It costs more to run New York City a year than it does to run the State About \$20,000,000 for the State and over \$30,000,000 for the city.

Many a man passes his entire life without learning how to live; 'ignorance causes more unhappiness in the world than anything except starva

Russia has the most rapidly increas ing population of any country in Eu-rope. The growth in the last hun-dred years has been a fraction under 1,000,000 annually.

The British crown is the heaviest in the world. The Prince of Wales, however, will never be able to attribute his baldness to that fact, observes the Washington Star.

United States Consul O'Hara, at San Juan del Norte, Nicaragua, says: "Four hundred bicycles in Nicaragua would bring about more wagon road improvements in five years than have been made during the country's 400 years of civilization."

New styles of pets are coming into Narragansett women the past season discarded pugs and led about Angora cats in pug dog harness. And an enterprising citizen of Alaska has lately captured and tamed a young whale, broken it to harness, and now dashes over the briny deep at the rate of twenty miles an hour or less behind his strange steed. Next, the St. Louis Star Sayings presumes, every lady on the sea coast must have her

A year ago all of fashionable London was quite daft over the notion of skating on artificial ice, and the rinks made such huge profits that speculators formed a company to build a great National skating palace. Now this company has gone into the hands of a receiver, and another enterprise, similar, though less ambitious, is also on its last legs. The explanation is the one which serves to account for everything nowadays—namely, that everybody is cycling.

Part third of the 1895 census of Massachusetts is of interest as showing the growing proportion of naturalized voters. The figures presented show that in the State, as a whole, the pro-portion of naturalized to the whole number of voters grew 19.73 per cent. in 1875 to 22.31 per cent. in 1885, and in 1875 to 22.31 per cent. In 224.62 per cent. in 1895. Boston goes this percentage, the much above this percentage, the naturalized voters there being 32.57 per cent. of the whole number. This proportion, although nearly one-third, is surpassed by some of the manufac is surpassed by some of the mannfac-turing cities, particularly Fall River, where it has reached the remarkable percentage of one-half. In Dukes County the native voters are nearly one hundred per cent., and in Bristol County the naturalized amount to very nearly fifty per cent., these being the extremes in the State. A sub-division is made of the male population twenty is made of the male population twenty years and over, so as to exhibit the political condition. The total number of twenty years and over is 771,706. Of this population, the ratable polls number 768,233, or 99.29 per cent. the aliens, 160,610, or 20.81 per cent.; the persons not voters, for reasons other than foreign birth, 44,821, or 5.81 per cent.; the voters, 560,802, or 72.67 per cent.

Several days ago a young man in New York brought suit against his former sweetheart to recover a diamond ring of the value of \$150, which mond ring of the value of \$150, which he had given her as a pledge of his affection. One of the allegations specified in his bill of complaint is that his passion has long since died out and that, in consequence of this fact, the ring should be returned to him. In this contention the young man is sustained by the New York World. That paper cites the rule of etiquette which prescribes that when two young people have decided to play quits in alove affair they should mutually return all presents except those of a perishable kind, such as candy, bouquets and kisses. The answer which the young lady makes to the allegation is even more amusing perhaps than the allegation itself. She claims that the ring was not simply a pledge of her exlover's devotion but a partial payment she gave him and the exclusive privileges which went along with it. She further urges that the courtship involved such ex-Penses as coal and gas, the wear and tear of furniture, extra dresses and bonnets, and the time which might have been spent in doing the family sewing and housework. In view of these considerations the young lady claims that the value of the ring is merely a drop in the bucket. As amusing as it may seem the case is now pending in the courts of New York

North

HANNA'S FAT FRYING.

WHERE REPUBLICAN CAMPAIGN FUNDS ARE COMING FROM,

rusts Made Prosperous by McKinleyism to Contribute \$10,000,000

-Hundreds of Palms are Itching
to Handle This Immense Sum.
Mark Hanna admits that it will take

Mark Hanna admits that it will take much money to educate the people sufficiently to insure the election of his candidate, and the fat-frying is now in full blast. The gigantic trusts and combines, allo of which have been benefited in the past by the system represented by Mr. McKinley and further hope for future benefits, are expected to contribute liberally to the Republican campaign fund and already the essessment necessary has been decided upon.

The trusts are expected to contribute \$19,000,000 towards the election of Mr. McKinley. As the total capitalization of the various trusts now doing business in defiance of law is about \$1,500,000,000, the enormous sum of ten million dellars can be raised without a heavy assessment. It will necessitate a contribution of one dollar from each trust for each \$150 of capital steck, or about two-thirds of one

per cent.

The largest check will have to come from the Dressed Beef and Provision Trust. This moupply will have to raise \$665,000, and if you are compelled to pay a few cents more on each pound of beef, lard and bacon you buy in the immediate future you may know that you and other consumers are paying this assessment and that Messrs. Armour, Cudahy, Swift, Fow-ler et al. are not losing anything in their effort to protect the credit of the

Inited States.

The smallest amount will come from the trust that controls the little wooden skewers that bother you when

wooten sacwers that obtain you whoo are care that you try to cartey your rib-roast. The output of those wooden pins is controlled by a trust which has a capital of but \$60,000, which is ample for the purpose, however. The trust will assist Mr. Hanna to the extent of \$400.

The two Goal Trusts, with an eatimated capital of \$100,000,000, an estimate carefully and reliably made by the Philadelpha Times, from which the figures of capitalization are taken, is probably too low. As the price of coal has recently been advanced and other advances are threatened, the \$805,000 the coal barons will contribute to the election of their friend will not be missed. That is, by the trust. But every consumer, and especially the poor people who buy coal by the basket or ton, will feel the extertion.

There are certain expenses incidental to the conduct of a campaign which are legitimate and must be met. When money is used only for these legitimate expenses the men having the expenditure in charge can make an accounting. But when the sum to be expended is as enormous as the amount which will be spent under the direction of Mark Hanna this year, no such accounting can be made, is ever expected or desired. It is asseret known only to the men who handle the boodle, and contributors must trust to their "thonor."

A gentleman who is familiar with the conduct of campaigns from a ward election to the struggle for the Presidency is authority for the statement that not one-half of the money contributed is ever expended for the purpose intended. It passes through so many hands, the flogers of which are sticky, that only a small percentage reaches the man who regards vetting as a commercial transaction.

This being the case, it will be seen that the \$10,000,000 to be raised by the trust offers many redamtages to the practical politician. It will offer among other things a channe to regain that the \$10,000,000 to be raised by the trust offers many redamtages to the practical politician. It will offer among other things a channe to regain that

THINGS TO BE REMEMBERED.

Bimetallism would mean more money, a stable measure of values and prosperity. That is the Democratic claim. In 1865 according to Secretary McCullough there was \$2,000,000,000 in circulation in the United States. There was a little more than this according to the figures in Maurico Muhloman's book "Monetary Systems of the World." But take the Secretary of the Treasury's figures. The population was 35,000,000. The per capital circulation according to that was about \$57.

about \$57.

In 1890 the money in the country was about \$803,000,000, although Secretary Foster's report made for political effect, stated that it amounted to \$1,588,000,000. Using Secretary Foster's figures the per capita was only \$24, but an accurate estimate of the money is as follows: Loss of paper money during twenty-eight years, \$80,000,000; hoarded, low estimate, \$25,000,000; hoarded, low estimate, \$25,000,000, National Bank reserves, estimated, \$250,000,000; total, \$785,000,000. Deduct that from the figures given by Secretary Foster and the balance in actual circulation will be seen to have been but \$803,000,000. The population in 1890 was \$64,000,000, and the per capita \$12,50.

The word "dollar" is used to describe the second of the per capital at the second of the per capital \$12,50.

The word "dollar" is used to des-The word "dollar" is used to designate the unit of value in this country's currency. The single gold standard has enabled the money lenders of the world to so control the metal that, like any other scarce and preferred article, its value has increased over fifty per ceni. since 1873. The price of silver measured in gold has depresiated, but measured in the products that are used by scientists and financiers to measure its values it has maintained its position. Gold has appresiment of the products of the scientists of the scientists and since the scientists are scientists. tained its position. Gold has appreciated and will continue to do so un inted and will continue to do so un-less the corner is broken by the Dem-ocratic party on November 3. The continuation of the gold standard would work an irreparable injury to the debtor classes in this country, the small merchants, workingmen, labor-ers, and the farmers. Bimetallism would assure a statle measure of values, and would give equal justice to all classes of citizens.

Against the people in this campaign are arrayed the consolidated forces of wealth and corporate power. The classes which have grown fat by reason of Federal legislation and the single gold standard have combined to fasten their fetters still more itemly upon the people and are organizing every precinct of every county of every State in the Union with this purpose in view.—Chairman Jones of the National Democratic Committee.

The demonetization of silver in 1873 produced one of the worst panics in the history of the United States.

The operation of the McKinley law and the repeal of the Sherman Silver Purchase act in 1893 caused a panic whose influence is still felt.

The maintenance of the gold standard The maintenance of the gold standard means the issue of bonds and the accumulation of an enormous debt. It means poverty for the producing classes and those directly dependent upon them, the vast majority of people in the United States.

The continuation of the gold standard means the increase in value of every debt, over fifty per cent. Since 1893 the increase has been over twenty per cent. The great debtor class demands justice, not repudiation.

Reckless Assertions of McKin'ey.

Reckless Assertions of McKin'ey.

Major McKinley, in his speed of acceptance, said that under the operation of the Republican policy of high protection, the country "bought more goods at home and sold more abroad" than under the present reduced tariff.

One would think that a politician occupying his present position would be very careful of his statements and sure of their correctness. Evidently he has not done so.

Figures furnished by the bureau of

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THE CRIME OF '73.

CONGRESS SECRETLY DEMONETIZED

Strong Testimony of Members of Con gress That the Bill Was Doc-tored in its Passage Through the House of Representatives.

the House of Representatives. Twenty-three years ago, by the crafty and concealed agency of a representative of the Bank of England, a bill was passed by a Republican Congress, engineered steadily through by John J. Knox, Comptroller of the Currency, and John Sherman, then, as now, a Senator from Ohio, which bill is known to-day throughout the civilized world as "the crime of "73." That bill demonetized about one-half the Constitutional money of the United States and brought on an Iliad of woos. woes. Was it, indeed, a crime, or is the

Was it, indeed, a crime, or is the charge a slander, such as is sometimes uttered without justification in the heat of a political campaign? I am not conversant in the language of slander, and have prescribed for myself an inflexible rule to make charges against no man derogatory to his analyses without heigh grappled by

self all thexible rule to make charges against no man derogatory to his good name without being impelled by a sense of public duty and able to substantiate them by ample evidence. I repeat the charge, that the demonetization of the standard silver dollar, Constitutional money of the United States from 1792 to 1873, was a crime; that the section of the bill demonetizing silver was secretly inserted without being read, printed or discussed after the bill left the Committee on Coinage, Weights and Measures, of which Judge Kelley, of Pennsylvania, was Chairman, and that the liouse was deceived into passing the bill under the belief that it provided for the standard silver dollar, whereas by trick, cheat and fraud it did not so provide.

Let us hear the Chairman of the Coinage Committee, Judge Kelley, when afterwards charged with having advocated the demonetized the House as sound in the Congressional Record (Forty-fifth Congress, second session, p. 1695): "In connection with the charge that I advocated the bill which demonetized the standard silver dollar, I say that, though the Chairman of the Confinitee on Coinage, I was as ignorant of the fact that it would demonetize the salver dollar, ror of its dropping the silver dollar from our system or coins, as were those distinguished Senators, Messrs. Blaine and Voorhees, who were then members of the House, and each of whom, a few days since, interrogated the other: 'Did you know it was dropped when the bill passed?' No,' said Mr. Blaine; 'did you?' 'No,' said Mr. Voorhees. I do not think there were three members in the House that knew it. I doubt whether Mr. Hooper, who, in my absence from the Committee on Coinage and attendance on the Committee on Ways and Means, managed the bill, knew it. I say this in justice to him.''

Judge Kelley, commonly called Pig Iron Kelley, because of his high protection views, was a man of great ability, sterling integrity and National eminence. Again on the floor of the House in the Forty-sixth Congress, (Congressional Record, first sess

reventions with a made a used the following memorable language: "All I can say is that the Committee on Coinage, Weights and Measures, who reported the original bill, were faithful and able, and scanned its provisons closely; that as their organ I reported it; that it contained prayisions for both the able, and scanned its provisions closely; that as their organ I reported it; that it contained provisions for both the standard silver dollar and the trade dollar. Never having heard until a long time after its enactment into law of the substitution in the Senate of the section which dropped the standard silver dollar, I profess to know nothing of its history, but I am prepared to say that in the legislation of this country there is no mystery equal to the demonetization of the silver dollar of the United States. I have never met a man who could tell just how it came about or why."

Now, gentlemen, if you turn to the 7th volume of the Congressional Record (45th Congress, p. 581) and will read what Congressman Bright had to say from his seat on the floor, you will find out how this colossal crime against the American people was effectuated and smuggled through the House of Representatives.

"It passed," said Mr. Bright, "by fraud in the House, never having been pricted in alyance, being a substitute

lation instead of on our own, which was the true scientific position with reference to this subject in 1873, but that the bill afterward was doctored, if I must use the term, and I use it in no offensive sense, of course—"

Mr. Sargent interrupted him and asked him what he meant by the word "doctored," but the good natured Mr. Allison perhaps, looking at the "doctor" who had injected the fatal potion, the leprous distillment into the measure, rather feebly responded: "I said I used the word in no offensive sense," But Senator Beck, of Kentucky, was more outspoken. "The demonstization bill," said he (same volume of the Record, p. 260), "never was understood by either House of Congress. I say that with full knowledge of the facts. No newspaper reporter—and they are the most vigilant men I ever saw in obtaining information—discovered that it had been done."

Senator Thurman said: "I cannot say what took place in the House, but I know, when the bill was pending in the Senate, we thought it was simply a bill to reform the mint, regulate coinage and fix up one thing and another; and there is not a single man in the Senate, I think, unless a member of the committee from which the bill came, who had the slightest idea that it was even a squint toward demonetization."

This member was John Shermin. Senator Hereford said (same volume of the Record, p. 989): "30 that I say beyond the possibility of doubt (and there is no disputing it) that bill which demonetized silver, as it passed, and the Chairman of the committee who reported it, who offered the substitute, said to Mr. Holman, when inquired of, that it did not effect the coinage in any way whatever."

Ropresentative Holman, the watch dog of the Treasury, declared "that

stitute, said to Mr. Holman, when inquired of, that it did not effect the coinage in any way whatever."
Ropresentative Holman, the watchdog of the Treasury, declared "that the measure and the methods of its passage through the House was a colossal swindle." (Congressional Record, Forty-fourth Congress, first session, p. 193.)
Fellow citizens, in this brief resume of the history of the act of Congress of February 12, 1873, which demonetized silver, I have offered you only the evidence of those who witnessed the transaction. Such testimony is not only the best for a popular meeting, but it would be competent in a court of law, as it will be concusive in the tribunal of history, that a great crime was committed by some person or persons against the American people by the passage of that nefarious act.

J. Faireax McLaughlin.

A Stock Claim of the Gold Bugs.

A Stock Claim of the Gold Bugs,
One of the stock claims of the gold bugs is that free silver would make the United States the silver dumping ground of the world. There is about \$8,000,000,000 actual silver in the world, in coin and used in the arts. About \$4,000,000,000 is in coin. How much of that would be taken to the American mints? Imagine the housewives of Europe, Asia and the rest of the world gathering together their old silver and shipping it to the United States; and no doubt the European Nations would take their silver coin, already at par with gold, and would send their supply to this country to be sold at the mints for fifty-three cent dollars! Should this actually be done, a proposterous supposition, the per capita of the United States would run up to over \$100-that is, as soon as the mints could catch up; and as soon as that happened what a desperate strait Europe would be in. It would have appreted with its silver for fifty-three cent dollars; its supply of that coin, at par with gold when sent here, would have depreciated one-half in value and the per capita would have depreciated in proportion and panicky times would shale the money centres of Europe as they had never been shaken before. This is following to its conclusion one of the absurd claims of the Republicans and goldlites. There will, under bimetalliem, never be a fifty-three cent dollar, at least as long as the Democratic party can win elections in the United States.

McKinley and Bushuess.

SELFISHNESS OF BANKERS. As Described by William J. Bryan in

One of His Speeches.

'Whenever I find a man who tells you not to bother about financial legisiation, I find a man who wants to take upon himself all the suffering and do your thinking and your acting for you. But when I find a man who, when he acts for you, will be sure that he does not forget himself. (Great laughter,) There is one thing that I like about the advocates of bimetallism. Whenever you find a man who believes in the immediate restoration of the free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting for the aid or consent of any Nation on earth, you find a man who tells you that he believes that that policy will be good for himself and also believes that it will be good for others also. I like that sort of candor.

''Ask a farmer why he wants bimetallism, and he says that he thinks it will be good for him. Ask a laboring man why he wants bimetallism, and he says, 'Because it is good for me.' Ask a laboring man why he wants bimetallism, and he says that he thinks it will be good for him. Ask a business man why he likes bimetallism, and he says. I make my living out of those from whom I borrow. Therefore bimetallism is good for me because it enables people to buy what have I to sell.' You ask a professional man why he favors bimetallism, and he tells you it is because his business rests on the producers of wealth, and that he cannot prosper unless the producers prosper.

''But you ask a banker why he is in favor of the gold standard, and what will he tell you? Does he say because it is good for him. They say they want a gold standard because it is good for the sold standard because it is good for the may that the good for them, but that they do not want anything which would be good for them. They say they want a gold standard and because it is good for the laboring man, and good for the business man.

'You tell them that these people are willing to risk bimetallism, and then "Whenever I find a man who tells

larmer, because it is good for the laboring man, and good for the business man.

"You tell them that these people are willing to risk bimetallism, and then these financiers rise to the full height of their moral stature and say that the people must have the gold standard and that they will ram the gold standard and that they will ram the gold standard they have the gold standard to the people. [Laughter and cheers.] Now, my friends, do you believe this is their reason? [Shouts of "No."] I am afraid it is not. When I find a man who says that he wants a thing because it is good for him I think that he is a pretty natural sort of a fellow. But when I see a man who wants to do something for me against my will, and tells me he is only feeling for me, I am careful to see that he does not reach me." [Laughter and cries of "Hit'em again."]

This is a "Goak."

The New York Tribune is howling for McKinley and urging the people to elect him President so that the

The New York Tribune is howling for McKinley and urging the people to elect him President so that the country can have more protection and higher prices for American products. Until recently it published tables nearly every day, showing how prices had fallen since the Wilson tariif law, and it promises that if the Republicans are successful in November the era of low prices and cheap goods will give way to the good old stiff prices and dearness brought about by the tariff of 1890.

While thus committing its party to the Harrison-McKinley theory that cheapness is an evil, the Tribune tries to keep in favor with the people who do not want to pay more for what they buy. So in a recent issue it trots out the old story of how the tinglate industry has grown since 1890, forgetting, of course, to meution that the output of tin plates has been greatly increased since the Wilson law cut the duty on them in two. As a proof of the benefits of high tariffs the Tribune says that protection has reduced the prices of steel, the most important part of the raw material for tin plates, and thus enabled our manufacturers to compete with foreign products.

This is a little Republican joke. Protection reduces the price of steel by shutting out foreign steel with high duties, so that the home manufacturers can combine and charge higher prices. The great steel trust formed five months ago by all the leading steel and iron makers of this country, immediately advanced prices of the steel billets uged in making plates for tinning from 15 to 20 per cent. They were able to do this because the tariff on foreign steel prevented tin plate manufacturers from buying in the cheapest markets and thus put them at the mercy of the grasping trust. If it were not for the protection foolishly allowed to remain in the Wilson tariff on iron and steel which we can manufacture cheaper than any other part of the world, the tin plate makers would be to-day buying their steel plates far cheaper than the prevailing prices.

tin plate makers would be to-day buying their steel plates far cheaper than
the prevailing prices.

It is unfortunately true that as the
late P. T. Barnum said: "The American people like to be humbugged."
But if they can be fooled by such cheap but I they can be looled by such cheap tricks as that of pretending that heavier taxes on an article makes it cost less, they deserve to be plun-dered by the monopolists who own the Republican party.

Which End?

Which End?
Perry Patettic (in the road)—Why
don't you go in? De dog's all right
Don't you see him waggin' his tail?

Wayworn Watson (at the gate)-Yes. and he's growlin' at the same time. I durno which end to believe.—Cincinnat! Enquirer.

THE MERKY SIDE OF LIFE

STORIES THAT ARE TOLD BY THE FUNNY MEN OF THE PRESS.

The New Physiology—No Credit—No
Chance for Escape—Evidently
Condensed—Repartee, Etc., Etc.,
There's the bicycle face, and the blcycle
back,
With its queer, altitudinous curve;
And the blcycle tongue, in the middle hung,
And the scorcher's blcycle nerve,
—Indianapolis Journal,

NO CHANCE FOR ESCAPE.

"Strange that Emeline never got over her infatuation for that man." "No, you see he never asked her to marry him."—Chicago Record.

"You look frightfully gloomy, Simpkins; are you in debt?"
"No, the trouble is I can't get a chance to be."—Chicago Record.

Mrs. Kilduff-"Do you use condensed milk?"
Mrs. Mullins-"I think it must be

condensed. There is never more than a pint and a half in a quart."—Judge. AN EARLY INSTINCT.

Benevolent Gentleman "'Don't cry, my little man; here's a dime for you. Now tell me what you will do with it?" Small Boy "'Match yer to see if it's two or nothin'."—Life.

THE IMPORTANT PART. Employer—"Mr. Jones writes me that you insulted him yesterday—"
Bill Collector—"I'll tell you just what happened—"
Employer—"Tell me, first, if he paid his bill."—Puck.

THE EARLY BIRD.

"Yes," said the business man to the clergyman, "I've lost a good deal of time in my life."
"By fritting it away, I suppose?"
"No; by being punctual to my appointments."—Boston Courier.

REPARTEE.

"My friend," said the traveler,
"have you a knife about you?"
"Naw; but you'll find a fork in the
road yander."
"You're bright, ain't you?"
"Naw, I'm Brown."—Atlanta Con-

stitution.

ALL LOOK.

Lady (applying the test)—"Ach! what a pity! The handsomest gentleman in the company has got a splash on his waistooat."
All the gentlemen present look down in consternation at their vests.—Westfalishes Volksblatt.

HOW IT HAPPENED.

Josh Moddera—"How did you ketch your cold, Jay?"
Jay Green—"A lot of us young people went to give Miss Sally Smiles a
surprise party, the other night, and
she kept us standin out in the rain
while she curled her hair."—Puck.

BEFORE AND AFTER.

Evening Caller—"I have been won-dering who those companion-framed portraits are, one a beautiful young girl, the other a wrinkled, sad-faced old woman."

Pretty Hostess—"Oh, that's ma, bo-fore and after marriage."—New York Weekly.

A CANDID CONFESSION

A CANDID CONFESSION.

"I wish you would tell me," said the agent who had long been on Mr. Snagge's trail, "what is your insuperable objection to insuring your life?"

"I don't mind telling you," replied Snaggs. "The idea of being more valuable after I am dead than while I am alive is distasteful to me."—Pittsburgh Chronicle-Telegraph.

Mildred—"Have you heard the news about Charlie Hinks and Mabel Bux-

about Charlie Hinns and states Da-ton."

Adelaide—"No, what is it?"
Mildred—"He's is in lorewith her."
Adelaide—"How do you know?"
Mildred—"He worked two hours at a stretch last night, trying to teach her mother to ride the bicycle."— Cloveland Leader.

HE DESERVED IT.

"Never mind brushing me off, por-

"Never mind brushing me off, porter," said the careful passenger on the sleeper, "you couldn't find a speck of dust on my clothes."
"Dat am so, boss, but if you ain't no objection I'll jest go through the motion with my brush, kase I must feel dat I carned dat quarter youse goin' to give me."—Detroit Free Press.

"Pythias, old man," said Damon, his voice trembling, "you know how it is. I would die for you willingly—nay, gladly. But when you ask me to admit that your wheel is superior to mine, you ask more than I can yield."

For the nonce neither of them did a thing but sob loudly at the bitter exigencies of the occasion.—Detroit Tribune.

"That butcher looks very sick. What's the matter with him?" said Hostetter McGinnis to Colonel With-

erspoon.

"Another butcher has started a mar-"Another butcher has started a mar-ket near him, and he has got so much competition to deal with that he has had to lower his prices."
"But he looks as if he was suffering from some physical pain."
"So he is. His ribs, loins and oth-er parts make him feel sore."—Texas Sitter.