The Weather Today.
Fair and cooler.
Perhaps thunderstorms.
Northerly winds.

The Morning Times

266,577 was the TIMES' circulation for last week.
The STAR'S circulation for last week was . . . 163,236

VOL. III. NO. 880. WASHINGTON, D. C., THURSDAY MORNING, AUGUST 13, 1896—EIGHT PAGES. ONE CENT.

THEY SWELTERED FOR POLITICS' SAKE

Plenty of Talk and Heat at the Bryan Notification Meeting.

IMMENSE CROWD SUFFERED AND LISTENED

Several Women Fainted and Almost a Panic Followed the Opening of the Doors — Inside, the Crowd Jostled for the Best Seats, but Many Left the Hall Before Bryan's Oration Was Concluded—Didn't Want to Hear Gov. Stone—Were in Disorder During Sewall's Speech, but Clamored For Tillman — Great Ovation to Mrs. Bryan—Small Demonstration for Mark Hanna.

New York, Aug. 12.—William Jennings Bryan and Arthur Sewall were formally notified tonight that they were the choice of the Democratic party for the highest offices in the gift of the people of the United States.

The occasion was one to which the entire country had been looking forward for many weeks, and interest had risen to the boiling point through repeated promises and hints that the speech the young Nebraskan would deliver would exceed in eloquence, vigor and magnetism his great effort before the Chicago convention.

Mr. Bryan himself had been partly responsible for the feverish feeling generated among the people. Only the other day when a crowd of enthusiasts gathered at a station along the route of his journey from Lincoln to New York, had importuned him for a few word, he had answered: "Read the newspapers Thursday morning and you will have something worth hearing."

Again, it had been given out that the speech would be of the greatest importance to the Democratic party and to the nation; it had been stated that it would be the oratorical effort of the young nominee's life, with all that implied; hints had been thrown out that the policy of the Democracy in the present campaign would be fully outlined; rumors were circulated based on something more than the active minds of political pessimists, that planks in the Chicago platform, about which many were uneasy, would be explained in such fullness of detail that no doubt would exist as to their application if victory came to the Chicago ticket.

ENTHUSIASM WAS WILD.

Starting with knowledge of the powerful eloquence by which the youthful candidate had conjured the hosts of Democracy at the nominating convention, rumor, spreading throughout the land as a stone cast into a pond sends concentric circles to the shore, had magnified the importance attached to the meeting here tonight until the whole land was on tip-toe with expectation, suppressed emotion and mingled hope and fear for the result.

Whatever might be the political inclinations of any person who attended this grand ratification of the Democracy at the spacious Madison Square Garden, he must have been permeated with the blindest prejudice not to have been thrilled by the excitement and the enthusiasm which prevailed during the entire time the notification ceremonies lasted.

The presence of so stupendous a crowd of human beings was in itself an eloquent tribute to the importance attached to the occasion. And such a crowd as it was. Men and women poured into the vast auditorium through many inlets. They came in droves, in sections, and in orderly marching step. The opening of the doors was followed by a hurrying, scurrying rush of feet, and in they came, shouting, jumping, shoving, pushing, all intent on reaching the places best available to see and hear all that was to be seen and heard.

After a while the ingress became more orderly, and the entrance of the audience settled down into constant movement inflow of human beings.

BEFORE DOORS OPENED.

Outside the garden the wildest excitement had been prevailing. At 6 o'clock Inspector Cortright, who had charge of the police arrangement, established his post at the corner of Madison avenue and Twenty-sixth street and began the work of detailing his assistants and their commands. In a very short time a perfect cordon of police had been perfected on the four sides of the building and none was permitted to cross the line until the time advertised for the opening of the doors. Over one thousand uniformed policemen were stationed in and about the hall.

The crowd began to assemble shortly after 6 o'clock, and an hour later the avenues leading to the Garden were literally thronged with the waiting multitude. The extreme heat of the day had by no means spent its fury and many of those who had arrived early to secure good positions in the line were obliged to drop out and retire to more favored places. Fans and handkerchiefs were plied with great vigor by those standing in line, and venders of cooling drinks did a thriving business.

ALMOST A PANIC.

At 7 o'clock the doors were thrown open and despite the efforts of the police to restrain them the crowds on every side made desperate rushes for the entrances. In the struggle many women fainted and had to be carried away. The police finally began to use their clubs in an effort to restore order.

A wild scene of turmoil ensued at the main entrance. Men, women and policemen were jumbled together in an indiscriminate mob. Men tore each other's and their own clothes in their frantic endeavors to gain admission and matters looked serious for some moments. Shriek after shriek came from the women in the struggling mass and two or three of them fainted. Then the police rallied and with a vigorous use of their clubs soon formed a line, and thereafter there was a semblance of order.

The galleries and boxes began to fill in a short time. From floor to roof the garden was crowded with human beings. The heat was not so intense as might have been expected. But it was hot enough and perspiring humanity brought fans in plenty. Overheated men took off their coats and unloosened their collars.

The women, less fortunate in disregard for conventionality, had prepared for the torridity by dressing in cool, light frocks. They chattered like magpies and cooed with delight over their fortune in getting through the cordon of police, and immediately on taking their seats began plying fans with the emotional vigor of their sex.

It was not an evening dress crowd. Those who came were attired in garments suitable to the weather, and the negligee shirt was a close second to its boiled brother.

There was little decoration in the hall. The speaker's rostrum was simply covered with the drapery of an American standard, while the gallery spaces immediately behind it, were decorated more elaborately, but with the same material. That was all, with the exception of two gigantic portraits of William J. Bryan and Arthur Sewall, one on each side of the stand.

Seats on the platform immediately in the rear of the rostrum had been reserved for members of the national committee, members of the notification committee and a few distinguished Democrats.

Senator Jones of Arkansas, chairman of the national committee, was an early comer. Senator Stewart of Nevada, a pioneer in the silver cause, was conspicuous by his white beard and the broad-brimmed cream-colored hat held in his hand.

MANY SENATORS THERE.

Many of his colleagues in the Federal Senate were near at hand. There were the two Louisiana Senators, Blanchard and Caffery, Camden of West Virginia, Blackburn of Kentucky, Tillman of South Carolina, whose resolutions at the Chicago convention condemning President Cleveland, had been withdrawn through the protest of William J. Bryan; Pasco of Florida, and a number of Congressmen, including McMillin of Tennessee.

In the boxes surrounding the platform were seated Mrs. Bryan, ex-Congressman and Mrs. Bland, Senator Blackburn of Kentucky, Congressmen Sulzer and Walsh of New York, Gen. Boud of Maryland, and many others.

Richard P. Bland, the man who so nearly captured the prize that fell to Bryan, entered the garden at 7:40. With him was Mrs. Bland, but they came in so quietly and unostentatiously that no one noticed their entrance. Just prior to that time the vast audience had been growing impatient. An emotional silverite gave vent to his feeling by calling for three cheers for Bryan, and they were given with a will.

The members of the notification committee had entered without exciting any demonstration. Then came the national committee, and with them, Arthur Sewall, the Vice-Presidential candidate, who occupied a place second only to the Nebraskan in tonight's proceedings. He was recognized by only a few and the vast majority of the audience did not understand the sporadic cheering in the audience and the band-clapping on the stand.

But it was when the young wife of the young Nebraska nominee entered the box reserved for the use of herself and her friends that the assemblage let itself loose for the first time. All men are anxious to do honor to a woman and the fan-waving beings who thronged the Garden were only too willing to follow precedent. Cheer after cheer went up from floor and gallery and platform and the dark-skinned little woman opened her eyes in surprise and then went ahead calmly settling herself in her seat in the box nearest to and to the right of the rostrum.

CHEERS FOR MRS. BRYAN.

But the cheering continued and men got up on their chairs and waved hats and fans in their desire to do honor to the wife of the Democratic candidate. Women, too, rose and joined in the shouting, and soon it looked as if the whole audience was on its feet yelling with might and main.

Mrs. Bryan rose to bow her thanks. The cheering became more intense. She bowed again and again and still they cheered. Through it all she looked cool and calm, just as she appeared on that exciting day at Chicago when the Bryan whirlwind swept all before it and brought about the circumstances that made her so prominent a personage.

Finally the cheering ceased and Mrs. Bryan began wielding a broad palm-leaf and surveyed the audience. She was attired simply in a waist of light-gray silk crossed bars, and a dark skirt. A little black jet turban, adorned with a white aigrette, was on her head. Mrs. Bryan had entered the hall on the arm of William P. St. John. Mrs. St. John could not attend on account of illness, and the wife of Gov. Stone came in her place. In the box with Mrs. Bryan were Mr. and Mrs. Bland, Mrs. Stone, Mrs. Macy, of New York, and Clark Howell, editor of the Atlanta Constitution.

It was just 8 o'clock when the principal actor of the evening entered. Mr. Bryan had reached the Garden in company with his wife and Mr. St. John, but had remained below until they were seated. They had been conveyed to the Twenty-seventh street entrance, from which the police had kept back the crowd, and the arrival of the candidate was not known to the struggling masses around the other doors.

But when he stepped on the stand and was recognized by many in the audience, a great cheer went up. "Bryan, Bryan, Bryan," was the shout of those who knew him, and as others in the crowd realized that the hero of the evening had come the cheering became louder and louder, and threatened not to stop. But it did stop at last, and those who timed it said that the ovation had lasted six minutes.

It was merely the first tribute of the enthusiasm. The crowd was reserving itself for the event of the evening.

HISSES FOR HANNA.

At 8:15 o'clock Senator Jones, of Arkansas, chairman of the national committee, after several attempts to call the audience to order, managed to get enough quiet to announce that he had been directed by the national committee to nominate as chairman of the meeting Hon. Elliott Danforth, of New York.

Mr. Danforth was cheered with hearty good will. He told the people that he knew they did not want a speech and he was not going to disappoint them. He closed by presenting Gov. William A. Stone of Missouri, chairman of the committee on notification.

There were more cheers as the tall, spare form of Missouri's chief executive rose from his place on the stand and came forward to give formal notification to Messrs. Bryan and Sewall of their nomination by the Democratic convention.

There were hisses when he spoke of the British gold standard in force in America, and more hisses when he spoke of Marcus Aurelius Hanna. "Hit him again," cried a voice in the gallery with reference to Mr. Hanna, and a laugh followed.

Some cries, seemingly of protest, followed Gov. Stone's reference to Mr. Hanna but they were not marked.

He found sympathy in his audience with his reference to bond issues of the administration. Toward the end of his speech the audience began to grow impatient and the spirit of the assemblage was shown in cries of "Bryan, Bryan."

GOV. STONE SPEAKS.

Gov. Stone's speech was as follows:

Mr. Chairman, we are here this evening to give formal notice of their selection to the gentlemen nominated by the national Democratic convention as candidate for President and Vice President of the United States.

Mr. Chairman, the convention which assembled at Chicago on the 7th day of July last, was convened in the usual way, under a call issued in due form, by the National Democratic committee. There was nothing out of the ordinary in the manner of its assembling, and nothing in the action of the committee under whose authority it was convened to distinguish it from its predecessors.

It was in all respects a regular national convention of the Democratic party. Every State and Territory in the Union, from Maine to Alaska, was represented by a full quota of delegates, and I may add with perfect truth that a more intelligent and thoroughly representative body of American Democrats was never assembled upon the American continent.

The acts of the convention were the acts of the Democratic party. Its work was done under the sovereign authority of the national organization; and that work was the direct outgrowth of the calm, well-matured judgment of the people themselves, deliberately expressed through their representatives chosen from among the wisest, most trusted, and patriotic of their fellow citizens in all the States.

The existing national administration was created by the Democratic party. It is the result of the great victory won in 1892. The campaign of that year was fought almost wholly on the tariff issue. It was a war waged against the excessive, monopolistic, trust-breeding schedules of the McKinley law. The Democratic party was united almost as one man against that law, and thousands of those who believe in the policy of protection when conservatively administered for the public good and not for private enrichment, protested against this monstrous measure of extortion for individual and corporate emolument.

THE M'KINLEY LAW.

Opposition to the McKinley law was the dominant issue of that campaign, and the measure was condemned by an overwhelming majority of the American people. But, Mr. Chairman, I desire to say that although the tariff was made the issue of 1892, there were thousands of Democrats who then believed that a reform in our monetary system was of far greater importance even than a reform in our revenue policies.

"We rejoiced in Mr. Cleveland's election, and confidently expected, as we had a right to, that he would bring the tariff question to a speedy settlement, and strip monopoly of its opportunity to plunder the people. But in this just expectation we were doomed to disappointment. Instead of devoting himself to a prompt and wise solution of the important issue upon which he was elected, he incontinently thrust it aside.

In the beginning of this attempt the masses of the people, disappointed and distressed, looked on in amazement. With absorbing interest, and with constantly increasing resentment they watched the rapid development of events. As these events passed

(Continued on Second Page.)

Nothing but fun! Hotfoot Club extravaganza tonight! Buena Vista Park. Steamers half hourly. 6th street wharf. 1 to 10 p .m. All welcome.

MELTING.

DEATH LIST GROWS

Three Dead and Nine Stricken Yesterday Afternoon.

HOT WAVE IS NOW BROKEN

Fall of Fourteen Degrees Brought Relief Last Night.

RAIN WILL COME TODAY

Policemen Were Prostrated on Their Beats—Hospitals Full of Sufferers and Many of the Cases Are Most Critical—Miss Katherine Daley One of the Victims.

Eighteen dead and fifty-three prostrated is the fearful record of the hot wave which has held Washington in its burning grasp for the past two weeks.

Other cities have suffered more with less heat, a fact which is possibly attributable to this city being in a forest compared with its fellow municipal sufferers, but the local mortuary list has none the less been appalling considering its unusual cause.

The prospect of cooler weather held out by the Weather Bureau last night will be received in Washington today with feelings of universal joy for the promised relief.

Exclusive of the cases detailed in The Evening Times of yesterday, three deaths and nine prostrations occurred.

The dead are:

MRS. KATHERINE DALY, 1518 North Capitol street, died at Garfield Hospital.

RICHARD EDMUNDS, colored, employe of the Mount Vernon Electric Road, overcome while at work and died in Alexandria.

JOHN B. WARREN, sergeant, U. S. A., retired, died at No. 922 Pennsylvania avenue.

Those prostrated are:

WILLIAM H. BRINCKLEY, grocer, No. 109 Monroe street, Anacostia, was prostrated by heat late yesterday and conveyed to Emergency Hospital. His case is not serious.

MARY PESTRIDY, a scrub woman, who lives on Sixteenth street, near Granton Park, was prostrated at her home yesterday afternoon and revived at Emergency Hospital.

SHIRLEY WILLIAMS, colored, No. 2147 D street northwest, was overcome by heat late yesterday and removed to Emergency Hospital.

URIAH SHANKLIN, colored, 2042 Government court, was overcome by heat last night and treated at Emergency Hospital.

C. B. WILLIS, a Third precinct policeman, was prostrated by heat last night and conveyed to Emergency Hospital.

POLICEMAN TOM HOLLINBERGER of the First precinct was prostrated by heat yesterday and lies in a critical condition at his home, No. 505 B street southeast. Hollinberger accompanied his family to Harper's Ferry yesterday and on the return trip was stricken on the train.

JOHN WILLIS, colored, No. 921 Golden street northwest, fell unconscious at Fifth and C streets northeast. He will recover.

JOSEPH BOCK, white, forty years old, stricken while walking from Baltimore to this city. Taken to Garfield Hospital.

POLICEMAN JOHN SAWYER, Sixth precinct, overcome while on duty. Taken to Garfield Hospital.

DIED AT GARFIELD HOSPITAL.

Heat claimed another victim about 3:30 o'clock. Miss Katherine Daly, a young white woman twenty-eight years of age, living at 1518 North Capitol street, was overcome while walking on P street, just around the corner from her home. The Second precinct patrol wagon was hastily summoned and the unconscious woman carried to her home. The efforts to restore her to consciousness proved unavailing and she was hurried to Garfield Hospital, where she died a few minutes after her arrival.

The funeral will take place this morning at 11:30 o'clock from St. Aloysius' Church, corner North Capitol and I streets.

John B. Warren, who served in the Regular Army for thirty-five years, was found dead in his room yesterday morning at the hotel of Peter B. Gloss, No. 922 Pennsylvania avenue. Coroner Hammett was notified and after an examination decided that death was due to a heat stroke, and gave a permit to have the body buried.

Warren's death may leave a fortune for some one.

A bank book showing that $900 was deposited by the deceased in the Trader's National Bank was found, and also what seemed to be a receipt for money paid a lawyer, whose name could not be deciphered, for drawing up a will on July 1 in Queenstown, County Cork, Ireland.

There is a mystery surrounding the man which even his most intimate associates could not fathom. About forty years ago he came to this country and enlisted in Company H, Second Calvary. He had seen military service before, and it was evident to his comrades and superiors that he had been in command. A medal which he valued highly and was wont to show to but few people bore his name and showed that he had served with distinction in the Pope's Guard. This medallion, together with his cultured bearing, has led many persons to think that Warren was a younger son of some aristocratic family.

Richard Edmunds, a colored employe of the Mount Vernon Electric road, died at home in Alexandria at 5:30 o'clock yesterday evening. Edmunds had been employed at the St. Asaph race track until yesterday, when he accepted a job on the tracks of the railway company. He was overcome by the heat about 4 o'clock.

WALKED FROM BALTIMORE.

Joseph Bock, white, aged forty, and a bridgebuilder from Jacksonville, Fla., attempted to walk from Baltimore to Washington yesterday. He reached this city in very bad shape and was found unconscious from the effects of the heat near where the Baltimore and Ohio tracks enter the city limits. He now lies in a dangerous condition at Garfield Hospital.

Officer John Sawyer of the Sixth precinct station was overcome while patrolling his beat yesterday afternoon and was carried to Garfield Hospital, where he is now resting quietly.

No arrangements for the funeral of Jeff Angell, the engineer-fireman at Georgetown, who died yesterday morning from the effects of the heat, have yet been made. Angell had many friends and belonged to the Veteran Firemen's Association and to the United Order of American Mechanics, who desire to take part in the obsequies.

The body has been placed in charge of an undertaker, who has taken all the necessary precautions to keep the body until Friday, when the interment will take place. A daughter of the deceased said last night that nothing relating to the funeral had been determined upon.

Harry Cross, of No. 1218 Twenty-ninth street, who was taken to the Emergency Hospital yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock, suffering from heat prostration, and discharged at 5 o'clock at his own request, is now at his home and is on the fair road to recovery. It was reported that he had died last night, but the report had no foundation whatever.

SURCEASE OF SUFFERING.

The clouds with the silver lining and thunder and lightning trimmings came up last night from the northwest at 8 o'clock and temporarily prostrated the hot wave. This occurrence vindicated the prediction of Major Dunwoody, the local forecaster,

(Continued on Second Page.)

A night in Bohemia. Hotfoot Club's extravaganza at Buena Vista Park this afternoon and evening. Lyceum Theater company and prominent theatrical celebrities will participate. Secure cards of invitation from members at the boat. Steamers leave Sixth street wharf half hourly. 1 to 10 p. m.

BRYAN KEEPS CLOSE TO SILVER

Financial Question Was Pressed to the Fore in His Big Effort.

THE TARIFF ISSUE IS ENTIRELY IGNORED

His Madison Garden Speech Was Somewhat a Disappointment in the Light of His Own Promise That It Would Be "Something Worth Hearing." Read Most of It From Manuscript and His Voice Was Husky—Immense Audience Cheered Him for Six Minutes—Answered the Charge of Repudiation, but Said Nothing About Issues Other Than the Financial.

New York, Aug. 12.—Mr. Bryan read his speech from manuscript, but occasionally he dropped the sheets of paper and spoke earnestly and vehemently without looking at them.

During Mr. Bryan's speech he was frequently interrupted by cheers of approval. His reference to the income tax was loudly cheered, as was also his reference to the sale of bonds. The audience also manifested its approval at various stages of his free silver argument.

When some of the more telling points in this discussion were reached the audience yelled with all its might, and the speaker was compelled to wait until order was restored. The speech was very well received. When in concluding Mr. Bryan said he expected the co-operation of all present, a voice cried, "You have it," and the audience again roared in unison.

The peroration was spoken without a glance at the manuscript, and for that reason it had greater effect. The closing words approached in eloquent feeling, some of the telling points in the Chicago speech, but it was obvious that the wonderful delivery was gone temporarily, and there was an unmistakable huskiness in Mr. Bryan's tones.

Mr. Bryan spoke as follows:

MR. BRYAN'S SPEECH.

Mr. Chairman, Gentlemen of the Committee and Fellow Citizens: I shall, at a future day and in a formal letter, accept the nomination which is now tendered by the notification committee, and I shall at that time touch upon the issues presented by the platform.

It is fitting, however, that at this time, in the presence of those here assembled, I speak at some length in regard to the campaign upon which we are now entering. We do not underestimate the forces arrayed against us, nor are we unmindful of the importance of the struggle in which we are engaged; but, relying for success upon the righteousness of our cause, we shall defend with all possible vigor the positions taken by our party.

We are not surprised that some of our opponents, in the absence of better argument, resort to abusive epithets, but they may rest assured that no language, however violent, no invectives, however vehement, will lead us to depart a single hair's breadth from the course marked out by the national convention. The citizen, either public or private, who assails the character and questions the patriotism of the delegates assembled in the Chicago convention assails the character and questions the patriotism of the millions who have arrayed themselves under the banner there raised.

It has been charged by men standing high in business and political circles that our platform is a menace to private security and public safety; and it has been asserted that those whom I have the honor, for the time being, to represent, not only meditate an attack upon the rights of property, but are the foes both of social order and national honor.

Those who stand upon the Chicago platform are prepared to make known and to defend every motive which influences them, every purpose which animates them, and every hope which inspires them. They understand the genius of our institutions, they are staunch supporters of the form of government under which we live, and they build their faith upon foundations laid by the fathers.

Mr. Bryan then discussed at length the declarations of Jackson and Jefferson, and defended the income tax plank in the Chicago platform. Continuing, he said:

Now let me ask you to consider the paramount question of this campaign—the money question. It is scarcely necessary to defend the principle of timetalism. No national party during the entire history of the United States has ever declared against it, and no party in this campaign has had the temerity to oppose it.

Three parties—the Democratic, Populist and Silver parties—have not only declared for timetalism but have outlined the specific legislation necessary to restore silver to its ancient position by the side of gold.

The Republican platform expressly declares that bimetalism is desirable when it pledges the Republican party to aid in securing it as soon as the assistance of certain foreign nations can be obtained. Those who represented the minority sentiment in the Chicago convention opposed the free coinage of silver by the United States by independent action, on the ground that, in thier judgment, it "would retard or entirely prevent the establishment of international bimetallism, to which the efforts of the government should be steadily directed." When they asserted that the efforts should be steadily directed toward the establishment of international bimetallism they condemned monometallism.

The gold standard has been weighed in the balance and found wanting. Take from it the powerful support of the money-owning and the money-changing classes and it cannot stand for one day in any nation in the world. It was fastened upon the United States without discussion before the people, and its friends have never yet been willing to risk a verdict before the voters upon that issue.

There can be no sympathy or no co-operation between the advocates of a universal gold standard and the advocates of bimetalism. Between bimetalism, whether independent or international, and the gold standard there is an impassable gulf. Is this quadrennial agitation in favor of international bimetallism conducted in good faith, or do our opponents really desire to maintain the gold standard permanently? Are they willing to confest the superiority of a double standard when joined in by the leading nations of the world, or do they still insist that gold is the only metal suitable for standard money among civilized nations?

If they are in fact desirous of securing bimetallism we may expect them to point out the evils of a gold standard and defend bimetallism as a system. If, on the other hand, they are bending their energies toward the permanent establishment of a gold standard under cover of a declaration in favor of international bimetallism, I am justified in suggesting that honest money cannot be expected at the hands of those who deal dishonestly with the American people.

What is the test of honesty in money? It must plainly be found in the purchasing power of the dollar. An absolutely honest dollar would not vary in its general purchasing power; it would be absolutely stable when measured by average prices. A dollar which increases in purchasing power is just as dishonest as a dollar which decreases in purchasing power.

The speaker then described the relation which each class of society bore to the money question, and continued:

As against the maintenance of a gold standard, either permanently or until other nations can be united for its overthrow, the Chicago platform presents a clear and emphatic demand for the immediate restoration of the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation. We are not asking that a new experiment be tried; we are insisting upon a return to a financial policy approved by the experience of history and supported by all the prominent statesmen of our nation from the days of the first President down to 1873.

When we ask that our mints be opened to the free and unlimited coinage of silver into full legal tender money, we are simply asking that the same mint privileges be accorded to silver that are now accorded to gold.

When we ask that this coinage be at the ratio of 16 to 1 we simply ask that our gold coins and the standard silver dollar—which, be it remembered, contains the same amount of pure silver as the first silver dollar coined at our mints—retain their present weight and fineness.

If there are two kinds of money the option must rest either with the debtor or the creditor. Assuming that their rights are equal, we must look at the interests of society in general in order to determine to which side the option should be given.

Under the bimetallic system gold and silver are linked together by law at a fixed ratio, and any person or persons owning any quantity of either metal can have the same converted into full legal tender money. If the creditor has the right to choose the metal in which payment shall be made, it is reasonable to suppose that he will require the debtor to pay in the dearer metal, if there is any perceptible difference between the bullion value of the metals.

This new demand created for the dearer metal will make that metal dearer still, while the decreased demand for the cheaper metal will make that metal cheaper still.

If, on the other hand, the debtor exercise the option, it is reasonable to suppose that he will pay in the cheaper metal if one may be perceptibly cheaper than the other, but the demand thus created for the cheaper metal will raise its price, while the lessened demand for the dearer metal will lose its price.

In other words, when the creditor has the option, the metals are held together approximately at the ratio fixed by law; provided the demand created is sufficient to absorb all of both metals presented at the mint. Society is, therefore, interested in having the option exercised by the debtor.

It is constantly assumed by some that the United States notes, commonly called greenbacks, and the Treasury notes, issued under the act of 1890, are responsible for the recent drain upon the gold reserve, but this assumption is entirely without foundation.

It may be stated that our opponents have suggested no feasible plan for avoiding the dangers which they fear. 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. More than this, if the government should retire its paper and throw upon the banks the necessity of furnishing coin redemption, the banks would exercise the right to furnish either gold or silver.

AS TO "REPUDIATION."

The charge of repudiation comes with poor grace from those who are seeking to add to the weight of existing debts by legislation which makes money dearer and who conceal their designs against the general welfare under the euphonious pretense that they are upholding public credit and national honor.

In answer to the charge that gold will go abroad, it must be remembered that no gold can leave this country until the owner of the gold receives something in return for it which he would rather have. In other words, when gold leaves the country those who formerly owned it will be benefited.

There is no process by which we can be compelled to part with our gold against our will, nor is there any process by which silver can be forced upon us without our consent. Exchanges are matters of agreement, and if silver comes to this country under free coinage it will be at the invitation of some one in this country who will give something in exchange for it.

Those who deny the ability of the United States to maintain the parity between gold and silver at the present legal ratio without foreign aid point to Mexico and assert that the opening of our mints will reduce us to a silver basis and raise gold to a premium. It is no reflection upon our sister republic to remind our people that the United States is much greater than Mexico in area, in population and in commercial strength.

It is absurd to assert that the United States is not able to do anything which Mexico has failed to accomplish. The one thing

(Continued on Second Page.)

Barrels of fun! The famous entertainers—the Hotfoot Club—give their annual extravaganza tonight at Buena Vista Park. Forty talented entertainers will assist. Boats half hourly from Sixth street wharf.

Ivy Institute Business College, Eighth and K; best in Washington; $25 a year.