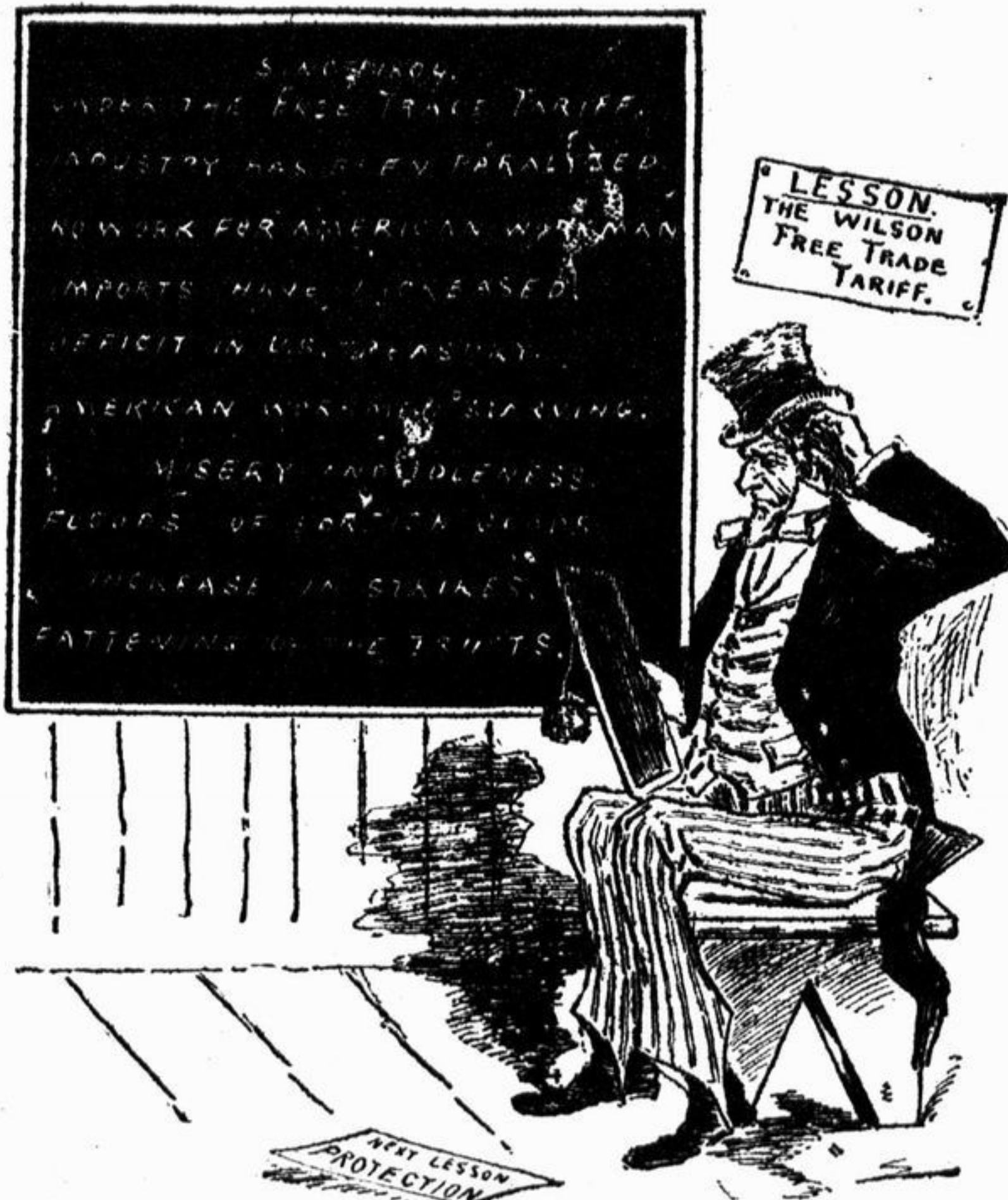


THE LESSON OF THE PAST.



dred millions a year for the tillers of our soil, and that we are also deep in the tin-plate manufacturing business, and that long before this presidential term is out we shall produce in our shops all the tin-plate we want, and there are from twenty to twenty-five millions a year for American workmen to earn and distribute. Now, these are the things that give a boom to prosperity. Contrast this with the vulgar falsification that low silver made wheat low, and all that rottenness of the Democratic imagination.

When Bryan assumed with an affectation of solemnity, to be a student and a man of deep thought, he begged the people who came out to see the show to "study this silver question." He had looked into it. Oh, yes, he had even studied it! And he said wheat would soon be down to twenty-five cents a bushel if silver were not made free at the mills! The people have had an object-lesson in the rise of wheat and the fall of silver at the same time, and as the country rises in prosperity Bryan falls.

The recent enormous fall in the price of silver is driving Mexico to consider the advisability of going to the gold standard. The example of Japan, Russia, Peru, and, in fact, all the intelligent nations of the world is having its effect upon the statesmen of that country, and, followed, as it is, by the business troubles growing out of the great fall in the value of silver, warns them that they must fall in line with other civilized nations if they expect to maintain their business and financial standing.

The Divided Democracy. Free trade has been betrayed in the house of its friends. Mr. Bailey of Texas, the Democratic leader in the house, has repudiated the Democratic doctrine of "free raw material." A considerable number of Democrats voted for some of the Protective features of the Dingley bill, and the Atlanta Constitution, in a recent issue, said that the time had come to correct the error people made in considering the Democratic party a free trade party. We have more respect for the foresight of these men than for their consistency. They at least have read the signs of the times and have seen that free trade is a "dead dog" in the future politics of this country. Hence they are trying to rid themselves of any part or lot in that economic fallacy by whatever means they can. In any case, however, we are glad to welcome them from the dreary outposts of free trade into the folds of Protection. We recognize them as pioneers in the general movement of the people of the south toward the adoption of the sound principles of the American system of Protection.



Uncle Sam's New Suit.

The one thing absolutely certain about the new tariff bill is that it will increase the cost of living—The World, N. Y. This same statement was hawked about the country by the free-trade papers in the fall of 1890, and subsequently while the McKinley tariff was in force. Comparing it with the advertising columns of the World a few days after the Dingley tariff went into effect, we were surprised to find that only two of the large department stores were advertising in the World, but we quote from them both as follows:

We cannot remember a time when prices were more favorable to consumers.

This was from the advertisement of a very large department store on Broadway. It gives the lie direct to the editorial statement of Mr. Pulitzer that the new tariff bill "will increase the cost of living." We quote again:

Liberal reductions have been made throughout our entire store; in some cases we have cut our regular prices in half.

This is the advertised announcement of one of the largest Sixth avenue department stores. We can hardly reconcile how the Dingley bill "will increase the cost of living" when this large store, which sells almost every possible article of daily demand and consumption, announces that "we have cut our regular prices in half."

These contradictory statements from the editorial and advertising columns of the World lead to but one conclusion. One of them is false. Is it that the advertised announcements in your paper are misleading to the people, Mr. Pulitzer? Or is it that you are deliberately deceitful in your editorial columns? These questions must be settled between yourself and your advertisers.

NATIONAL W. R. C. HOME

MAGNIFICENT STRUCTURE AT MADISON, OHIO.

One of the Most Philanthropic and Needed Charities in the Land—Ladies Who Manage It—The General Arrangements.

(Special Letter.)



SO CHARITABLE an institution in the land is more worthy of benefits or gifts from a patriotic people than the home founded and supported by the National Woman's Relief Corps, at Madison, Ohio, for those whom

cruel war left without support or protection. One writing of it says: "It is really one of the wonders of the world. The half has never been told, and you will never realize what a grand institution it is until you visit it." It is located on the famous Western Reserve on the line of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern railroad. There are now twenty acres of land, five having been purchased last year. There are fine drives, well-kept lawns, with flowers in abundance, besides gardens and orchards. The main building was erected and furnished by the Ohio legislature at a cost of \$35,000. It is known as the "Ohio cottage," and is a model of perfection. It was dedicated on July 17, 1890, with elaborate ceremonies and turned over to the Woman's Relief Corps. The two original buildings were used for a seminary. Of these one is now fitted up for a hospital. The home is maintained by a per capita tax assessed on every member of the W. R. C., and by contributions from friends, either cash or supplies. Also a percentage of pensions received by inmates is required of them, to be applied to the support of the home.



THE NATIONAL HOME.

There are at present sixty-four inmates, some of them with remarkable war records as army nurses. The oldest is nearly 90, and is in excellent health. Seventeen others are octogenarians.

Mrs. Clara H. Burrell, the present superintendent of the home, has exhibited marked ability and tact in caring for aged persons. Bright, cheerful, affectionate, with gifts of speech and song, she has won all hearts, and holds the reins of love and kindness gently, but firmly. She is a descendant of patriots, and is a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution by right of three ancestors—a great-great-grandfather and two great-grandfathers who fought at Bunker Hill.

Her brother, Mr. George Hoyt, was a recruiting officer for John Brown's company. He later attained a brigadier-general's rank in the Union army, and after the war was appointed attorney-general of Kansas. At the time of her husband's death in 1894 he was a distinguished lawyer and judge of Massachusetts, and judge advocate of the G. A. R. Mrs. Pluma L. Cowles, the secretary of the home board, is also a daughter of the Revolution, and wife of Mr. Edwin R. Cowles, a member of the One Hundred and Fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry and a leading church worker and business man of Geneva. She was appointed by the governor of Ohio, with six others, a member of the Ohio Cottage Building committee, and has been connected with the management of the home ever since. The board of directors is composed of Agnes Hitt, national president, Indianapolis, Ind.; Ida S. McBride, national secretary, Indianapolis, Ind.; Annie Wittenmyer, Saratoga, Pa.; Charity Rush Craig, Viroqua, Wis.; Emma B. Lowd, Salem, Mass.; Margaret Ray Wichens, Evanston, Ill.; Pluma L. Cowles, secretary, Geneva, Ohio.

Dr. Holmes at Oxford. Emerson, Longfellow, Lowell and Oliver Wendell Holmes were among the Americans who visited Prof. Max Muller at Oxford, and of each of these eminent men he has related some characteristic anecdote in his "Literary Reminiscences" in Cosmopolis. One of Professor Muller's pleasantest memories is of Doctor Holmes, who carried his wit and freshness of feeling to the last year of his life. Illustrative of his faculty of finding delight in everything is the following: When we came to Magdalen College, writes Professor Muller, Doctor Holmes wanted to see and measure the elms. He was very proud of some elms in America, and he had actually brought some string with which he had measured the largest tree he knew in his own country. He proceeded to measure one of our finest elms in Magdalen College, and

when he found that it was larger than his American giant, he stood before it admiring it, without a single word of envy or disappointment. I had, however, a great fright while he was staying at our house. He had evidently done too much, and after our first dinner-party he had feverish, shivering fits, and the doctor whom I sent for declared at once that he must keep perfectly quiet, and attend no more parties of any kind. I had him several days all to myself, and there were few subjects which we did not discuss. We mostly agreed, but even where we did not, it was a real pleasure to differ from him. We discussed the greatest and the smallest questions, and on every one he had some wise and telling remarks to pour out.

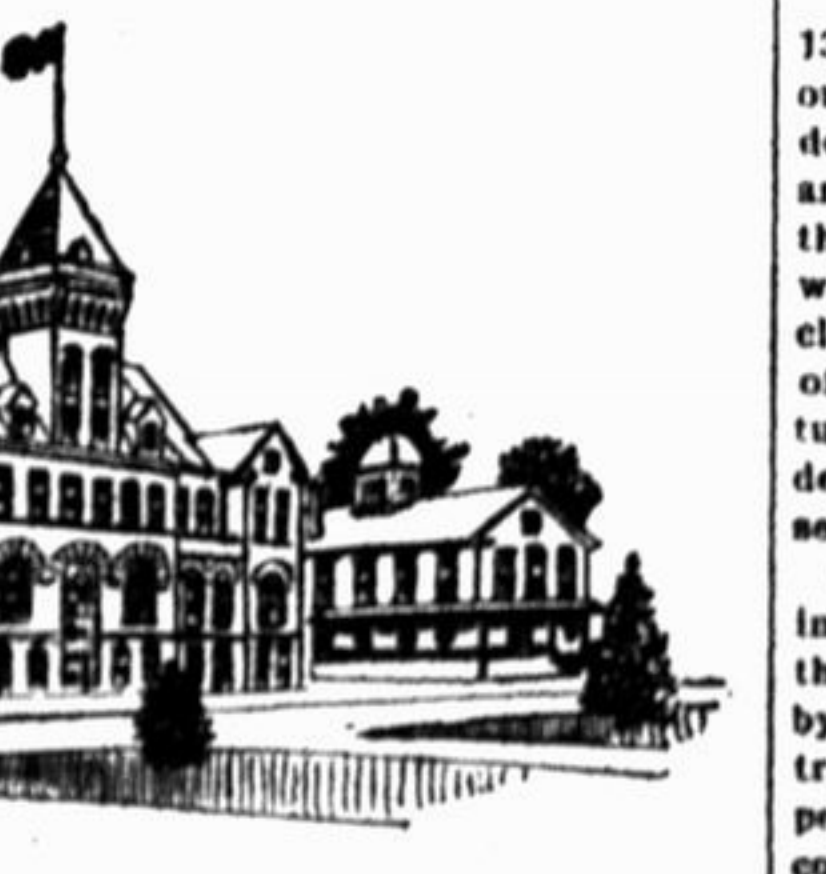
Perhaps I ought not to repeat what he said to me when we parted: "I have had much talk with people in England; with you I have had a real conversation." We understood each other, and wondered how it was that men so often misunderstood one another. I told him it was the badness of our language; he thought it was the badness of our tempers. Perhaps we were both right.

OLDEST JEW IN AMERICA.

Lazar Greengard Is Almost 105 Years of Age.

Lazar Greengard, residing with his son, Solomon, in St. Louis, Mo., is the oldest Jew in America. Tall, muscular, firm of step with flowing beard and hair, he looks the venerable patriarch of Biblical history. He is 104 years old, but carries his age easily, on broad shoulders that time has failed to bend. On Nov. 15 next he will celebrate his one hundred and fifth birthday.

Greengard was born in Werbelau, Russia, in the year 1793. His parents were hard-working people, not noted for longevity. He was reared a blacksmith and spent his younger days in the hardest kind of work, sometimes remaining at his anvil far into the night. When 28 years old he married. His wife lived to the age of 70. After her death the old man longed for the society of his children, most of whom



LAZAR GREENGARD.

had emigrated to America. At the age of 93 years he went to St. Louis and settled with his son, Solomon, where he has since remained.

Greengard was sick but once in his life. On his hundredth birthday, while getting ready for the usual party, he fell suddenly ill. A physician was summoned, who found that the old man was cutting a tooth. It grew to be a perfect molar and is the only one he has. He attributes his remarkable longevity mainly to his serene disposition. Temperate habits, he thinks, also aided to preserve his health. Fond of his toddy when tired, he never drank to excess. Delighting to inhale tobacco through the nostrils, as some people use snuff, he never attempted to smoke or chew the weed. All through life he had a very good appetite. Greengard says that the first 10 years of his married life were the happiest. The last 10



years of his life, however, he has found very enjoyable in communion with his many relatives. Although he remained at the anvil until 90 years of age, he found time to read. His books were all of a religious turn, and the Bible afforded him a constant source of delight. He said he could repeat it word for word, and was noted as a very pious man.

Kept One Promise, Broke the Other. B. Frank Wright shot himself on his wife's grave at Bellefontaine, Ohio. He had promised her that he would never marry again, but had become engaged to a young woman of Springfield. Reflection convinced him that death was better than to break the first promise.

Additional Opportunity.

There is one feature of Alaska as a mining country slightly different from most others. In addition to the chances of starving or meeting death by violence, you have a magnificent opportunity to freeze.—Ex.

ILLINOIS NEWSLETS.

RECORD OF MINOR DOINGS OF THE WEEK.

Seven Days' Happenings Condensed—Social, Religious, Political, Criminal, Obituary and Miscellaneous Events from Every Section of the State.

Aurora.—The corner stone of the new United Evangelical church, at the corner of Clark and Fourth streets, was laid Aug. 15.

Sycamore Telegram.—The firemen's tournament held here was largely attended. Sycamore took first money. Second money was divided between Geneva and Batavia.

Mount Vernon Telegram.—Messrs. Cracker & Co., dry goods dealers, have sold their stock of dry goods, shoes and notions to George Hall and John and Isaac Goodbourn of Grayville, and the latter took possession of the store.

Dixon Telegram.—Adolph Hoffer of Arlington, Ill., while here last night tried to throw himself in front of an engine at the Illinois Central depot, but was prevented by the train crew. He was arrested and confined in jail.

Clinton Telegram.—Benjamin Howard of Kenney, this county, died suddenly. Mr. Howard was in his seventy-eighth year. He was a veteran of the Mexican war, being lieutenant of Company E, Fourth regiment Illinois volunteers.

Litchfield Telegram.—Mrs. Joseph Strehle, wife of one of the most foremost business men of this city, was thrown from a buggy and so badly injured that her life is in danger. She received a broken arm, broken jaw, besides internal injuries.

Morris.—A special election was held in Grundy county to fill the vacancy in the office of state's attorney, the outgoing attorney, S. C. Stoughs, having resigned to accept the office of county judge. E. L. Clover was the Democratic nominee and George W. Huston the Republican nominee. A very tight vote was polled on both sides, and the election is close. Huston is probably elected by a majority of 150.

Quincy Telegram.—Porter M. Parks, 13 years old, hanged himself in a room on the second floor of the family residence here. He had been disobedient, and his mother, it is said, sent him to the room as a punishment. The body was found hanging from the top of a closet door by a strap, its feet being off the floor. The coroner's jury returned a verdict to the effect that the deceased had accidentally hanged himself.

Aurora.—Aurora business men are up in arms against the Salvation Army on the ground that the crowds attracted by the street meetings interfere with traffic and hurt business. The army persists in holding its meetings at the corner of Fox street and Broadway, the business spot in town, and the merchants finally invoked the aid of the city council in the matter and caused General Booth's warriors to meet elsewhere.

Joliet, Ill.—The state board of pardons has been in session at the Joliet prison for two days interviewing convicts who are entitled to parole, provided they have fulfilled all the requirements of the parole law. The list of eligibles contains the names of over 200 Cook county criminals that have been sent down since 1895. The board has not given out any information about who it will parole, but will return to Springfield, and from there at an early date give the result. There are a large number of second, third and fourth termers, principally from Chicago, convicted of crimes that entitle them to be kept there from ten to twenty years. It is generally thought that the board will refuse to parole any of these, but will award paroles to first term convicts who can show a clean prison record and whose friends are ready to furnish them with steady employment in case they are restored to liberty. The uncertainty as to the time of their release from prison under the parole law causes a great deal of unrest and anxiety to the 1,400 inmates.

Insurance rates have been thrown wide open again at Waukegan, Ill. Rates were declared off there some time ago because the agencies of Jodge Jones and C. T. Heydecker refused to join the board. There was extreme demoralization for a while until a committee from the Illinois state board went there and had the fourteen other agents to agree to abide by the tariff as far as each other's business was concerned, but to fight the two outside agencies, together with Granger, Smith, Miller & Co., who write from Chicago. The outside people became tired and a truce was struck. This week, however, owing to several causes, the war opened again with even greater fury. Yesterday circulars printed in flaming red letters were scattered all over the town by D. M. Erskine & Sons, which read in part as follows: "Cut rate Fire Insurance—Rates are suspended. We will name unheard of rates on all desirable business, including mercantile buildings and stocks of goods. We are the leaders of low prices in the strongest companies, etc."

Rock Island directors will meet somewhere between the 15th and 30th of September to take action on the quarterly dividend, and by that time it will probably be demonstrated that the earnings have increased sufficiently to warrant putting the stock back again to the 4 per cent basis. It does not take much of an increase to do that (rather less than \$400,000 net), because the road earned in the fiscal year which ended on March 31 last 2 1/2 per cent and paid 2 per cent. Moreover, no railroad is better equipped with cash than the Rock Island.

STATE CAMPAIGNS.

ASSUME MORE THAN ORDINARY IMPORTANCE.

Free Silver Men of Ohio Are Making a Fight for Life—They Have Endorsed Free Coinage to the Exclusion of All Else.

(Washington Correspondence.)

A chief subject of discussion in Washington just now is the political campaigns which are in progress in various states. These are considered specially important because of their bearing upon the political complexion of the United States senate. In several states, legislatures which are to choose a United States senator are to be elected in part or in full at the approaching state elections, and interest centers in each of these states, particularly those which are close and in which each party has hopes of gaining control of the legislature by the vote cast at the approaching election.

The states which are just now especially attracting attention are Ohio, Iowa and Maryland. Ohio and Iowa are the subjects of special attention at the present moment because of the fact that in those states the Democrats have pinned their faith to the single proposition of the free and unlimited coinage of silver, coupled with the general calamity cry which has been an unceasing feature of their political utterances in season and out of season in the past decade. The platforms in these two states having been adopted early went to the fullest length in their advocacy of the 16 to 1 without waiting for any other nation proposition, while the Maryland platform, framed by the cautious and cunning Gorman, who saw the approaching storm, straddled along on the silver question in the most approved Gormanese style, its wording being such that anybody can assume that it means anything he may choose upon the money question.

It is in Ohio and Iowa, that the free silver element of the Democracy is put again clearly and conspicuously upon record in advocacy of the free silver proposition as the sole sentiment of its national ambition. Advances from those states show that the Democrats already are seeing that they made a great mistake in not only again espousing the silver cause, but in making it the chief and only expression of their views upon national subjects. Since the conventions in those adopted the 16 to 1 proposition as the chief plank of their platform silver has fallen rapidly and farm products have advanced with equal promptness. At the same time business activity has increased through each of those states. Letters received from leading business men, Democrats as well as Republicans, throughout Iowa and Ohio, show there a marked improvement in business conditions, manufacturers increasing their forces and now running full time and overtime, thousands of men being put at work at living wages, farmers getting increased prices for their wheat, wool, and other farm products, and the general repudiation of the calamity cry and the theory that only the free coinage of silver can bring prosperity to the people of this country.

Coupled with this came advices from Mexico indicating that the fall in the price of silver has produced a business paralysis there, that merchants and business men generally are compelled to suspend business operations or are at least greatly crippled, and the amount of money which the Mexican government and the great business undertakings of that country must have in order to meet their interest charges which are payable in gold is bringing the Mexican government to consider seriously adopting the gold standard.

It is perfectly clear to the average observer, putting aside any political views or wishes, that the trend of events is so pointedly in the support of Republican theories as to currency, and Republican pledges of prosperity under protection, that it only remains to the members of that party in the states where elections are to be held this year to get their voters to the polls and thus insure sweeping Republican victories.

G. H. WILLIAMS.

POLITICAL DRIFTWOOD.

The Populists of the country are thoroughly disgusted with the treatment which the Democracy have given them, and are developing the greatest hostility to further attempts at fusion.

The Clevelandite Democrats are making large accessions to their ranks everywhere, and expect to poll a much larger vote this year than last.

People who are assuming that the recent great gold developments are a mere matter of good luck to those opposing the 16 to 1 theory are mistaken. It is more than luck; it is the logic of events. The fact that the world prefers gold to the bulky white metal as its medium of exchange has stimulated the production of gold everywhere until it seems likely to supply the needs of the world for a money metal.

The money in circulation in the United States has increased about \$130,000,000 in the past year, the price of foreign products has advanced, and the business of the country has greatly improved despite the assertions that nothing but the free coinage of silver would bring an increase of money or prices to the people of this country.

While the diffusion of the value of land by the extension of railroads, and the broader application of machinery to agriculture, with facilities of transportation from remote regions, introducing new sources of supplies to the markets, reduced the price of wheat and these reasons were beyond the control of the farmers, there were faults in the farmers themselves of which they should be sensible. They seemed to be anxious to extend the wheat areas on their own land, and committed the same error in that particular that has damaged the southern cotton planters. Let the farmers have diversity of crops.

A few days ago there were strange dispatches from Mexico—"Gold at 125 per cent premium. Business paralyzed." Why should business be paralyzed in a free silver country, a "bi-metallic country" like Mexico, by a premium on gold? How does it happen that free silver is not the medicine to cure this trouble? The old farmers who hear the voices of the silver screechers telling how the gold standard hurts the toilers on the farm and in the shop should ask for an answer to this question and insist upon getting it.

The people who attempted to make the people believe a few months ago that Secretary Sherman had passed the period of active usefulness are saying nothing more on that subject. Secretary Sherman's expressions of views on current political topics are clear, crisp, and vigorous, and strike a responsive chord in the hearts of every American citizen.

What of the price of wheat in the future? Is the rise now so remarkable in the markets a temporary affair? Will wheat go down again when there are good crops on other continents? It is, of course, true that heavy crops elsewhere will reduce the price of wheat, simply because they will reduce the demand for it. There can be no help for that. But the growing of wheat can be made profitable. The first notable influence will be found in the increase by many millions of the consumers of white bread. These millions were introduced to the better breadstuff of civilization by the low rates that prevailed, and they have acquired a taste for it. The same influences that have enlarged the wheat-producing lands and cheapened the production have found new customers—consumers—therefore markets. So this great matter of white bread for the world will adjust itself handsomely.

The farmers of the country should give their attention closely to a few contrasts. The free traders made a great row over the sugar bounty and the tin-plate duty. Their contention was the sheer impossibility that we should produce our own sugar and tin. Already every farmer in America knows that we shall soon produce all the sugar we consume and save a hun-