

BATTLE OF THE STANDARDS.  
Some Interesting Bits of Financial History.

It is a curious fact that the bondholders of gold were once hoarders of silver and tried to keep it at a premium. It is also a curious fact that the arguments now heard in the gold campaign were made for silver when Pierce and Buchanan were Presidents. Silver was the standard money of the country, and there was a silver "craze" when gold came pouring in from newly discovered mines. Gold was found in California, Australia and Russia almost simultaneously, and the increasing output was anxiously discussed by alarmed financiers. Holland and Germany demoralized the yellow metal, and English sovereigns dropped to a discount in Amsterdam. The rate of English exchange fell below par in the great Continental capitals. In France, the money centre of Europe, it was proposed to discount gold as a legal tender. This was in 1851.

To repress the flow of gold, the Bank of England advanced the minimum rate of its discounts from 2 1/4 to 3 per cent, while the French mint, to resist the influx, refused to receive gold for coinage after 9 o'clock in the morning; and so great was the pressure that no one had hope of admission unless he was in line at the gate of the mint by the break of day. Silver advanced in price, though the advocates of gold held that it was no more valuable than formerly. In those days the question was frequently asked: "Has silver risen, or gold fallen?" The Dutch were considered sagacious and wise in abandoning the double standard for silver alone. The English also having newly discovered mines in Australia, vainly sought to beat back the rising sentiment against gold. In France the bondholders demanded more silver. Honest silver money was the cry of the silver hoarders and speculators. In behalf of the bondholders the statement was made and reiterated that silver had always been the money of France, and that the men who bought bonds had the right to suppose they would be paid in silver. With this the French Government did not agree, and said that they alone had the right to name the choice of metal—both being legal tenders under the Code Napoleon.

In the United States, even, where many persons were suggesting the demoralizing of gold, it was proposed to make gold the single standard as a remedy for the great scarcity of silver, the most precious metal of the day. In reply it was said that such a measure could only have come from English enemies of the United States, and that no true American would listen to such advice in favor of gold, a depreciated metal. It was proposed to issue gold certificates in the amount of \$200,000,000, and to convert the gold into silver. The London Times of November 10 announced an advance in the rate of England's discount from nine to ten per cent, and yet the pressure continued. The following were reported daily in the bulletins sent from the chief cities and towns of the United Kingdom. Thus it was that "honest gold" did not help the money markets of the world. Indeed, gold became so unpopular with the "honest money" bondholders that they set their lawyers to educate the people and the press to favor the demoralization of gold and make silver the standard money of exchange and circulation.

One has but to read the financial articles and books written by the experts of those days to understand the situation. A strong point was made during the silver debate by a Senator from Nevada in regard to this demoralization caused by "honest gold" in those days of peril and disaster. Senator Jones said three years ago in the Senate: "Because the belief of a majority of the people of this country has been in what has been called the automatic system, a system not regulated by legislation; and the creditors of the world, the holders of the bonds of the world, including, of course, the creditor classes of the United States, are always vehemently against Government interference with the money market, and are getting cheaper. At this time their objection is to silver. Forty years ago their objection was to gold. If by any chance gold should again become plentiful they would again insist on its demoralization."

In 1848 a great discovery of gold was made, and the most leucocratic of scientists, in the interest of the bond-holding classes (those who are now, in my judgment, attempting insidiously to enable the world to write the history of the monetary system in Australia). They advocated as to gold then what they advocate as to silver now—that it should be eliminated from the category of the automatic system, and placed in the earliest period meant the coinage of both gold and silver at a relation established by law or mint regulation. In the interest of this class, the gold standard was established in 1857. In no instance in the history of the world, when one or both of the metals has been getting plentiful, has the gold standard been maintained. In 1850—declared in favor of Government interference with the automatic system; but on the contrary they have denounced all such interference as an interference with natural law.

"But no sooner did they find one of the metals—whether gold or silver—becoming a little cheaper by reason of increased production, no sooner did they see a prospect of losing the unearned increment which by reason of the almost constant increase in the value of the monetary unit they had been receiving, than they reversed the entire policy of history and—for example, before the French monetary commission in 1850—declared in favor of Governmental interference with the automatic theory, with what they had therefore called natural law—gold being the standard of money they ought, so far as possible, to assure its value by value meaning, of course, purchasing power."

It was stated that the amount of gold in the world is placed at \$3,000,000,000; that if gold were demoralized as an automatic system, the amount of it in existence, compared with the demand for the commodity for manufacturing and other purposes outside of coinage, and that an ounce of it, instead of being worth \$200.67, would not be worth perhaps one hundredth part that sum.

A bonanza bimetallic. In discussing the issue yesterday I said: "I am in favor of letting the standard where it is, but we should give the people enough silver for carrying on business. There is no money in the West, and the farmers would be joyed on all other questions. Even a silver dollar a week given to each person would mean \$28,000,000 of silver put into circulation every year. Now that would make things easier all around. This is why the farmers and the merchants and the business men of the West and South are so carried out, and that gold and silver be restored to their proper functions."

Secretary Howell Cobb, of the Treasury, under Mr. Buchanan, in his annual report for 1857, had this to say: "At the time the New York City banks suspended specie payments, in October, they reported a larger amount of specie in their vaults than their notes in circulation, and notwithstanding this fact, they were unable to meet the demand of their creditors, evident that great moneyed corporations, under their deposit system, \* \* \* It is evident that great moneyed corporations, created under the laws of the State, have had a controlling influence in the undue expansion of private credit." In his annual message for the same year Governor Wise, of Virginia, among other things, said: "In this crisis the production of gold inflated the currency, and its export left not enough to bear and redeem the over-issue of paper circulation. The only redeeming power is in the immense production of other things besides gold to pay our debts and bring us to specie. \* \* \* The speculations in the Northwest and the gold diggings on the Pacific coast have created a currency, upon a bubble which is now bursting, and threatening to put our State bonds into the market at a disparaging rate of discount." England also was flooded with gold. With her rich mines in Australia she followed the United States with panics and destitution. The New York papers of the Autumn of 1857 were filled with page narratives copied from the London dailies vividly describing the widespread extent of financial ruin and bankruptcy. The London Times of November 10 announced an advance in the rate of England's discount from nine to ten per cent, and yet the pressure continued. The following were reported daily in the bulletins sent from the chief cities and towns of the United Kingdom. Thus it was that "honest gold" did not help the money markets of the world. Indeed, gold became so unpopular with the "honest money" bondholders that they set their lawyers to educate the people and the press to favor the demoralization of gold and make silver the standard money of exchange and circulation.

How They Ran.

Brave Lewis pranced and tore his hair, And eloquently smote the air— Yet, 'neath the sod They buried Hod, To Iowa's intense despair.

Another gave his tongue release Till many thought he'd never cease— Some day McLean Will try again, Unless bound o'er to keep the peace.

And then came one who waded in, For silver's trump, who's got the tin, But Teller fell, Kerplunk, to—well, His rosters thought it was a sin.

At length, when Vest secured the floor, His voice was swallowed in the roar: " 'Tis Silver Dick, Who'll take the trick"— Alas! And prune the vine no more!

'Midst the struggle and the storm, With Bryan's boom grown very warm, 'Midst blare of hand And shouts for Bland— The foreman, he locked up this form!

Information for the People.

**Collusion in Divorce.**  
Editorial: Would it be possible to revoke a decree of absolute divorce, granted in this State on the usual statutory grounds, that was obtained by collusion of plaintiff and defendant, if evidence to that effect could be produced?  
Yes, but not by either of the parties.

**Look Before You Jump.**  
Editorial: I have a dress in my possession which a woman left at my house about two years ago. Could I sell it? She owes me money. DRESSMAKER.  
Notify her first.

**Firemen Exempt from Poll Tax.**  
Editorial: Will the State law exempting citizens from paying poll tax for ever after between the ages of twenty-one and sixty if they served five years as a duly organized fire company and were not liable for the same?  
South Glens Falls.  
No. There is a law (Laws 1873, ch. 397, as amended): Members of any fire company to be exempted from poll tax by a majority of voters in an incorporated village election, regardless of time of service.

**Not a Citizen.**  
Editorial: An English subject (never gets naturalized) came to this country and marries, has one son born in this country who has always lived here and is now twenty-five years old. Is the son an American citizen without getting out naturalization papers?  
D. H. MARTIN.

**Seeking a Scotch Estate.**  
Editorial: (1) Where can I get information as to obtaining possession of an estate supposed to have been left in Scotland forty years ago, and (2) as to the cost of such information? (3) If the estate was secured by another branch of the family, when it rightfully belonged to us, could we still gain possession to it?  
PORTUNA.

**Broke a Bicycle Contract.**  
Editorial: I sold a \$55 bicycle to a young lady on time, she paid \$25 down. The understanding was that she was to pay \$5 per month until the balance was paid. I made a contract at the time, and the young lady who is financially responsible, signed it, but I neglected to have her sign the contract reads between the lady and myself. Can I hold the friend for the debt, or (2) would I be justified in setting the wheel? (3) Have I any right to sue?  
Rochester, June 18. FRANK JEROME.

**Argon.**  
Editorial: (1) What is Argon? (2) Is it a new constituent of the atmosphere? (3) Has it been known before?  
June 7. DR. ALEX.

**Healing the Sick.**  
Editorial: I had people sick with Bright's disease without giving them medicine and do not even touch them. Is that all right?  
June 13. CONSTANT READER.  
No; but very near it.

**Yes.**  
Editorial: Can a property owner having a house within a city limits, and a bridge that is to be built across the East River, terminus between Broome and Delancy streets (house between Grand and Broome streets) claim damages from the city should the said bridge decrease the value of the property on account of its proximity to the terminus—in the case of property downtown near the Brooklyn Bridge, whose value, if anything, was not enhanced, but ruined?  
GREENE.

**How to Obtain Copyright.**  
Editorial: I notice every day that the Journal is copyrighted. How can I obtain copyright for the name by which I want to call an article I am desirous of placing on the market? What is the cost?  
Brooklyn, June 19. J. BURTON.

**Can Vote Next Fall.**  
Editorial: I reside at No. 12 X street and have lived there for nearly two years. July 1 I expect to move into one door west. Would like to ask (1) if it will interfere with my voting next fall, (2) how long does a man have to live in one place previous to election, in order to vote?  
New York, June 22, 1896. G. W. B.

**President Elected by Congress.**  
Editorial: A bet \$ that in case of a tie between Presidential candidates and the vote is thrown into the House of Representatives, the members vote by States, each State casting one vote, while in the Senate each Senator has a vote. Which is right?  
DANIEL MURPHY, Secretary Amulet Association.  
Cohoes, June 14.

**Accounting by Executors.**  
Editorial: A father dies, leaving the estate, etc., to the wife, until her death, when all must be sold and equally divided among the children, two of whom are the executors. Can any one of the others demand an accounting?  
New York, June 5. They may petition the Surrogate whenever they wish.

**Collusion in Divorce Suits.**  
Editorial: Would it be possible to revoke a decree of absolute divorce granted in this State on the usual statutory grounds, and obtained by collusion of both parties? Plaintiff agrees to pay for cost of decree if defendant furnish necessary evidence and make no defence.  
ROB ROX.

**Minor's Rights.**  
Editorial: I am fifteen years of age, orphan, and live with my father and sisters. I pay board and would like to know if my oldest brother has the right to open my mail.  
New York, June 11. H. M. E.

**Mortgage is First.**  
Editorial: Under the Mechanics' Lien law are not claims for wages prior to any other claims, such as a first mortgage?  
New York, June 21. A READER.

Coming to America— "A Mother of Three."

London, June 28.—Miss Clo Graves' "new and original farce in three acts," entitled "A Mother of Three," may possibly be done in America next season, as it has been purchased by Charles Frohman. It will have to be very severely overhauled. It must be pulled to pieces, re-set, re-dialogued, and re-nearly everything else. Even then I can't see much hope for it. It is about as preposterous a concoction as anything I have ever investigated, and with it Miss Graves has certainly not stamped herself upon the age. I saw it at a great disadvantage. The feminine John Brown, Miss Fanny Brown, was not in the cast; neither was Cyril Maude, Rose O'Leary nor Esmé Berling. Making all allowances for these defects, I still can't see where "A Mother of Three" comes in.

The whole structure rests upon a most feeble basis—a wife who cannot recognize her husband after eighteen years' absence and a husband who mistakes the partner of his bosom for a man because she puts on trousers. Now, you expect a good deal of extravagance in farce—extravagance, fire, wit, intoxication are the four ingredients of successful farce—but there is a limit. A farce should be tragic to the people concerned in it, and comic only to the audience. "A Mother of Three" is so bewilderingly insane that it deceives nobody, and you feel all the time that the members of the cast are throwing themselves away in a futile effort to make far-fetched horseplay amusing.

Yet there is some good material in "A Mother of Three." Miss Graves, however, has cut it up and wasted it so recklessly that it is almost impossible to say how it could be utilized. Mrs. Murgatroy, deserted by her husband after eight months of wedded life, gives birth to triplets, and when the play opens these triplets, Casciopela, Vesta and Aquila, are eighteen years old. They feel the need of a father, as their lack of paternity frightens away their lovers. They suspect that there is something shady about their origin. In order to satisfy them, Mrs. Murgatroy dons masculine garbs and poses as her own husband. In the meantime Murgatroy returns, and the non-recognition of husband and wife is the flimsy foundation upon which Miss Graves has reared her work.

You'd think it was funny, wouldn't you? I had read it up before I went to the Comedy Theatre last night, and I felt quite convinced that I was going to pass a most hilarious evening. People had told me that it was rubbish, but I pooh-poohed the notion that rubbish could be wearisome. I love a clot of rubbish occasionally, as a contrast to the festering good sense with which I am perpetually surrounded. Alas! I sat through "A Mother of Three" without a smile. The story that sounded so funny on paper went astray in the telling of it. An industrious hack may be able to do something with it. Stranger things have been known. It seems a pity that the triplet idea should be thrown away. It's a good idea, and anything with a gleam of novelty in it nowadays has value.

Miss Graves is quite as vulgar as the "Clo" she uses for Christian name. There is an obnoxious flavor to the jests she lugs in, and I will say that no man could have been as coarse as Miss Clo has contrived to be. Mrs. Murgatroy, an homme, is as rude as they make 'em, and you never know what she is going to do or say next. The climax of the second act is this: While the mother is parading about in her borrowed masculine clothes, she forgets herself, and says to her old school friend, Lady Port, who, of course, doesn't recognize her: "Why, my dear, when we were at school together we slept in the same dormitory!"

The audience shrieked with laughter at this, but I don't believe that New Yorkers would be equally tickled. It is in this style that most of "A Mother of Three" jokes are woven. It is possible to vulgarize Miss Graves is quite as vulgar as the "Clo" she uses for Christian name. There is an obnoxious flavor to the jests she lugs in, and I will say that no man could have been as coarse as Miss Clo has contrived to be. Mrs. Murgatroy, an homme, is as rude as they make 'em, and you never know what she is going to do or say next. The climax of the second act is this: While the mother is parading about in her borrowed masculine clothes, she forgets herself, and says to her old school friend, Lady Port, who, of course, doesn't recognize her: "Why, my dear, when we were at school together we slept in the same dormitory!"

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Several of the characters are nuisances. Admirable acting might save them, but the getting I saw last night was utterly wretched. Lady Port goes about the stage with an atomizer, squibbling disinfectant over everybody, in deference to an alleged humorous crankiness. It might be entertaining, but it struck me as irrelevant and annoying. Then there is the stuttering dude, without a vestige of novelty about his get-up. There are also a bespeckled husband and a regimental swell—good old types that simply clamor for variation.

The only role that almost made me smile was that of a servant, "the new girl from the 'ome," capably played by Miss Annie Goward. This would be a supreme part for Miss Hobson. I hope that it will be written up for her, though it is eminently satisfactory as it is. Miss Robson, however, could make it up splendidly, and it is a very laugh-drawing character. Isn't it funny that a fund of humor lurks in the domestic? No farce is really complete without one. It is always safe to introduce a Tilly Subject. Playwrights plod and plod for new subjects, only to find that the good old "slavery" is the infallible mirth-provoker.

"A Mother of Three" was simply assassinated by its actors and actresses. Miss Alice Beet played the part of the masquerading Mrs. Murgatroy, who couldn't have deceived a babe in arms. Miss Brough, I understand, was much better, and they tell me that she carried the whole burden of the farce on her own shoulders. I saw Miss Brough as I have already written you, in "The Sunbury Scandal," and realized then what an exceedingly capable actress she is. She must be a genius of purest ray serene if she could carry a "Mother of Three" on to success. W. F. Hawtrey was the Professor, and the three girls were played by Jessie Bateman, Lily Johnston and Audrey Ford.

Miss Bateman is a beauty. She has such a perfect face that I cannot help hoping that she will take it to America one of these days. New Yorkers love pretty faces, and Miss Bateman owns one that resembles a "fancy picture." She quite interested me, did this winsome young woman, who also appeared in Cyril Hallward's curtain-raiser, "The Glens Stup." ALAN DALE.

**Insured Against Plagues.**  
[Philadelphia Times.] As the nominal father of a certain kind of coin, while Bland is not rich, he can't say he hasn't got a dollar to his name.

A HARD DRINK TRUST.

The hitherto modest and unassuming town of Nelsonville, Ohio, has been launched into sudden fame by its seventeen saloon keepers, who have practically decided to organize themselves into a saloon trust. This proposed action is a good deal more serious than outsiders would imagine at first sight. Not because of the probability of any advance in the price of drinks, but on account of the ramifications of the saloon question as it is understood in Nelsonville, the income from saloon licenses being applied directly to the support of the public schools and the police department. As the main object of the trust is to save operating expenses by closing thirteen of the saloons, the town's revenue from this source will be diminished by three-fourths. It is possible that the dilemma in which the town would be placed by such action on the part of the saloon keepers will contribute toward its defeat. While the city officials and other public-spirited citizens are debating the question of how the schools are to be maintained with the saloon revenue so nearly obliterated, the saloon keepers are wondering how they will be able to prevent other saloons from being started in the interest of the public schools and police department as fast as they close their own.

There would seem to be a sort of retributive justice in thus placing the burden of public education on the shoulders of the saloon keepers and heavy drinkers of a town, but the example of Nelsonville shows that the system is subject to considerable uncertainty.

**JUSTICE TO THE INTERIOR.**  
The State Tax Commissioners have been looking into the unpleasant fact that this city pays half of all the State's taxes. With the rural dislike for the excessive influence of the metropolises, this is evidently a thing that needs reforming. The people of the interior feel it necessary to cut down New York's power in the Legislature by constitutional amendment, and of course it must be excessively distasteful to them to be dependent upon us for half of the entire revenues of the commonwealth. Taxation and representation naturally go together. The rural districts want to keep down New York's representation, and therefore they will naturally strive to keep down its taxes. Undoubtedly strong pressure from "up the State" will be exerted on the Tax Commissioners to this end.

Of course it is a source of pride to us to do as much for the support of the State Government as more than twice our numbers outside of the city limits, but at the same time we ought to meet the rural communities half way in their desire for a fair equalization of financial honors. It is not right that we should deprive them of the privilege of paying their just proportion of the public dues. It leads to heartburnings and jealousies. Let us not be haughty. The people of the rural districts are just as good as we are—why should we humiliate them by insisting on settling their bills?

It will be observed with no small degree of satisfaction that Yale is not acting Dunravenish over that defeat. Hon. Warner Miller has added another of those terrible setbacks which he has not been able to administer to Mr. Platt. Ex-Governor Waite has accomplished a most wonderful feat. He has succeeded in making himself too extreme for the Populists. Commissioner Roosevelt's poor opinion of Commissioner Parker will be sure to develop a clear case of reciprocity on the part of the latter.

The profuse manner in which Queen Victoria displays diamonds on state occasions gives rise to the suspicion that some of her ancestors were hotel clerks. Those Democrats who talk of bolting should first convince themselves that they would help matters by contributing to the election of a man who is afraid of the platform he is running on. After a long and tiresome search Hon. Adlai E. Stevenson finally succeeded in finding his financial views, but the discovery comes too late to enable him to negotiate them at Chicago.

As hog and harmony seems to be an impossible combination at present, Hogg and hominy might be substituted for it. Mr. Garland lives at Hominy Hill, where he awaits his country's call.

Tom Platt is to have a band wagon of his own this year. To be sure it will be merely a State affair, but it will be so constructed as to permit the anti-Platt people to trot along under its rear wheels.

Hon. John C. New finds fault because Mr. Hanna has selected Cousin Osborne for Secretary of the Republican Campaign Committee. The trouble with Colonel New is that he is not able to realize that a new set of bosses is in the saddle this year.

nation without waiting for a single State to propose him.

Of course Mr. Cleveland's real reason for refusing to take his name out of the list of possible candidates was that he wanted to run. That is why he refused all appeals to give the sound money men in the West and South a fighting chance in their State conventions by allowing the financial question to be contested on its merits, without the fatal third-term complication. What the President would not say for himself the Chicago Convention has now said for him, without especial regard for his feelings. It amounts to the same thing, perhaps, as far as the country and the solidity of the "unwritten law" are concerned, but we should think that for his own comfort Mr. Cleveland would have preferred to do his declining himself, rather than to have the convention do it for him.

**A CONDITION, NOT A THEORY.**  
The platform adopted yesterday at Chicago, admirable in everything else, outlines a financial policy that is not satisfactory to Eastern Democrats, nor to the more thoughtful ones of the West and South. It involves confusion, distress, and, as regards existing contracts, partial repudiation.

Recognizing these unpleasant facts, what is the practical "condition that confronts us?" If the alternative were between the free, unlimited and independent coinage of silver at 16 to 1 and McKinleyism, with its gigantic national sweating system for the profit of unscrupulous wealth, our situation would indeed be embarrassing. But it is not quite as bad as that. The election of a free silver President would not necessarily mean the free coinage of silver. All such a President could do would be to sign a bill passed by both houses of Congress. It is absolutely impossible for the silver men to capture the House of Representatives without gross dereliction on the part of the friends of sound money.

The question for us, therefore, is whether we ought to try to elect a President who is independent, upright and progressive, free from any compromising entanglements with sinister forces, and enlightened in his views on all subjects but one, but whose ideas on one topic that is never likely to come before him for official action are unsound, or whether we should prefer a man mortgaged to a corrupt oligarchy that would make his Administration a national scandal.

We say nothing about the possibility that the Democratic candidate himself, sobered by the responsibilities of power, may fail to live up to the fanatical platform of an excited convention. Such things have happened—Mr. Cleveland, "the Apostle of Tariff Reform," repudiated the tariff plank on which he was elected. But leaving that consideration out of account, the House of Representatives can be made a sure bulwark against any danger from the free silver views of the nominee, and there is nothing else that could give any Democrat a shadow of an excuse for voting for McKinley, with all that that name implies. Of course, if there were two Democratic candidates in the field, the situation would be complicated. At present, however, the choice is between the regular Democratic nominee and McKinley, and in such circumstances the duty of Democrats admits of no doubt. It is to vote for sound money Congressmen and the national ticket.

**THE TAMING OF THE TROLLEY.**  
Hereafter the good people of Brooklyn will have only themselves to blame if they continue to wear the yoke of the oppressor. They have seen the all-conquering trolley boldly attacked and overcome on its native heath, and that not by force of arms in the hands of superior numbers, but by an erstwhile retiring and peace-loving Brooklyn milkman. Andrew J. Colvin is the name of this doughty vendor of lacteal nourishment. It is a name that should be written in imperishable granite. When the trolley dug a deep chasm between Mr. Colvin's milk depot and the street he bridged it with planks and went on his way. When on returning with his empty cart he found that the trolley's minions had removed his bridge of planks and insolently refused to replace it, the man of milk made himself comfortable in his cart on the trolley's tracks and waited. The spectacle of an intelligent thing of flesh and blood loitering in the track of a roaring, devouring trolley seemed to paralyze the onlookers, who awaited with bated breath the annihilation of the milkman and his cart.

Naturalists have informed us that a sudden and unfamiliar sound will cause the king of beasts to turn, trembling, and slink away, leaving his helpless prey unmolested. Some such instinct seemed to actuate the trolley as it came grinding and grating upon the imperturbable Colvin and his cart. The trolley was familiar with the sight of innocent little children on its tracks, and had pounced upon them without a tremor; but a milkman was different. Therefore, to the amazement of the onlookers, the trolley would not touch him, but merely brushed him over its wheels.

Mr. Whitney, who has never been nominated, felt no compunctions in saying frankly that he was not a candidate, and would not accept a nomination if offered nor serve if elected. Mr. Harrigan refused to be considered a candidate for the Republican nomi-

nation without waiting for a single State to propose him. Of course Mr. Cleveland's real reason for refusing to take his name out of the list of possible candidates was that he wanted to run. That is why he refused all appeals to give the sound money men in the West and South a fighting chance in their State conventions by allowing the financial question to be contested on its merits, without the fatal third-term complication. What the President would not say for himself the Chicago Convention has now said for him, without especial regard for his feelings. It amounts to the same thing, perhaps, as far as the country and the solidity of the "unwritten law" are concerned, but we should think that for his own comfort Mr. Cleveland would have preferred to do his declining himself, rather than to have the convention do it for him.

Official forecasts for to-day indicate that it will be fair and warmer; southwesterly winds. Was Coxy's army the avant courier of the present political revolution? The commotion at Chicago has thrown Canton into a state of innocuous desuetude. Let it be thoroughly understood that all these proceedings are taking place over the protests of Mr. Eckels. The man who fails to get his name into the paper this week may not have another chance for four long, weary years. It ought to delight the heart of Tzar Rold to see so many worthy gentlemen from the East "present, but not voting." Mr. Harrison secured an indorsement in the St. Louis platform, and Mr. Cleveland escaped a censure in the Chicago document. Spain has her eye on Chicago, but the Windy City does not return the compliment. Just now she cannot bear to look upon the yellow in the Spanish flag. Altried in German means "old gold." This doubtless explains the affection felt by the sound money faction for the Illinois Governor. And yet so eminent a man as William Shakespeare couldn't see any particular advantage in a name. Governor Altgeld, of Illinois, recently gave out his reasons for disliking the East. The most cogent of them which he did not mention would seem to be the remarkable portraits as of a convict-thug which some of our esteemed contemporaries would have us believe to be the Governor himself. Instead of being the counterfeit presentment of a silver leader, they look more like the presentment of a counterfeit.

The presence of women at the Chicago Convention is sure to exercise a civilizing influence on the multitude of excited and angry men there gathered. Not only does the moral influence of the gentler sex tend to calm the wilder passions aroused by political embitterment, but the effect of their tasteful costumes and bright smiles goes far toward toning down the acerbities of a turbulent convention. In the presence of their wives and sweethearts men are apt to be on their best behavior. The humidity that has hung like a pall over New York for some days is as unusual as it is unpleasant. Shoes mildew over night, penknives rust in the pocket, and even watches are affected adversely by the moisture. Printers complain bitterly because the ink refuses to dry, and painters put an unusual amount of "dryer" into their paint to counteract the effect of the weather. Manhattan is willing to take a share of the dog days, but it does not wish to be burdened with the humidity of the tropics. The intense desire for home rule which is inherent in mankind is not confined to the citizens of the city as against the State, or of the State as against the country. It is universal. Therefore, if our vast and complex system of States is to dwell in amity under one flag, it will be necessary on occasion to give as well as to take. The golden rule must be the national guide if we are to point the way to civilization to the nations of the world or perpetuate the scheme of the greatest good to the greatest number. THE THIRD TERM. When President Cleveland read the third-term plank in the Chicago platform he may have wished that he had deprived his enemies of the opportunity to administer that snub by announcing some months ago that he did not desire another nomination. Some of his friends have explained that he did not make that announcement simply because it would have been indelicate to decline a thing that had not been offered. Such an attitude might have befitted an unknown man, with no more reason than anybody else to consider himself a mark for Presidential lightning. But one who has been three times nominated and twice elected to the Presidency cannot assume an air of modest unconcern and blushingly deprecate the idea that he could be thought of in connection with another nomination. At least he cannot do it gracefully. Mr. Whitney, who has never been nominated, felt no compunctions in saying frankly that he was not a candidate, and would not accept a nomination if offered nor serve if elected. Mr. Harrigan refused to be considered a candidate for the Republican nomi-