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be that the party of repudiation will in the last case be forgiven. But who are the money changers? Who comes in for the benefit? The party of change, the party seeking to change the standard of value to substitute fifty cent silver for dollar gold, the party of little and Bryan. That seems to be the party to be feared and possibly the party to be forgiven. But let the speaking come first.

BYRAN'S ORATORY.

Those who heard Bryan's Chicago speech and afterward heard him at Kansas City are in a peculiar position. They rubbed their eyes and said to themselves, can this be the same man? No politician was ever so lucky as Bryan was in the circumstances of his Chicago speech. The audience was vast, the occasion momentous. A majority of the delegates were for free silver. For two or three days the convention had been in session. Speeches had been made, but few of them could be heard. That could be heard was the gold speaker, and they had seen all the speakers. The silver men were uncomfortable and anxious. They wanted to hear something and they wanted to hear something on their side of the controversy. Bryan waited until the right moment came, until the climax was reached, and then he stepped forward and began to speak. He could be heard. He could be heard with ease. His sentences were rhythmic, his values were exact. He was a tall, handsome man, dressed in a dark suit. He would have been heard gladly under the circumstances. In "Kansas City Not Too Distant," or "Another Speech," he did not speak for silver.

Under these circumstances his speech fell like a rain after a great drought. His silver friends drank in his phrases as the parched earth the dew. They were grateful to him and they nominated him. He said a tall, handsome man, dressed in a dark suit. He would have been heard gladly under the circumstances. In "Kansas City Not Too Distant," or "Another Speech," he did not speak for silver.

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GOOD MORNING.

Receipts for not having Bryan very much. Vote for a sound money Democrat instead of for McKinley. The longer the campaign lasts the further William Jennings Bryan will be from the White House. Len Stephens has sixteen chances of being nominated for governor to one of being elected to that office. Tenatus Donnelly thinks Bryan talks too much. But what else can a man do whose only stock in trade is his lungs? These are the times when the free man radically differs from the fringe journals in regard to the condition of business. There is no objection to silver dollars provided they are honest dollars, giving value received in every transaction. The Populist candidate for governor in Vermont is named Battle. The Republicans will use him for a punching bag. Tom Reed "poking" is not let him keep it up. The Republican party wants all of that brand of poking it can get. Kansas City people who have been in St. Louis or Chicago recently are inclined to consider this pretty warm weather. Tom Watson may be a better Populist than Sewall, but he can't impart the necessary baroque effects to the campaign. The indications are that the Hon. Thomas H. Watson will go through the campaign as a pig in the trough of the Sewall barrel. Mr. Bryan is overwhelmed with letters. That is unimportant. Later on he will be overwhelmed with votes. That will be still more important. It is said Judge Myers will soon announce that he is not in the race for governor. The announcement is unnecessary. The fact is sufficient. The McKinley campaign, it is said, are thinking of placing the bicycle firm campaign service. The Bryan leaders are all well supplied with wheels. In a comparison of reason the emotional candidate is naturally the loser. That is why Mr. McKinley's opponents are using no gun powder and no dynamite as the weeks roll by. The gathering of the Missouri Populists at Leavenworth takes in two days will be regarded with much more complacency by H. H. Lewis than by Len Stephens, for obvious reasons. The campaign here will have to lump himself in with the halcyon here. Hallstones are reported from Indiana as large as coconuts, and several counties yet to hear from. Harris is a good man in some respects, but he is not clear the man for governor. Let the Populist economists Lewis, and what it results. Harris would be sure to happen in large, magnificent banks. Millions of grasshoppers flew over Lincoln, Neb., last Sunday. This is a good omen for Bryan. Grasshoppers make disaster, and disaster makes Populists. The more grasshoppers, therefore, the more votes for Bryan and calamity. The announcement that Joshua Levering has formally accepted his presidential nomination practically disposes of Mr. Levering until November, when it will be known how many million votes he lacked of being elected. Running for office on the Prohibition ticket is as easy as rolling down hill in a barrel. The Morrill men, it is said, are planning to renominate Troutman. It can be said for Mr. Troutman that he has made a very good lieutenant governor, and would probably still fill the position with efficiency and honor. His only mistake was in coming out as a candidate against Morrill. If Mr. Troutman desires to continue uninterrupted in official life, here is his opportunity. After adopting their several declarations of "principles" these conventions proceeded to nominate Mr. Bryan as their candidate, but will not so much as ask him what he thinks about their platforms. The leaders believe they have herded their followers in the new Democratic corral, and they

openly abandon their platforms as being of no consideration whatever in this stage of the game. The only thing they are concerned in is to get votes for Mr. Bryan in order to defeat the Republican party, if possible. If they fail to do that the leaders make nothing out of the operation. The most they can now do to further their chances is to brace up Mr. Bryan with all their might. Why, then, should they embarrass him by any question? They are for him, regardless of what he may think on any question whatever. That is the sort of devotion which inspires them. And Mr. Bryan will be allowed to rest easy as to what he may think of their platforms.

THE CONTROL OF PAVING.

The opinion of Judge McDonald, in which he interprets the power of the board of public works concerning the selection of materials for paving, is unquestionably sound, and as far as its relation to business streets is concerned it is doubtless clear and eminently satisfactory to a large majority of the people. The general public has an interest in the principal thoroughfares of the city which could not be properly ignored by the owners of abutting property if there were any considerable difference concerning the sort of maintenance that should be given them. And there is a general principle involved here which cannot be wisely dissociated from the control of other streets as well. It is the province of the city officials to establish grades and make the streets used to the general public, no matter whether they are main thoroughfares or by-roads. The same principle extends to the further improvement and maintenance of all streets; and while the letter of the law, as Judge McDonald says, may suggest the power of the board of public works and of the city council, with a majority of property owners shall remonstrate against any particular class of paving material, we believe he will agree with us that these bodies may forbid the use of a material proposed by the property owners if they shall find it to be unfit for paving or for any other reason detrimental to the public good.

This is in no way in conflict with the city council's opinion, but merely an extension of the subject discussed by him. His communication to the board has been taken by some to mean that the property owners on a resident street may select any sort of pavement, regardless of its suitability, and that there is no power to prevent its use. The plain letter of the law means that the resident owners of a majority of the frontage on a street may prevent the laying of a proposed pavement by remonstrance. This, happily Tom Reed, of Maine, is the first among the Republican leaders to step into the arena to discuss the issues of the present campaign, and his words admit of no question as to the exact position he occupies. Though the principal nomination with Major McKinley for the nomination at St. Louis, there were no wounds to be healed, and he comes up to the mark in all his splendid vigor to open the contest in behalf of his successful opponent and the principles they both represent. The portion of his speech which the Journal is enabled to present this morning is characteristic of the man at his best. His approach to his task with a clear appreciation of the gravity of the character, including in no trifling or rhetorical effort, to win thoughtful applause, but inaugurating a warfare of reason against Democratic clapnet and Populist folly. It is by the use of such ammunition that the contest against the hollow mockery of the Bryanite campaign is to be won. Mr. Reed is a grand campaigner. He is a grand Republican and a grand citizen. His words will sink deep into the consciousness of the American people. They will be heard in the halls of Congress, and they will be heard in the halls of judgment in national affairs. His utterances will bear discussion and eclipse the rest of cold type. They are not a repetition of without periods nor the skimming of former harangues, and they are as refreshing contrast to the rhetoric set for the campaign on the other side of the great questions that are before the people. Thomas H. Reed is all right.

The determination of the health department more carefully to collect garbage and otherwise improve the sanitary condition is one which all citizens can cheerfully commend. There is no danger of getting the streets and alleys and back yards too clean, and serious results may ensue from not having them clean enough. This is the time of year when malarial and other diseases rapidly, and consequently the time when the sanitary and scavenger departments should do their work thoroughly. Senator Thurston has consented to open the Republican campaign in Kansas with a speech at the state convention. It should be any lack of enthusiasm at the convention, Mr. Thurston can be depended on to supply it. He can not only make good the right kind of speech, but he can make it in such a way that every hearer will know and enjoy what he says.

MALLY IS PROUD OF HER TONG.

From the Chicago Tribune. Mrs. Leane pretends to be exceedingly angry because a jealous Populist female said she was unimpaired, at St. Louis only secured Governor Bradley's support. Central American States. They saw the paper to subscribers in the United States and put a post office at Buzard's. Because the money of the United States is equivalent to gold. Mexico is doing business on a silver basis, and they charge accordingly.

NO TIME FOR BATHING'S VAPORINGS.

From New York Commercial Advertiser. There never was a time in the history of the government when the people were less inclined to listen to the vapors of bathers. This makes the outlook bright enough for Billy Bryan and his crew of chatterers.

AN IRRESISTIBLE TEMPTATION.

From the St. Louis Democrat. It is no surprise that the Hon. Arthur Sewall has changed his mind and come over to the Silver party. The idea of paying pensions in depreciated money was an irresistible temptation for Mr. Sewall.

THE KIND OF BRITAINS THEY ARE.

From the Philadelphia Press. A Pop who didn't know what an electric light was, but that he had a bar in a bottle. And that is about as much as they know about currency and government finances.

JUST WHAT THEY WANTED.

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser. The Populists properly cried "wreck" when from the convention hall, when he undertook to read a platform of resolutions. But they seem to have adopted his platform all the same.

THE POPE COMPLAINTED SEWALL.

From the New York Evening Sun. The Hon. Arthur Sewall, of Maine, received at St. Louis a compliment which was more desirable than that which he had abroad in the land. So it is, Mary, but it is not

QUESTIONS ABOUT THE CURRENCY.

Short Answers to Inquiring Readers. From the New York Sun. To save space we make the following answers to various correspondents, omitting their letters. The character of the questions is sufficiently indicated in each one by the reply. The trade dollars were, by the mint act of 1875, inadvertently declared a legal tender for the quarters and halves, up to the limit of \$5. In 1882 the issue of them was stopped, and those then outstanding were, for the period of six months, received by the treasury in exchange for silver dollars and subsidiary coins. The work on currency, which we recommend for beginners, is Professor Leach's "History of Money and Banking in the United States," published by D. Appleton & Co. Under the proposed free coinage law, a man could take to the mint silver bullion, now, \$100 in gold, and have it coined into \$100 in silver. The coinage of silver into dollars at a ratio of 1600 to 1 would be, by law, free and unlimited from 1892 to 1897. The law became practically a dead letter in 1893, as the mint act of that year made silver dollars "legal tender for all debts, public and private, not exceeding gold dollars, gold is coined for its owners by the mint, free of charge, except for refining and alloying, and they get back, upon melting down the gold, the additional ninth being copper and silver alloy."

United States notes, called greenbacks, are issued under an act passed in 1862 and subsequent years down to 1875. They are redeemable in either silver or gold, at the option of the holder. Treasury notes are issued under an act passed in 1890, and are redeemable like greenbacks. Their further issue was stopped in 1892. The Hand-Alton act, or, more correctly, the Hand-Alton act, passed in 1878, directed the purchase and coinage into dollars, by the government, of silver to the value of less than \$100 per month, and in 1890 the Sherman act, which directed the purchase by the government of 4,500,000 ounces of silver per month, and the issue of treasury legal tender notes for its use. Of the government bonds issued during the past two years more than one-half have been sold in greenbacks. Since the issue of less than one-half have been sold for the redemption of legal tender notes. If the government revenues could be increased to \$100,000,000, the issue of bonds for other purposes would be necessary. From 1862 to 1877 the government sold its bonds in gold, and in 1877 it has sold no bonds for less than par in gold. Our definition of "money" is anything that is generally accepted as a medium of exchange. It is not money, whether it is made by the government or a bank, or by any person or corporation, and accepted as such by the public. Mr. Callahan's assertion that "a promise to pay money is no more money than a promise to deliver a horse is a horse" showed great sagacity in its meaning. Our silver dollar has, at present, very nearly the same purchasing power in foreign countries that it has here. It is not the gold dollar, but the silver dollar, which is the unit of value in the country until 1837. Then the gold dollar became the unit, and the silver dollar went to a premium. Until the law was amended, the silver dollar under free coinage would be receivable at the mint, and would be legal tender for all other debts to the government. This would not cut the government revenues in half, since the government would receive the interest on the bonds and other expenses in the money it received. Money deposited in savings banks cannot be drawn in gold excepting by special check. A thousand dollars in gold coin weighs about 35 ordinary pounds.

A QUESTION OF INTEREST.

From the Louisville Courier-Journal (Dem.). The advocates of the Chicago platform claim to be the old and only genuine Democracy, with the name blown in the bottle. Many of them resent any insinuation that they have any resemblance to Democracy and embraced Populism. What, then, was the chairman of the so-called Democratic national committee doing when he was in Chicago? It is known that he was in Chicago, and he was in constant consultation with the Populist leaders, and using all his influence to obtain their support. It is a simple matter, and as easy to see as that you can make half a dollar equal to a whole one by act of congress.

A SUM IN POLITICAL ALGEBRA.

From Louisville Courier-Journal (Dem.). The silver standard has steadily shrunk in value during these recent years, in which business and manufacturing have been remarkably active. In 1888 sugar was about 25 cents per pound in Japan, a carpenenter's wages were 15 cents per day, and sugar had advanced to a trifle over 3 cents, while carpenenter's wages had gone up to 25 cents in 1894 sugar was 25 cents per pound, carpenenter's wages 25 cents per day. In other words, a week's wages in 1890 would buy 36 pounds of sugar, in 1891 25 pounds, in 1894 25 pounds. Wages have not increased, but the price of commodities has increased so much more rapidly that the wage earner is constantly getting worse off. In the silver standard, the value of the dollar is 75 cents per cent from 1889 to 1895, being 20 per cent, salt 25 per cent and tobacco 4 per cent. The average increase in wages was about 74 per cent for the same period. Japan's currency has been steadily depreciating under the silver standard, her common people growing poorer. Her industrial development is the wholly to extraordinary circumstances—her physical conditions being chief among them. On the whole, she is actually suffering from her maintenance of the silver standard.

STRANGE CASE OF GOVERNOR BRADLEY.

From the Chicago Tribune. The wheels of Kentucky have stopped revolving. Governor Bradley neglected to notify the lieutenant governor he was going out of town to have his throat treated. The governor's difficulty is different from the throat trouble Bradley is found in Kentucky and cannot be quenched in the customary manner.

A REVOLVING INCIDENT.

From the New York Sun. The parading of a cross decorated with a crown of thorns through the hall during the attempt to stampede the Populists for the election is perhaps the most revolting incident in the history of political conventions. It should bring the blood to the cheeks of the man in whose interest the shameful spectacle was devised.

PEHNTLISHED.

From the New York World. Western hotelkeeper has added the following to the usual rules and regulations in hotel rooms: "No murdering or assaulting allowed in the room. Guests breaking this rule will be requested to leave. All dying strictly forbidden on these premises."

NOW LET HIM SING IT.

From the New York Mail and Express. The boy orator has about used up his notorious fund of speech. He ought now to become a boy soprano and sing it. He evidently hasn't anything else to say, and he must do something.

A STATE APPEAL FOR SYMPATHY.

From the Chicago Tribune. The prize campaign story comes from Minneapolis, where it is reported that a deaf and dumb man using the finger alphabet sprained his thumb in the vehemence of his silver argument.

MR. PLATT'S LITTLE JOKE.

The Effect of a View of Senator John Sherman's Portrait. From the New York Sun. Ex-Senator Thomas C. Platt has been photographed and sketched. His counter-photograph in his newspaper portraits. The cartoonists have shown him in every conceivable light, as their grotesque fancies suggested him to them. None of these pictures of the ex-senator satisfied his sense. He said to a friend, "I don't like any of those portraits. My father should sit for his portrait in oil. Mr. Platt yielded to their urgent solicitation and consented to sit for a Whipple, a painter who had painted the portrait of ex-president Harrison and so many other political celebrities. Mr. Platt had seven sittings, and the portrait is nearly completed. A good story is told of Mr. Platt's first day's experience in Mr. Whipple's studio in the Sherwood studio building, at Sixth avenue and Fifty-seventh street. His sons had made arrangements with the artist as to the style of portrait they wanted. The ex-senator knew nothing about it, and asked the artist what he wanted of him. "I understand it is to be a three-quarters portrait," said Mr. Whipple. "Three-quarters? What is that like?" asked Mr. Platt. "Like this," said the artist, as he brought out a completed portrait of Senator John Sherman of Ohio, on which he had been working. Mr. Platt looked up and saw the well known features of the Ohio statesman, who had said so many unkind things about him in his book of speeches, and he was astonished, and he exclaimed, in mock horror: "Take it away! Take it away!" Mr. Whipple, whose only interest in politics was in painting the portraits of politicians, was startled, and quickly complied with the request. "So that's a three-quarters portrait, is it?" said Mr. Platt. "You paint all but the feet of an Ohio man and leave the other quarter of him out of the picture." It was a cold day, and Mr. Platt had ridden to the studio on an open Sixth avenue car. He had turned up his coat collar as a protection against the chill breeze, and entering the artist's workshop he supposed he had turned his neck when he sat down to the work. The primary sketch, Mr. Whipple noticed, and he was over to his subject, adjusted the garment. "Well, well," remarked Mr. Platt. "I wouldn't have believed that a slight of John Sherman's portrait would have raised my collar like that." This little joke put the artist at his ease, and he had a very enjoyable time in his subsequent sittings with his distinguished sitter.

GETTING A POINTER.

From the New York World. "I was out for a walk in the post-office in a N-braska village. I asked the way to the bank that I might get some small bills, but the pedestrian of whom I inquired looked at me curiously and did not reply. 'I was with a second and yet a third man, but the fourth looked me over and then replied: 'Are you a friend of the late deceased?' 'What late deceased?' 'Why, the banker.' 'Then he's dead, eh? No, I didn't know him. Is the business going on as usual?' 'It should be given a military escort when a man's tin hung and his money bin divided up and his bank reared out for a grocery, his business can't go on as usual.' 'I don't see how he can hang his tin for two days ago, but I'll show you the tree, yes, we hung him.' 'He was packed up and ready to skip. Maybe you was thinkin' of openin' a bank?' 'No, no.' 'Cause if you was I'd give you a pointer. We hung four bankers on the same line in two years, but the old rope is played out and we've got to get a new one, and a new one sometimes jerks a man's head off when he comes down. Better let some other banker start in and get hung fast and soften up the rope?'"

ALGELD AT ATLANTA.

From Dixie. Upon the occasion of Algeld's visit to the Atlanta exposition it was arranged that he should be given a military escort to the grounds. In accordance with uniform precedent, the military companies, both militia and "regulars," were formed in line of procession to await the governor's coming. After a dreary display they were given and the troops marched to the grounds without the man whom it was expected would be the public face of the occasion. He refused absolutely to accept the escort when he learned that there were no States troops in the procession. Think of it, Algeld, a man who had scorned an honor offered him by the proudest army that marches upon God's footstool to-day! This man was a leader in the councils of the Chicago convention.

FREE COINAGE OF WORDS.

From the New York Sun. Within the last few days a new composite word has been added to political phraseology in "Popocrat," meaning a man who professes to be something between a Democrat and a Populist. As a matter of fact, Popocrat is more Populist than Democrat. There is no word to define one who professes to be more Democrat than Populist, though perhaps "Democrat" would do. The word "Popocrat" is a compound derived from lunch and breakfast, means a meal that is a combination of both. So does "Popocrat." But when you eat it nearer breakfast than lunch it is called "breakfast" and when nearer lunch than breakfast it is called "lunch." It should be a similar political distinction.

THE CRYPTICOM CONFIRMED.

From the New York Sun. Now that the St. Louis convention is over, the Hon. Ignatius Donnelly will have to return to the subject which has his name in connection with it, "Shakespeare" or rather, who didn't? A German professor has found a Latin poem in which the character is addressed as "Quintus." The professor contends that Quintus means a "speaker" or "speaker-writer" or "Shakespeare." Therefore, Bacon wrote the plays, and Shakespeare wrote the plays. It is a simple matter, and as easy to see as that you can make half a dollar equal to a whole one by act of congress.

WAGES IN A SILVER COUNTRY.

From the New York Advertiser. Japan has not prospered because of her silver currency. She has prospered in spite of it. Within the past fifteen years she has enjoyed a wonderful industrial and business development, and her industrial progress would have been greater and her people better off had her standard of money been gold. Let us look at the one thing that has increased in value, and that is the standard of living is very low. And the money in which the laborer's wages are paid, being measured by the silver standard, has steadily shrunk in value during these recent years, in which business and manufacturing have been remarkably active. In 1888 sugar was about 25 cents per pound in Japan, a carpenenter's wages were 15 cents per day, and sugar had advanced to a trifle over 3 cents, while carpenenter's wages had gone up to 25 cents in 1894 sugar was 25 cents per pound, carpenenter's wages 25 cents per day. In other words, a week's wages in 1890 would buy 36 pounds of sugar, in 1891 25 pounds, in 1894 25 pounds. Wages have not increased, but the price of commodities has increased so much more rapidly that the wage earner is constantly getting worse off. In the silver standard, the value of the dollar is 75 cents per cent from 1889 to 1895, being 20 per cent, salt 25 per cent and tobacco 4 per cent. The average increase in wages was about 74 per cent for the same period. Japan's currency has been steadily depreciating under the silver standard, her common people growing poorer. Her industrial development is the wholly to extraordinary circumstances—her physical conditions being chief among them. On the whole, she is actually suffering from her maintenance of the silver standard.

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MR. PLATT'S LITTLE JOKE.

The Effect of a View of Senator John Sherman's Portrait. From the New York Sun. Ex-Senator Thomas C. Platt has been photographed and sketched. His counter-photograph in his newspaper portraits. The cartoonists have shown him in every conceivable light, as their grotesque fancies suggested him to them. None of these pictures of the ex-senator satisfied his sense. He said to a friend, "I don't like any of those portraits. My father should sit for his portrait in oil. Mr. Platt yielded to their urgent solicitation and consented to sit for a Whipple, a painter who had painted the portrait of ex-president Harrison and so many other political celebrities. Mr. Platt had seven sittings, and the portrait is nearly completed. A good story is told of Mr. Platt's first day's experience in Mr. Whipple's studio in the Sherwood studio building, at Sixth avenue and Fifty-seventh street. His sons had made arrangements with the artist as to the style of portrait they wanted. The ex-senator knew nothing about it, and asked the artist what he wanted of him. "I understand it is to be a three-quarters portrait," said Mr. Whipple. "Three-quarters? What is that like?" asked Mr. Platt. "Like this," said the artist, as he brought out a completed portrait of Senator John Sherman of Ohio, on which he had been working. Mr. Platt looked up and saw the well known features of the Ohio statesman, who had said so many unkind things about him in his book of speeches, and he was astonished, and he exclaimed, in mock horror: "Take it away! Take it away!" Mr. Whipple, whose only interest in politics was in painting the portraits of politicians, was startled, and quickly complied with the request. "So that's a three-quarters portrait, is it?" said Mr. Platt. "You paint all but the feet of an Ohio man and leave the other quarter of him out of the picture." It was a cold day, and Mr. Platt had ridden to the studio on an open Sixth avenue car. He had turned up his coat collar as a protection against the chill breeze, and entering the artist's workshop he supposed he had turned his neck when he sat down to the work. The primary sketch, Mr. Whipple noticed, and he was over to his subject, adjusted the garment. "Well, well," remarked Mr. Platt. "I wouldn't have believed that a slight of John Sherman's portrait would have raised my collar like that." This little joke put the artist at his ease, and he had a very enjoyable time in his subsequent sittings with his distinguished sitter.

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