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County and City Official Paper.

SEATTLE, TUESDAY, OCT. 6.

"It would seem to be enough to say that the money of any country cannot be too good, and that no nation ever suffered from having its medium of exchange of the highest and best quality. It has been poor money, not good money, that has been the cause of so much loss and ruin in the past, both to individuals and nations."—William McKinley.

SILVER AS LEGAL TENDER.

Notwithstanding all that has been said and written on the subject, and all the vast mass of literature which has been spread before the people in this campaign, occasionally a benighted Populist bobs up with the declaration that silver dollars are not legal tenders except to a small amount. Others again assert that all of the provisions of the Bland law were repealed by the Sherman law, and finally, it is sometimes asserted that the Sherman law has itself been repealed.

The history of recent legislation on the subject of the coinage of silver dollars is as follows: The Bland law was passed in 1878. The first section of that act reads: "That there shall be coined, at the several mints of the United States, silver dollars of the weight of 412½ grains troy, of standard silver, as provided in the act of January 18, 1837, on which shall be the devices and superscriptions provided by said act, which coins, together with all silver dollars heretofore coined by the United States of like weight and fineness, shall be legal tender, at their nominal value, for all debts and dues, public and private, except where otherwise expressly stipulated in the contract."

This provision of law has remained unaffected by any previous legislation, and is a part of the law of the country today. It can be found in volume 20, United States Statutes-at-Large, or more conveniently in Vol. 1, of Supplement to Revised Statutes, page 406. Under its provisions, several million dollars are being coined monthly at present.

The provisions of the Sherman law, passed in 1890, left the greater portion of the Bland law untouched. The changes made were in increasing the amount of silver bullion to be purchased, and in repealing the provisions requiring the compulsory coinage of silver dollars to a fixed amount. It also provided for the issuance of legal tender treasury notes for the purchase of silver bullion.

The act of November 1, 1893, repealed that portion of the Sherman act containing provisions for the purchase of silver bullion, and the issuance of treasury notes therefor. This repealing law also declared it "to be the policy of the United States to continue the use of both gold and silver as standard money, and to coin both gold and silver into money of equal intrinsic and exchangeable value."

This policy enunciated by the Sherman act is now being carried out by the present administration, and the Republican party does not seek to change it. Its only pledge or promise in connection with the monetary system is to endeavor to secure such action as will render it safe to still further expand the silver coinage of the country. The Sherman act—the existing law—declares bi-metallism to be the settled policy of the government. We have under the present system bi-metallism in fact. Mr. Bryan and his supporters desire and advocate a policy which will change the standard from a bi-metallic one to a single standard based upon a single metal, and that the inferior one of a constantly fluctuating value.

This campaign on the part of the Populists has been from the start one of false pretenses, as the laws quoted above distinctly show. They denounce the present coinage system as fostering gold mono-metallism, while in fact it provides for actual bi-metallism, not only by specific law, but by fact in the way the law is administered. They profess to favor bi-metallism, while their policy is one for silver mono-metallism. Every argument adduced and every authority brought forward by Populist speakers and writers in favor of bi-metallism is an argument in favor of the existing coinage system. Every argument against mono-metallism is an argument against their own position.

IMPROVEMENT IN BUSINESS.

From all parts of the East there comes the cheering news of the revival of business, the reopening of factories and the general appearance of a desire in business circles to anticipate and prepare for the "good times" looked for as soon as the election is over. The first symptoms of a business revival came with the waning of fears as to any prospect of Populistic success in the November election, and it is gaining strength from day to day as the Bryan boom flattens out. With the conviction that there is to be no tampering with the currency, and no Populistic legislation to be feared, with the certainty of the election of McKinley, which the Eastern people now feel to be beyond all question, there is a very decided change in sentiment and a disposition to put capital, which has been so long idle, once more where it can proceed to earn something for its owners.

It was the fatal thing to Bryan's candidacy that so long as there was a reasonable fear of his success there was depression and gloom in all business circles and a disposition to contract operations to the lowest possible point, and that as soon as it became apparent that his strength had been overestimated and that no possibility remained of his election, the skies should clear and a general feeling of hopefulness as to the business outlook should at once appear.

"MILK TICKET" FINANCIERS.

The disciples of the "milk ticket" school of flat money financiers, like the Populistic candidate for governor of this state, imagine that their ideas, as to the proper solution of the money problem are new—are evolved out of their own inner consciousness. This fundamental doctrine is that all which is required to give the character of money to any metal, or piece of paper, is the government stamp, declaring that it is money. This, with force laws, compelling the acceptance of such "money" as full legal tender, they claim, will give the paper all the characteristics of money and prevent its ever sinking below the nominal value at which it is issued. With the experience of this country with greenbacks, which fell far below par, is pointed out, they meet this with the claim that it was the "exception clause" in the greenbacks which led to their depreciation.

"Flat money" is the real principle of the Populists. "Free silver" they are now advocating solely as a step in that direction, and because it increases their voting strength, thus helping them toward obtaining control of the government, when they can proceed to put their own ideas into practice. A great many of the public utterances of Mr. Bryan lead to the belief that he is really a believer in this Populistic doctrine.

The Populists expect free silver to be a great object lesson to prove their theories. They say if the government can take pieces of silver worth 50 cents and can stamp them in unlimited quantities, and without any provision for redeeming them in gold can keep them worth 100 cents, it can do the same by a piece of paper, worth practically nothing. The Populists believe that the government can do this with the paper, and consequently they believe it can do the same with silver.

This "flat money" idea is not new. It has had its exponents in many generations, and several times to their sorrow have the countries of the world tried the dangerous experiment. The most notable instance was in the issuance of the French assignats, the full history of which was recently presented in a condensed form in a little brochure by Dr. Andrew D. White, entitled "Flat Money Inflation in France."

In 1790 the finance committee of the national assembly of France recommended the issuance of paper money, and it was resolved to issue 400,000,000 francs of notes, carefully guarded and secured by the landed property of the nation. In addition to this the notes bore interest at 3 per cent. There was an immediate revival of trade, and the advocates of flat money were jubilant. Very shortly afterwards these assignats commenced to depreciate, and again there was financial distress in the country. Advocates of further issues promptly claimed that the distress was occasioned by the fact that there was not enough money, and clamored for more. By the end of September a new issue of 800,000,000 francs was made. The following June 600,000,000 francs additional were issued. The usual temporary stimulus to trade appeared, followed by a decline. Before the year was out the assignats were 30 per cent. below par. In December, 1791, 300,000,000 francs more were issued, and a like amount in April of the following year.

Every force law that ingenuity could conceive was made to prevent a depreciation. Laws were passed punishing persons with imprisonment for twenty years who would sell assignats below their face value. To make investments abroad was punishable by death. To check the rise in prices of other commodities laws were passed making sales of goods compulsory and fixing their prices in paper money. No law could stay the decline. At the beginning of 1796 over 45,000,000,000 of assignats had been issued, and one franc in silver was worth 268 francs in paper, and prices of all kinds were in the same proportion. After further issues of a new style of paper money styled mandats, intended to retire the assignats, but which met with the same fate, the government finally gave up the unavailing attempt to regulate the laws of trade and repealed all its force laws. Not one franc of the paper was ever redeemed, and the whole burden of loss fell upon the laborers and small tradesmen, who had not been able to make investments in lands or goods. With the repeal of the force laws specie gradually came again into circulation, and in course of time business gradually became restored.

The French assignats possessed every quality which it is claimed by the Populists ought to be possessed by flat money. They were irredeemable, they were full legal tender, and they were based upon the property of the entire nation. The French experiment of attempting to create value by government flat furnishes an instructive lesson to those who are desirous of our government trying an experiment decidedly similar.

BUSINESS AND PER CAPITA CIRCULATION.

There is a certain class of Populists who make a fetich of "per capita circulation," and hold to the belief that the only test of the prosperity of a nation is the amount of money in circulation. Following the lead of Mr. Bryan, who shares this strange belief, they think the only thing necessary to improve business and insure prosperity is to increase the amount of money, no matter in whose hands the money may be. "An increase in the per capita circulation" has been the cry of flat money men ever since the foundation of the old Greenback party, and naturally it has been adopted by the successors to that party, the Populists. In 1893 the per capita circulation of the United States was $24.34, substantially the same as today; that of Great Britain was $18.42; and that of France was $40.56. Leaving the United States out of the question, can some of these Populistic advocates of flat money explain how Great Britain, with less than one-half the per capita circulation of France, can do a vastly greater volume of business, and can at the same time furnish profitable employment to more men at a much higher rate of wages than the country with the largest per capita circulation of any country in the world, and why Great Britain is the monetary center of the civilized world?

The answer is a simple one, but it does not accord with Populistic theories. Great Britain does its extensive business with a relatively small per capita circulation because of its vastly greater banking facilities and of the improved business methods current among its people.

France is a nation not only of thrifty and saving people, but of hoarders. The money put by from savings is withdrawn from circulation until it reaches an amount sufficient to make an investment. Until that time it is kept in the personal custody of the owner. In addition to this, the business of the smaller tradesmen is conducted with actual money. It is not their custom to deposit in banks and meet their obligations as they mature with checks or drafts, as is the case to some extent in Great Britain and to a far greater extent in this country. There an actually larger amount of money is necessary in France with which to do business than in countries which have adopted modern methods, and which have more highly developed and more extensive banking systems.

The tradesman in France puts by from his receipts from time to time the money necessary to meet his obligations, and keeps it out of circulation until those obligations mature. The British tradesman deposits his receipts from day to day in the bank, and the money keeps right on performing its office as the life blood of trade. To an even greater extent is this the business habit among men of all occupations in this country. The "hoarder" is a rarity in the United States, although he is a perfectly normal figure among the French.

There is still one other reason, and that one particularly applies to this country, which is that while the French are a nation of savers, the British and the Americans are a race of spenders. When employment is plentiful and wages good the money is in constant circulation. The week's wages paid a workingman are spent before the next week rolls on. Money is in constant circulation, thus changing hands several times a day. Those who do save rarely "hoard." Their savings go into savings banks, from which they are promptly loaned out and thus are never withdrawn from circulation, as is the case with savings in most European countries.

There never has been a question as to there being any deficiency in the amount of money in this country so long as the factories were in full blast and the wage-earners of the country at work. Yet in the most prosperous days this country ever saw there have been few times when the per capita circulation was in excess of what it has been during the recent period of depression.

In a speech in Connecticut Mr. Bryan said: "I know a little about the banking business. I will know more as soon as I get my dividend on the amount I had deposited when the bank failed." This, of course, was an attempt to prejudice people against banks. He wanted people to believe that the money changers had gobbled his deposits and were growing fat off them. Mr. Bryan spoke the truth in one particular. The bank to which he referred was the German National bank of Lincoln, Neb. At the time it failed Mr. Bryan had a balance of $73.06. The bank, however, had Mr. Bryan's note for $1,000, which has never been paid. Probably if he and others had met their obligations the bank would not have failed, and would not now be out $926.94 because of its dealings with Mr. Bryan.

Mr. Bryan draws crowds wherever he goes, but that the gatherings are made up largely of curiosity-seekers is shown by an exchange, which says: "An enthusiastic old-time Kentucky colonel who attended the Bryan reception at Lexington, and who had become greatly enthused by the mixture of Bryan and Bourbon inspiration, grasped Mr. Bryan by the hand with all the fervor of the most generous Kentucky hospitality and said: 'Col. Bryan, sah, by gad, sah, this was a grand demonstration, sah; altogether the grandest ever had in Lexington, sah, since Jumbo was exhibited.'"

When asked the effect of Bryan's tour of New England Governor-elect Powers of Maine recently said: "It has had no effect at all. The crowds that gathered to see him were attracted chiefly by curiosity and I do not think he won a single convert. People flocked to see him and stayed to hear him, but that was the end of it. The situation in the New England states is like that in New York state, which I expect will give McKinley a quarter of a million plurality. It is only a question of the size of the plurality."

The lumbermen all over the country are anxiously awaiting the election of McKinley, when they expect a revival in their trade. The letters received and published by the Pacific Lumber Trade Journal show that the almost universal opinion is that with the election of a Republican president and the burying of the free silver issue there will be an immediate improvement in all kinds of industries connected with lumbering.

In the era of prosperity which is to follow the election the state of Washington should stand out as one of the commonwealths that is moving forward with great strides. It will never do it, however, if we have a Populist state administration and are represented by two Populists in the lower house of congress.

A canvass has been made of New York city by both the Republican and Democratic managers, and they agree that the total vote will be about 200,000. The Republicans claim that McKinley will carry New York city by 45,000, and a plurality of 20,000 is claimed for Brooklyn.

There is one difference at least between Bryan and Abraham Lincoln. During the latter's first presidential canvass he did not stir out of his state, made no campaign tour, only one short speech to the committee of notification and gave but one brief interview to a reporter.

The New York Advertiser prints a facsimile of a letter which is being sent to postmasters by the Popoeratic national committee inclosing a blank for subscription to the campaign fund and requesting the names of persons who might be induced to contribute.

The claim of the Populists that a number of Great Northern railroad employes had been discharged for political reasons turns out to be one of the usual fairy stories. So far as the fusionists are concerned this will go down as the great fake campaign of the century.

A Washington City letter writer who saw Bryan while in that city, wrote: "He is begging for the presidency as a beggar might beg for pie, with no idea that it is a matter of any more importance."

What Bryan needs is rest. He has been on the move from the day he was nominated. His canvass has collapsed, and he is likely to follow suit if the present strain is kept up.

ROGERS CALLED DOWN.

His Extravagant Statements on the Stamp Shown to be Incorrect.

Seattle, Oct. 5, 1896.

To the Editor: In your dispatch from Chehalis in today's issue Mr. John R. Rogers, the Populist nominee for governor, is quoted as having "intimated that there had been collusion and fraud by which private individuals or corporations have come into possession of valuable lands upon which the state cruisers had reported favorably."

Private advices from Aberdeen inform me that at that place Mr. Rogers was more specific, and that he said that "the state had gone to great expense to have township 28, range 11 west, cruised by a reliable cruiser by the name of Brown. This man Brown made an honest statement, but in the meantime some deal had been made between the state land commissioners and the Great Northern Railroad Company, and the board then sent a surveyor, Overpatch, there, by the name of Bush, who went into the woods and brought in an adverse report, as instructed so to do. Then the railroad company steps in and secures a valuable tract of the finest timber lands in the state of Washington, and our poor school children are robbed by dishonest Republican officials."

Further advices inform me that two other Populist nominees on the fusion state ticket are making this charge even more specific and circumstantial by alleging on the stump that I personally am known to have gone to St. Paul and to have made a personal "deal" with the president of the Great Northern railroad in relation to township 28 north, range 11 west.

As to the personal part of the charge, I can readily prove that I have not been to St. Paul, nor east of the Washington state line, for over three years, and I do not know Mr. J. J. Hill.

As to the general accusation against the board the subjoined certificate from the register of the United States land office, Capt. O'Toole, who is himself known to be an active Democratic fusionist, should set at rest any doubt that the Populists may have created.

It should be noted that township 28 north, range 11 west, to which Mr. Rogers and the others have referred, is in Clallam county, and lest some one should think that Mr. Rogers had made a mistake in township and range, it will be seen that the United States register certifies that the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba railroad, that part of the Great Northern system which has a small land grant (N. B.—The Great Northern Railroad Company has no land grant) has only 640 acres in Clallam county, and they were patented in 1894. The Brown report referred to by Mr. Rogers was not made until 1895.

In order to make assurance doubly sure, I inquired at the Great Northern office today to learn if they had any report on the township referred to, and an answer was received this evening from St. Paul, saying:

"No record in this office to show that the company has selected or proposes to select a single acre in that township.

(Signed) "CHARLES H. BABCOCK,
"Assistant Land Agent."

The truth in this story of Mr. Rogers' is that township 28 north, range 11 west, which lies near the Bogachiel river, on the west slope of the Olympics, in Clallam county, was cruised last year by "a cruiser by the name of Brown." Certain statements which seemed extravagant in his report led the board of state land commissioners to instruct Mr. Bush, the state land cruiser, to report on the same township. He did not know that Brown had cruised the township before him. The state land cruiser's report was so contradictory of Brown's that we decided not to recommend the township to the governor for reservation; it was an unsurveyed township. Since then the township has been examined by three men for the state, and their reports confirmed State Land Cruiser Bush's and contradicted Brown's.

The proof of the pudding is in the eating, and whoever will digest the certificate by the United States register, Capt. O'Toole, which I append hereto, will surely be satisfied that if the Populist nominees are making so wild and extravagant charges as this, with so little foundation, they can hardly expect plain people, when acquainted with the facts, to believe their fancies. Respectfully,

ERASTUS BRAINERD,
Member Board State Land Commissioners.

Register O'Toole's Statement.

United States Land Office,
Seattle, Wash., Oct. 5, 1896.

I hereby certify that on May 6, 1895, there was filed in this office a plat of sections 31 and 32 of township 28 north, range 11 west, W. M., and at the present date there is no record of any applications of any kind or character for the land described, and the land is now subject to entry. I further certify that there has been no official plat filed of the remainder of the township above named; that there has not been filed in this office a claim of any kind or character to any part of the township named by the Great Northern Railway Company or the St. Paul, M. & M. Railway Company or any other railway company or individual. I further certify that the only list of selection of lands made by the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railway company filed in this office in Clallam county is for 640 acres of land in township 29 north, ranges 9 and 10 west, W. M., filed October 30, 1894, and that the greater portion of said lands are covered by settlers filings and are now a subject of controversy between said settlers and the said railroad company.

WM. D. O'TOOLE,
Register of U. S. Land Office.

SOUND MONEY LEAFLET.

Some attention was given in a recent leaflet to the charge that the act of 1873 was surreptitiously passed.

It may be interesting also to see whether its enactment proved disastrous to the country in any way.

A good way to test this is to see how the condition of the country in 1880 compared with that of 1870, since one-half of the years between 1870 and 1880 passed without the coinage of any standard silver dollars, and there were coined but $3,000,000 of them during the entire decade.

In 1870 the total money of the country amounted to $722,868,461. In 1880 the total money in the country amounted to $1,206,929,197, an increase of 60 per cent. Does that look as though the country was ruined by the crime of 1873?

In 1870 the money in the country amounted to $18.73 for each individual; in 1880 it amounted to $24.04 for each individual, or per capita, as it is called. Thus the amount of money in the country increased much faster than the population during that fatal decade in which the "crime" was committed, and the country was kept for five long years without the coinage of a single standard dollar. Does that look as though the people suffered for currency because of the "crime of 1873?"

In 1870 the wealth of the country amounted to $780 per individual; in 1880 it amounted to $870 for each individual. Does this look as though the country had suffered during that terrible decade in which such a crime against its prosperity had been committed?

In 1870 the amount of money paid as wages by the manufacturers of the United States amounted to $775,000,000; in 1880 it amounted to $945,000,000. In 1870 the number of people finding employent in the manufacturing establishments of the country was 2,054,000; in 1880 the number was 2,732,000. In 1870 the goods turned out by the manufacturers of the United States amounted to $4,232,000,000; in 1880 they amounted to $5,370,000,000, a gain of over a billion dollars in the decade. Does this look as though there had been a scarcity of money or a depression of business in that "dark decade," in which we were without the light of free coinage of silver?

In 1870 the average wages of labor stood at 137 in gold, taking the rate paid in 1860 as the unit of 100. In 1880 they stood at 143 upon the same unit or basis of calculation, thus showing a marked increase in wages during that decade of no free coinage. Does this look as though the "crime" of that period had affected the country or the people disadvantageously?

In 1870 the average gold price of commodities of life stood at 119 compared with a unit of 100 in 1860; in 1880 they stood at 106, compared with the same unit, thus showing a marked fall in the cost of living while there had been meanwhile a marked increase in the wages earned. Does this look as though the years in which no standard dollars had been coined had been especially disastrous?

A comparison of 1870 with 1890 would produce much more startling contrasts, but 1880 has been chosen for the comparison because the years 1870 and 1880 are the beginning and the end of a decade in which it is claimed that a great financial crime was committed and retained as an absolute pall over the country until within twenty-two months of the end of that decade.

Think it over. Remember that the suspension of free coinage occurred only about two years after the census of 1870, and that it has never been resumed. Then remember that the wealth of the country jumped from $780 per capita in 1870 to $1,039 in 1890 in the absence of free coinage. Remember that labor will earn more gold today than it did in 1870, despite the contract undertaken that gold has appreciated since the suspension of the free coinage of silver. Remember, too, that the dollars thus earned will buy much more than they would at that time. Remember that the country was never so prosperous as it was four years ago, when the people were persuaded to vote for free trade. Then consider whether it is not silver plus free trade that you want for the next four years.

FROM A FARMER'S STANDPOINT.

An Earnest Address by a Non-Partisan Paper.

Springfield Farm News.

It has been an unbroken rule of Farm News to refrain from taking any part in partisan politics or discussing questions which are issues in party politics. Under ordinary conditions no other course is proper for a strictly agricultural paper. In recent years, the issues between political parties have been such that the triumph of one or of the other meant no radical changes fraught with danger to the American people.

This year conditions are extraordinary. The questions at issue are vital and upon their proper settlement depend the happiness and prosperity of our people, if not the perpetuity of our form of government itself. After careful deliberation, long and thoughtful consideration of every phase of the question, Farm News believes that its duty to American farmers, the duty of its management as American citizens, requires that it violate its heretofore unbroken custom.

The radical and we believe dangerous policies enunciated in the Democratic platform adopted at Chicago, are a challenge to every man who believes in law and order, progress and prosperity, national honor and national honesty, and to answer that challenge effectually there is no course open but to advocate the election of William McKinley.

We do this not because he is a Republican. The mere names Republican or Democrat has no meaning for us, as our non-interference in previous elections will testify. We take this course entirely free from partisan spirit, and no man can more bitterly regret the necessity for such a step than do the management of this paper. Nothing but the strongest sense of imperative duty could force it.

At such a crisis candor requires a candid statement of the reasons governing this departure from an unbroken custom.

The free coinage of silver at 16 to 1, demanded in the Democratic platform, means a silver standard of currency for this country. It is not a demand for bi-metallism in any sense of the word, and in the opinion of the leading bi-metallists of the world, including General Francis A. Walker, whose life and great talents have been devoted to the cause of bi-metallism, the free coinage of silver by this country alone will make it practically impossible to secure for silver the position which bi-metallists believe it should occupy, equality with gold in the currency of the world.

Silver mono-metallism means the reduction of our currency system to equality with that of Mexico or China, a classing of ourselves with the governments of Asia and the stagnate second-rate powers of South America. It means a currency fluctuating in value from day to day, a dollar worth one thing now and something else next week. Men who lived through the period of depreciated paper money from 1862 to 1879 know the curse of an unstable currency. It means no fixed level upon which all prices and all wages can stand, but values shifting constantly and without fixed relation.

Outside of the radical demand for silver mono-metallism, the Democratic platform enunciates doctrines that cannot be held less than direct attacks upon law and order, and if carried out would sap the very foundations of our government.

The thinly veiled suggestion of an intention to pack the supreme court, to secure such decisions as party exigencies might demand, is revolutionary. I further certify that there has been no official plat filed of the remainder of the township above named; that there has not been filed in this office a claim of any kind or character to any part of the township named by the Great Northern Railway Company or the St. Paul, M. & M. Railway Company or any other railway company or individual. I further certify that the only list of selection of lands made by the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railway company filed in this office in Clallam county is for 640 acres of land in township 29 north, ranges 9 and 10 west, W. M., filed October 30, 1894, and that the greater portion of said lands are covered by settlers filings and are now a subject of controversy between said settlers and the said railroad company.

WM. D. O'TOOLE,
Register of U. S. Land Office.

The denunciation of the present administration for using force to put a stop to rioting, plunder and murder, is a bid for support from those classes that are inimical to all law, and is an insult to the honest laboring men of the country, because it assumes that they are anarchists.

The civil service plank is a demand for a return to the spoils system with all its corrupt and brutalizing consequences.

In view of these new, radical and dangerous doctrines which the Democratic party has adopted under the lead of reckless men, the Farm News would be recreant to duty if it failed to cast its influence on the side of sound money, respect for constitution and law, national honor and prosperity.

This paper becomes no political organ, owes fealty to no man, and when the doctrines represented in this campaign in the personality of William McKinley shall have been accepted by the American people, as we hope and believe they will be, Farm News will again take its stand outside of party politics in the hope that never again will such attacks upon American institutions be made by any political party as to demand the alignment under another party banner of every American citizen whose love for free institutions is greater than his desire for party supremacy.

THE STATE PRESS.

Ritzville Times: A Ritzville girl says she holds her lover down to a ratio of 16 to 1. She demands 16 kisses for every 1 she gives him, in order to preserve the parity.

Everett Herald: Really, great credit is due Seattle people for pluck and energy under the most discouraging circumstances. The Morans, starting with little more than a blacksmith shop, have built a modern torpedo boat, and are now reaching out for another.

Clallam County Courier: American citizens ten years ago never dreamed that they would live to see the day when any American statesman would seriously hold up Mexico as a model for this country to imitate. Mexicanization was a term used in those days to designate anything that was the antithesis of our free institutions.

Clallam County Courier: Bryan is the apostle of discontent, the champion of hatred, the advocate of envy. He has made a living exclusively by the use of his mouth, and yet he seeks to palm himself off on the public as a representative of the toiling masses. If any laboring man would look at the hands of this pseudo-toiler he would find no evidences of the badge of labor. If there are any calloused places on the muscles of Mr. Bryan they are on the muscles of his jaw.

BITS OF HUMOR.

Chally—Oh, you ought to see Miss Gay. She's great. She actually knocked me silly.

Kate—Nonsense! She didn't do anything of the sort. Didn't I know you long before you ever saw Miss Gay?—Boston Transcript.

"What an unsophisticated and delightfully frank little thing that Miss Lanfrey is."

"Yes, she told me yesterday that you were the only man she had ever led around by the nose for the mere fun of the thing."—Cleveland Leader.

"We girls are going to have a harvest-home festival."

"What! to show big pumpkins and things?"

"No such nonsense—engagement rings and photographs."—Chicago Record.

He—I can assure you that I am a bachelor from choice.

She—Do I suppose you white chicks?—Pick-Me-Up.

NOTABLE PEOPLE.

Stillman K. Wightman, aged 93, who for half a century has been prominent in political circles in Connecticut, is still hale and hearty. He was a member of the class of 1826 at Yale, and is, with one exception, it is said, the oldest surviving graduate.

Mrs. Van Rensselaer Cruger, at her summer home on Long Island, takes pride in being a simple gardeneress. She has this summer almost perfected her plans for an Italian garden—a little spot on the estate where she proposes to have a white-pillared temple for a tea house and a maze of gorgeous, sweet-scented blooms.

The recent death of Prof. Whitney leaves Prof. Child the oldest instructor in active service at Harvard. Although he began his profession as teacher in the capacity of instructor in mathematics, Prof. Child is now renowned the world over for his investigations into the ballad literature of England and for his Anglo-Saxon and Chaucerian studies.

A monument in honor of Watteau will be dedicated in the Garden of the Luxembourg, Paris, on October 11, the 212th anniversary of the painter's birth. It is the work of MM. Gauquie and Guillaume, and consists of a finely sculptured shaft of Carrara marble, in the style of Louis XV., supporting a bust of the artist. Beneath is the simple inscription: "A. Watteau, 1684-1721."

Many a boy starts out in life with the firm determination of conquering the world. He means to achieve success and wealth and fame. His intentions are good, and his will is strong. If he has the bodily strength to carry him through, his efforts will be crowned with achievement. Bodily strength and health are his greatest capital. Without them he can hope for nothing. How many young men and young women are cut off just when the future seems brightest and fullest of promise! They are taken away by the disease which causes over one-sixth of all the deaths in the world—the disease which doctors call consumption. Consumption has been considered incurable, and the medical profession has never made a greater mistake than this. There is absolutely no reason in the world why consumption should be fatal—why it should be even serious. It is a disease of the blood, and can be cured absolutely and always by purifying and enriching the blood. The only exception to this is the case where the disease has been neglected and improperly treated until it is stronger than the body—until the body has become so weak as to have lost the ability to recuperate. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery will cure 98 per cent. of all cases of consumption if used according to directions. It also cures all lingering coughs, bronchial and throat affections. There is no reason why the child of consumptive parents need ever have consumption if its blood and lungs are strengthened by the proper use of the "Discovery." All who have any reason to fear consumption, should read the chapters on that disease in Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser. This great medical work of 1008 pages, profusely illustrated, has reached a sale of over 680,000 copies. It will be sent free of charge on receipt of 21 one-cent stamps to cover cost of mailing *only*. World's Dispensary Medical Association, 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

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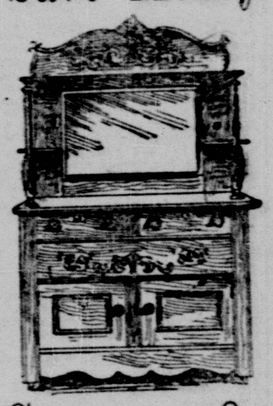

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