

and delicate finish as well as the aerial proportions and perspective of vegetable beauty."

All of which carries the idea that man is no greater than what he sees in nature, and that when he chisels a stone it is but to reproduce in perpetual form that nature has made, but for a season. And the thought is worth remembering for the sake of the children if for no other reason. We have always deplored that our university buildings on the heights east of the city could not at first have been made beautiful. The finances at the time would not permit it, but we still hope that some time it will be possible to replace them with structures which, without and within will be such as it will be a joy to every student there to remember all their lives. And in building structures in the city how few people remember to relieve their bare structures by such attachments as will give to them a harmonious blending to the eye. And the principle holds good down through all the walks of life. The company that men keep, the occupations they pursue become a part of themselves. The boot-shiner when he meets you instinctively looks at your shoes, unconsciously physicians acquire a habit of taking a person in as one woman does another woman's bonnet. It is but a glance but the women can tell just how many feathers are in the hat she has. And the physician, we suspect, makes ready reckoner conclusions about all the vital organs in his fellow man, and about how long he should last. The man who tends sheep does not look at all like a cowboy, and unconsciously the old stage driver has a walk, if young, like his near leader; if old, like his off wheeler. Men are much like streams, it is mighty hard for one to rise above his source, or fall in his own person to reflect his surroundings.

Not Altogether Sordid.

The New York World says: "Mr. Bryan allowed the silver mine owners to contribute \$288,000 to the campaign fund of 1896, and there could be no more sordid purpose than that which permitted those contributions."

How about the insurance companies that made their contributions, amounting to millions of dollars, to be enabled to perpetuate their steals?

How about the tariff manufacturers who contributed their millions in order to keep fastened upon the country their monopoly?

How about the bondholders who were afraid in case of Mr. Bryan's election that they would have their interest and principal paid in money only about twice as good as what they paid for their bonds?

How about the national banks that contributed their millions that they might deposit bonds, draw the interest upon them and still have ninety per cent of their capital to do business on and a guarantee for all the money they had deposited in the treasury of the United States for the loans which they put out?

It will be noted that all these classes paid their money for an artificial use of, or grab upon, the money in the United States. None of them disturbed the World—none except the contributions of silver miners; and it saw that what they gave was altogether sordid; that they wanted to stop the drain upon their property which by a sneak had been cut in two. It would seem as though that was but a natural desire. But it was not limited to them. A great panic had swept the country. The property of the whole country had been reduced fifty per cent by the warfare upon silver. The silver miners were anxious to bring this back and anxious to save what was justly theirs of what they took from the mines. That they were right, two very striking examples were supplied the people of the United States all the time. One was poor, degraded Mexico, that prospered all the time, while the most eminent workers in the United States grew poor all the time for twenty years. The other was France, which, while the world was doing its best to destroy silver as basic money, was using it in conjunction with gold, without reducing its ratio to gold at all, and was prosperous beyond all calculation.

The silver miners in the west thought if they could have silver restored it would restore the value of all the depreciated property in the country. They not only thought so, but they knew it. They knew something of the history of gold and silver. They knew that when Mexico and Peru poured out their floods of silver upon Spain and reawakened the business life of all Europe

that the ratio only changed three points between gold and silver. They knew that silver money was just as good as gold and maintained a steadier value so long as the nations let the two metals run side by side. They knew that the object of demonetizing silver was to reduce the real money of the country fifty per cent and thus double the value of the interest and principal which the nation was paying on government, railroad and other bonds. They knew that the demonetization of silver was the most gigantic steal of all the ages, and they wanted to arrest and turn back that infamy if possible. They knew that half the people of this world could do business in no other form of money. They wanted to increase the trade, or at least maintain the trade which the country had with the Orient and with Spanish America. They saw business shrunken to the lowest limits. They saw that nearly every farm in the United States was mortgaged and that thousands and tens of thousands of them had been lost because of the demonetization of silver. They cried out that there must be an increased volume of money before there could be any relief, and no visible supply was in sight except through the restoration of silver. That money since has come is no impeachment of their intelligence, no vindication for the thief who made the stringency. They were working for their own and because by a few votes they failed, they are losers up to date of quite three hundred millions of dollars since then that ought to have been theirs. If the law compelled the New York World to put in ads at fifty cents on the dollar below the present price; if it arbitrarily insisted that the World should be delivered to subscribers for \$1 per annum, would the World acquiesce, or would it make a fight? And would it be fair, if it did make a fight, to declare that it was due to the most sordid motives in the world?

Up to date the World has had no criticism of the millions of dollars which in 1896 Mark Hanna drew from the favored classes and with which he debauched the United States. That \$288,000 which the silver miners gave to Mr. Bryan's cause, and which did not pay the legitimate expenses of the campaign, still rankles in the breast of the World and the kindred sheets of the World



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