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TODAY'S WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—Minnesota—Generally fair Monday; westerly winds; not so warm in southern portion.

Wisconsin—Fair, except in northeastern portion; local rains; continued warm; southerly to westerly winds.

For the Dakotas—Generally fair; northwesterly winds; slightly cooler.

For Iowa: Generally fair Monday, with continued high temperature; southerly to westerly winds.

For Montana: Fair; northwesterly winds; cooler in southeastern portion.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

United States Department of Agriculture, Weather Bureau, Washington, Aug. 9, 6:48 p. m. Local Time, 8 p. m. 75th Meridian Time—Observations taken at the same moment of time at all stations.

Place.	Tem.	Place.	Tem.
St. Paul	78	Battleford	68
Duluth	74	Prince Albert	70
Huron	86	Calgary	52
Bismarck	78	Medicine Hat	68
Williston	76	Swift Current	72
Havre	74	Qu'Appelle	66
Helena	70	Minnedosa	68
Edmonton	54	Winnipeg	68

DAILY MEANS.

Barometer, 29.77; thermometer, 78; relative humidity, 77; wind, south; maximum thermometer, 90; minimum thermometer, 66; daily range, 24; amount of rainfall in last twenty-four hours, 1.10.

RIVER AT 8 A. M.

Gauge Reading.	Danger Line.	Height of Water.	Change
St. Paul	14	2.0	—0.1
La Crosse	10	2.2	—0.1
Davenport	15	...	...
St. Louis	30	...	...

—Fall.

Note—Barometer corrected for temperature and Elevation. —P. F. Lyons, Observer.

WHAT'S THE MATTER WITH JONES?

Senator James K. Jones, of Arkansas, was made chairman of the national committee elected by the Chicago convention with unanimity. He was in many ways a fit choice. He is an able man. He has good executive ability. He has political training. He is familiar with campaigning. He has shown shrewdness in the complex conditions that he has had to meet. He has brought Gorman into camp, and Hill only waits the formality of his state convention to march over. To be sure, the versatile reporters have made him do some denying of interviews, but that is what all men thus prominent have sooner or later to do. It does not disparage his capacity for leadership, which, as we say, is of good quality.

But the senator-chairman is evidently persona non grata to an element in his following. Already the mutterings of mutiny are to be heard. They catch onto the wires and traverse the country and get into type. They are only dark hints, innuendoes. He let the St. Louis convention get away from him and mix things up by nominating Watson, they say. True; and he let the sun get away with the weather. And one is as much his fault as the other, if there be fault and anything but Providence in either. But whatever may or may not be the matter with Jones, he will probably be deposed when the full committee meets; that is the "full" committee. And so the whole gaping, suspended country is set to guessing what is the matter with Jones.

One guess is just as good as another; possibly better. We offer one. The silver mine owners were not strong at Chicago. Their followers were. The silver mine owners do not trust Jones. They have cause to. The last thing they want is silver dollars for their bullion. They want free coinage of their bulion into paper that can be redeemed in gold; what the Republicans gave them in the Sherman act of 1890; practically what they gave them in the silver certificates of the Allison act of 1878. The prospect of having to cart away the silver dollars into which their bullion might be converted at the mints at the rate of one dollar for each 371¼ grains appalls them. The other fellows who are shouting for more silver dollars think the miners want the real dollars, and that some way, unexplained, they will get them. That is where they are being fooled, just as the protectionists fooled the farmers and workingmen.

Jones is a good deal of a Democrat. That is why they distrust him. He showed them his Democracy a couple of years ago, in the closing days of the Fifty-third congress. He thought this whole silver question might be settled on lines that are Democratic. So he offered in the senate a bill that provided that the owner of silver bullion might take it to the mints and get its market value in standard dollars. That was the substance of it. That would be free coinage at the commercial ratio. The miner gets all his silver is worth, and the government makes what profit there may be in it; which it should, as it and not the miner is the indorser of the dollars. No wonder the fellows who want 200 cents for their dollar's worth of bullion do not like the leadership and influence of Jones. We do not blame them. It bodes ill for their scheme, should Bryan be elected. Jones is in the senate. He is the head of the party. He is a very able man. Congress might conclude to give them only cent per cent for their bullion if Jones leads. Therefore Jones must get down. Hence these rumors and hence what will follow. Jones must go.

ARGUES FOR BIMETALLISM.

The excellent letter which we publish elsewhere from Mr. Raveill contains a great many solid and satisfactory arguments, but nearly all of them are applicable only in support of the principle of bimetallism. His idea is that what has been called the alternating standard, by which now gold and now silver becomes the current money of account, is a better arrangement than an unvarying standard of either gold or silver. Such a system it was that prevailed in France for many years, during a period when no extraneous circumstances, whether increase of supply or favorable legislation or what-not, disturbed particularly the relation between the coinage and the bullion value of the money metals. We have no disposition to attack the arguments of Mr. Raveill which look toward the establishment of general bimetallism, because we are and have been entirely in sympathy with them. While there is no such thing, and cannot be, as "a double standard," there can be the use of both of the two metals as money at an agreed ratio, provided that ratio does not vary too widely from the market ratio, and provided the arrangement is entered into by powers sufficient in number and influence to sustain it.

In other words, we believe that international bimetallism would be a most excellent arrangement for some of the reasons stated by Mr. Raveill. The criticism that we must pass upon his position is to be expressed in his own words: "What we want is not a fine theory but stability. What we do not want is fluctuation." Now, the adoption by the United States alone of free coinage of silver at a ratio in defiance of all commercial conditions would give us anything else but stability. It would inaugurate a time of such wide and violent fluctuations in the standard of values as has never been seen in this or any other country, except during the periods of liberal issues of inconvertible paper money. The theory of international bimetallism is a strong one, and we believe in its feasibility. But why in the world a man who holds it should think that it furnishes a reason for free coinage by the United States alone at an impossible ratio is what we do not understand. The corrective effects which Mr. Raveill discovers in the use of both metals would not be operative when a single nation was trying the experiment of lifting the value of some $4,000,000,000 worth of silver, owned largely by other countries, to twice its market price.

Our correspondent also falls into that almost universal error, which we cannot understand in men of breadth of view and strong reasoning powers, such as he exhibits, of dropping out of consideration all the other factors in this problem except the act of 1873. This is a most palpable blunder, which vitiates all the conclusions that follow. Let us repeat that since the law of 1873 went into effect the annual silver product of the world has increased in the face of an enormous fall in price by more than 150 per cent. Does that count for nothing, and can its influence be overcome by a single legislative act? Moreover, as we have recently stated, not only the United States, but Germany, the Scandinavian Union, Belgium, Holland, France, Italy and Austria-Hungary have all ceased to coin silver since 1871. If the act of 1873 in the United States is as potent as the silver advocates believe, how much more potent must have been the combined action of all these great European governments, which, at the time, were using silver so extensively.

If, now, for the sake of argument, we admit that a part of the depreciation in the price of silver since 1870 is attributable to legislation, how can we deny to the acts of six or eight European governments their share; and credit it all up to a law of the United States, where no silver was being coined, and only $8,000,000 had issued from the mints altogether? Whatever may have been the effect of legislation upon silver prices, that effect was produced, not by the United States alone, but by the law of 1873 in connection with the cessation of silver coinage by all the great commercial nations of Europe united. If we are to assume that it is desirable to retrace our steps, we can retrace them only in the order and by the means in which they were originally taken. To repeat an illustration that we have used before, suppose that a dozen men living near together conclude that a huge boulder would be an ornamental addition to the grounds in front of their houses, and their united strengths are just sufficient to place it where they want it. Suppose, now, that one of them decides that it would suit him better to have it carried back again. Whether his reasons be good or bad, what a tremendous bit of folly it would be for him to tug and strain until his hands were torn and bleeding, his muscles relaxed and his whole physical being broken down in an attempt to undo alone what it had required the combined strength of himself and his associates to perform originally.

This is precisely the situation with regard to bimetallism. The divergence of metals since 1873, whether we attribute it to new discoveries of silver ore that can be mined at a very low cost of production, to increase of supply, to diminution of demand, or to unfavorable legislation, is most obviously a fact that cannot be changed by the act of the legislature of a single nation. Conceding the desirability of bimetallism, we have only to look at the facts of history since 1870 to show that, if any restoration of silver values be possible, it can be only by the international method. Our correspondent is quite right when he says: "We want gold and silver in this country today quite as much as we do two parties." So we do, and we have them. It is certainly not in accord with this position of his to support a measure favoring free coinage at such a ratio as must make it utterly impossible for us to keep both metals; such as must, by forcing us to the single silver standard, drive all gold out of circulation here for an indefinite period, and relegate us to a standard that would fluctuate through wide arcs of value not only every year, but every week and every month and every day.

AN EXTRAORDINARY MISSTATEMENT.

We could not have believed, had it not come to our personal knowledge from two different sources, that there are many people, otherwise intelligent and well informed, who hold positively that "16 to 1" means not only that the government shall coin silver at that ratio with gold, but shall pay to the man who brings the bullion to the mint only its market value. Yet we are now convinced that such is the case. Persons who say that under no other circumstances would they give their assent to free silver affirm that, since the government is to get all the profit, and issue the money on its own account, they are willing to take the chances. They further assert, with some violence and heat, that the charge that the bullion owner is to make the profit of 47 cents on a dollar is a "goldbug lie," set in circulation by the "organs of capital" in order to delude the masses. One such gentleman reports that he has this information on the personal word of a leading advocate of free silver in Minneapolis, and that very many voters have yielded to the free coinage theory on the assurance that this definition of it is correct.

In view of the possibility that such misrepresentations can be made, and such misinformation still pass current, it would be scarcely superfluous to repeat every day, from now until election, that "16 to 1," as it is adopted and proposed to be put in effect by the men who are supporting free coinage today, means the absolute turning over to the bullion owner of the difference of 47 cents between the face value and the metallic value of the coin. The law, as proposed to be enacted, provides that any owner of silver bullion may take it to the mint, have it coined free of charge and receive in exchange therefore one standard silver dollar for each 371¼ grains of pure silver so furnished. These 371¼ grains of pure silver are worth in the market about 53 cents. The coin which the government gives to the bullion producer on an even trade is made legal tender for 100 cents. Therefore, it is the bullion owner, and not the government or the people, that appropriates the difference. This is why free coinage is so much more iniquitous than either the Bland act of 1878, or the Sherman act of 1890. Both of these provided for the purchase of silver bullion at its market value. Although the dollars coined were worth less than face, and therefore partly fiat, the amount which was thus borrowed forcibly from those obliged to accept them at least passed into the government's coffers. Since it must eventually make the difference good, it also got what profit there was in it. The present monstrous proposition is that, while the government should treat the silver dollar in the same way, it should turn over to the bullion owner the enormous margin of 47 per cent of fiat as a clear gift to him. Never in the history of this country, and seldom in that of any, has so extraordinary a bit of pure class legislation as this been suggested or listened to with either favor or tolerance.

WHAT MR. TAWNEY THINKS.

The country is getting lots of reasons this year to bless the memory of Gutenberg and Morse, the fathers of types and telegraphs, by means of whose inventions and discoveries all the good people who are sensible enough to take morning papers may read and learn at their breakfast tables, not only what the rest of the world did yesterday, but what thinks sundry eminent people thought. The feat of killing two birds with one stone, supposed to be difficult of accomplishment, is thus performed by these sensible folk who simultaneously sate the appetites of the inner and the outer man. But, putting aside severely the temptation to follow that line of thought off into loitering places of philosophic abstractions, a pleasure forbidden by the imperiled interests of the nation, the particular incident that struck out the spark that enkindles thankfulness to Gutenberg and Morse is the opportunity they gave the world of knowing what Mr. Tawney thinks.

That gentleman was endowed by nature, in common with all his fellows, with a nose; but the peculiarity of Mr. Tawney's nose is that it was built on that model, conforming to the brain behind it, which physiognomists class as Roman, and which indicates that the possessor is not one who allows his candle-light to be hidden from the world under a bushel or any other concealing instrument. It is one of those noses which keeps its possessor in evidence whenever the opportunity affords, and which, lacking the chance, makes one. It is a dominating, persisting, pushing, aspiring and altogether complacent nose, assured that the brain behind it knows all there is to know and all that folk generally want to or should know. So we have Mr. Tawney's thought in print with a frequency that must make the shades of ante-Morse statesmen lament their too previous birth and play upon the public stage.

But, again, to return from these enticing paths to Mr. Tawney and what he thinks. A great many statesmen of greater or less degree are doing a great deal of thinking, as the columns of their morning papers assure their readers, who are as thankful to them for not keeping their thinking to themselves as Saxe was to the man who first invented sleep for not making it a monopoly by patent right. Mr. Hanna, Mr. McKinley, Bourke Cockran, Abe Slupsky and Dink Botts may be mentioned as a few of the names that will rise to the memory of our readers as automatically as their morning food rises to their mouths while they are reading their Globe. This again suggests that wonderfully complex dual mechanism with which nature has provided us, by means of which the two distinct processes of feeding the body and the mind may go on synchronously.

But all this has no relation to what Mr. Tawney thinks. What is there about the gentleman who represents the First district that compels such discursiveness whenever he and what he thinks is under consideration? Is it his masterful nose? Is it because his thought scatters? When he spoke to the state senate the effect was noticeable. Some senators forthwith went to reading, some to writing, some to smoke in the lobby and others to snoring, while only the presiding officer centered his attention on the speaker, not always with a look of rapt interest. It must be something peculiar and personal to Mr. Tawney. The subject invites one to further consideration, reflection and investigation, but, really, it is high time that we should let the readers of tomorrow morning's Globe know what it is that Mr. Tawney thinks. He thinks, and tells the Washington campaign managers, that the Republicans, by dint of hard work and thorough organization, may carry the state for McKinley. Which shows that Mr. Tawney's nose is a sagacious one.

"REAPING THE WHIRLWIND."

Four years ago, Gov. William E. Russell, whose recent death is a national calamity, addressing, during his canvass for the governorship of Massachusetts, a meeting in one of the largest manufacturing cities of his state, said to the manufacturers who were opposing him because he opposed protection:

> You are asking government by law to add to your wealth and prosperity; to tax the people to give you profit; to burden them to make you rich. If she can do this for you, she can and must for any class who, by influence or corruption, can control her legislation. Take care. You are sowing the wind; you will reap the whirlwind. What will you say to the silver mine owner who demands that government by force shall add value to his product? What to the farmer who demands that government shall take under its fostering care his grain and his cotton, and bank upon his crop? There is no answer to this question if Republican protection is a sound and safe principle.

Wiser words than these that came from that young man never fell from the lips of sage. The warning he spoke is the reality of today. The wind the protectionists have sown for thirty years has augmented into the whirlwind that threatens the sowers of wind. The spirit of selfishness they evinced finds its counterpart in the campaign now on. The indifference they showed to the public welfare so long as their own personal ends were gained is met now by an equal indifference to their interests. The wealth they have accumulated during their long reign of governmental partnership is being threatened with curtailment by men who compulsorily contributed it.

The silver mine owner, oppressed by the decline in the value of his product, demands protection with as much reason, as much conclusiveness of argument, with precisely as much right, as do the woolen and cotton weavers of Massachusetts. Sinking, for the moment, their demand for governmental loans on their lands and produce, the farmers, who have for years borne the bulk of the drain on the earnings of the people that made New England manufacturers millionaires, have joined hands with the silver miners, deluded by their sophistical claim that protection to their silver will enhance the prices of farm products, just as they were deluded for years by the assertion of the protected manufacturers that, in some occult way, the price of their produce was raised by the protection afforded the men of the mills and shops.

This is the whirlwind. Alone, neither miners nor farmers were more than a wind; united, gathering to them the discontented and depressed of other vocations, they form the whirlwind whose sure coming the dead statesman predicted. It was inevitable. As "one lamp lights another, nor grows less," so selfishness augments itself. There is an irresistible logic in the demand for the extension of governmental aid in wealth accumulation from one class of producers to another. From manufacturing it spread by contact and contagion to railways. They could no longer be built as ordinary enterprises are, by means of private energy and capital. They must have the guaranty of the government to their bonds, the grant of lands of the people, subsidies from states, counties and municipalities. Our merchant marine caught the disease. It reached its apex and crowded every harbor of the globe with its vessels, without a dollar of aid from the treasury or enforced contributions from the people. It began its decline, when, joining the hungry pack, it fell back on the government for help. It extended to the planters who grew sugar cane and the farmers who raised sugar beets. Finally, the contagion permeated the mass. Labor wanted its hours decreased without diminution of wage, and the agriculturists demanded that they might pawn their lands and produce to the treasury. The logic of all these extensions is irresistible, granting the premise of protection to anything. The currents of air have finally all merged into one; the wind the manufacturers of the East have been sowing so long is become the whirlwind sweeping down upon them from the South and West. They, at least, have no just cause for complaint. It is just retribution. But the pity is the punishment falls on the just as well as the unjust.

THE "MONEY OF THE CONSTITUTION."

In the clamor of monetary discussions that afflict the days and infest the nights one hears so much talk about a "return to the money of the constitution," and definitions betoken so much ignorance and misinformation, even where downright mendacity is absent, that an accurate statement of what the constitution contains about money, and the causes that led to the grant and prohibition seems to be timely and necessary, particularly to those who are candidly seeking knowledge. Aside from the use of the word money in that instrument in its application to expenditures, and in the sense in which it is used in the discussions of the day, the word occurs but twice. In Section 8 of Article 1, enumerating the powers delegated to the congress by the states, is one "to coin money, regulate the value thereof and of foreign coins, and to fix the standard of weights and measures." In Section 10 of the same article it is provided that "no state shall coin money; emit bills of credit; make anything but gold and silver a tender in payment of debts."

Why was the sole power to coin money given to congress? Why were the states prohibited from coining money or emitting bills of credit (notes) and from making anything but gold and silver a legal tender? The answers are found in profusion in the experience of the colonies before and especially during the confederation. John Fiske's "Critical Period," and McMaster's "History of the People of the United States," tell in detail the lessons of the hard school in which the wisdom of these provisions was acquired. The metallic money of the country, scant in quantity, was almost wholly of foreign stamp. Not only that, but it was largely made up of clipped and abraded coins. Merchants kept scales to ascertain the value of the coins by their weight. Of silver there were nine-pences, fourpence-ha'-pennies, bits, half-bits, pistareens, picayunes and fips, and Spanish dollars. Of gold there were moidores, johannes, doubloons, pistoles, guineas, carolins and chequins. French sous and English pence and coppers from private and state mints formed the copper currency. The shilling had a different value in different states. This intolerable condition led to the grant of power to congress in order that a uniform coinage might replace all this embarrassing confusion; still, owing to the lack of native minerals, the foreign coins remained in use for many years, and congress was obliged to recognize them, fix their values and make them legal tender. How congress used the power to "coin money" under the counsel of Jefferson and Hamilton, our readers know.

The surrender by the states of their power to endow money with legal tender and to issue notes grew out of the same disastrous experience. The idea that the state or the nation can "make" money, and that its decree is what imparts value, was held as widely then as it is now, and many states acted on it. Pennsylvania, before the revolution, by a wise and conservative use of the power, had given the idea a support that aided the movement. The temptation was strong. Money was scarce; the people and the government were in debt; the war had deranged all industries. The minds of men were in suitable condition for the reception of the idea that the state should supply the money by printing its bills. Out of the thirteen states but two, Connecticut and Delaware, escaped the contagion, and seven of them went into the experiment to which we are again invited on a national scale.

North Carolina issued notes and bought tobacco, paying twice the specie value for it. South Carolina issued notes and tried to force the circulation. Georgia made its bills legal tender, and required affidavits of exporters of produce that they had never refused the paper at its face. So the experiment went on with the same result everywhere of a depreciation ranging from discount of 10 or 12 per cent to one of worthlessness. It was this wisdom, learned in such a school, that led the framers to give to congress the sole power to coin money and to forbid the states from issuing paper money. Had they dreamed that congress would do what was forbidden the states and issue paper money, or buy metal and issue money notes for it, there is no doubt that a similar prohibition of such power would have been incorporated in the constitution.

LIND AND THE PRESS.

The nomination of John Lind by the silver forces, while it brings a strong man into the field, it also brings a force and influence to the support of Gov. Clough that he could not have secured any other way, that of the sound money Democrats, who, like their colleagues in national affairs, will support an honest Republican rather than a dishonest Democrat or a renegade Republican.—Herald-Star.

* * *

John Lind is a renegade Republican who lives at New Ulm, and who said: "No, I won't accept the nomination." The man, who a few years ago in the halls of congress said tariff was the only issue, and who, from the stump and rostrum cried down Democracy that he might hold office. This is the "Moses" brought forth to lead to light the Democrats of Minnesota."—Le Sueur News.

* * *

Mr. Lind stands for thorough reform in state administration, and should be be elected, as there is now every reasonable probability, there would be a thorough cleansing of the barnacles and corruptionists of the state house as never before was witnessed in the state.—Mankato Review.

* * *

Lind will have the support of every man in the state who is against ring rule and in favor of a new deal in state politics.—Wheelock's Weekly.

* * *

Mr. Lind is the candidate of the people and will surely be indorsed by the Populists. He stands squarely on the Chicago platform, and is one of the leading advocates of free silver in the state; also a Republican, but that cuts no figure in state politics. What the people want is a man who is honest, competent, clean and patriotic, and who can not be influenced by a few political bosses and money sharks.—Hastings Democrat.

* * *

Mr. Lind is for the free coinage of silver, the farmers and laboring men have confidence in him, and many who feel the machine methods were too prevalent at the Republican convention will support him.—Olmsted County Democrat.

* * *

It is coming to a pretty pass when the elective offices of a great state like Minnesota can be thus parceled out, like bags of meal. If the honest voting members of those parties submit to such an indignity, they deserve to be misrepresented, misgoverned and trampled upon by those who propose to use them as dupes and stepping stones on which to walk into official power.—Litchfield News-Ledger.

* * *

The public will unquestionably look upon Lind's sudden change with suspicion, especially so in view of his hostility to free silver when in Washington. It is not in the least dishonorable to own stock in a silver mine or stock in any reputable business, but Mr. Lind is now a candidate for governor upon an issue which if successful will add millions of value to the stock of silver mining corporations, and at the expense of the wage-earners of the country.—Duluth Tribune.

* * *

We don't care what Lind's politics is so long as he is the anti-machine candidate.—Swift County Monitor.

Glad of It.

Judge.

Mrs. Jackson (after the honeymoon)—Whad makes yo' so glum toe-night, Jimmie?

Mr. Jackson—W'y, Abe Hardcase jes' said he wuz delighted toe heah dat I married yo'.

Mrs. Jackson—Well, dat's natural, ain't it?

Mr. Jackson—I'se afraid so. We's deadly enemies, yo' know.

A Fit Place for Him.

Judge.

Daredevil Dave—"Is it true de boys sent Boozy Boswick to de legislature?"

Alkali Ike—"Yes; an' if he ever comes back de boys are goin' t' lynch him. We's ve bin tryin' t' drive him out uv town fer two years, an' dat's de last hint he'll git."

ON TO CANTON, NOW

NOMINEE BRYAN RESUMES HIS JOURNEY AFTER A DAY'S REST IN CHICAGO.

KEPT THE THRONGS WAITING.

IMPATIENT POLITICIANS DIDN'T THINK TO LOOK FOR HIM AT CHURCH.

LADIES AND BABIES GREET HIM.

He Holds a Short Reception Before Departing From the Windy City.

CHICAGO, Aug. 9.—Thousands of enthusiastic free silver Democrats called at the Clifton house to see W. J. Bryan and his wife today. They came with their wives and babies and children. But it was late in the afternoon before their desires were granted.

In the first place Mr. and Mrs. Bryan slept until the middle of the forenoon. They were weary and worn from the fatigues and hot weather of yesterday. Then they wanted to be prepared for the excitement of tomorrow. When they had breakfasted they took a carriage and alone went to church. They drove to the Presbyterian church at Englewood and listened to an orthodox sermon preached by the Rev. Dr. John Clark Hill. The divine did not know that the Democratic nominee and his wife were coming and two-thirds of the congregation went home after the services in utter ignorance of the fact that their house of worship had been honored by his presence. No reference was made to the political issues of the day by the preacher in his sermon. Nor did he in his prayers mention the candidate or his cause.

One reason that Mr. and Mrs. Bryan attended services at the Englewood church was because the Rev. Dr. Hill has accepted a call to act as pastor over the First Presbyterian church at Lincoln, of which Mr. and Mrs. Bryan are both members. They wanted to hear their new pastor. Mr. Hill is now pastor of the Presbyterian church at Austin, and he preached at Englewood as a "supply" during the absence of the regular pastor.

All the while there were thousands of eager Democrats calling at the Clifton house to see their national leader. But they were disappointed. After returning to the hotel Mr. and Mrs. Bryan took dinner and then took an after-dinner nap which lasted until nearly 6 o' clock in the evening. After that they went to the parlors and held an informal reception. The throng then began to pour in. The Democratic nominee and his wife were kept busy shaking hands, kissing babies and children until near the time for their departure.

They left on the 11:30 train over the Pennsylvania for the East. They will arrive at Pittsburg tomorrow night. As yet they have made no definite plans as to what route they will take from there to New York. The train will stop at all stations between here and Pittsburg and at every point during the day tomorrow Mr. Bryan will give the citizens a chance to hear him talk or shake him by the hand. It is understood that there will be a grand demonstration at Canton, Ohio, Maj. McKinley's home, where the train will arrive about 1 p. m.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Bryan are looking in the best of health and seem to enjoy the tour immensely.

THEY KNOW OF NO BUREAU.

Mine Owners as Densely Ignorant as Railway Pool Men.

DENVER, Col., Aug. 9.—The Rocky Mountain News recently sent to the leading mining and smelting men of the country the following letter:

Denver, Col., August, 1896.—Dear Sir: We presume you have noted Senator Thurston's statement that "the bonanza silver mine owners" have maintained extensive bureaus with corps of speakers and writers, and that William J. Bryan has been in receipt of a salary from them for some years. Kindly reply to the following questions:

1. Do you know of any such bureau or organization of mine owners or persons interested in mining?
2. Do you believe it has or ever had an existence?
3. Do you know of Mr. Bryan ever receiving salary or any other remuneration for advocating bimetallism?
4. Have you ever before heard it charged or intimated that Mr. Bryan received such remuneration, or do you know of any possible foundation for such a charge?

A prompt answer will much oblige, yours very truly, —Rocky Mountain News.

Replies have been received from seventeen prominent mining men, including J. J. Hagerman, Eben Smith, Simon Guggenheim, S. A. Josephi, Dennis Sheedy and Byron E. Shear, all of whom deny the existence of any bureau or organization of silver mine owners for the purpose alleged by Mr. Thurston, and denounce as a falsehood the statement that Mr. Bryan has ever received a salary or any renumeration whatever from them for advocating the silver cause.

KITCHEN TELEPHONES.

Connection With the Butcher, Baker, Grocer and Doctor.

Philadelphia Record.

An independent telephone and telegraph company operating in San Francisco, believing that, outside of the regular residence subscribers already connected with the system, there are several thousand more householders who need telephones, and do not know it, have decided, for "advertising and educational purposes," to issue 1,000 "kitchen" telephone sets at the rate of 50 cents per month for the installation of the kitchen telephone and unlimited switching from the house to office, or from house to physician, or to any other one subscriber in the San Francisco exchange. For the additional sum of five cents for each call the subscriber can be connected to any other subscriber; or, by the payment of $1.75 per month, to give unlimited switching with all the 7,000 subscribers of the company. This telephone the company requires to be placed in the kitchen only, where it can be readily used to the butcher, grocer, coal dealer, physician or druggist, etc. These telephones, however, are for outward service only, to which limitation is due the fact that they can be profitably rented so cheaply, no arrangement being made at the central station for being called up. It is claimed that those who have availed themselves of this service find it as necessary to their household as gas or water.

SNUFF-BOXES

And French Miniature Boxes, Which Are of Great Value.

The snuff-boxes in which French miniatures especially are so often mounted, are collected for their own sake, and not without reason. The fashion of setting miniatures in their covers was only in continuance of the earlier fashion of using them for the decoration of bonbonieres. These boxes for bonbons, anciently called "drageoirs," are mentioned as early as 1328, and in the sixteenth century were made of crystal, gold, silver and enamel. Snuff and snuff-boxes came into use about 1560; but Louis XIV. hated tobacco in every form and would not allow the use of snuff in his court.

The boxes of the period in which miniatures are set are too shallow, as a rule, to have really served as snuff-boxes. They are round, oval or rectangular, of dark tortoise shell, lined with gold, and bearing the enamel miniature either on the outside or the inside, set in a chased gold frame, with a blue enamel line outside of the chasing. Later, from 1676 to 1714, when Pierre de Montarsy was the king's jeweler, the boxes ("boites a portrait") became more elaborate. Portraits of the king set in them were kept in stock for presents.

THE FINANCIAL FORUM

SILVER AS A CLUB.

Useful in Keeping Gold From Appreciating, Says Mr. Raveill.

To the Editor of the Globe.

The so-called Gresham law had practically demonetized silver before 1873; that is, silver, being at a slight premium, had vanished from circulation. In the discussion of the money question by the advocates of the single gold standard it is everywhere assumed that this practical demonetization was in its effects precisely the same as the legal act of 1873. To see the unsoundness of this view you have only to consider the fact that the legal act of 1873 made it imposible for silver in its turn to demonetize gold. In other words, silver, though practically demonetized, stood ready to resume its work as primary money the moment gold was at par or at a premium. Gold could not appreciate to any extent as long as silver was recognized as primary money.

And this, I think, ought to make plain another fallacy of the gold side in this controversy. It is contended that we had been on a gold basis from 1834 up to 1873, because silver was practically demonetized; and because gold was thus demonetized from 1812 to 1837 we are told this country had during those years silver monometallism. To my mind nothing could be more fallacious and misleading. Just as misleading as to affirm that man is a uniped because he goes now on one foot, now on the other. Let both gold and silver have free coinage and be full legal tender, as from 1837 to 1873; granted also, what did hapen, that gold, the cheaper money, drove silver out of circulation. We must take for granted also, what we know to be true, that gold under these circumstances would appreciate and silver would depreciate, with the result that in 1873 a silver dollar is worth only $1.03. It requires more faith than most people are possessed of to believe that the commercial ratio of these two metals would have remained for centuries so nearly constant without the aid of free coinage. The law of supply and demand to which we all appeal when it suits our purpose teaches that silver, though exiled from 1837, held the gold money in full survey, ready to return in spite of enemies or conspirators. And this single advantage of bimetallism is in my humble opinion worth more to the people, a thousand fold, than all the confessedly good things that can be said for any single standard.

A nation that has lost its gold or silver coin under free coinage of both is no more under monometallism than it is under one party when the other party is out of office.

We have to have money for hoarding as well as money for circulating, and any one can see the fallacy of saying that hoarded silver has no influence on the finances of the country. The demonetization of silver in 1873 was in its essence and tendency precisely like a legal act disqualifying the Republicans from ever taking office again. Such an act cutting off all competition would send Democratic stock skyward. And what would be said of those who defended such an act by saying it could do no harm as the Republicans were out of office at the time.

Another fallacy, closely related to those already mentioned is that fine-spun theory about the impossibility of a double standard. It would be all very well if we had, or ever could have, an ideally perfect standard of money. That being out of the question, and ideally perfect men being also out of the question, what we as a nation have to consider is this: Will free coinage of both gold and silver give us a more stable standard than we have at present. Under free coinage, in 1872, gold could not appreciate very much without calling to its aid all available silver from every quarter of the globe. Any tendency towards appreciation of one would be neutralized by the other and cheaper metal, just as clocks have compensating pendulums made of two metals so arranged and related to each other that the expansion of one is neutralized by the expansion of the other, the pendulum remaining unchanged in length and the time measured much more accurately than by a monometallic pendulum. What we want is not a fine theory, but stability; what we do not want is fluctuation. Silver and gold under free coinage gave us, I believe, for hundreds of years, in spite of slight variations or rather perhaps because of them, a much more stable standard than any single metal could do. We need both gold and silver in this country today quite as much as we do two parties; and they must, both parties and metals, be equal before the law if they are to do us any good. And we are governed often quite as much by the party and metal out of office as by the "ins." —J. W. Raveill.

St. Paul, Aug. 8.

NORTHFIELD GOLD BOND.

Facts in the Case as Taken From the Records.

The article in the Globe, the object of which was to show how the free silver agitation had caused the discharge of the laboring men employed by this city, and the suspension of projected improvements, seems to have unnecessarily agitated the local soft money men. In order that there may be no doubt that the Globe's information was substantially accurate, the following report of the council proceedings is taken from the city's official paper, the Northfield Independent, and should be conclusive as to the facts of the case:

Wednesday, July 15—"On motion, it was resolved to refund a certain bridge bond held by the Bank of Cannon Falls, due about Aug. 1, and also to pay the amount of $700 interest due on bonds."

Friday, July 31—(Referring to certain correspondence in reference to the outstanding bond): Ald. Law stated that the substance of the matter was that the bank was willing to refund the bond, but the bond must be a gold bond. The prevailing opinion among the members of the council appeared to be against issuing a gold bond, and Ald. Law stated that it was possible to pay the bond, leaving a small shortage at the end of the year to be provided for at that time. He favored doing so, and moved that the vote passed at the last meeting of the council, to refund the bond, be rescinded, which motion prevailed unanimously.

On the following Tuesday another meeting was held, when "it was explained that with the payment of the bond authorized at the last special meeting and outstanding bills allowed, there would be only about $350 left in the treasury with which to run the city for the balance of the year. In view of these facts, Ald. Dougherty offered a resolution that the street commissioner be instructed to at once dismiss all his force, and confine his own work to the drainage of unfinished streets that may be in danger of washing, and such repairs as may be necessary for the safety of the traveling public."

When the Globe's correspondent, "Citizen," asserts that no further work had been projected, he is not in possession of the correct information in regard to the facts. One of the aldermen stated today that there were probably a dozen places where it had been intended that work be done if all the money had not been used to pay the bond, and that if the funds had been on hand they would most certainly not have discharged the street force and deprived the laboringmen of work. In regard to the city's being able to borrow the money elsewhere to do necessary work, all that need be said on that subject is that the charter forbids the issue of certificates of indebtedness in any sum exceeding $1,000, except their issue is authorized by a popular vote.

It is difficult to see how any person of ordinary intelligence can fail to comprehend the very simple fact that in this matter the agitation for free silver has worked injury to the laboringmen whom the council were obliged to discharge because a creditor of the city concluded that only a gold bond would make his loan secure, and that it is a detriment to the city itself that necessary work should be delayed. It should also be clear to the meanest understanding that the city council must have had some reason for refusing to give a gold bond when they were perfectly willing to renew the instrument if the creditor would accept an ordinary bond. Unless some change is made in our currency a gold bond is no better than any other kind of paper and no harder to pay. If the council did not reason in some such way as indicated in the article published in the Globe they could only have refused to give a gold bond because of a prejudice against the name of the metal on which our currency is based, and this is hardly supposable. —John Lawson.

Northfield, Minn., Aug. 8.

Lind and the Wheat Ring.

Alliance Advocate.

The Waseca Herald falls into the error of accusing the St. Paul Globe of starting the story of Lind being the attorney of the wheat combine, when it was this paper that did it, and the editor will remark that he has not opposed the wheat combine for ten years without locating some of their tools. The silver question has nothing to do with the governorship, and further, if people are so weak in the cause that the candidacy of any one man is necessary to get their votes then the reform cause had better go through another campaign of education before it wins. But even on the silver question John Lind was not converted—if ever—until after he was let out of office.

Willing to Learn.

Judge.

Aid—"The new nurse has come, doctor. She looks rather young and seems to lack self-confidence. She says she has not had a great deal of experience, though she looks intelligent and says she thinks she can learn."

Doctor—"She thinks she can learn, does she? Send her up quick. It's been about twenty-five years since I've had a nurse with me who thought there was anything she didn't know, and it will be a refreshing experience. Send up the prodigy."