A HUNDRED-CENT DOLLAR

THAT IS WHAT IT WOULD BE UNDER FREE COINAGE OF SILVER.

A Diminishing Currency Causes Uni. versal Distress - Free Colnage Would Bring Rising Prices and Prosperity For All Our People.

The following able address on the money question was made by Mr. Hugh E. McLaughlin before the Fordham Bimetallie Union, of New York City :

The American people are to-day in the middle of a campaign, the most important perhaps in the political history of this country, and of unprecedented interest and con-cern to every citizen of these United States. Just as in old colonial days the people rose up and threw off the yoke of their oppressor and declared without fear of consequences that they were free and independent, so today our people are again aroused and sooner or later, whether at the coming election or not, are going to proclaim to the world that this is not only a free country in the individual and personal rights of citizenship, but what is of almost equal importance, that it will be financially free, and that within the boundaries of these United States every man will be equal to his fellow man, having equal rights and privileges and equal protection. They intend once and for all to tell the plutocrats and money kings of this country and of England that this Govern-ment will no longer tolerate the unfair advantage that they have so long enjoyed over the laborer, the farmer and all producers of wealth.

In 1776 the farmers and the masses of the people, the real sinew and strength of the Nation, made up the armies, fought their country's battles and brought about its final triumph and independence, while the higher class, the so-called aristocracy, while the higher niving and plotting at the downfall and failure of their more patriotic countrymen. They were the Tories then in the dark days of the Revolution, and to-day the same class are the Tories in this battle of the ballots, and are crying aloud that this revolution, like the one of '76, is unpatriotic and even dishonest, and is only the wild dream of the rabble and the dangerous mob. But that mob brought about, by their bravery and patriotism, the liberty of their country, now grown to be the greatest in the world, and again the people, whom the money kings de-nounce as a mob, are about to effect another triumph over their oppressors, and will in-augurate the greatest era of prosperity that this country has ever every prosperity that this country has ever experienced.

We wish to show to the followers of our opponents that the free and unlimited coinage of silver at 16 to 1 would be to their best interests. If any man finds that he is better off under the gold standard, if he sees that he is becoming richer as his money appreciates, that as money grows every day scarcer his is getting more valuable and will buy more, then let kim advocate aloud that system that gives him this undeserved and unfair advantage over his fellow man, but let him not turn in his arrogance on those who wish to establish a standard that will not appreciate and cause the fall of prices and property and all com-modifies; let him not turn on those who will establish a system that will make a dollar the same ten years hence that it is to-day, and, holding himself up as the patriot, de-clare that the advocates of such a system are un-American and even Anarchists. But we are glad to see that as we are approaching the settlement of this question there is less of that insane cry, for they perceive that the people are not to be fooled any longer, and that argument and facts are having a telling effect, despite their cries of alarm and in some cases their tyrannical threats and co-Every man will admit that rising prices bring prosperity and falling prices distress. When we have a currency that is continually diminishing in volume prices necessarily decline in order to must meet the growing scarcity of money. Now the trouble about this is that our debts and our taxes and other fixed changes do not fall with the fall of prices and property, but on the contrary increase, though not in the number of the dollars, still in the value, of the dollars, as we find it harder to raise money when everything is low-priced. If ten years ago we borrowed a sum of money and are called upon to pay it back to-day, when prices in every article have fallen ex-cept those that are held up by trusts, such as meat, coal, gas, etc.; when work is harder to find and whatever property we have will not bring what it would ten years ago, and this state of affairs is brought about by the con-traction of money, then I say, we are paying back to the creditor more than we received. and in protesting against this growing evil we hurl back his charge of repudiation. Are we to be called repudiators for protesting against paying our debts in more valuable money than we received? As far as our creditors are concerned, we are simply asking for better prices for our property and our goods, more work and better wages, and we will pay him back in the same number of dollars that we received. It farmers, laborers and debtors are better off, then the creditor too is bound to be benefited, for his would be a detestable position if he prospered only by the distress and hard times of the people. But they say, suppose we lend a thousand dollars to-day and next year when we have free silver and higher prices we are paid back, then our money is less valuable and the debtor is repudinting his debt by paying in dollars that will only buy fifty-three cents' worth of goods. We answer that prices are not going to rise to par all at once, the volume of money is not going to be doubled in a day for it was is not going to be doubled in a day for it was into cut in half in a day. It has taken some twenty years to become half what it should be and has effected the decline of prices gradually. The amount of money in circulation will gradually increase and prices slowly rise. Even when prices do reach a much higher scale than at present the expense of living is not going to be acubled. If the amount of wheat in a loaf of bread costing five cents is worth one cent and the price of cents is worth one cent and the price of wheat doubles to two cents, is that any reason why the baker should charge ten cents for the loaf of bread? A suit of clothes that sells at twenty dollars and contains, say two dollars' worth of wool, is not going to cost forty dollars because wool doubles from two to four dollars. The baker may add another cent to his bread and charge six cents incent to his bread and charge six cents in-stead of five, and it wages go up he might make it seven cents. The clothier can add the two dollars more that he paid for his wool and change his twenty dollar out to twenty-two, or add another dollar or so on twenty-two, or add another dollar or so on account of higher wages and sell it for twenty-three or four dollars. And so with everything. Higher prices and plenty of money among the people will give plenty of work and good wages, which are synonymous with prosperity. Our opponents tell us, and it is the first time that such a sense has a sense but time that such a senseless wry has ever been raised in any political campaign, that government cannot fix prices. They endeavor to show us that this Government cannot raise the price of silver to par. In 1844 England fixed the price of gold at about \$19.50 per ounce, and offered to buy the gold of the whole world at that price, and what was the result? She succeeded, and did it alone without the assistance of any other Nation, illustrating assistance of any other Nation, illustrating elearly that commerce is not the only thing that regulates price. In this instance it was price fixed by the Government. That the business of the world adjusts it-self to the arbitrary coactments of govern-ment is but the theory of free trade and pro-tection. But to-day all our opponents, whether gold Democrats or Republicans, pro-elaim that the Government cannot matericlaim that the Government cannot materially change the commercial value of silver. Our adversaries charge that we will be re-pudiators. They claim that under free coin-age money will depreciate, have less pur-chasing power and to pay a debt in it that was contracted under the gold standard will

be an act of repudiation, as we will be pav-ing in fifty-three cent dollars. We deny this and tell them that our dollar will be a hun-dred-cent dollar. The United States will make it a legal tender dollar worth one hundred cents and will raise the price of sil-ver, which is now about fifty-three cents, to

100 cents, by making an unlimited domand for a limited supply, and there is no one in the wide world who will sell his silver, if he has any, at fifty-three cents or seventy-three ents, or at any price lower than that which the United States will give. This Govern-ment will coin anyone's silver into silver dollars worth 100 cents and that will fix the price. We are told that we will be flooded with the silver of the world, which will drive all our gold from our shores, but this is also a groundless assertion. The gold bugs prophesied that under the Buand act yet immediately after its passage our stock of gold increased from one hundred

and ninety millions to nearly five hundred millions, which clearly shows that silver invariably keeps the gold, while under the gold standard we cannot keep it. We have been witnesses to this fact. We have seen our gold leaving us and going abroad, and we have to issue bonds and borrow money to run the Government, and oven now the bankers and brokers have had to make gigantic efforts to get a little of the gold back, as they know another bond issue or a panle would mean Bryan's election. Now as to the flood of silver. Before en-

ering into any kind of discussion we might answer casually that plenty of silver and no gold is better than no silver and no gold. Now let us see how much silver will make up this flood. The United States produce bout forty per cent. of the silver of the world, Mexico about forty more, leaving only twenty per cent. to foreign countries. Mexico not going to send us any, since herself holds her mints open to receive is not it and coin it, and we have remaining, therefore, the twenty per cent. of foreign coun-tries. But the bimetailic, and even the gold countries of the world, use most of this for their own coinage. The flood cannot come, therefore, from the production of the metal. There are besides \$3,500,000,000 of silver in coins outside of this continent. Although it is chiefly subsidiary, being coined on gold basis and backed up by gold, it is, therefore, as efficient as gold, and foreigners are not going to incur the expense of sending it here and get nothing better for it. On the contrary, they would lose by the transaction, as the prevalent ratio in other countries is 15½ to 1. Ours being 16 to 1, they would lose a half part, or about three cents on the dollar. As to the silver used in the arts, it would not pay to melt down all the silverware of the world, which is, to a large extent, valuable for the labor and skill applied to it, for the mere amount of silver bullion contained therein. Would it be advisable, as some propose, to have free coinage at any other ratio, according to its present unnatural bullion value of 32 to 1?

We are suffering from a contraction of money; the scarcer it is the lower are prices. If we established the ratio of 32 to 1 we would have to call in all the silver that we have already coined at 16 to 1, melt it down and re-coin it at 32 to 1, and cause a shrinkage of one-half the money already in circu-lation. Two dollars would be made into one, and, instead of getting any relief, we would cause a great scarcity of money and harder times. The amount of silver and gold discovered and produced has never, in the history of man, been too great to supply the demand upon it for coin and other uses. As Carlisle said in '78: ''Maukind will be fortunate, indeed, if the annual production of gold and silver coin shall keep pace with the annual increase of population and industry." It would be unwise, therefore, to establish a system that would require a greater production than has ever pravailed. Others again offer to cut the gold dollar in half, leaving the sliver intact, and in that way establish the ratio of 32 to 1. They argue there would be no contraction then, rather an expansion. Very good, but then we would nave truly, indeed, what they in the same breath are crying against, namely, gold dollars would be depreciated and silver ones appreciated. It would not only tend to cut gold dollars in half, but to one-quarter their present value, because a gold dollar to-day is worth nearly two dollars. They propose to cut it in half and at the same time have free coinage, which, by enlarging the currency, would diminish the appre-ciated value of gold another half of what was left, and we would have a twenty-five cent gold dollar indeed.

MEXICAN SILVER DOLLAR.

If the gold bugs will but state all the facts, they are welcome to all the comfort they can get from the "object lesson" of the Mexican silver dollar. If Mexico practiced free and unlimited coinage of silver, instead of throwing nearly one-half of her products into the markets of the world as bullion, the price of the bullion would not fix the price of her silver, including coins, as taught by the silver men of Europe and America for the past twenty years.

But Mexico is unable to preserve the coinage value above the bullion value for the following reasons:

Her silver money is in somewhat the same condition as our greenbacks during the War-good for all purposes "except duties on imports and interest on the public debt," and is, therefore, worth less than our full legal tender money, as was the case with our trade dollars of 1873-6. So long as they retained the quality of legal tender they were at par with gold; when the legal tender quality was repealed they became ballion and were worth only bullion price. Also as was true of gold when demonstized by Germany in 1857. It became bullion in that country and the price of the coins fell to bullion price. And in England, at the present moment,] the value of English gold coin is three cents an our ~ greater than gold bullion. The difference is maintained by the laws of legal tender and receivability in the revenues.

In these respects the Government of Mexico cannot act freely and fully, because of the contract to pay gold on her foreign debt (\$180,000,000), which was funded many years ago, when gold and silver were at par, and it was not anticipated that any attempt would be made to demonstize silver in order to double the value of gold, and at which time the Mexican leaders also consented that the interest-as a matter of convenience-should be payable in London and in gold.

Not knowing then, as they have found out since, that there would be any inconvenience they, like our debtors and taxpayers, are paying double what should be justly paid, and therefore Mexico must collect a large portion of her revenues in gold, and discriminate against receiving silver in the revenues of the home country, and thereby limit the legal tender quality of her silver coin.

Therefore, to preserve the coinage of silver above its bullion value, there must be a staple and responsible Government, with a large commerce and vigorous laws of legal tender well enforced, as in the United States, England, France, Germany, and several other countries. In all these essential qualities Mexico is lacking. No parallel can be drawn between the Mexican dollar and the United States full legal tender dollar under free and unlimited coinage as proposed by the Chicago platform .- New York Saburban.

OUR EXPORT TRADE.

DENEFICIAL EFFECTS OF THE WIL-SON TARIFF LAW.

An Enormous Increase in Our Exports is Conclusive Evidence of the Soundness of the Low Tariff Position-Remarkable Showing.

The statement of this country's total foreign trade during September, issued by the Bureau of Statistics, makes without any question the most remarkable showing, for the autumn season, in the history of American commerce. It was in September, 1891, that the failure of the European and Asiatic wheat crops started the huge export movement of American grain to Europe. Our export record of that year has long been proverbial in the records of United States commerce. Yet, though our total export trade of September, 1891, reached the large figure of \$82,954,085, the exports of last month rise materially above them, reaching the quite unprecedented total of \$85,098,594. To appreciate the bearing of such a movement on the present situation, comparison with more recent years is necessary. This September export trade of 1896 rises \$26,558,531 above that of September, 1895, and \$26,059,731 above 1894. When the almost equally remarkable shrinkage in merchandise import trade last month, as compared with previous years, is taken into reckoning, the contrast becomes even more impressive. Our exports of last month exceeded imports by \$34,272,889, whereas in the same month of 1895 there was an actual excess of imports reaching \$6,765,257. There is little cause for actonishment in the favorable movement of the foreign exchanges, when such a radical alteration in our trade

situation has occurred. It is sufficiently well known that a large part of this enormous export trade has been caused, in 1896, as in 1891, by a shortage of certain European grain crops, against a very generous harvest in this country. But it would be a great misfortune to ascribe entirely to the grain movement the present heavy export trade. The record of September's grain exports, by quantity and by volume, is issued by the bureau simultaneously with its general trade report, and throws great light on the details of the movement.

Comparison of these figures with those of the corresponding month in 1861 shows very plainly that other commodities have combined with breadstuffs in raising this year's export average to its heavy total. It is true, the breadstuffs export movement of September shows an increase of over 51 per cent. over last year; but as yet they make no such comparison with 1891. Although our total erports of all kinds exceed the record of at year, the breadstuff trade of 1896 falls materially lower. Last month, for instance, the country's total wheat exports were 9,649,253 bushels; in September, 1891, they were 19,495,165. The corn exports, to be sure, were this year nearly double those of 1891, and flour exports are slightly larger; but ryo falls very far below the record of five years ago. In brief, the value of all breadstuffs exports in September, 1896, was \$17,-054,222; in September, 1891, it was \$31,462,021. Such a comparison is full of mean. ing. In 1851 the breadstuffs exports made up nearly 38 per cent. of the total September exports; this year their percentage to the total is barely 20. From this the necessary conclusion is that our export trade this season in all branches of general products and of manufactures has not only vastly exceeded that of a year ago, but has passed far beyond the record of 1891. In other words the country's mauufacturing export trade, after two years of the Wilson tariff act, has reached a volume quite without precedent in our history. That this movement is not the outcome of a single month's condition, or of a single scason, was amply demonstrated by the official figures of manufactured exports in the last few fiscal years, which we reprinted on this page last Friday. In the face of such impressive and instructive object lessons in the benefits even of a halfway tariff reduction measure, we should certainly advise Republican orators to say no more about protection. Taken along with the paralysis in the country's export trade in manufactures, which promptly followed the unhappy McKinley law of 1890, the movement of the present year is conclusive witness to the soundness of the low-tariff position. As to the actual significance, to our future, of this unprecedentedly favorable trade balance, there can be no two opinions. Had the export increase been in agricultural products only, it would have been easy enough, and in the main correct, to pass it by as a lucky accident ; a piece of comparative good fortune which we owe to the season's hot winds in India, or the wet harvesting season among the other foreign grain producers. This would have made the improvement in our general situation, which may be expected quite as reasonably this year as in 1891, a temporary matter-as indeed it was five years ago. But when evidence points so convincingly to the fact that American trade and production of all kinds have struggled. finally to a sound and stable basis, where they can at last compete on fairly equal terms with the world at large, the inference from the export trade statistics becomes a matter of the largest moment. - New York Post.

Protectionist Gall,

We have seen many specimens of protectionist gall, but the following from the Cleveland Iron Trade Review comes very near the top of the list:

"There has been not a little infiammatory comment in the cotton growing section of the South on the advance in cotton ties this year. Last year orders were taken as low as 624 cents a bundle of thirty ties, or fortyfive pounds. This year the price has been advanced to \$1.25. There will be no sympathy with the complaints of the cotton tie consumers, in view of their open and successful assault upon the manufacturers in the Wilson-Gorman tariff act, which put cotton ties on the free list, while less finished products carried a fair duty. After struggling for two years under this handicap, and carrying on a profitless competition with English manufacturers, the cotton tie mills of the United States made an arrangement with their English competitors for a division of tonnage, and later, it is reported, the foreign allotment was bought up by the mills in this country. This is a counter upon the ruthless attacks on the home industry that need evoke no regrets. The planter will pay more for his ties, as he ought to without complaint-since all are on an equal footing-and the manufacturer will get back some of the losses he has sustained in fighting; foreign ties under a tariff that was designed to wipe them out."

There is no provision of the Wilson tariff that is more just than that which places cotton ties on the free list. They can be made as cheaply in the United States as anywhere in the world, and there would be no reason or justice for placing a duty on them. If our manufacturers of cotton ties ever carried on a "profitless competition with English manufacturers" since the Wilson tariff was adopted, it was because they did not manage their own business well.

They can make ties at as small a cost as the British manufacturer, if not smaller, and the only reason why they want high protection for their product is to secure a bounty which the farmers of the South would have to pay.

The recent rise in the price of ties is the result of a combination, but with a prohibitive tariff it would be far easier than it is now for manufacturers of cotton ties to establish and maintain extortionate prices for their products. - Atlanta Journal.

The False Pica of Protection,

The average rate of duties is now over 40 per cent., and to clamor for protection when such a tariff is in force is ridiculous. What do the protectionist want?

Where are they willing to stop? If they think that over 40 per cent. protection is free trade, to what height would the tariff wall have to be raised understand the habits and characteristics to satisfy them? One of their favorite cries is, "America for Americans," and they are constantly prating about the duty of the Government to preserve the home market for our manufacturers. Who has the home market now? Our factories produce annually goods to the value of \$9,000,000,000. while our annual import of goods of similiar character amount to less than \$300,000,000, or less than one-thirtieth the quantity of home-made goods of the same character. A very small per cent. of the citizens of the United States buy foreign-made goods, and an increase of the tariff would increase the cost of living for the great masses of the people. While our manufacturers have command of the home market under the present tariff, they are also increasing rapidly their sales in other countries. Our exportations of the manufactured products are greater than ever before. They increased nearly \$30,000,000 during the last fiscal year, and the increase since July 1 has been even larger in proportion. A great majority of the people of this country, we believe, are opposed to disturbing the tariff. They want it at least to have a fair trial, and are not ignorant of the fact that its operations so far have been far more satisfactory than were those of the McKinley tariff, which the Republican leader is so anxious to restore.-Atlanta Journal.

WILL RAISE ELEPHANTS.

Novel and Extensive Enterprise Projected in California.

Lewis Sells, one of the proprietors o Forepaugh & Sells Bros.' Circus, owns 500 acres in Merced, Cal., and the firm is trying to obtain 500 more acres to add to them.

Instead of raising fruit, says the Fan Francisco "Call." they will raise animals. They have come to the conclusion that the climate of California is advantageous for that purpose and in view of that fact are endeavoring to get animals properly mated here. The firm has a man in England, George O. Starr, enzaged in securing animals. He has been an extensive traveler in South Africa, Fast India and throughout the world, having made forty-two trips between America and Europe. His whole time is devoted to securing animals. The firm already has a big stock.

First there is a pair of hippopotami. There are two or three pairs of lions, of the African and Asiatic variety: there are fourteen elephants, there are one pair of llamas, seven camels, all sorts of antelopes. leopards, one pair of tigers (Royal Bengal), one pair of zebras, one eland, one pair of nylghaus, seven kangaroos, and specimens of all kinds of wild animals.

The elephants will be placed in a retreat representing as near as possible an African ngle. They are the most secretive of all the animals. There will be farge cages built for the lions and tigers, the floors of which will be the ground, an i in these cages there will be compartments made of trees and tropical plants so that aside from the confinement of the grated eages the conditions will be almost identical with their pative lairs.

In a field inclosed by a sixteen-foot high fence will be the places for the elands, nylghaus, niger and other antelopes, and in another the zebras, llamas and camels will be raised where they will be broken to work in harness and to bear packs similar to the work done by these animals in their native country.

It is expected that the camel ranch will be a most profitable part of the enterprise. Camels breed in captivity even better than in their wild state, and will be invaluable for use in sections of the country where water is scarce, and where it is impossible to drive mules, or where a railroad cannot be built. It is expected that the development of mining in the desert sections of this country will give employment to large numbers of camels, and the demand for them will be undoubtedly very great.

A whole flock of kangaroos will be turned loose, and it will not be strange if within ten years California will become as noted for kangaroos as Australia is at this time.

Tropical birds will be another feature. A large amphitheater will be erected, covered with glass, in which the birds will be turned loose.

A large artificial lake will be made, the water for which will be supplied from the Hoffman-Crocker irrigating system, and the pair of hippopotami will be placed in it, where they will be undisturbed for months at a time.

Over 1,000 acres of land will be used and natives will look after the work who

We are against this because we are bi-metalitats and we demand a hundred cent gold dollar as well as a hundred cent silver dol lar and the free coinage of both. Besides by the law of supply and demand the present commercial ratio 32 to 1 would fail, as even our opponents must admit, necessitating at every fluctuation a change in the whole financial system of the world. We could not afford to be calling in all our metal-lie money and have it recoined to a different size and weight every time silver jumped a point or ten points.

The commercial value of silver to-day is 32 to 1, owing to hostlie legislation, and no demand for it. But let this powerful Nation processim to the world that it will make 16 parts of silver equal to one of gold and coin such silver into legal tender dollars, and the man that takes any less for 371% grains o silver than a dollar when we will coin him a dollar for it, must judged be more foolial than those that raise the cry of the 53 cent doilar.

Gold Standard Not Good for a Nation in Debt.

The United States are eminently a producing Nation. Our natural resources are yet undeveloped, and their abundance and quality are unequalled by any other Nation in the world. In the fiscal year 1894 our exports of domestic products exceeded our imports by \$215,210,315. To realize this balance of trade in our favor, we had to sell about twice as many goods as we would have had to sell under bimetallic prices current before 1873. In other words, if we had the same prices in 1894 that existed in 1873 the balance in our favor would have been about \$430,420,630 instead of only \$215,210,315.

The appreciation of the gold standard has been so great, even from 1890 to 1895, that England, a consuming Nation, on balance of her imports over her exports, realized a profit of about \$250,000,000, due to the fall of prices from 1890 to 1895.

In addition to this, we being a debtor Nation, every increase in the purchesing power of the dollar makes heavier our burden. Our National debt in 1866 was \$2,827,868,959.46 and in November, \$1895. was \$1,126,379,106. Taking nine leading staples of the American market we find to our dismay that the balance due last November is greater in purchasing power than the whole original debt was in 18661

For the American people, producers and debtors, to favor the gold standard, which lessens the price of their products and enhances the value of their debts, would indeed be a most suicidal policy.

A Prediction Verified. Hicks-Do you believe in presenti-

ments?

Wicks-Yes; somethis: told me only a little while ago that I was going to meet a bore.-Somerville Journal.

Evil Effect of Falling Prices.

General falling prices mean a contracting volume of money and are destructive of all prosperity, not only in business circles, but also among the people at large. Low prices lessen the margin of profit to the manufacturer and the merchant, and destroy the gains of the producers. This consequent fall in their revenues has its immediate effect upon the other members of society. The wages of laborers fall, the number of men employed dimishes, no new concerns and enterprizes are begun and the factories and mills throughout the land are closed. Stagnation, inactivity and paralysis replace the busy hum of labor and industry. The sources of wealth dry up and, in a country where low prices prevail, no one can escape the general pinch of poverty. Aye, even the creditors will ultimately feel it, for the debts due them enhance in value as prices fall, and will finally be sacrificed in their debtors' bankruptcy. All these conditions are in our midst to. day, the direct results of our present financial system. The gold standard

has been given a fair trial and has been found wanting. The public confidence and credit of the Nation have been weakened by the present Administration to the extent of \$260,000,000 in the maintenance of the present standard. Isn't the continuance of the present gold standard a little too dear and costly for the American people ?-New York Suburban.

An English Opinion.

When Bryan's valiant fight against the corrupting money power was opened, Democratic newspapers published a statement made by the London Financial News, of which the following was the pertinent part :

"There can be no doubt about it that if the United States were to adopt a silver basis to-morrow British trade would be rained before the year was out, for American industry would be protected not only at home, but in every other market."

It bothered the Republicans mightily and at last the scrapulous Republican press, that "Divine Right" section of newspaperdom, sent a message to the Financial News respecting the quotation. The News denied that the statement had ever appeared in its columns. Thereupon representatives of Democratic newspapers were sent to London to look through the Financial News files. They found that the quotation was correct. Since then the Republican party's press has not said a word about the Financial News quotation.

A similar result followed the alleged discovery that Prince Bismarck's letter favoring bimetallism was falsely translated. When the original was published and the Democratic claim that it was genuine thus substantiated. the Republican press relapsed into profound silence on the question .-Madison (N. J.) Democrat.

Memory. Teacher-Johnnie, do you know what memory is?

Johnnie Chaffie-Yes, sir: that's what you forget with .- Texas Sifter.

All Benefiting by a Lower Tarfil.

The farmers are not the only class that are finding better markets even under that imperfect measure of tariff reform, the Wilson-Gorman act. The increase in the export of agricultural products does not account for the whole of the increase in exports. The Courier-Journal has repeatedly called attention to the fact that the present tariff has given our manufacturers a continually growing foreign market. The manufacturers themselves have recognized this fact, and while some of them are still clamoring for higher duties many others are opposed to any revision of tariff, except in the direction of more revenue, which means less protection. - Courier-Journal.

When Blondin walked a rope over Niagara, thousands went to see him who would hardly have walked a block to see him walk the same rope stretched twenty feet above terra firma. Why? Manifestly because in the one case a fall would have been a trifling affair, and in the other he would have gone down to sure death. Now a searcher after glory and simoleons announces that he will ride across Niagara on a bleycle over a charged wire. Of course thousands will go to see the wonderful and idiotic feat, and if he goes down to the whirlpool and rocks below there will be the usual emotional effects, including sobbing men and fainting wor men, who went there half expecting jus, such a tragedy.

of the animals. It is expected to supply the zoological gardens and menageries of the entire world from this only zoological breeding ranch on earth, and it will be the means of advertising California more than anything yet introduced. Agents will be sent to every part of the civilized world to represent this enterprise and to sell and train new animals.

New Petroleum Motor.

A new type of petroleum motor, said to be characterized by great simplicity of mechanism, has just appeared in France, says London Inventions. The engine has been examined by a contemporary, and it is found that the principal feature is the independence of light to cause explosions after the machine is once started, thus one erplosion, in some unexplained way. serves to produce the next. How this arrangement is effected is as yet a secret, and until we know a little more upon the subject we are not able to judge of its practicable capabilities. It seems that the patentee has been able to dispense with the electric spark or light of any kind in the bringing about of the explosion, and thus the chief danger of this class of motors has been eliminated. A mineral essence is employed, mixed with air by means of a special pulverizer, and this mixture, finding its way into the cylinder through a trunnion in the same way as steam does in an oscillating steam cylinder, produces the further combustion by the explosion that has just preceded. Thus it follows that the temperature of the cylinder remains stationary and so low that the cooling apparatus generally required is dispensed with. It is supposed that this system of motors will be available for motors which range from one to four horse power.

Don't Sleep Just After Dinner.

To test the supposed advantages of a nap after dinner, Dr. Schule of Fribourg has made a series of experiments on two normal subjects. The contents of the stomach were analyzed a few hours after meals, some of which were followed by sleep and some were not. and the results indicate that sleep weakens the stomach's movements, while the acidity of the gastric juice is increased. On the other hand, simple repose in a horizontal position stimulates the motion of the stomach without increasing the acidity of the gastric juice. It is concluded, therefore, that one should stretch himself out for a rest after a hearty meal, but should not go to sleep, especially if the stomach is in a dilated condition or its juices. very acid.

A New Plant.

The cultivation of the cassava plant has been begun in the United States. It is a shrub from six to eight feet tall. and bears large tubers underground. These are first heated to drive off the poisonous hydrocyanic acid, and they are then made into tapioca and dextrine. It is said that the latter can be gore easily manufacturel from this Main than from corn.