JURNAL.

...T.

NEW YORK.

...BER 17, 1896.

...a New York as sec...tter.

...RI... N RATES.
...DAY, Per Month..... .40
...DAY, Per Year.....$4.50
...unday, Per Month..... .30
...nday, Per Year.....$3.00
...Per Year.....$1.50
...e above rates in all foreign ...Mexico and Canada.
...ure attention, subscribers wish...es changed must give their old ...address.

...drous of organizing clubs ...ers for the New York ...ll receive full information ...g special rates, etc., by ad...Circulation Department, the ...Journal, New York."

THE WEATHER.

...r to-day indicate fair.

...SUE IS CLEAR.

...ns, eminent and other...e bolted to McKinley ap...y to be of the modest ...e Democracy must go ...ant of their leadership. ...eir narrowness and ego...e incapable of compre...resent situation. The real ...eir defection is that the ...party has become too Dem...it then.

...wide difference between ...boltin politician and the ...blie ing in the gold ...solved to cast his bal...ublic n candidate. The ...a rule, finds small diffi...modsting himself to any ...long as compliance holds ...pect of personal reward. ...m whi h cuts the Demo... ...om the plutocracy ...e hostility of the preda...e that seems insane and ...he regulation politician. ...ampaign funds to come ...n is antagonized? Prin...otion to the interests of ...eople are all very well for ...poses, but a party with...st offends every na...inct of the prac...

...e United States ...about, and knew ...e to face, when in ...ed i ...ion it declared for ...d and silver and a ...y of ...new that it would ...was ...tremendous power ...ed class who have ...they possess a di...on the masses. A ...six hundred ...ns who taxed ...maintain the two or ...aristocrats who glit...ouis XVI. and Antoi...les, and those gorgeous ...ladies were not more ...vinced that Providence ...France for their benefit ...wn money grandees that ...interests are paramount ...onsiderations. That they ...a body against the De...t has the courage to ...on their unjust privi...tural. It is only nat...the faithful retainers ...cy should draw the ...e upon the Democracy ...even to that of ...ver been so with ...are "Catholics ...e Pope," so there ...dependents on the ...ore capitalistic than ...of these dependents ...emselves Democrats ...heir parasitic being ...anna, advance agent ...who is wallowing in

...ed States happens to ...hiefly by men, not ...atic party asks with ...support of the plain ...e it is fighting. The ...ributor to the ...our... education of voters ...between th se who ...hose who take things. ...lear to be o scured. ...are ran ed all ...re babl ually in ..., all the en who ...ver of the Govern...ich themselves, all ...wool of the labor ...ho understand and ...getting much for ...kind of enemies ...nd ought to be. ...y are the natural ...tic idea and their ...paign would ad...he movement for ...into an oligarchy. ...re not to be de...with which party ...the coun...le for the ...r money. ...gone, let ...it wise ...e enemy ...who win ...tic prin... masses. ...them. ...himself ...at the ...ule the

Republic for the common good will vote for Bryan. Equal rights for all, privileges for none; that is true Democracy.

THE MISSING LEADERS.

The convention of New York Democrats met yesterday at Buffalo, organized and adjourned until to-day. Even correspondents of newspapers now engaged in the effort to strike Democracy down describe it as a gathering of men full of enthusiasm and animated with a single purpose—namely, the hearty ratification of the Chicago ticket and platform.

The famous "leaders" it appears, however, are not at Buffalo, and some of our contemporaries who have for years been accustomed to describe these gentry as "the boys," and to refer to them as "Dave" or "Billy," or to ask them where they got it, are now solemnly pointing out that the absence of these statesmen indicates that the Democratic party has estranged its wisest and its most patriotic leaders.

But the very absence of the old-time leaders shows that the Buffalo Convention is more than usually representative of the Democratic voters. The bosses stay away because they cannot control the convention. They have lost control because the voters at the caucuses voted down the boss-made delegates and sent delegates of their own to the State Convention.

When the Democratic Convention to select delegates to Chicago was held at Saratoga last June a certain eminent statesman, who now absents himself from Buffalo, said in intimate chat, "It has required the most pitiless insistence upon party discipline, the most unrelenting exertion of the power of the machine to prevent the silver sentiment among our delegates from making itself felt." At that convention the leaders were all present. Hill and Whitney, Sheehan, of Buffalo; Hinkley, Fellows, Flower and the rest mingled with the automatons who thought themselves gathered in deliberative assemblage, and made without reference to the delegates the platform which will be repudiated at Buffalo to-day. But from this later convention, where party discipline is properly ranked below conviction, and where the machine is without power for the defeat of the people's will, the "leaders" are absent.

We think it is a good sign when the Democratic party in New York breaks away from those who have dominated it so long that they have come to think themselves the party. It is unnecessary and would be foolish to underestimate the value of the work done for the Democratic party—if not for Democracy—by the gentlemen now conspicuously absent from its council, but we believe that when they return to it after brief absence they will be all the more valuable leaders for their new discovery—that once in a while the voters insist on dictating the way by which they shall be led.

THE DEFRAUDED CHILDREN.

In the wild and semi-civilized West there are many towns in which an uneducated child is hardly known; in which there are no buildings as fine or as large as the schoolhouses, and in which the whole gamut of education, from the kindergarten to the university, is open to all. It is hardly fitting that New York, the richest city of the Western Hemisphere, and the second richest of the world, should lag behind provincial villages in its facilities for training the minds of its children.

The fact that twelve thousand boys and girls in this metropolis have been forced to look for their education on the streets because the city to whose government their parents pay taxes does not have room for them in its schoolhouses is a shameful blot on our civic reputation. Education is compulsory in this State, and yet the people are refused the opportunity to obey the law. The Herald has done valuable work in exposing this anomaly and demanding a remedy.

The trouble seems to be that we have gone too much on the hand-to-mouth plan in providing school accommodations. We have tried to keep just barely even with the demand, and the result has been that any accidental check to the building programme, such as a strike or a delay in selling bonds, has swamped us. We ought to allow ourselves a comfortable margin of safety, so that whatever emergency may happen no child hereafter shall be defrauded of his education.

A CONDITION AND ITS CAUSE.

Free silver, we are told, means ruin. Perhaps it might even bring the country to a condition that could be truthfully described in such terms as these:

Our financial and business condition is at this moment one of almost unprecedented depression. Our great industrial system is seriously paralyzed. Production in many important branches of manufacture has altogether ceased. Capital is without remunerative employment. Labor is idle. The revenues of the Government are insufficient to meet its ordinary and necessary expenses. These conditions are not the result of accident. They are the outcome of a mistaken economic policy deliberately enacted and applied.

It happens, however, that we have not free silver at present, but the gold standard. The description just quoted is taken from the letter of acceptance of Garret A. Hobart, Republican candidate for the Vice-Presidency. It pictures the condition of the country under the policy which Mr. Hobart's party proposes to perpetuate. It is true that the candidate attributes the unpleasant situation he describes to tariff reform, but we have just as much right to attribute it to the state of the currency. "It is a condition, not a theory, that confronts us," and the country would like to have the condition changed.

It is only by the most strained and unnatural reasoning that the "almost unprecedented depression" which Mr. Hobart so vividly portrays can be ascribed to the reduction of the tariff. It began over a year before the McKinley law was repealed, and two months before the Congress that eventually repealed it had even come together. But its connection with the various steps in the establishment of the gold standard is direct and logical. It began with the scare over the fall in the price of silver caused by the closure of the Indian mints, in June, 1893. It was intensified and prolonged by the stoppage of silver purchases in November of the same year. The gold standard has been the direct cause of all the apprehension about the Treasury's gold reserve, which has been at the bottom of the malarial condition of business for the past three years. Monometallism and distress have gone hand in hand. Mr. Hobart admits the distress; the people are probably intelligent enough to identify its cause.

A Republican contemporary proudly remarks: "Sheridan, in his memoirs, says that when he rode down from Winchester to Cedar Creek, summoned by the roar of doubtful battle, and drew near to the shattered and retreating columns of his army, the first man he met that he recognized was a young Ohio lieutenant engaged in the task of rallying and reforming the Union lines. That young lieutenant was William McKinley, and his exhibition of valor and judgment on that occasion did much to stay the retreat until the dashing presence of Sheridan himself turned back the flying columns and wrested victory from defeat." When Charles Lamb was rebuked for reaching his office so late in the morning, he responded: "Yes, but think how early I go home in the afternoon." According to the statement quoted, Major McKinley appears to have been the first man to leave the battle. Was this to make up for having been the last to enter it?

The esteemed Evening Post has received what it regards as "Cheerful News from South Dakota." The dispatch which elates it sets forth that a Republican poll of the State "shows a free silver majority of less than 3,500." This includes about 3,000 enfranchised Indians. "It is thought," says the cheering telegram, "that many of the Indians may be induced to vote for McKinley, possibly enough to give the electoral vote of the State to him." The resisting power of the enfranchised Indian of South Dakota has not as yet, so far as the country knows, been measured, but when the agents of Mark Hanna present to the aboriginal mind the arguments for "honest money," reinforced by the customary roll of the same, the test, we trust, will not be so satisfactory to the virtuous Evening Post as it would like.

The bids for the three new battle ships authorized by Congress at its last session assure us these fine vessels well within the legal limit of cost. The Union Iron Works of San Francisco, by luck or clairvoyance, was able to gauge its tender so nicely that the four per cent margin allowed it over the lowest bid will just secure it the construction of one of the vessels. None of the bidders thought it necessary to stipulate for gold payments. These shipbuilders are keen business men, accustomed to take every chance into account. If they had thought that there was the slightest foundation for the talk about a fifty-three cent dollar they would have protected themselves against that risk. The fact that they did not think it worth while is pretty conclusive evidence that the whole scare is a humbug.

"Maine's Big Vote Vindicated Hanna" is the way the late Down East cyclone struck an evening gold standard contemporary yesterday. This may be considered semi-official confirmation of the theory that it is Mark Hanna who is running for the Presidency. Nobody seems to be trying to vindicate Mr. McKinley.

Secretary Carlisle shows a disposition to engage in a controversy with Senator Gorman in regard to Secretary Manning's dealings with the Treasury raiders. Mr. Carlisle should go slow. The gentleman from Maryland seldom makes a public declaration of this nature unless he is sure of his facts, and the last time he was involved in a question of veracity with the Administration he had his witnesses on hand when he made the speech which demonstrated to the American people that his version of the affair was the correct one.

The Massachusetts Hannacrats have come to the conclusion that it is no longer safe to utilize George Fred Williams as a good joke.

The position of Senator Hill indicates that with him it makes all the difference in the world as to who does the instructing.

THE JOURNAL'S FUND.

Subscriptions Pour in Fast, but the Need for Them Is Not Yet Satisfied.

The people continue to use their best endeavor in the work of educating the voters. The following is the full list of those who gave their aid to the fund yesterday:

An Old Republican of Sullivan County	$1.00
Millport (Pa.) Silver Club	3.56
True Democracy, N. Y. City	1.00
Jas. F. Mack, N. Y. City	1.00
Two Women, Haverhill, Mass.	1.00
John L. Kean, Baltimore, Md.	1.00
J. J. O'Neill, Pittsburg, Pa.	2.00
M. Green, Pittsburg Pa.	2.00
Two Silver Bugs, Wash. D. C.	5.00
Chas. H. Clement, Salem, Mass.	.25
An M. D., Lake George, N. Y.	1.00
C. C. Day, Providence, R. I.	1.00
H. C. Porter, Ancram, N. Y.	.25
Hayseed	1.00
Mrs. Cahen Leon, Albany, N. Y.	1.00
Freeman C. Coffin, Boston, Mass.	1.00
J. H. Bradley, Hartford, Conn.	1.00
W. W. Baylor, Scranton, Pa.	1.00
Wm. F. Holtzman, Washington, D. C.	10.00
Formerly a Hill Democrat, Albany, N. Y.	5.00
Henry L. Allen, Langley, S. C.	1.00
David B. Onderfence, N. Y. City	.10
Miss Alice Carberry, Philadelphia, Pa.	1.00
Hugh Carberry, Philadelphia, Pa.	1.00
"One Who Is Benefited by the Gold Standard"	1.00
James T. Bennett	1.00
Joseph Thrift	1.00
Thos. W. Newcomb, Rochester, N. Y.	10.00
Collected by New York Club, branch of Bryan and Sewall Club, of Aspen, Col.	15.00
Four Young Virginians Petersburg, Va.	4.00
Thos. B. Womack, Raleigh, N. C.	5.00
S. I. H., Syracuse, N. Y.	1.00
W. C. Crowl, Chicago, Ill.	.50
E. O'Malley, Chicago, Ill.	.50
From Owego, N. Y. (second remittance)	10.00
Calvin E. Keach, Lansingburg, N. Y.	5.00
Daniel Lyons, Troy, N. Y.	1.00
Geo. W. Caldwell, Columbus Ind.	5.00
Democrat Traveling Man, Chicago, Ill.	10.00
D. A. Daniels, Friendship, N. Y.	1.02
Ed. H., Wilkesbarre Pa.	1.00
Chas. H. Eastman, Nashville, Tenn.	5.00
J. C. S., Richmond, Vt.	1.00
W. F., Richmond, Vt.	1.00
M. E. L., Richmond, Vt.	1.00
Ten Manchester (N.H.) Bryan Men	17.00
From Henderson, N. C.	5.00
J. R. Toomer, Chicago, Ill.	1.00
R. B. White, Burdette, Md.	1.00
First Lodge of Patriots of America and First Silver Club of Oswego, N. Y.	11.65
George McClellan Sterry, Providence, R. I.	.30
Cash, Elizabeth, N. J.	5.00
White Slaves, Elizabeth, N. J.	6.00
Jersey City Heights	2.00
J. W. Kerwin, N. Y. City	2.00
H. F. Martin, N. Y. City	1.00
Y. I. Roth, N. Y. City	1.00
Republican Engineer, N. Y. City	1.00
M. W. Lating, Brooklyn, N. Y.	2.00
Thos. Mullen and Frederick Osborn, N. Y. City	5.00
J. P. F., Philadelphia, Pa.	1.00
C. H. R., Albany, N. Y.	2.00
Afraid to Give His Name, Chicago, Ill.	1.00
K. & P., Philadelphia, Pa.	5.00
L. M. Pearsall, N. Y. City	1.00
Samuel Mahood, Typographical Union No. 6	.50
C. Desmond, Tpyo. U. No. 6	.50
W. F. Sherlock, T. U. No. 6	.50
Thos. Kelly, T. U. No. 6	.50
W. F. Gallagher, T. U. No. 6	.50
Andrew Moran, T. U. No. 6	.50
J. H. Buchanan, T. U. No. 6	.50
Hugh Flaherty, T. U. No. 6	.50
F. L. Selb, T. U. No. 6	.50
A. C. Barker, T. U. No. 6	.50
J. M. Surratt, T. U. No. 6	.50
Matt Roll, T. U. No. 6	.50
G. W. Miller, T. U. No. 6	.50
L. J. Davidson, T. U. No. 6	.50
F. A. Winters, T. U. No. 6	.50
E. J. Galvin, T. U. No. 6	.50
D. A. Kells, T. U. No. 6	.50
H. E. Calkins, T. U. No. 6	.50
Thos. Johnston, T. U. No. 6	.50
James Murray, T. U. No. 6	.50
J. Brusnahan, T. U. No. 6	.50
J. H. Hobrough, Linotype Machinist	.50
Darius Minshull, Linotype Machinist	.50
Erie Railroader	1.00
Wm. A. Silcott, Mt. Vernon, Ohio	1.00
L. L. Lake, Memphis, Tenn.	10.00
T. B. Turley, Memphis, Tenn.	20.00
B. G. Lake, Memphis, Tenn.	5.00
C. S. Cook, Memphis, Tenn.	5.00
Received for one day's contributions	$ 248.63
The Journal's contribution for the day	248.63
Previously acknowledged and subscribed	8,961.96
Total contributions to the fund	$9,459.22

Subscription Blank.—Fill in and Send with Contribution.

(Date) _____

To _____

I hereby subscribe the sum of $ _____ *to the New York Journal's fund for the education of the voters of the United States.*

(Name) _____

(Address) _____

[The Journal would like the full names and addresses of subscribers, but agrees to use only initials or pseudonym when requested.]

This reproduction of headlines published in recent numbers of the Denver Evening Post and the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, respectively, gives a clear idea of the contrasting financial condition of the two great parties.

MUST HAVE MONEY FOR LITERATURE.

GOV. STONE VOICES THE NEED OF THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

BRYAN'S PROSPECTS BRIGHTER.

HAVE TAPPED A BARREL

M'KINLEY PEOPLE SUPPLIED WITH THE NEEDFUL.

There Are Indications That the Colorado Aggregation of Goldbug Statesmen Have Received Substantial Recognition From Their Napoleon Idol—Bank Notes Issued By a Canton O., Bank.

A certain amount of money is essential to the efficient conducting of a political campaign, even with the party that finds a corruption fund unnecessary. Without money there can be no perfection and extension of the fighting organization; no printed matter can be distributed among the voters, and no speakers provided to go into the rural districts, urging the need of thoughtful action upon voters whose interest flags. The Democratic party having no bondholders or trust corporations among its supporters is compelled to rely on the voluntary contributions of the mass of the people, and to them the Journal opens a direct way to give. Here follow letters received yesterday:

Chicago, Ill., Sept. 13, 1896.

W. R. Hearst:

Allow me to thank you for your patriotic endeavor in raising funds **for the purpose of educating the people, that they mty see their way to free themselves from financial bondage and oppression in other forms.**

Enclosed find one dollar to add to your fund.

Free coinage will stop this ruinous era of falling prices, give us slowly raising prices, make productive enterprise profitable, put men to work, reduce surplus of labor in the market, insure the positions of those already working, and bring hope to many desolate homes.

AFRAID TO GIVE HIS NAME.

New Haven, Sept. 14, 1896.

W. R. Hearst:

Please find enclosed one dollar for Journal's fund. It is not gold, but I think in the Journal's hands it is as good and better than 16 of Mark Hanna's.

H. Z.

Manchester, N. H., Sept. 15, 1896.

W. R. Hearst:

You will please find enclosed $17 as the contribution of ten laboring people of this city who believe that **the election of William J. Bryan will do more to bring prosperity to this country than the occurrence of any other event could possibly do.** May God speed the Journal in its good work. Very respectfully,

TEN MANCHESTER (N. H.) BRYAN MEN.

Lansingburg, N. Y., Sept. 9, 1896.

W. R. Hearst:

I have been a voter for thirty years. I never voted for Democratic electors yet, but if I live until November 3 I shall put in one vote for the Bryan electors. I know within my own acquaintance more than a dozen others who are similarly situated. I do not care whether the ratio shall be 16 to 1 or 20 to 1, but I want both metals coined on an equal footing, the same as they always were prior to 1873. The best reason for this is that it will force Europe to adopt bimetallism or lose trade, it will prevent money gatherers cornering our currency, and, above all, if successful, Mr. Bryan will pay "coin" for Treasury notes, as they say on their face, in either gold or silver, at the option of the government, **and will also prevent the continual depletion of the gold reserve, to force bond loans, by drawing gold out of one window of the Sub-Treasury, with bills, and loaning it back on interest, only to be drawn out again with some more of the same sort as fast as reissued, or paid out at another window.** So long as we try to keep a hundred millions of gold coin to redeem more than three times that amount of bills, and as fast as the gold is traded for the bills they are sent out again, instead of being destroyed, as England and France do, just so long we shall be at the mercy of the money kings of Lombard and Wall streets. I enclose $5 for the fund.

CALVIN E. KEACH.

Raleigh, N. C., Sept. 15, 1896.

W. R. Hearst:

I bee to herewith hand you my check for $5 as a contribution to the fund the Journal is raising in behalf of the contest now waging between money and manhood, with the earnest desire that the American people will demonstrate that liberty is not purchasable. Very respectfully,

T. B. WORNACK.

Petersburg, Va., Sept. 14, 1896.

W. R. Hearst:

Enclosed find $4 as our contribution to the Journal's campaign fund, to aid in the defeat of the man who did all in his power to force that infernal "Lodge Bill" on the South, **which, had he succeeded, would have been assured his election to the Presidency, under Mr. Hanna's rule.** Yours respectfully,

FOUR YOUNG VIRGINIANS.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 15, 1896.

W. R. Hearst:

I enclose $1 in this for the Journal's campaign fund. Will send more next pay day. You are doing good work for the Democratic party and the toiling masses. A special effort should be made to carry New York to give the goldbugs and trust makers a lesson. There are two classes benefited by the gold standard (or the high dollar—the very rich man, who can live on the interest of his money, and the clerk who has a permanent job at a fixed salary. I am of the latter class, but I believe in the principles of free coinage. So you can just credit this $1 to

ONE WHO IS BENEFITED BY THE GOLD STANDARD.

Scranton, Pa., Sept. 15, 1896.

W. R. Hearst:

I enclose my check for one ($1) dollar to help along the Bryan and Sewall campaign fund. **Mr. Bryan is fighting the fight of the people, and should receive assistance in his single-handed fight against monopoly, trusts, greed and gold.** Wish I could afford a larger contribution. The Journal is doing a good work. More power to it. Yours truly,

W. W. BAYLOR.

New York City, Sept. 14, 1896.

W. R. Hearst:

Please find enclosed a check for $1 to help along the education of the voters. **The Chicago platform was actuated by the same spirit which was invoked at the formation of this Republic, and I hope the people in their intelligence will adopt it.**

Who made the Chicago platform? Trusts, syndicates or labor crushers who assume to dictate the votes of men? No, it was none of these; they were there with millions to prevent its adoption, and why? They were there in the same spirit you will find them lobbying in every legislative hall in the United States—to thwart the will of the people. They start in at the conventions, and continue until they reach the Supreme Court, as they did in the income tax case, when by a change of heart in one single man the will of the people as expressed by Congress and President was set aside.

JAMES F. MACK.

A Gentleman's Views on Property's Rights.

Editor Journal:

A few of us were dining together last night, and incidentally we talked politics. In the first place, it is well to inform you that our little company was not composed of rich men; yet, without an exception, we expressed ourselves as being willing to shed our blood if need were in defence of the sacredness of Property. I need not tell you, I take it, that surprise was voiced, and indignation, too, at the stand taken by the Journal in this campaign, in which the only issue, as Mr. Whitelaw Reid and Mr. Roosevelt have well said, is the Eighth Commandment.

It is both astonishing and painful to find a New York newspaper encouraging in the mob a spirit that one day may lead to serious trouble—may make necessary the employment of the army to secure that stability of society which is threatened in this country every four years, and now more openly than ever before. You affect to believe that the average voter, the mechanic and laborer and farmer, is competent to pass judgment upon problems so difficult and intricate as those of finance. To put that notion into common men's heads is not only foolish but positively wicked. Do you not see that you are inviting the spoliation of the better classes—anarchy?

In my judgment, the great necessity in this country, now and always, is leadership. Universal suffrage is a mistake, but since we have it all those who speak to the masses and are capable of intelligent patriotism should seek to imbue them with humility and to point out to them the duty of submitting their minds to those who are abler and better informed than themselves. Despite all the utterances of demagogues, the real test of a man's capacity and character is his ability to accumulate property. Those who thus demonstrate their power to take care of their own interests are, it seems to me, obviously the most capable of guiding aright their less brainy fellow-citizens. They are, in fact, the elite of the nation, and by every principle of justice and sound policy should be intrusted with the task of ruling it.

I am aware that my views are not those which are popular at a time like this when Anarchy, Socialism and Demagogy stalk unchecked up and down the land, but they met with the full concurrence of my friends at the table, every one of whom may be said to be a representative man, since each of them holds a more or less reputable position in the service of a bank or corporation. I am willing, moreover, to accept all the consequences of my opinion that the ordinary voter should not be permitted unrestricted liberty in the use of his ballot. No man has a right to vote wrong. As Charles S. Fairchild, formerly of Mr. Cleveland's Cabinet, truly said to the honest money Democrats: "The masses of the American people cannot take care of themselves and need wise and sagacious leadership."

Almost daily you hold up to scorn Mr. Mark Hanna, treating him as though he were a villain because he is standing forth like a hero as champion of the enlightened few against the imbruted many. The better classes have supplied Mr. Hanna with a great fund to educate and persuade the masses. You intimate that much of this fund will be used "corruptly." What then? If the masses, or any large proportion of them, are bent on assaulting Property, is it not legitimate self-defence on the part of the better classes to use their means to the best advantage? It would be the insanity of folly to submit to a nation-wide raid of the mob. I hold it to be perfectly defensible to employ the methods that Mr. Hanna is employing. It is right that employers should give their workingmen plainly to understand that a vote against the common interests of capital and labor will be deemed an act of treason and punished by discharge. Where would the working classes be if we did not furnish them with employment? To us they, in fact, owe their bread and butter, and in common gratitude their votes should cheerfully be given to us when we require them.

The masses have captured the Democratic party, and the masses, jealous of the prosperity of their superiors, will, if left to themselves, go to the ballot box determined to empty our pockets and fill their own. All means to prevent a national calamity like that are to be commended by every good citizen.

The cause of gold, sir, will win, because it has the gold of the country to back it. As a matter both of private interest and public honor, the nefarious proposal to restore the free coinage of silver will be rejected. The masses, no doubt, would, if permitted, elect Disturber Bryan and reduce the value of every gold dollar now in possession of their employers, who are their benefactors. But they will not be permitted. Mr. Mark Hanna, at whom you sneer, and the classes for whom he stands and works and fights, will see to it that the masses shall vote as they should. Workingmen, fortunately, know on which side their bread is buttered, and will, unless I am very much in error, do as they are told on Election Day, in spite of ranting orators and demagogic newspapers.

A GENTLEMAN.

New York, September 16.

JOHN MOST TELLS WHY HE FAVORS GOLD.

The letter below was written by John Most, the Anarchist, in reply to a correspondent in Denver, Col., who had sought his views on the currency question:

C. W. Varnum, Esq., Denver:

Dear Sir: I, like every other well educated man, have and expressed the opinion that at present gold only can be used as a proper standard of value because its costs of production are staple and alike all over the world, whereas silver is getting cheaper and cheaper year by year. If, therefore, the latter might be used as money, notwithstanding the facts stated above, it should be done according to its market price, i. e., not 16 to 1, but (at this moment) 30 to 1, though that would render silver money very much inconvenient. The silver men had better to invent some new articles of luxury, make them fashionable and float all markets with them. That would be the proper way to get rid of all the superfluity of silver and make it useful.

I am otherwise no politician, but an Anarchist, and consequently do not care for any party in the arena of voting fights, which I regard as a monkey theatre good for the amusement of big children. I believe in Revolution and not in humbug. Yours respectfully, JOHN MOST,

Box 346, New York City.

"A Melancholy Situation."

[St. Louis Post-Dispatch.]

The worriment over Mr. Bryan's speeches continues in the yellow organs. It is a melancholy situation.

Americans in London.

London, Sept. 9.—Exposures of the Government in English newspapers are very rare, but the bright new Daily Mail has made a little one with a very comic side to it. It seems that there is in London an American named Ramsey, who runs a little weekly called the London American. Some three years ago he wanted a telegraphic address. My friends at home must understand that the telegraph is a Government institution here, and the rate for messages, addresses and signatures is all alike, one cent a word. The Government generously allows a busy man to adopt one word in place of his full name and address, and this is what Mr. Ramsey wanted. Now it very seldom happens that a man can select the word that he likes. I tried thirty times, and had each name that I suggested thrown out, whereupon the British Government advised me to take the word "Unsullied," which is what I have to put up with. In Ramsey's case the Government gave him the word "Kamsin," and immediately he began to receive mysterious frequent and voluminous telegrams in cipher. They were reports from heads of divisions of the army in various parts of the world, and I am told that they were often of great importance and always very easy to decipher, so that we must conclude that Mr. Ramsey is either very unenterprising or very conscientious, because instead of using any of these dispatches, he tore them up and threw them in his basket for three years. He continued to get intimate and confidential news of the British army all over the world, until one day he told a Daily Mail reporter of his experiences, and the Daily Mail unearthed the fact that "Kamsin" used to be the telegraphic cipher address of the Secretary of the War Office. The explanation was that when the word was dropped by that official, the War Office notified the army of the fact, but here and there, at one post or another, no change was made, and our fellow-citizen got what was intended for the Queen's Government. It appears, by the way, that Mr. Ramsey went to the Post Office and complained of the annoyance, but the only satisfaction he got was the retort, "If you own the telegraphic address Kamsin, you have got to receive these dispatches."

The Daily Mail almost deserves the compliment that I paid to the Daily Chronicle some months ago, when I said it was ten times the most interesting paper in London. The Mail was not then born. It and Sir George Newnes's Daily Courier came into being simultaneously, but while the Courier is now dead and laid away, the Daily Mail notifies its readers to-day that in August it printed 5,782,536 copies, a daily average of 222,405. It is unquestionably the brightest London paper from an American point of view. It puts up its stuff more attractively, with more explanatory headlines, and with greater brevity and snap than any other English daily, but it is only fair to say that it owes a great deal of its interestingness to the large amount of matter that it appropriates from the American papers. The Journal has been of very great assistance to it, for the Mail early discovered the extraordinary merits of this brightest of American dailies. The price of this journalistic wonder is the same as that of the Journal, but to-day, in announcing the above fact, the editor says: "The mere half penny saved each day is of no consequence to most of us. The economy of the reader's time is of the first importance." It strikes me that that line about the half penny is as substantial a bit of snobbishness as I have yet run across, even in England.

Night before last a man jumped off the night boat from Dieppe to Newhaven and was drowned. Belonging to him was an American trunk. It has been opened, and the discovery is made that the man destroyed every trace of his name on his clothing and possessions of all sorts; not every address, for on one book is ...e name H. Egerton, Valparaiso. This blind little item may convey important news to some one in North or South America.

But of all the news of especial interest to Americans, the gaining of the sculling championship of the world by Gaudaur of Canada is of the greatest interest. Tens of thousands of persons lined the Thames in the heart of the metropolis to see a young man and an old man row a race, in which the young man twice, if not three times, attempted to foul the old one, and in which the old one carried off the victory easily. Jake Gaudaur claims to be thirty-eight years old, but his rival's pilot in the race is quoted as saying that he is beyond forty. On the banks looking at him were Tom Nickalls and Vivian Nickalls, one of whom, I believe, was in the Leander crew this year when Yale was beaten, though he had already rowed many races and won many a victory every year for ten years before that. These few facts seem to me to suggest that we should amend our popular conclusion that the athlete has done his best when he is twenty-three or twenty-four years old.

Professor G. L. Burr, of Cornell, the expert in Dutch manuscripts and language, where he has been overhauling the Dutch is now in London, fresh from The Hague, archives since May last. He has come here to make researches not possible anywhere else, and the Queen's Government and the officials of the British Museum have given him practically carte blanche to delve where he pleases.

JULIAN RALPH.

The Homeless School Children.

[New York Herald.]

It is a great pity that thousands of our children should be turned away from school because there is not sufficient room for their accommodation. For that matter it is very much more than a pity; it almost assumes the proportions of a crime.

We have laws which compel boys and girls to go to school, but rich as the city is there are not schools enough in which to furnish them with the rudiments of an education. One of two things must be done if we are to live consistently—either the law must be repealed and the children allowed to run wild in riotous ignorance, developing, of course, into criminals, or else we must provide room for them and competent teachers. To tell them that they must go to school or be punished, and then make it impossible for them to obey our instructions, is not simply ridiculous but stupid.

We can get along without a great many things, but we can't get on at all without schoolhouses. If children were born with no heads on their shoulders we might tumble our educational system into the sea, but since they are born with brains we must see to it that the brains are kept in good working order. Burn our school books and there wouldn't be any Republic in a couple of generations.

No matter what the excuse is for this neglect, it is a poor excuse. Nothing can possibly excuse the lack of schoolhouses.

Twin Discoveries.

[Washington Post.]

The New York World's discovery that the Anaconda copper mine produces silver is every bit as important as Mr. Forraker's declaration that silver certificates are redeemable at the Treasury Department in gold.