ELECTIONS FROM THE MAIL

"LABOR IS THE MEASURE OF VALUE."

MORE TELLING ILLUSTRATIONS BY A NEW-YORKER—ADVICE TO FARMERS, ARTISANS AND BUSINESS MEN.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: The text of six words which heads this article embodies the principle underlying the entire monetary system of the world. Anybody who takes the trouble to think out the question for himself from this fundamental proposition cannot help arriving at a correct conclusion. Such a man will be entitled to be called an "independent thinker," and will not only be proof against the fallacies and sophistries of those opposed to sound views on the financial problem, but will evolve for himself from this simple basis a position on the subject that will be simply unassailable and defy criticism. Labor is the measure or standard of value. Let us prove the case by a simple illustration which will appeal to everybody, but more particularly to the people of this country, whose forest interests are so extensive.

A tree standing in the woods possesses no value except as a beautiful object in nature or for purposes of shade. We will assume, however, that it is intrinsically worth, as it stands, and would sell for $10. Cut the tree down, and its value is enhanced by the cost of the cutting, and is worth, say, $10.50. Saw the tree into five twelve-foot logs, at a cost of $1.50, and our tree is worth $12. Haul the logs to the mill, a mile distant, at a cost of $2, and our tree is worth $14. Cut the logs into lumber, producing, say, 3,000 feet, and our tree is now worth $45, or at the rate of $15 per thousand. Use this lumber for building a farmer's house or barn and its value is enhanced by the added labor of the operation to, say, $60. Manufacture the lumber into ordinary furniture and it becomes worth perhaps $100; into fine furniture, and its value is increased to $2,000; into elaborate and beautiful articles of ornament or bric-a-brac, and our tree, worth originally $10, is finally worth, say, $10,000; every dollar of appreciation, from the original intrinsic value, being the result of added labor.

Is it not a fact—an unassailable, unalterable fact—that labor is the measure or standard of all value? The money or currency of a country is simply used as a medium, or for the purposes of exchange, and without such a medium exchanges would have to be made in kind, the farmer exchanging potatoes, cabbages or grain for what he required to purchase of others, and so forth, and so on. In order to entitle me to a dollar worth 100 cents, he must give in exchange labor or the product of labor, of equal value, and if he receives two dollars, so called, for 100 cents of value in labor or the product thereof, his two dollars so obtained are worth only one honest 100-cent dollar, and possess just its purchasing power. In Mexico to-day, if you present at the counter of any national bank a check on New-York for $50—a piece of paper of no intrinsic value, but ultimately redeemable in gold—you will receive in exchange therefor approximately $100 of the silver coin of that country. Starting out with your hundred Mexican dollars, having still a few American dollars and half-dollars left, these being, of course, also ultimately redeemable in gold, you enter a store and purchase an article costing $1. You throw down a recent American coin and the article is yours; if you pay in Mexican money it will require a full dollar of their coin.

Just think of the disturbance to business caused by such a condition, not to speak of the humiliation involved in the money of a country being so depreciated as to be worth only one-half that of like money of a foreign nation.

Farmers, artisans, business men of the United States of America, do your own thinking; use the brain God has given you, and do not allow yourselves to be deceived by the shallow sophistries and specious arguments of those who would lead you to your destruction and the country to such a disturbed condition of commercial panic and disaster as the world has never witnessed, the end of which the omniscient only can foresee.

New-York, Aug. 24, 1896. D. E. CAMERON.

NEITHER AN IDIOT NOR A FOOL.

A FARMER WHO HAS SEEN THROUGH THE FALLACIES OF THE POPULISTS AND SILVER BARONS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: I read the article in The Tribune dated August 23 from a Newark (N. J.) farmer who says that he is neither an idiot nor a fool and will, therefore, vote for Bryan; which means free trade and free silver at 16 to 1. I also am a farmer, and have been growing wheat for more than a quarter of a century. In the sixties we grew wheat and had to hire men to cradle it for us, and much of it was thrashed by hand. We then got over $1 a bushel. Now we have sulky ploughs, drills, self-binders and steam thrashers. We now get 60 cents a bushel, but one can now raise as much as four could then, consequently wheat has fallen in price.

Now, about free silver at 16 to 1. One of the wealthiest silver barons of the West in an interview the other day said: "Formerly we could not work mines that yielded less than $16 to the ton; now we can work them at a profit if they yield $5 per ton." So that by improved methods it only costs one-third the amount to produce silver that it did years ago.

Now, because we are unwilling to pay the silver barons the same price for their bullion we did when it cost three times as much to produce it, the Newark farmer classes us with idiots and fools.

Again, the miners at Leadville were getting $3.50 a day of eight hours for their work, and some three years ago they struck for $3 per day of eight hours, and one of the mine owners started some of the men to work at the advanced wages and said they were abundantly able to pay it. Notice, now, when silver is only 67 cents per ounce, they can afford to pay $3 per eight hours' work, and the Newark farmer thinks we are either idiots or fools who object to letting these silver barons double the amount their product is worth.

There is another thing I want to call attention to that the Newark farmer know, as well as Senators Jones, Stewart and Teller, that it takes as much labor to produce an ounce of gold as it does to produce thirty ounces of silver? Now, if it does, why am I accounted an idiot because I object to give one ounce of gold for sixteen of silver when the sixteen ounces of silver only cost half as much as an ounce of gold?

ALFRED BAXTER.

Carr, Col., Aug. 25, 1896.

DISAPPOINTED ABOUT THE "FREE GOODS."

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: I noticed in some paper that a Free-Silver Distributing Committee exists in Arkansas. Arkansas has long been regarded by some people as the land of ludicrous incidents and intellectual backwardness. But Massachusetts has some voters to match anything South.

Directly after the last inauguration of Grover Cleveland a Massachusetts man whom I had occasionally met and looked upon as fairly bright stopped and asked me about "free goods." Said he: "My father was always a Democrat, and he always said that some day we would have free goods. Now," proceeded the man, "do you think they will be fair about distributing? I am afraid the city folks will get them all and us country folks will be left to wear our old patched garments. I think Cleveland oughter go along with the teams and see about the division of the things."

I met the same man again last summer, and I asked him if he had been benefited by free trade. The man spat viciously as he replied: "Free trade is all right enough. I voted forty years to get free goods. We put Cleveland in, and the blamed old critter went fishing when he oughter have tended to giving out the goods." The old man wound up by declaring that the country was in a very bad shape and might as well be handed over to "Kinley and the robbers" at once.

O. H. KIMBALL.

South Amherst, Mass., Aug. 31, 1896.

THE PASSING OF THE CRAZE.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: I inclose a letter received a few days ago from one of our travelling salesmen. This letter may be of interest to you, as showing the changes of sentiment in many places, and how the people are thinking on the questions of the hour and how they are likely to act when they come to vote. Yours truly, T. E. GREACEN.

New-York, Sept. 2, 1896.

Wysox, Penn., August 26, 1896.

T. E. Greacen, Esq.

Dear Sir: The free-silver craze is dying a natural death. Men who six weeks ago were rampant free-silver advocates have evidently been studying the other side, and are seeing the error of their ways. There is only one Republican among all my customers who is going to vote for it, and that is C. E. Space of Tunkhannock, Penn. On the other hand, thirty-two of my Democratic customers are going to vote for McKinley, and some are either going fishing or do likewise on November 3.

The silver fallacy has run its race. As an illustration of the change, three weeks ago Irvin Fields, a general agent of the McCormick Reaper and Binder Company, was a wild free-silver advocate; to-day I met him here at dinner, and he is going to vote for Levering, the free-water man. Mr. Fields has received instructions from his concern, evidently.

Out of 200 travelling men running out of Elmira, of all shades of political belief, only one will vote for free silver. Yours truly,

W. H. WARNOCK.

THE BOY ORATOR'S THREAT.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: The travelling show of which the Boy Orator of the Platte is the chief attraction reached Urbana yesterday morning on its way from Springfield to Toledo. The train stopped nearly five minutes. At this time Mr. Bryan smiled upon the people, made a few remarks and shook hands with a few admirers. His speech was short, but contained one of the most significant remarks he has yet let fall. He said: "I have a right to expect that every person who wants to see the gold standard maintained in this country will vote for my opponent, because I do not intend, if I can help it, to have it maintained a single day."

These words were taken down by a shorthand reporter, and before writing this letter I verified the correctness of my statement by referring it to several gentlemen of the highest credibility, who heard the words as here given and who will make affidavit to the same if needed.

In view of the fact that the Boy Orator, if elected President, would have it in his power to carry out his threat by appointing a Secretary of the Treasury who will exercise his right, under the law, to pay out silver on the Government's obligations, thereby bringing us, by a single act under this option, to a silver basis, the remark above assumes a most important significance. These fatal words of the Boy should be given the widest circulation.

CHARLES T. JAMIESON.

Urbana, Ohio, Sept. 3, 1896.

MUST THE LEVEL BE LOWERED?

THE SILVER PLATFORM AN ASSERTION THAT AMERICAN LABORERS GET TOO MUCH WAGES.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Mr. Cockran, in his New-York speech, struck the keynote of the demand for free-silver coinage at 16 to 1 when he said that it was an attack against civilization. No sane man can read in the demand of the platform submitted to the National Silver party by the Committee on Platform that free coinage is necessary "in order that the American people may receive pay in an honest dollar, and not in a dollar that has appreciated 100 per cent, in order that this country may compete with countries on a silver basis," anything else than a plain statement that the wage-earners of this country now receive 100 per cent more for their wages than they ought to receive, and that it is necessary to reduce the value of their wages one-half in order that this country may compete with Japan, India and other silver countries.

It is a confession that civilization is a failure; that we have reached too high a degree of intelligence, and, in order to exist, must set our wage-earners back nearly to the level of the silver countries. Christian civilization in this nineteenth century has advanced too rapidly!

We must pattern after the example of the uncivilized silver countries, in order to find real prosperity. We have gone too far, and given to the wage-earners of the country more than they have a right to expect. What business has a laborer with schools for his children or daily papers! Let the children work and grow up in ignorance, and they will be as contented as is the present laborer of China or Mexico.

We all know that "ignorance is bliss," and the man who has to work for a living ought to be content that he is allowed to exist, without wishing for any of the luxuries of life. That is the real meaning of free coinage at 16 to 1. It is patent to any one who will carefully look into the question. Is Christianity a failure? Must the wage-earners of this county resign all thoughts of God and a higher life, and devote themselves exclusively to the matter of securing a mere existence? Have we reached too high a degree of intelligence and must we go backward in order to maintain the fight against Asia and South America? Is civilization to receive such a setback? God prevent it! No true American, seeing the inevitable result of the adoption of free coinage at 16 to 1 by this country, can vote for it. It would be the "crime of the centuries." It would be a blow to Christianity. HOPE.

Portland, Ore., Aug. 22, 1896.

BREAKING THE COMMANDMENTS.

A DEMOCRAT SHOWS HOW THE PLANS OF THE BRYANITES, IF CARRIED OUT, WOULD VIOLATE THE MOSAIC LAW.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Do our voters intend to break three of God's Ten Commandments? Or will they do so ignorantly in voting for Bryan? If they so vote, after reading these lines, they cannot plead ignorance. I write, then, for those old-fashioned folk who still recognize the laws declared unto Moses, and would not willingly violate them.

"Thou shalt not bear false witness."

When a nation stamps 53 cents' worth of silver "One Dollar" (100 cents) it violates this Commandment and becomes a false witness.

"Thou shalt not steal."

When a nation compels us to take such a 53-cent coin in full payment of 100 cents it violates this Commandment and becomes a multifarious thief.

"Thou shalt not covet."

When a nation seeks to redeem its bonds by paying 53 cents for each justly due 100 cents it violates this Commandment and becomes as covetous as Shylock.

That "the love of money is the root of evil" is fearfully shown in our present crisis. The avarice (that cruelest of all vices) of the silver-mine owners, which is the prime cause and chief motor in this campaign against the public honor and prosperity, is the most appalling instance of unscrupulous self-love ever shown since the rebellion of Satan. But perhaps it finds a parallel in Napoleon's lust for conquest, or in the cruel greed of Cortez. It is based upon a total disregard of God's laws and a supreme contempt for the rights of others. It says: "Pay me double rates for my silver, and I care not what becomes of you or of the country; I want two pounds of flesh."

Shall they have it? Not so, if those who reverence the laws of God and the rights of themselves and of their fellows will ascertain who is the sole candidate that can be chosen on the plank of common honesty, and then vote for him, no matter what views he may have on minor and debatable points. That candidate is William McKinley.

A question of honesty should require argument to our men no more than the beauty and glory of chastity need to be argued to our women.

A DEMOCRATIC VETERAN.

New-York, Aug. 28, 1896.

TREASONABLE PLANKS IN THE PLATFORM.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Did not the Democratic Convention lately held in Chicago place in its platform a plank which, with the rest of the platform, the Hon. William J. Bryan declared that he would approve and stand by—a plank that virtually would do away with certain decisions which the Supreme Court, acting under the constitutional laws of the United States, may deem it necessary to pass? If, now, the decisions of the highest court be set aside, why shall not, if it please the Convention, the decisions of the minor courts also? Would not such a procedure, even once attempted, be an act of direct hostility to our republican government, and thus treasonable? Should not the Supreme Court take cognizance of this traitorous plank, standing, as it does, as a menace to its decisions?

In the same or another plank it is proposed to reduce or dispense with the function of the President in the exercise of his authority, in peace or war, as Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy. Can such an attempt be considered otherwise than as treasonable, and should not the President take note of this infamous plank?

It is sufficiently well known that a good reserve of current money of the standard value of gold is a strong sinew for peace or war, and at times, perhaps, a good preventive of war. Was there ever a wise financier who would fritter away a gold currency for silver currency? Was there ever a woman who would not give the preference to gold over silver? Can a man who aspires to be the President of the United States be a suitable man to fill that office who professes to wish to have his salary of $200,000 paid to him in debased silver coin, rather than in current gold? The question is tersely raised whether this candidate is not an Anarchist, who should be safely retired to private life.

The writer feels constrained, in closing, to use the same language that he did at a dinner in New-Orleans on January 8, 1851, commemorating the Battle of New-Orleans of 1815:

Let it be said that ties of country are stronger than family ties; and let him who ever dares to attack that sacred instrument, the Constitution of the United States, be dead and buried, even as that Senator, lately passed away, who so frequently used inflammatory language in the United States Senate Chamber.

CHARLES STOUGHTON.

New-York, Aug. 25, 1896.

A WARNING AGAINST OVERCONFIDENCE.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: From observations made during a recent trip across the Continent, I feel convinced that many Republicans and many Republican papers are making a dangerous mistake in belittling Bryan and the silver party, and in assuming that McKinley's election is already practically assured. The fact that bankers, merchants and business men of all parties and in all parts of the country are stopping all investment and enterprise is sufficient evidence of a general feeling of uncertainty and insecurity on their part. It is never safe to belittle an enemy, and my trip West has amply convinced me that the papers are absolutely wrong (and they surely ought to know it) in speaking as though the Free Silver Party was composed of a few cranks, Populists, mine-owners and farmers who do not know anything. There are good men, strong and earnest men, and sensible men, in that party as in others, and they are working hard in support of their views.

Besides this, there is the great hold on the farming communities, where people feel that things cannot be worse and are half prepared to risk a change of some kind, so that they are good ground for the Bryanite seed. It is thought by some that the Republicans party made a great mistake in allowing money instead of protection to be the one great issue on which the campaign is to be fought, since now it is the Democratic party which is holding out hopes of a change, while otherwise this position would have been held by the Republican party. This may perhaps be so, but probably the development of these questions could not have been controlled or checked, and now that things are as they are, all Republicans (men and women) should look upon this as a very serious issue and one which requires them to put their shoulders to the wheel and keep at it until after Election Day.

An acquaintance tells me that when he talks about the serious nature of the present situation and declares that McKinley will not be elected without a close fight, many of his friends laugh and call him a Bryanite, claiming that McKinley is already practically elected and Bryan practically defeated by overwhelming majorities. They are apparently ignorant of the growth and number of Bryanites. These self-confident Republicans are the sort of people who may cause the loss of the battle by concluding that they are not needed in the field or at the ballot-box. To me it seems that now is the time for Republicans to work their hardest in support of their principles, and that the work should not cease until the polls are closed. The time for rest and enjoyment of victory is after the battle, not before it.

E. E. RUSSELL TRATMAN, C. E.,
Associate Editor, "Engineering News."

New-York, Sept. 1, 1896.

M'KINLEY AS A SOLDIER.

HIS RECORD IN THE WAR OF THE REBELLION—WHAT HIS COMRADES SAY.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Just now everything in the past history of our candidate for President is sought out, and to the veteran his military record will be of great interest. The general fact that when he was seventeen years old he enlisted as a common soldier in the 23d Ohio Volunteers and carried his musket and accoutrements, his knapsack, his haversack, his half-tent and gum blanket for fourteen months is well known. He passed from the grade of private to corporal, sergeant, orderly sergeant, then second lieutenant, first lieutenant, and in the summer of 1864 he was promoted to a captaincy, and later was brevetted major of United States Volunteers, by commission direct from President Lincoln, "for gallant and meritorious services at the battles of Opequan, Cedar Creek and Fisher's Hill." His regiment saw its principal service in West Virginia and the Shenandoah Valley, and was diverted once back to Ohio and Kentucky to head off the Morgan raid. It participated in the battles of Antietam and South Mountain in September, 1862. The late President Hayes was successively major, lieutenant-colonel and colonel of the regiment. In the fall of 1864, after the Confederates had been driven out of the mountains of West Virginia, Crook's command worked east, and we find them under Sheridan in the Shenandoah Valley and bearing a conspicuous part in the various battles which, more than anything else, made the fame of "Little Phil."

In Vol. 90, page 363 of "The Official Records of the War of the Rebellion," General George Crook, in closing his report of the battle fought September 19, 1864, between Opequan Creek and Winchester, says:

From the following officers of my staff, who were present upon the field of battle and amid the thickest of the fight, cheered the men onward and encouraged them by example to do their whole duty, I received invaluable assistance: Lieutenant-Colonel W. C. Starr, Major E. W. Stephens, Captain W. H. Douglass, Captain H. A. Du Pont, Captain P. G. Bier, Captain H. C. Cherrington, Captain William McKinley, Lieutenant J. N. Patton, Lieutenant B. H. Moore, Lieutenant M. Watkins and Lieutenant C. S. Roberts.

The same officer, in his report of the succeeding battle, that of Fisher's Hill, September 22, on page 364 of the same volume says:

I am personally indebted to my staff—Lieutenant Colonel W. C. Starr, Major E. W. Stephens, acting assistant inspector-general; Captain B. G. Bier, assistant adjutant-general; Captain William McKinley, acting assistant adjutant-general; Captain H. C. Cherrington, provost marshal; Lieutenant J. N. Patton, aide-de-camp; Lieutenant B. H. Moore, aide-de-camp; Lieutenant M. Watkins, acting ordnance officer, and Lieutenant C. S. Roberts, assistant commissary of musters—for their assistance to me on the field by carrying orders and for cheering the men forward during the thickest of the fight, and to Surgeon J. M. Leete, medical director, and Captain John C. Craig, assistant quartermaster, for their attention in getting the wounded off the field.

The sturdy youth who entered the service at an age when his father could have taken him away from the recruiting officer, and bore all the hardships of campaigns, marches and battles, and who, unaided, except from merit, becomes a captain before he is twenty-one and then is brevetted major by the President, is entitled to the love and respect of every loyal heart in the country. Surely the blood of his Revolutionary grandsire was, in his case, greatly in evidence.

As there is no place like the camp, the march and the battlefield to test a man, and no such keen critics as comrades I wrote to Cyrus S. Roberts, one of the above mentioned, who was sergeant-major and afterward a lieutenant in my regiment, and is now captain, U. S. A. (inf.), commanding Columbus Barracks, Columbus, Ohio, for his opinion of Major McKinley. The reply was written, not with the view to publication, but I am anxious that the veterans all over the country should know what Captain Roberts says, and here it is:

Columbus Barracks, Ohio, June 28, 1896.

Colonel J. H. Cogswell, Titusville, Penn.

Dear Sir and Comrade: I knew McKinley very well when we were comrades in the Shenandoah. He was one of the most gallant men I ever knew, and a most efficient staff officer. I have met him several times within the past year. He is all that his friends claim for him. One of the ablest men in public life, and as modest and unassuming as when a boy.

This is signed by Captain Cyrus S. Roberts.

J. H. COGSWELL.

Titusville, Penn., Sept. 8, 1896.

MONEY NOT WEALTH.

A BOLTING DEMOCRAT REPLIES TO A CRITIC.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Some time ago you were good enough to publish a letter in which I, as a Democrat, gave my reasons for bolting the platform and Presidential ticket of my party. My attention has just been called to a reply, signed "S. E.," and published in one of our metropolitan journals shortly afterward, which had escaped my notice. The burden of the argument is founded on the basis that a large increase in money circulation means corresponding augmentation in the National wealth. In other words, that money is wealth. What nonsense! Yet during a recent trip in Maine and Massachusetts I have been astounded at the extent to which this fallacy has spread.

What is wealth? What is property? And what is money? Wealth is composed of all those things, whether material or immaterial, which supply the necessities of life, which contribute to comfort and enjoyment, which cannot be produced without more or less labor, and which are the objects of frequent barter and sale. Wealth is not durable; it is continually being used up and replaced by fresh labor; just as the waters of a river are continually flowing out into the sea and are replaced by fresh waters, so wealth is constantly being used up and replaced by fresh labor. For example, the farmer goes to work and by his labor raises crops; these crops are sold and used up, and the next year he goes to work and raises fresh crops, and so on. Our clothing, furniture, houses are constantly being used up, and have to be repaired or replaced by fresh labor. If all labor should cease, in a brief interval we would all fall into a state of destitution, no matter how much money there might be in circulation.

Property is the ownership of wealth, the groove through which wealth flows. It may be likened to the bed of the river, while the constantly flowing waters represent wealth. The farm is property, the crops are wealth. The ownership of a railroad is property, the cars, locomotives, etc., are wealth.

Money is a medium of exchange simply. For instance, the farmer wants a pair of shoes; it would be very awkward for him to carry his crops to the shoemaker in exchange for shoes, especially if the latter did not happen to be in need of farm produce. To save this inconvenience we have a medium of exchange called money.

Now, suppose we had stones for money, nobody would be any richer for that. There would be no more wealth created by enormously increasing the volume of currency; and we should be put to the inconvenience of carrying several cartloads of stones with us to buy a pair of shoes.

These facts are as clear as the light of day, and yet the misconception of even intelligent farmers on the silver question is simply amazing. Yours truly,

REGINALD H. WILLIAMS.

Boston, Aug. 24.

FREE SILVER STRENGTH AMONG FARMERS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: I see much in The Tribune concerning the accessions to the Republican party, but I am afraid that the city papers do not realize the strength of the free-silver sentiment among the farmers. In visiting here I find a large number of farmers who have been Republicans, but who intend to vote for Bryan. While little noise is made about one farmer, his vote counts the same as that of a prominent business man. I am a teacher and know nothing of practical politics, but I wish that pamphlets stating simply and strongly the sound-money cause and adapted to farmers could be distributed freely among them.

C. D. CHILD.

Linden, Genesee County, N. Y., Aug. 27, 1896.

BRYAN'S WANT OF TACT.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: It is rather peculiar to find one so entirely devoid of the religious sentiments as Mr. Bryan. He bitterly offended the Catholics by his sacrilegious reference to the crown and cross at Chicago, and in yesterday's speech, "I don't believe," he said, "in the old statement made in the Bible that the wise men came from the East," and he thus showed his disregard for the cherished belief of the large majority of Christians of all denominations.

PETER BAKER.

New-York, Aug. 26, 1896.

A FITTING PLACE FOR A BANNER.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: The writer has had to do with the raising of two McKinley and Hobart flags. He has looked with admiring glances at the opportunity the space just north of Bowling Green presents for the swinging of the largest McKinley and Hobart flag in the city. I hope the business men of that part of the city will take this hint. Unfurl the largest flag it is possible to obtain. It would be fitting, in that Bowling Green is linked with so much that is patriotic and historical. AMERICAN PATRIOT.

New-York, Sept. 5, 1896.

A SERVICE TO HONEST AMERICANS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Permit me to thank you for your able editorial on "Two Kinds of Silver Men," in your journal for August 22. By the publication of that article, which so justly contrasts Mr. Balfour's sound, and Bryan's base views and aims, you have done a noble service to all honest Americans.

A. BOOTH.

Minnewaska, N. Y., Aug. 29, 1896.

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MISS WALKER'S DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, 148 MADISON AVENUE. Primary and Advanced Classes, including Preparation for College. Will reopen October 1st. Address by letter until September 15.

MISS WATSON AND MISS FORBES will open on Oct. 1st a Day School for Girls at 135 West 70th St., in connection with MISS WILLEY'S Home School.

MISS CHISHOLM. School for Girls. Primary, advanced, College Preparatory classes. Kindergarten. Resident pupils. Oct. 6. 15 East 65th-st.

MISS JULIA A. WILLEY. (Many years at Mrs. Sylvanus Reed's School.) Home school for young ladies. Music, languages, art, and private classes. 135 West 70th-st.

MISS LUCY CONE GAYLER. SCHOOL FOR GIRLS. Eighth year begins Oct. 1. Miss Gaylor will be at home after Sept. 15. 174 West 86th-st.

MISS ANNIE BROWN. BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS. Primary, preparatory, academic, and musical departments. Preparation for college. Special courses. Oct. 1. 711-713-715-717 Fifth-ave.

NEW-HAVEN, CONN., 56 HILLHOUSE AVE. Mr. and Miss Cady's School for Girls, on the most beautiful avenue in the "City of Elms." Apply early.

ST. MARY'S SCHOOL (Episcopal).—Boarding and Day School for Girls. Collegiate, Preparatory, Primary, Preparation for College. Special Courses. Address the SISTER SUPERIOR, 6 and 8 East 46th Street.

SISTERS OF THE CHURCH. Boarding and day school. Founded by Mrs. Sylvanus Reed, 1864. Primary, secondary, collegiate departments. Special courses. College preparatory. Oct. 1. Address SISTER IN CHARGE, 6 and 8 East 53d-st.

SCHOOL FOR GIRLS. Miss MARY E. MERINGTON, Miss RUTH MERINGTON, } Principals. Boarding department opens October 1. 181 Lenox-ave., corner 119th-st.

THE COMSTOCK SCHOOL. Family and Day School for Girls. 34th year. Miss DAY, Miss REED, Principals, 32 West 40th-st.

MISS M. E. RAYSON, B. A. Boarding and day school for girls. Oct. 1. Small classes. College preparation. Special students admitted. 176 West 75th-st.

THE MISSES' ELY'S DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS. RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 85TH AND 86TH STREET. Fully equipped Primary and Intermediate Departments. Especial attention paid to College Preparation. Reopens September 30th.

TWENTY-FIFTH YEAR OF MISS GIBBONS' SCHOOL, NEW-YORK CITY, 55 WEST 47TH-ST. Mrs. SARAH H. EMERSON, Principal. Primary and Advanced Classes. Preparation for all Colleges. A few boarding scholars taken. Re-opens Sept. 30, 1896. Address to residence. House open after Sept. 14.

THE MISSES GRAHAM. (Successors to the Misses Green.) Boarding and Day School for Girls. (Established 1816.) Oct. 1. 176 West 72d-st., Sherman Square.

THE RUEL SCHOOL. (Tenth year.) Small classes insure individual attention. French and German thoroughly taught, practical training in English; full courses in History and Literature. College preparatory class. Address Mlle. RUEL, 26 East 56th-st.

THE MISSES MOSES. BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS. NOS. 647 & 649 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY. Primary (incl. kindergarten), intermediate, academic and college preparatory departments. Special 2-year course for graduates of grammar schools.

THE MISSES WREAKS. Thoroughly graded school for girls. College preparatory class. Special studies. Parlor boarders. Oct. 5. 21 East 54th-st.

VAN NORMAN INST., 278, 280, 282 WEST 71ST-ST., entrance No. 280. (Founded 1857.) Mme. Van Norman, Prin. Mrs. J. L. Matthews, Vice-Prin.

THE VELTIN SCHOOL. SCHOOL FOR GIRLS. FIREPROOF SCHOOL BUILDING. 100 AND 102 WEST 74TH ST. Reopens Oct. 5th. COLLEGE PREPARATION.

316 WEST 86TH STREET.—English and German Home School, conducted by Lucy C. Allen. German taught by the word and sound method with phenomenal results. German Summer School, Wilton, near Saratoga.

For Boys and Young Men—City.

BERKELEY SCHOOL, 18, 20, 22, 24 West 44th Street. Autumn Half, 17th year, begins Sept. 28. The full course covers eight years, ages 11 to 19, with a preparatory department for little boys, 7 to 10. Staff of twenty-six able masters and assistants. Besides the day school, 25 boarding pupils are received (three vacancies). The new register for 1896 gives description of the fireproof building, the Berkeley Oval and Oval Cottage, armory, gymnasium and the system of military drill and manual training; 250 boys have been prepared for the leading colleges. JOHN S. WHITE, LL. D., Head Master.

CHAPIN COLLEGIATE SCHOOL. English and Classical, with Primary Department. HENRY BARTON CHAPIN, D. D., Ph. D., Principal. 77th year opens Sept. 23. 721 Madison Ave. (64th St.).

COLLEGIATE SCHOOL. Founded 1633. Boys prepared for College, Scientific School and for Business. Primary department. Well-equipped gymnasium. Reopens September 29. L. C. Mygatt, A. B., Head Master. 241-243 WEST SEVENTY-SEVENTH STREET.

Instruction.

For Boys and Young Men.—City.

BARNARD SCHOOL, 117 and 119 W. 125. 11th year begins Sept. 24. Thorough preparation for college or business. For catalogue address WM. S. STEVENS, Registrar. Wm. Livingston Hazen, B. A., LL. B., Headmaster. Theo. Edward Lyon, B. S., Associate Headmaster.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL, 34 AND 36 EAST 51ST ST. ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-THIRD YEAR BEGINS TUESDAY, SEPT. 29TH. Boys are prepared for all Departments of Columbia, Princeton, Yale and Harvard, for Law and Medical Schools and Business. Primary Department, Gymnasium. Large corps of experienced teachers. ALUMNI SCHOLARSHIP PRIZE for Best Entrance Examination to Columbia College in 1896 was awarded to this School. The Principal will confer with parents on and after Tuesday, Sept. 15th, at the School. Catalogues on application. B. H. CAMPBELL, A. M., Principal.

COLUMBIA INSTITUTE, 270 W. 72d St., corner West End Ave., reopens Sept. 30th. Collegiate, Preparatory, Primary Dep'ts.; optional Military Drill, Gymnasium, Playground. Five boarding pupils received. Catalogues. EDWIN FOWLER, M. D., A. B., Prin.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE OF DR. J. SACHS. ——SCHOOL FOR BOYS,—— 58 WEST 59TH-ST., REOPENS WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 23, 1896. THOROUGH PREPARATION FOR ALL COLLEGES; SPECIAL COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT.

DRISLER SCHOOL, 9 EAST 49TH-ST. FRANK DRISLER, A. M., Principal. A select school for a limited number of pupils. Students prepared for all colleges. Circulars on application. Reopens Tuesday, October 1st.

DWIGHT SCHOOL, 15 West 43d St., near 5th Ave. 17th year begins September 30. Fifteen instructors. Small classes. New building; laboratories; large gymnasium. For catalogue, address ARTHUR WILLIAMS (Yale), Principal. Building open throughout summer. 9—12.

DR. CALLISEN'S SCHOOL, 122 WEST 78ST STREET. A select school for a limited number of boys. Primary department. 29th year begins October 1.

FRANCIS M. ALLEN'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS, REOPENS OCT. 1, 315 MADISON AVE.

HARVARD SCHOOL.—REMOVED TO 568 5TH-AVE., bet. 46th and 47th sts. Reopens Sept. 28th, 1896. Thorough preparation for Harvard, Yale, Princeton, Columbia. Primary Department. Gymnasium. W. FREELAND, Principal; W. C. READIO, Vice-Principal. Send for circular. Address until Sept. 10, Gosnold Hall, Nantucket, Mass.

DR. E. D. LYON'S CLASSICAL SCHOOL, 576 Fifth-ave., reopens Sept. 28th. Pupils thoroughly prepared for college or for business. Number limited to thirty-five. Primary Department. Three resident pupils received.

HEIDENFELD INSTITUTE, 823 LEXINGTON-AVE., COR. 63D-ST. A select private school and kindergarten. ENGLISH branches thoroughly taught. GERMAN and FRENCH specialties. Preparation for college. Instruction in Drawing, Painting, Music and Needlework. 33d year begins Sept. 23.

HAMILTON INSTITUTE, 103-105 WEST 82D ST. Thorough preparation for leading Colleges. Commercial Courses. Primary and Junior departments limited. Reopens Sept. 30th. Large play ground for use of students. N. ARCHIBALD SHAW, JR., Principal.

HALSEY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, 34 WEST 40TH ST. 32d year begins Sept. 23d. Building now open from 9 to 12 daily. Primary, commercial and collegiate departments.

IRVING SCHOOL, Dr. L. D. RAY, 54 West 84th-st. Primary, middle and collegiate dep'ts. Dr. Ray may be seen daily now, 9 to 12. 7th year begins Sept. 25th. Year-book on request.

J. H. MORSE'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS, 423 MADISON AVENUE. Will reopen Thursday, Oct. 1st. For circulars and information, the principal's address until Sept. 16th is Cotuit, Mass.

MISS CARRIER'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS, 52 East 70th-st. Reopens Oct