor-General Conrad are away on vacations.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

Consul O'Hara, at San Juan del Norte, Nicaragua, says: "Four hundred bicycles in Nicaragua would bring about more wagon-road improvements in five years than have been made during the country's 400 years of civilization."

His Motive.—"Blame it! I wish bicycles would go out of fashion!"
"What for?"
"So I could buy one cheap."—(Chicago Tribune.

Lord Sudley has an apple and plum orchard of 50 acres at Toddington, in the county of Gloucester, which in some seasons has yielded him a profit of $50,000.

An Inviting Method.—Roadside Jim—What caused de bloke ter croak?
Ragweed Reggie—Drinkin' er quart o' milk punch after eatin' er lot o' lobster salad.
Roadside Jim—Golly, he must er died happy.—(Washington Times.

The nomination of Bryan and Watson bids fair to change the facial character of Populism in the South and Southwest. Many Populists in those parts of the country have shaved off their beards.

Destiny.—"Yes," answered the savage woman sadly, "civilization has indeed brought us woes. Rum? Yes, there's rum, and then I never, until I became civilized, knew what it was to keep a skirt and shirt waist together behind."
Her lips trembled.
Yet destiny was writ, and it was vain to repine.—(Detroit Tribune.

"The Daily Capital," of Frankfort, Ky., for many years the official Democratic State organ, has come out as a straight Republican paper, and is advocating the election of McKinley and Hobart. This leaves the Democracy of the State capital without an organ.

"If you don't give me a quarter," said little Willie, "I'm going to tell about you kissing sister."
"But I hadn't even thought of kissing your sister," protested the young man.
"You ain't?" said Willie, puzzled. "Then I wonder what she told me to say that to you for?"—Indianapolis Journal.

The managers of the Spiritualistic camp-meeting which is to open at Aetna, Me., on August 28, announce that Socrates, George Washington, Hiawatha, Moses Hall and the Crime of '73 have signified their intention of being present.

Very Up-to-Date.—"Many years ago," said the jubilee orator, "it was said of us that we were the inhabitants of a one-horse town. To-day we stand with the stigma removed. As we look forth on our streets and see the merry bicycle and the dignified gasoline carriage speeding to and fro, we say with conscious pride that we are a one-horse