RY SCHURZ.

THAT FREE SILVER UIN TO INDUSTRY.

Threat to Put the Fulled States on the Silver Basis Would Cause Business Stagnation-Mr. Bryan's Scheme to Throw the Country Into Fits So That He Can Try His Sixteen to One Quack Medicine-Evil Effects of the Free Coinage Agita-

Hon. Carl Schurz, ex-secretary of the interior, addressed an immense audience in Central Music hall, Chicago, on

Sept. 5. Speaking of a possible free silver victory he said:

Consider what the immediate consequences would be if Mr. Bryan were elected president, with a congress to match. Mr. Bryan would of course be anxious to have his free coinings law engerted but that could not be even if seted, but that could not be, even if he called an extra session of congress, until some time in April or May, five or six months after the day of election. But as soon as on the 4th of November the result of the election was announced everybody would know that the parity of gold and silver would not be

It having been made certain by Mr. Bryan's election that the parity of gold and silver would not be maintained, there would be a rush upon the treas my for the gold in it by persons hold-ing greenbacks entitled to redemption, and the gold reserve would be exhausted in a twinkling. Gold will instantly disappear from circulation, to be heard ed or exported. Why will it disappear Because every sensible person when making a payment will prefer to make it in the less valuable dellar and hold the more valuable gold dellar back for more profitable use. Gold will there-fore quickly rise to a premium, and we shall be on the silver basis long before a free coinage law can be enacted. Our daily transactions in buying and selling, in paying and receiving wages, will no longer be carried on upon the basis of the gold dollar worth 100 cents, but of the silver dollar worth 50 cents or thereabout, for the government will no longer hold up the silver dollar to the value of the gold dollar. The quantity of gold vanishing from

orculation will amount to about \$600,-000,000, the disappearance of which will make a tremendous hole in the volume of our currency. But, says the silver man, there will be free allver coinage to fill the gap promptly with coined silver or silver certificates. Oh, no, my fellow sufferers. The disappear-ance of gold will happen promptly after the election of Mr. Bryan, and there will not possibly be any free coinage of silver for at least six months, and it

will require a great many more months to fill a gep of \$600,000,000. What will happen meanwhile? The St. Louis Globe-Democrat reports Mr. Bryan to have said some time ago: "I think it-meaning the victory of the free coinage movement—will cause a pania. But the country is in a deplor-able condition, and it will take extreme measures to restore it to a condition of prosperity." Whereupon the St. Louis paper pointedly remarks, "Evidently MA Bryan has heard of the doctor who always threw his patient into fits before administering any curative medicine.

How, then, would Mr. Bryan's "fit" work? The sudden disappearance of our gold from circulation would produce the most stringent contraction of the currency on record. Business men who owe money and at the same time have money due them will be forced to collect that money by overy means at their disposal. Nobody will be inclined to lend out any money except upon extraor-dinary security. The banks will naturally consider it their duty to keep in loans and to restrict their discounts and advances to business men with the utmost caution. Business establishments, manufactories, mercantile uses, unable to get the money for meeting their obligations, will by the hunda succumb to their embarrassments and tumble down like a row of bricks. Others will cautiously restrict their operations to the narrowest possible limit, and wage earners by the thousands will lose their employment and be turned into the street.

How can I foretell these things with so much assurance? Because they have already cast their shadows before. Do you remember the crisis of 1898, when the silver basis was in sight? And now again the mere apprehension of a possibility of Mr. Bryan's election a possibility of Mr. Bryan s and of the consequent slipping of our country upon the silver basis has already caused untold millions of our securities to be thrown upon the market in Europe as well as here. Scores of business orders are already recalled, a large number of manufa turing establishments have already stopped or restricted their operations, enterprise is already discouraged and nearly paralyzed, many works of public utility by industrial or railroad com-panies have already been ordered off, pusands of workingmen are already thrown out of employment, gold is already being hoarded, capital is already being sent out of the country to be in-vested in Europe for safety.

And why all this? Not, as the silver men foolishly pretend, because the ex-isting gold standard has made money scarce, for capital is lying idle in heaps, scores upon scores of millions, fairly yearning for safe employment. No Ask those concerned why all this hap-pens, and with one voice they will tell you it is because they apprehend serious danger to every dollar ventured out through the change of our standard of value in prospect, through the debasement of our currency threatened by the free silver coinage movement. And if these are the effects of a mere appre-hension of a possibility, what would be the effect of the event itself?

Silver, Copper and Then Paper. The owners of copper mines need not be slated with the idea that the argument for cheap silver dollars is a still better argoment for cheaper copper dol-lars. We shall not drop to a copper basis. The ultimate resting place for the Popocrats is foredetermined in their the Popocratis is the right of the platform assertion of the right of the government to issue legal tender paper assertion the chean money paradise notes. That is the cheap money paradiss into which all the advocates of repudiaion are logically drawn.

"FREE SILVER'S IN THE SADDLE !"



"YES, BUT WHAR'S DE SADDULF"

COMMERCE NEEDS A STABLE STAND-

Vice Presidential Candidate Hebert Shows Why Gold is the Best Messure of Values. In his letter accepting the Republican nomination for vice president Hon, Garret A. Hobart said:
The money standard of a great nation

should be as fixed and permanent as the nation itself. To secure and retain the best should be the desire of every right minded citizen. Resting on stable foun-dations, continuous and unvarying cer-tainty of value-should be its distinguishanny of varies about one is distriguishing characteristic. The experience of all history confirms the truth that every coin, made under any law, howsoever that coin may be stamped, will finally command in the markets of the world the exact value of the materials which compose it. The dollar of our country, whether of gold or silver, should be of the full value of 100 cents, and by so much as any dollar is worth less than this in the market by precisely that sum will some one be defrauded.

The necessity of a certain and fixed

money value between nations as well as individuals has grown out of the interchange of commodities, the trade and business relationships which have arisen among the peoples of the world, with the enlargements of human wants and the broadening of human interests. This necessity has made gold the final standard of all enlightened nations. If we are to continue to hold our

pose clear to the world. No room should be left for misconception as to the meaning of the language used in the bonds of the government not yet matured. It should not be possible for any party or individual to raise a question as to the purpose of the country to pay all its obligations in the best form of money recognized by the compared. money recognised by the commercial

Any nation which is worthy of credit or confidence can afford to say explicitterest what it means when such meaning is challenged or doubted. It is desirable that we should make it know at business depression? once and authoritatively that an "hon-

for the workingmen. were paid in a 58 cent dollar or in a dollar worth less than 100 cents. However it may be with mine owners and mortgage debtors, men whose capital is their labor are not interested in having the "purchasing power of their dollar" diminished.

Second.—Things would be made worse for the 1,788,882 savings bank depositors in this state alone if their

8715, 632, 890 of savings were made payable in depreciated dollars.

Third.—Things would be worse for the nearly 1,000,000 pensioners if their monthly stipend were to be paid in 58 cent dollars.

Fourth.—Things would be worse for all the millions of beneficiaries of stock, mutual and co-operative insurance companies and all the 1,745,725 shareholders in building and loan associations if payment were to be made to them in

my money less good than the best.

Fifth.—Things would be worse for everybody in case of a panic caused by the prospect of a silver basis.—New York World.

From a Great Dec A depreciation of the currency is al-ways attended by a loss to the laboring lasses. This portion of the community have neither time nor opportunity to watch the obbs and flows of the money market. Engaged from day to day in their useful tolls, they do not perceive although their wages are non inally the same, or even somewhat higher, they are greatly reduced, in fact, by the rapid increase of currency, which, as it appears to make money abound, they are at first inclined to con-sider a blessing. — Andrew Jackson, Eighth Annual Message.

Getting Rich In Their Minds The allverites who are dreaming of great wealth to be had for everybody through the simple process of calling 50 cents a dollar should wake up long enough to sak themselves this question: "If a dollar's worth of property means a certain quantity of labor prod-nets, would there be any more of these products for the mea who want them if we say that the same amount of proper-ty is worth \$2? In other words, does an increase in the prices of goods mean an increased quantity of goods?"

By the time they have thought out an

great riches are mighty poor substitutes of the solid labor products.

WHO IS TO BLAME!

the Free Silver Wolf Says That the Sound Money Lamb Is Disturbing Business. The woif in the fable blamed the lamb for stirring up the bed of the stream and making the water muddy. "But," said the lamb, "the water runs from you toward me. I could not have rbed your drinking." "Ob, well," the wolf rejoined, "if you did not, your grandfather did." And he straightway

dined on young mutton.

The silverite wolves who are howling calamity and threatening to overthrow our sound financial system pretend to find an excuse for their 16 to 1 schemes in the unsettled condition of business. Because loans are being called in and capital is timidly waiting the result of the elections, the advocates of free coinage say, in the words of their presiden-tial candidate, "You are interfering with business." All unfavorable indica-tions in trade and industry they loudly ascribe to the gold standard, and the manufacturers who are forced to limit their output by reason of the refusal of merchants to buy while there is so much uncertainty about prices are accused of being goldbugs who are purposely mak-

ing hard times.
It should be easy for all intelligent voters to see through the hypocrisy of the silverite claims. Nothing can be more certain than that instead of being due to the gold standard any financial stringency which may now exist is alplace among the great commercial nations, we must cease juggling with this question and make our bonesty of purpose clear to the world. No room should number of office seeking politicians go-Does any reasonable man expect that the threat of enabling borrowers to pay their debts in 50 cent dollars is going to encourage investors to part with their ly on a question so vital to every in- capital? On the contrary, is it not self

business depression?
So long as there remains any doubt est dollar" means any dollar equivalent as to the future financial basis of our to a gold dollar of the present standard great industrial and mercantile opera-of weight and fineness. Things Might Be Far Worse.

It is a frequent excuse of unthinking men for leaning toward free silver that "things can't be worse than they will be hard to collect, and investors will be actually will be actually and investors will be actually a continue to breed failures; capital his supporters reject the shallow definition of timestallism which demands no more than they will be hard to collect, and investors than the admission of both gold and silver will be actually a continue to breed failures; capital his supporters reject the civilized world.

Mr. Bryan and the more intelligent of his supporters reject the civilized world.

Mr. Bryan and the more intelligent of his supporters reject the shallow definition of himself demands no more than they will be hard to collect, and investors than the admission of both gold and silver will be actually a continue to breed failures; capital will be hard to collect, and investors that "things can't be worse than they will be actually a continue to breed failures; capital will be actually a continue to breed failures; capital will be actually a continue to breed failures; capital will be actually a continue to breed failures; capital will be actually a continue to breed failures; capital will be actually a continue to breed failures; capital will be actually a continue to breed failures; capital will be actually a continue to breed failures; capital will be actually a continue to breed failures; capital will be actually a continue to breed failures; capital will be actually a continue to breed failures; capital will be actually a continue to breed failures; capital will be actually a continue to breed failures; capital will be actually a continue to breed failures; capital will be actually a continue to breed failures; capital will be actually a continue to breed failures; capital will be actually a continue to breed failures; capital will be actually a continue to breed failures; capital will be actually a continue to breed failures; capital will be actually a continue to that "things can't be worse than they will hesitate to engage in productive dn-now are." This is a mistake. Mat-dustries. This condition of affairs can dustries. This condition of affairs can ters can be very much worse, especially only be remedied, in so far as our money First.—They would be worse if wages declaration at the polls against free silver and all other cheap money fallacies.

> We cannot by law fix the value of either metal or coin or of any of the articles that enter into the wants of life. The great law of demand and supply affects the value as it does fron, copper or sinc. All have fallen in market value by means of new discoveries and improved methods of production. - Senator



There would be a scramble to pick up the promise did they not see the string

There Has Been No Reduction When a silverite urges you to vote for free coinage on the ground that "the crime of '73" reduced the money in the country, just show him these figures; The money in this country in circulation, not counting the money in the treasury, at two dates 30 years apart

Biako bank notes. Si,047,505
Subsidiary sliver 21,065,109
Fractional currency 32,665,109
Fractional currency 32,665,105
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we say that the same amount of property is worth \$2? In other words, does an increase in the prices of goods mean an increase duantity of goods?"

By the time they have thought out an answer to this question the victims of the 16 to 1 delusion will be able to see that, though they might legislate that every dollar's worth of products should be worth 100 times as much, the only change would be in the minds of the men who made the law. Dreams of great riches are mighty poor substitutes for solid labor products.

Per capits circulation. III.18

Boaldes the money in circulation there was thought the man after he has fully considered the rapid methods of modern intercommunication and the activities of the 16 to 1 delusion will be able to see that, though they might legislate that every dollar's worth of products should be worth 100 times as much, the only change would be in the minds of the men who made the law. Dreams of great riches are mighty poor substitutes for solid labor products.

AT MADISON SQUARE.

RATIFICATION OF NATIONAL DEMO-CRATIC CANDIDATES.

ix-Governor Boswell P. Flower Presided at the Essting-Speeches Were Made by Generals Falmer and Bucknes, Congremman Byoum and William Hyprott.

New Kors, Sept. 38.—"This is one of the peculiar meetings of a peculiar compaign," said a man entering the big anditorium in the Madison Square Garden last night, and he spoke truth, for while the Demograph of the same party argued against Mr. Bryan and his potities. Had the menagers of this meeting set out to make every insident of it at variance with the nectification of Bryan it could not have been more successful. The theresometer marked it coul in distinction to the fever heat at the Bryan meeting; the audience that filled every nock and surner of an edifies that, partitioned off as it was, accommodates fully 0,000 geospie, romaloed in their seats until the stage of meetilks. The presence upon the stage of meetilks. Roweoli P. Flower, W. D. Bynum, Charles S. Fairchild, E. E. Anderson and Robert Greer Mource, in addition to the speakers, gave a dignity to the affair that was carried out in the audience, the crowd being of a better class than tunally gathers at such avents. At first it was quiet, but the brief remarks of Chairman Fibers' seemed to awaken them, for in a moment hey were shouting their approval of the statement, "We are not all cell Democratic." The other pointed but brief remarks of the ex-governor were also volferously applauded, and by the time Mr. Bynum began his rumarks they were very appreciative and hearty in their reception. Naw York, Sept. 38 -"This is one of

plauded, and by the time Mr. Hynum be-gan his rumarks they were very apprecia-tive and hearty in their reception.

When General Palmer was introduced, he was received with almost vooferous ap-plause. He said in part:

Palmer's Speech.

That part of the platform which refers

to the money question attracts the largest measure of popular attention, and it is to that clause the Chicago platform and the corresponding clauses of the platform

that clause the Chicago platform and the corresponding clauses of the platform adoted by the Indianapolis convention that I propose to direct attention briefly. The Chicago platform declares and recognizes that the money question is paramount to all others at this time. We invite attention to the fact that the federal constitution named aliver and gold together as the money metals of the United States and that the first coinage laws passed by congress under the constitution made the sliver dollar the monetary unit and admitted gold to free coinage upon the original basis by the sliver dollar unit. This language commonds the convention, This inguings commonds the convention, its candidates and their supporters to the distinct, definite measure of the coinage of the silver dollar of 413% grains of standard silver with unlimited legal tender

Qualities.

One of these declarations must be false One of these declarations must be false in principle and is necessarily dangerous to the business and credit of the country. And it is for the Democratic party to determine in the approaching election which of these two is to be accepted as a true exposition of the party faith. On a former occasion I said that in this pledge to the free coinage of silver the Chicago convention invoked not only the judgment, but the imagination of the American people. The free coinage of silver as interpreted by Mr. Bryan means the advance in the commercial value of all the silver builton and coin and indeed all the commercial silver to an equality in commercial value in gold.

The promise is that the American deliar, which it may be said conveniently is worth 5i cents as compared with the deliar of gold, shall by the adoption of this measure by the United States be advanced in equality, and in commercial value to an equality with the deliar of 25 8-10 grains of standard gold, and a similar reconstate in media.

grains of standard gold, and a similar promise is made with reference to all the sliver coinage of the civilized world.

to the mints at a ratio of 10 to 1, but he asserts that the free coinage of silver at that ratio to gold will produce real bimetallisms, double and equal standard of allism, a double and equal standard of value, clothing the coins of both gold and after with equal power in the market and in the payment of debt. Let us consider the import of this startling proposition for one moment. for one moment.

First.—It assumes that the unlimited

for one moment.

First.—It assumes that the unlimited coinage of silver on private account on the ratio of 16 of silver to 1 of gold with full legal tender quality by the United States alone will give to the 484,000,000 of silver dollars already coined an equal commercial debt paying and purchasing power to the dollar containing 25 8-10 grains of standard gold, which at present the gold dollars are supposed to possess, supported by the national pledge to maintain the parity in value of these silver dollars with gold coin.

Second.—It assumes that the same cause, free coinage of silver, will maintain the equally acceptable value of all dollars that may hereafter be coined on private account by the United States.

Third.—It assumes that the free coinage of silver by the United States.

Third.—It assumes that the free coinage of silver by the United States alone would at once advance the value of the commercial silver of the world to that of gold. It would in the same manner affect the value of all the silver coinage of all official intended in the light of all human experience such a proposition should not only be entertained by sane man, but that upon its acceptance and bellef a great party should demand public confidence.

The Beal Questien.

public confide The Real Question

public confidence.

The Real Question.

The commercial law which controls this subject is familiar to the country. Under its operation slight differences in the ground that "the fixed the money in the fixed the money in the dates 30 years spart

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of deces with all the good verify
This statement of the question is made in an unusual form, but neither its traib not its exactness will be questioned by

ness, the disturbance of values and the

overthrow of all American Industries.
When Governor Flower introduced General Buckner, the scene was almost dra-

was develor steep introduced can real Buckner, the scene was almost dramatic. The northern audience evidently thought that is the brave soldier of the south is should accord a special welcome, and chose upon cheer rent the air, the speaker being for soveral minutes unable to begin. Ex-Governor Flower sold:

"As the Indianapolis convention we nominated a Union general and a former Confederate gendral. In the last war of 30 years peat the graves has grown green over both the graves of the Union and the Confederate dead, and at Indianapolis we buried all the hates of the part with military honors. I introduce General Simon B. Buckner."

General Buckner's speech was followed by one by Dr. William Everett of Massachusetts, after which Judge R. Fellows spoke very briefly and claimed that Kentucky would be against Bryan, and with three cheers the meeting closed.

Thacher Weet Talk.

ALBANT, Sept. 22.—Mayor Thacher absolutely refused to be interviewed on the subject of the telagram sent to him by John C. Sheehan, the Tummany leader, requesting him to resign from his position at the head of the Democratic state ticket in view of his sinternent issued on Sunday night indersing the gold standard. But, although the mayor refused to talk, a friend of his said. "Mr. Thacher has assured me thint he has not answered Mr. Sheehan's telegram and, moreover, does not intend to answer it." Mr. Thacher's preservation of total indifference in regard to Mr. Sheehan's telegram is not echoed by many of his friends in this city, and not a few of them have gone so far as to characterise it as an insult, and one man it vary close touch wish Mr. Thacher said. "I consider it the most imputent display of nerve on the part of a political spell seeker that I have ever seen." Mr. Thacher said, "I consider it the most imputent display of nerve on the part of a political spell seeker that I have ever seen." Mr. Thacher said, "I consider it the most imputent display of nerve on the part of a political spell seeker that I have ever seen." Mr. Thacher said, "I consider it the most imputent display of nerve on the part of a political spell seeker that I have ever seen." Mr. Thacher said, "I consider it the most imputent display of nerve on the part of a political spell seeker that I have ever seen." Mr. Thacher both that it would be useless to try to communicate with him, as he would not be desirated. Thacher Wor't Talk communicate with him, as he would be disturbed.

HILL AIDS THACHER.

HE DEFEATS A DIRECT VOTE FOR HIS WITHDRAWAL

After a Hot Session, the New York Demo eratic State Committee Appoints a No-Uffeation Committee to Notify the Candidates and Report Back on Sept. 88.

New York, Sept. 93.—Such conditions as confronted the Buffalo state Democratic committee when it mot last evening have probably never existed in the political history of this state. The declaration of John tory of this state. The declaration of John loyd Thacher, the nomines for governor, that he could not accept the entire maional platform; the assertion of Tammany organization that unless he accepted the platform they would repudiate him; the contrary assertion of the gold standard men on the state committee that Mr. Thacher's attitude would pacify the gold standard men and gain more votes for the tloket, and, last, but not least, the fact that in all this committeet and state poliin all this complicated mess of state poli-tics national politics and the Democratio national ticket was involved made men knit their brows and look serious last

knit their brows and look serious last night.

It was very nearly 11 o'clock when the fight over Mr. Thacher was precipitated by the reading of his letter addressed to Mr. Danforth and defining his position. The reading of the document was listened to very attentively, and then John H. Shea of Tammany introduced a resolution calling upon Mr. Thacher to resign his nomination. In an instant there was a tumult, a dozen members striving to speak at once. The resolution was mild in terms and merely recited the fact that Mr. Thacher, not being in sympathy with the platform, should not attempt to remain upon it as the candidate. Mr. Shea made a few remarks, saying that the delegates to the convention at Buffalo had been grossly deceived and that Mr. Thacher one teacher who by his exemplary life, taught us what the books did not and could not give. Some of us

Senator Hill Speaks.

When Mr. Shee, who was proxy for and fluence of their lives upon our own When Mr. Shee, who was proxy for and represented Mr. Purroy, had finished, Senator Hill took the floor, and there was almost a deathlike silence as the senator began to speak plainly and distinctly in favor of the retention of Mr. Thacker upon the ticket. For 30 minutes he held the attention of his auditors, skilfully avoiding any reference to his views upon indorsement of the ticket or platform of the Chlengo convention, but being his whole argument upon the ground that the candidate for governor in the state this fall should be a strong man upon state issues. and that there was no need of foreing na-tional issues into the campaign.

"There is altogether too much Populism in the platform. Every leader and every man of common sense in the party knows this."

Senator Hill in all made six speeches. Steator Hill in all made six speeches. There were a number of amendments proposed to Mr. Shea's resolution. They were all withdrawn, and the substitute offered by Bernard J. Yorke of Kings was adopted by a vote of 46 to 2. The smendment

was as follows:

"Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed by the chair to notify the candidates upon the state ticket of their nomination, and that such committee report back to this@committee at a meeting to be held on Monday evening, Sept. 26, the resilie of its action." sult of its action.

Shen's Resolution been his reiteration of a boilef in bimetalliam. The great aim of the party in the
state should be to keep intect the state or
gantization, now threatened with disruption, and to make national issues the
dominant features in the campaign would
mean valeant disruption. He was positive
that Mr. Thacher would he loyal to every
part of the state platform. Senator Thomas F. Grady replied to Senator Hill.

It was saked that the resolution be put
to a vote, and it was read:

THE TEACHERS' WORLD.

All teachers and friends of education accordially lavited to contribute whatever may be helpful or suggestive to others in this line of work. Communications will be gladly received by the editor of this de-

HOW CHILDREN ARE POISONED Visit some school houses after a

something disgusting. These un- least. sant sensations come from want of greater ventilation. The air is days about moral training in the vitiated by breaths and clothing, schools. A good tendency this. The Many of the pupils scarcely know the luxury of a good bath and plenty ever, that the most effectual way in of clean underclothing. Now, can this kind of training is by example. the air be anything but bad under Read the testimony of one of Amersuch circumstances? If the win dows are opened long the teacher and pupils take cold, and some are afraid and think they cannot stand moral training is the personality of the smallest breath of fresh air. A the teacher, if he is the right person schoolroom 30 feet square and 8 feet for the responsible place he occuhigh contains 7200 cubic feet of air. pies. His very presence is an edu-This room will seat 60 pupils. Allowing 10 cubic feet of air to each expression of his countenance, his pupil per minute all the air in the habits and manners, all are felt by room will be vitiated in 12 minutes. the children of his charge, who are Now, granting that every means is infected by them as by a divine conused regarding ventilation, and a goodly supply of soap and water to scrub the floors instead of sweeping, was a remarkable teacher in his a recess of five minutes ought to be moral personality. He developed given every hour, so that the child- in his pupils such power of ren could move about, have the conscience and such moral force windows and doors wide open, and that they manifested it everylet them breathe in freely the pure where—in the class-room, in the air of nature, to repair their mental study hall, in the boarding house, on fect of breathing for 10, 20, or 40 struction, and people were accusincoming and outgoing of air? It of health and shorten our lives. Let ous, exact, reliable and honorable." a person who is in good health, with a sound nasal organ, take a brisk Better than representing character walk in the open air, then come at in cold marble and on lifeless canvas, once into an inhabited room, and if there is any unpleasant odor, the air of that room is hurtful. How teacher, through the power of exmany dwelling, sitting-rooms, or ample! bedrooms would pass such an ordeal in the early morning after being occupied all night? Bad air, be-

Probably all of us who are old Keep me from such all the days of my enough to begin tracing character to Sure but he knows what a burning diser could have given his views upon the financial question before the nomination had he intended to be honest. "Why," said Shea, "he was telegraphed to and written to by several people and declined to answer at all. I don't call that honest."

every day.

ence of father and mother, probably kle with salt and pepper. no life so interweaves itself into our own as that of noble-minded teach-Let us draw a few lessons from

this experience. The teacher who limits his efforts merely to the transferring of knowledge from books to the minds of the young, is working for cooking endives? in a plain far beneath his privilege. He may be on adept in figures or a very dictionary of dates and facts, bread crumbs, one cupful of rich but unless he regards his higher self milk, one tablespoonful of butter as one of the important factors in and three eggs; salt, pepper and educational problems, he misses the nutmeg to taste. When the bread great opportunities of his life. The has absorbed the milk break in the The following committee was appointed: Yorks of Kinga, Grady of New York, Cotton of Chemung, Molloy of Renssalaer and Backwith of the Thirty-third congressional distance. village all may declare how much he eggs, beat lightly with a fork, addknows, but unless the lives of the ing the seasoning while beating and though he may become famous for his knowledge, he will never become Mr. Thacher's letter proclaimed that he would vote for the Chicago ticket, and his only allusion to national issues had project their own good lives into the been his reiteration of a belief in bimetalproject their own good lives into the

after years they snah be ance to say, to a vote, and it was read:

"Resolved, That we hereby request Mr.
John Boyd Thacher to withdraw from his candidaty for the governorship in order that the state committee may name one in his place who is in entire accord with the Democratic platform adopted at Chithe Democratic platform adopted at Chicago."

John L. Carlisis of Watertown and Charles N. Bulger tried to modify the resolution and aid the Hill movement, and before the vote was taken Sanator Hill saked leave to speak again. This time, evidently provoked by the opposition, he gave some indication of his sentiment on the national tieket by saying:

"A man must not be condemned for disagreeing with the national platform. It has things in it that are in direct opposition to all the Democratic tenets and beliefs. I have no objection to eaving that there are things in the platform that no Democrat can support. To say that you support the ticket is enough."

taught us how to be patient and kind and pure." What manner of man or woman ought, then, the teacher to be! Surely, only "He that hath clean hands and a pure heart" should stand in the sacret place of the trainer of youth.

The teacher should be an exemplar not only in the school-room but out of it as well. He who regards with small concern his conduct when free from school-room duties lessens his chances of success. He thereby fails

to hold the respect of his pupils and gives an unfavorable impression to the people, who make up their estimate of him largely from what they see. A parent who knows that a teacher's conduct outside as well as inside of the school is all of the right sort will be more likely than otherwise to co-operate with him in the work of the school. This point is walk in the fresh air, and the odor semingly over-looked, by a few at

More and more is being said these general impression seems to be, howion's most gifted writers and lectur-

and physical condition. Effects are the street. Nor did his influence proportioned to causes, and if an atmosphere filled with 5 per cent of from his school. They carried with carbonic acid will produce death in them, in most instances, the characa few minutes, what must be the efyears the much smaller proportion tomed to say that they could identiwhich must be in every inhabited fy Prof. Pierce's pupils by their room where there is not a constant mental habits and their methods of transacting business- In all the must and does lower the standard walks of life they were conscienti-

Herein lies one of the fine arts.

THE LADIES' COLUMN.

ing occupied all night? Bad air, being heavy, always sinks to the floor and to be gotten rid of must be drawn from the floor, either by open fireplaces or some means of ventilation. A room 10 by 12 contains 1440 cubic feet of air, the available oxygen of which is used up by one person in half an hour. What to broathe, then, becomes the great

BACHELOR'S HALL, what a comical place grace it is, Never at all to be getting a wife.

When his meal it is over, the tables left sittin' so;
Dishes, take care of yourselves if you can;
Devil a drop of hot water will visit ye.
Och, let him alone for a baste of a man!

To POACH EGGS, as requested—Have the rules they taught us, but the in- the water well salted and not let it boil hard. Break the eggs separately becomes more and more apparent into a saucer and slip gently into the water. When nicely done re-We are largely the composites of move with a skimmer. Trim neatly other characters, and next to, and in and lay each egg upon a small, some cases even beyond, the influ-thin square of buttered toast; sprin-

WANTED-To get rid of roaches. ers. Precious be the memory of Will some of your good contributhem. They are with us forever-a tors to this column tell me the best way to get rid of roaches? I am a constant reader of your page.

KENSINGTON.

Will some one give a good recipe

BREAD OMELET. - One cupful of Mas. H



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