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 E. ROSEWATER, Editor.
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Parties going out of the city for the summer may have The Bee sent to their address by leaving an order at the business office of the Bee, Telephone 238.

One of the bolting democratic papers is the Statesman of Austin, Tex. The Statesman does credit to its name.

The diamond trust is said to have just ordered an advance in prices. Every poor man in the country should enter an indignant and vigorous protest.

To think that Senator Allen should insinuate that some of the delegates to St. Louis were populists for revenue only! And the populist party professes to be the only party of true reform.

Bryan's first service was in the law office of the late Lyman Trumbull at \$5 a week. McKinley's first service was in the ranks of an Ohio regiment for the monthly pay of a private in the volunteer army.

The income tax which Bryan and his followers are demanding would yield a revenue to the government with only half purchasing power if accompanied by the free coinage legislation that they are also demanding.

Isn't it about time for another announcement of the failure of the peach crop and a new attempt to justify the demand for high prices for peaches? A peach season without these attendant incidents would not seem natural.

Pin a silver man down to the bedrock of the money question and you will compel him to admit that every argument in favor of free coinage applies with greater force to the flatiron pure and simple of the old greenback craze.

If there were any vocal delegates to the populist national convention they must, like that bristled Bolln ruff, have simply bought themselves, since every-body interested in the outcome disclaims positively having supplied the funds.

Candidate Bryan's great grandmother is a well-preserved woman in her 95th year, living at New London, Ind. If Mr. Bryan should by accident happen to be elected, what a good prospect he would have for a long career as an experimenter.

As between McKinley and Bryan no honest money man, democrat or other, need hesitate a moment. McKinley stands for the maintenance of a sound money system. Bryan stands for bonuses to mining stock gamblers, depreciated currency and complete repudiation.

If the salaries of federal officers came to be paid in debased silver coin the president of the United States would be among the first to insist that the appropriation for white house expenses be increased. The country might be sent to a silver basis, but the executive mansion, never.

A little Iowa town offers the public the unique privilege of attending a brass band carnival in September. It is feared, however, that the attraction will be in progress throughout the state and the whole United States.

The doctrine of home patronage has permeated every corner of the state, and its general observance has been of incalculable benefit to our manufacturers. By reason of it thousands of dollars have been paid to local industries which otherwise would have been sent outside the state. There are, of course, many articles Nebraska does not produce, but our people should consume almost the entire product of local factories.

As a matter of fact, it ought not to be necessary to send soliciting committees out to secure stock subscriptions to the exposition. So plain are the benefits to accrue from the exposition to every property owner, business man, professional man, wage-earner and inhabitant of Omaha that each ought not only to volunteer his own contribution, but constitute himself a committee of one to push the enterprise in every possible manner.

THE STATE UNIVERSITY.
 The calendar of the University of Nebraska for the collegiate year 1895-96, just issued, gives gratifying evidence of progress and improvement in that institution. When compared with catalogues previously published it shows what has been accomplished under the new chancellor in the way of broadening the scope of instruction and strengthening the educational standing of the university.

The first and most important innovation which it brings to notice is the organization of the graduate school as a distinct department. The graduate school is intended to provide advanced university work on the basis of completed undergraduate studies and leading up to the graduate degrees that are regularly granted for specialized study and original research. While the courses offered to graduate students as yet cover only a portion of the entire field of university instruction, the descriptions of the graduate courses and the requirements exacted from applicants for advanced degrees afford every reason to believe that the work will be thorough and the standard well up with those set by similar schools elsewhere.

In the collegiate department, which includes the college of literature, science and arts and the industrial college, the improvement is manifested in the form of gradually increasing requirements for admission and in the more numerous and varied courses from which the student has to choose. The principle of elective studies is given plain within only certain prescribed limits, striking what seems to be a happy medium between the fixed curriculum of the colleges of two decades ago and the absolute freedom for the student that has recently been carried to the extreme in a few eastern educational institutions.

Of the professional instruction unfortunately the same can not be said. The college of law, which is the only professional faculty completely organized, still clings to antiquated methods of teaching. The bars of admission are still down to any one who may "satisfy the law faculty that his educational advantages have been such as to warrant his taking up the study of law with reasonable assurance of success." In other words, it is still possible to enter the college of law, graduate from it, and by virtue of such graduation secure admission to practice in the courts of Nebraska with nothing more than the most elementary grammar school education for the foundation.

The only reminder of the formerly formidable preparatory department is the list of names of those who were enrolled last year. With this year it disappears. In abolishing this department, which was doing work that should have been done by the public schools in the different communities of the state, the university authorities have unquestionably taken a wise step and one that will command general approval. The two new schools of agriculture and mechanic arts, which are designed in a measure to supply the place of the discarded department, must be regarded for the present as in the experimental stage, to be judged only in the light of the results that may be achieved.

It seems that the temptation to present an imposing array of statistics for effect upon prospective legislators is too strong to be resisted by the makers of the calendar. The table at the close states the total number of students enrolled in 1895-96 as 1,596. This, of course, gives an impression of extraordinary growth when compared with the figure 1,420, given as the total in the catalogue for the year before. But both are largely fictitious and unnecessarily padded. Of the 1,596, 327 are ascribed to the now discarded preparatory department, eighty-one to the summer school and 250 to a private institution known as the school of music, leaving the attendance upon substantial collegiate and university courses of instruction in the neighborhood of 1,000. The attendance upon the College of Law seems to have been stationary, upon the graduate courses it has nearly doubled, while in the college proper it has fallen slightly as compared with the preceding year. Taking into consideration the strained resources of the institution, the continuance of financial depression throughout Nebraska, and the consequent increased sacrifice which parents have to make to give their children university education, the showing should be as satisfactory as it is remarkable.

DUTIES OF BANK DIRECTORS.
 At the annual convention the past week of the New York State Bankers' association an address on bank examinations was delivered by Superintendent Kilburn of the state banking department. In the course of his remarks he said that there are altogether too many banks—and the application of this is general—whose directors are merely such in name and who give little or no attention to the bank's affairs and therefore can know but very little of its business. He urged that men who cannot or will not give a reasonable amount of their time to a bank ought not to be elected directors and if elected ought not to accept the position.

This is a matter about which a good deal has been said and legislation has been proposed in congress defining the duties of directors of national banks and providing for their proper performance. It is a matter which does not concern the banks only, but the public as well, or that portion of it which does business with banks. Every depositor in a bank should have the assurance that the directors of the institution are carefully watching its business and not leaving everything to the officials of their choice, however much entitled to confidence those officials may be. Superintendent Kilburn was entirely right in saying that no man ought to accept the position of a bank director who cannot or will not give a reasonable amount of time to its duties. No man has a right to accept a position of trust and responsibility unless he means to perform all

the duties of his office. Not only the bank stockholders, but the general public, rely upon the character and business standing of the directors and they assume and are justified in assuming, that those directors will be something more than figureheads, set up for the purpose of drawing custom.

A man who appears to be the trusted official of a banking organization should be held to a very strict accountability. He ought not to be allowed to delegate his functions. If, through his carelessness or neglect of duty, bad loans are made, it is simple justice that he should, to the full extent of his financial ability, save the bank from loss. If this principle had been established at the beginning of the national banking system there can be no doubt that many failures would have been prevented. When a director knows that his own solvency may depend upon the faithfulness and intelligence with which he supervises the bank's affairs, he will be careful as to the character of the loans which he is asked to pass upon. It is too generally the case that banks are left to the unsupervised management of presidents and cashiers, or a small committee of the directors. That the results have not been more disastrous is proof that there are many more honest men than rascals, but this does not warrant a continuance of loose methods.

BRYAN'S SECOND NOMINATION.
 The nomination for the presidency of William Jennings Bryan, already the nominee of the democratic national convention, by the populist national convention must be generally regarded as a very doubtful compliment to the candidate. While he has been chosen to head the populist national ticket the delegates seem to have taken pains to declare their choice in a manner the most distasteful possible to its nominee. By forcing Mr. Bryan upon a ticket with Tom Watson in second place, after he had declared that he would not consent to be the populist candidate unless Millionaire Sewall were given him as his running mate, the St. Louis convention has left him in an awkward dilemma, from which he will find it difficult if not impossible to extricate himself.

So far as concerns the effect which the populist nomination is likely to have upon Mr. Bryan's chances of success in the election, it must tend to weaken rather than to strengthen his candidacy. With the fact staring them in the face that Mr. Bryan was both willing and anxious to accept a nomination on a populist platform, no sound money democrat will have any excuse for voting for him, simply because he professes to carry the party standard. On the other hand, there is bound to be a strong pressure immediately exerted by the populists to secure the retirement of Sewall in favor of Watson, and which every way the effort terminates it can not contribute strength to the free silver nominee.

Although all the great national conventions have now been adjourned, the political maneuvering is but commencing. The complications that must arise from the double nomination of Mr. Bryan cannot fail to be the striking features of the coming campaign.

BEARING ON THE BUILDING INTERESTS.
 According to the last issue of the Journal, "Architecture and Building," the free silver agitation is having a disastrous effect upon the building interests of the country. That paper says that no other branch of business relies more upon borrowing money for its activity. Land and buildings have been through all time the standard security. Nothing has been considered more secure than first mortgages on real estate. This class of investments has always been sought by careful men who have wished to secure to their families a competency beyond the reach of ordinary casualties. Savings banks, trust companies, insurance companies and other institutions where security has been of more importance than large returns, have always regarded this class of loans as the safest of investments. Consequently comparatively low rates of interest have been allowed on real properties and persons undertaking building operations have been reasonably sure of getting such capital as they needed to carry on their work, with the result of a continuous activity in building operations in the cities.

According to the organ of the building interests, which must fairly be presumed to be conversant with the situation, the free silver policy, if it should prevail, would be disastrous to those interests. It says: "It is argued that free coinage will bring silver back to its old commercial value, or equal to the proportion of 16 to 1. That this is not likely to prove correct is shown by the little effect the large coinage of silver has produced on the billion value of silver under the Bland-Allison bill and the Sherman purchase bill." It is urged from this experience that free coinage will not raise silver in price, "but effectually drive out gold and reduce the value of all other securities—in other words, give us a 53-cent dollar in place of a 100-cent dollar." Applying this to the real estate and building interests, the Journal quoted says: "We should find it would create the most violent revolution in real values and effectually stop building operations." It adds: "However much capital might suffer from the enactment of a free silver coinage law, the effect on the operator, mechanic and laborer would be even more disastrous. It would result in labor disturbances whose magnitude and riotous ferocity would sink the worst in our past history into insignificance." This Journal further says that "the great progressive callings of architecture and engineering would find their life blood drained by the measures these men the advocates of free silver) advocate. Our great building operations, engineering works and transportation facilities depend on a stable money market and liberality in the matter of loans, and such depreciation of our currency and repudiation

of means in the communities where they live, and while as members of building associations they must invest their savings at home, they will by their visit to Omaha get a correct idea of the west as a field for profitable investment. The west needs more men and more money.

The United States senate seems to have a clutch on the position of presiding officer of the national convention. The permanent chairman of the republican national convention was Senator Thurston of Nebraska. The temporary chairman of the democratic national convention was Senator Daniel of Virginia and the permanent chairman Senator White of California. The temporary chairman of the populist national convention was Senator Butler of North Carolina and the permanent chairman Senator Allen of Nebraska. If there were only more conventions every member of the United States senate might be favored with the honor.

Grain men tell us that 35 per cent of last year's grain crop is still held in Nebraska. The recent reduction in grain rates, it is expected, will cause a large share of this surplus to move at once, in order that room may be provided for the new crop. Railroad men are preparing for an extraordinary demand for cars, as 2,000 carloads of grain have moved from the vicinity of Wichita since the reduction in transportation rates was announced. Nebraska jobbers and merchants generally will watch this matter with keenest interest. To them it is the most important feature of the present business situation in Nebraska.

Des Moines is having an experience with an unscrupulous water company which is trying to subsidize influential citizens with free gifts of stock in order to promote a projected sale of the plant to the city at an inflated valuation. There is no question that more corruption in municipal affairs in all our cities is traceable directly to the pernicious interference of franchised corporations than to any other source.

Treasury officials complain that they are inundated with requests for information bearing upon the money question. But this is only a manifestation of the general eagerness for enlightenment on this subject. Every newspaper in the country is experiencing the pressure of the same quest for facts and figures. It only shows the necessity of a vigorous campaign of education.

The Iowa state railroad commissioners have officially fixed the responsibility for the terrible Logan wreck and exonerate the railroad company from any blame for the accident. A report on the responsibility for withholding information of the disaster from the public would not be out of order while the Iowa commissioners are investigating the subject.

TORNADOES AND CYCLONES.
 How timely and appropriate that the chief of the United States weather bureau should have seen fit the past week to issue a special circular upon tornadoes and cyclones!

The tornado, we are officially informed, is a sudden outburst of wind in an otherwise quiet, sultry atmosphere; it is ushered in by a loud, indescrible roar, similar to a continuous roll of thunder; its path is very narrow— seldom more than 500 feet wide at greatest destruction; it moves, generally, from southwest to northeast and rarely extends more than twenty miles; it very often rises in the air, to descend again at a point a few miles ahead; it is always accompanied by thunder storms, with often a bright glow in the cloud; this glow has usually a funnel shape, which appears to be whirling, though some observers have described its appearance like that of a huge ball rolling forward.

Verify this the oratorical tornado that swept the delegates to the Chicago convention off their feet and impelled the democratic presidential nomination of Bryan's golden cross. It was a dry so warm and sultry that the eloquent orator had to appear upon the stage in an alpaca coat. The sudden outburst of wind was ushered in by a loud, indescrible roar emanating from the months, hands and feet of the delegates. The path of vocal destruction was confined to the area of about 500 feet occupied by members of the convention. The tempest of the elements rose and descended; it was interrupted by thunder storms of applause. The funnel-shaped cloud that followed in its wake in the mob of delegates howling themselves hoarse upon the conclusion of the speech to which the whirling motion was communicated when they began their procession around the hall.

According to the official definition a cyclone, on the other hand, is a very broad storm, oftentimes 1,000 miles in diameter, and sometimes can be followed half around the world; the winds circulate about it from right to left, or the way one turns clock hands backward. The air pressure always falls as one approaches the center, where, at sea, there is a portentous calm, with clear sky visible at times. The cyclone winds often rise to hurricane force, but are not to be compared with the extreme violence of the tornado.

The cyclone will come with the political tidal wave in November which will swallow up the candidate of the free silver jehonists and carry the sound money representatives triumphantly into power. It will be a very broad storm, sweeping over the whole country, and will be easily followed from California to Maine and from Florida to the Canadian border. The air pressure will fall as we approach the election day and the clear sky of common sense will be visible, through which the light of reason and education will illumine the money question for the great mass of the people.

The free silver candidate is the product of an oratorical tornado. His defeat will be the result of a political cyclone.

An Omaha divine proposes, if possible, to inaugurate a reform at funerals. He deprecates the lavish display and needless expense incident to the obsequies of many citizens in recent years. The necessity for such a movement has long been discussed, but nobody has yet found a way to begin. In the very nature of the case relatives of deceased persons are alone competent to say whether or not the funeral shall be a simple one, as in the olden time, and the wishes of the near kinsmen must, of course, be respected and carried out. Thus it is that any effort at a much-needed reform is balked at the outset, and the minister who can accomplish it has not yet appeared in this part of the world.

The receipt daily of so many communications upon the live political topics of the time makes it incumbent upon The Bee to inform its readers once more that all articles for publication, as well as requests for information, must, to receive attention, be accompanied by the writer's name. Unless there is some good reason why the name should not be used it is hardly fair to the public to ask the editor to withhold it. The signature of the writer, as a rule, adds weight that an anonymous communication does not carry. No one who has opinions to express upon the political situation or any phase of the campaign should hesitate to express them openly and over his own name.

THE LITTLE COMPLAINT.
 The little complaint has again begun to come in from the seaside and mountain resorts of the scarcity of young men in those places. A young man who makes his appearance there is sure to attract attention, and he is sometimes ridiculously disproportionate to the popularity which he enjoys at home. At such a place he is a survival of the fittest that is well known locally, and he is regarded with something of the same curiosity with which a naturalist would look upon a living specimen of the megatherium or the dodo.

THE ANNUAL SECURITY OF MEN.
 The annual security of men has again begun to come in from the seaside and mountain resorts of the scarcity of young men in those places. A young man who makes his appearance there is sure to attract attention, and he is sometimes ridiculously disproportionate to the popularity which he enjoys at home. At such a place he is a survival of the fittest that is well known locally, and he is regarded with something of the same curiosity with which a naturalist would look upon a living specimen of the megatherium or the dodo.

Speaker Reed in the Field.
 Mr. Reed's decision to return to congress means that he will stay in public life as long as his service is required. Citizens of all parties should rejoice in this decision, for the country never needed stronger men in congress more than it does today. As speaker of the next house Reed would certainly be a pillar of strength against the silverites and a conservative force, which, toward tariff legislation. His plan to lead the republican state campaign this summer in order to insure a crushing defeat for the silverites in the first contest at the polls in New England will meet with the hearty approval of the friends of gold. The fact that he will make his headquarters in Maine in the September election.

A Formidable Fleet, But—
 The most formidable fleet of American war ships ever assembled will go out from New York in a few days for practice drill on the ocean. It will consist of thirteen vessels, ranging from the heavily armed battleship, to the smallest gunboat. The fleet, ranging from the heavily armed battleship, to the smallest gunboat, will be unarmored and unarmed. Compared with the fleets of other leading nations it makes a showing little short of ridiculous, yet it is the best we can oppose to any one of them that might choose to make a sudden attack upon us before we could call in the fleet of the globe. Obviously, this country has no business to be seeking quarrels in the present condition of its navy, however much it may be urged to make it a rights, in spite of threats and shows of force.

SECULAR SPIRIT AT THE PLUMP.
 Buffalo Express: Mr. Bryan's pastor in Lincoln is evidently a most enthusiastic Bryan man. He preached a sermon on Sunday on the banner which had fallen a member of his flock. That pastor's pastor should be warned by the troubles which came upon President Cleveland's brother.

Springfield Republican: An English clergyman who visited America recently was so impressed with our country that he had lived on \$500 a year or so. He may get some hints in his own country from this pastor, which London Truth repeats. A tea fare and gala in aid of the Llanstadwell curate's stipend fund will be given in the Sports field on Wednesday, June 10, 1896. Aunt Sally's shooting galleries; lawn tennis; archery; coconut shies, etc.

Chicago News: We can assure Rev. Dr. Madison C. Peters of New York that "our republic will live." It is too firmly built to collapse every time a man investigates public issues; it rests on a foundation too solid to wobble every time a political party rolls over in bed. There is no surer sign of its vitality than the fact that every mother's son of them is studying, talking, writing, hollering, yelping about the great issue of the day. So long as an honest man is interested in public affairs the country is safe.

Brooklyn Eagle: Is it not absurd to allude to the gospel when Mr. Bryan is prominently the theme of the moment, when everybody wants to know what he thinks and wears, and what he said to his pastor on that memorable afternoon fourteen years ago, when he first entered the Sunday school which modeled his mind? To regret if Mr. Williams does not enlighten the public with all the details of his conversations with Mr. Bryan, not only on religious but on other matters, is especially a matter of regret if the intelligence thus conveyed is not disseminated in the form of campaign literature.

Chicago Tribune: There is a touch of pathetic in the story of a man who, where Rev. G. E. Scott and Miss Dorian who cloped from Waterloo, la., are in jail. The girl with characteristic spirit planned a rescue, and she succeeded in getting through a partition to her degenerate admirer. They included the traditional article of transforming a sheet into a rope, and when Scott heard this he was well wadded with 200 pounds attached to a flimsy sheet. It is an unhappy suggestion, and should kill any lingering sentimental sympathy for the man who had so long been 200 pounds or more, and who could not select a more eloquent or ludicrous thing to do than clope, especially in hot weather.

GENERAL GEORGE WALLACE JONES.
 Chicago Post: At the ripe age of 92 one of the most picturesque characters in American history has just passed to his last rest at his home in Dubuque, Ia. General George Wallace Jones was born at Vincennes, Ind., April 18, 1802, and died at five years that great year which gave to the world Lincoln, Gladstone, Darwin, Tennyson, Holmes and a host of the most famous men of this century, which his life almost spanned.

Minneapolis Times: He neither drank liquors nor used tobacco in any form, and always wore a plain, simple, and dignified appearance. He was a man of striking appearance, extremely handsome, the very model of masculine dignity and beauty. He had a ruddy complexion, his hair was graying with curling black hair in his youth, but which for thirty years had been snow white. He was the last survivor of a generation which produced the great statesmen, soldiers and soldiers our nation has known. Peace to his ashes!

Sloux City Times: He took part in the formation of the territory of Iowa and in making a state of it. There were many difficulties of boundaries and details to be settled, and happily, these were settled in a manner that has caused no grumbling. It might have made a few more settled state had a few taken off the south, or vice versa, but that is not the matter. He formed a state that would look better on the map or pull together better in all things for the betterment of all the people and the good of the state.

Dubuque Telegraph: Oliver Wendell Holmes said that a man is no older than his hair. General Jones was 92 years old, and his hair was white. He was young in his intellect and his heart in current events remained keen to the end, and though his strength had weakened and enfeebled his limbs, his impetuous spirit would not permit him to remain inactive. Until prostrated he found it difficult to chair himself, but if he received as much pleasure as he imparted the later years of his career must have been exceedingly pleasurable. Du-quesne loved him as if he were his own son, and now that he has gone, words can but feebly express his affection and its sorrow.

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE.
 The mayor of Thomaston, Me., is only 27 years of age.

It is evident that Mr. Sewall got the cornfield shake at St. Louis.

No matter how hot the campaign may be there will be a frost in November.

"Heart apoplexy" is the name they give in London to fatal cases of heart failure caused by bicycling.

All parties agree that Nebraska is a pivotal state. With two candidates for the presidency and two presiding officers of two conventions it would seem that its cup of political joy is well filled.

Mr. Burton H. Winslow of Biddeford, Me., is, perhaps, the most enthusiastic philatelist in the world, and he has the largest collection of any one in the two cities, there being over 2,000 varieties in his list.

A tablet in memory of Fello Orsini, who died to blow up Napoleon III. with a bomb, has been placed on the house near Piazza, in which he lay concealed from the police just before he made his way to France.

Far greater and more perplexing than the financial question is that which agitates the habits of summer resorts. There is a painful chasm in the ratio of the sexes.

Don Carlos, the Spanish pretender, is still handsome, but visibly older in face and manner. Those who know him say that he now has no thought of the Spanish or any other crown and that he has no project of pretension is distasteful to him.

Prof. Gilchrist of Saddle Creek has suddenly awakened to the importance of good roads. The eminent sage is not a convert to the cause, but he has been seen on a good road so that Uncle Sam goes around dumping free silver at the doors of the plain people. No obstruction will impede his progress to the professor's vine-clad villa.

WHY THE PRICES VARY.
Secret of Silver's Decline Shown by Statistics of Produce Shown by
 The following table from the report of the United States mint shows the production of gold and silver in the United States from 1849 to 1894:

Year	Gold	Silver
1849	\$40,000,000	\$2,000,000
1850	45,000,000	2,500,000
1851	50,000,000	3,000,000
1852	55,000,000	3,500,000
1853	60,000,000	4,000,000
1854	65,000,000	4,500,000
1855	70,000,000	5,000,000
1856	75,000,000	5,500,000
1857	80,000,000	6,000,000
1858	85,000,000	6,500,000
1859	90,000,000	7,000,000
1860	95,000,000	7,500,000
1861	100,000,000	8,000,000
1862	105,000,000	8,500,000
1863	110,000,000	9,000,000
1864	115,000,000	9,500,000
1865	120,000,000	10,000,000
1866	125,000,000	10,500,000
1867	130,000,000	11,000,000
1868	135,000,000	11,500,000
1869	140,000,000	12,000,000
1870	145,000,000	12,500,000
1871	150,000,000	13,000,000
1872	155,000,000	13,500,000
1873	160,000,000	14,000,000
1874	165,000,000	14,500,000
1875	170,000,000	15,000,000
1876	175,000,000	15,500,000
1877	180,000,000	16,000,000
1878	185,000,000	16,500,000
1879	190,000,000	17,000,000
1880	195,000,000	17,500,000
1881	200,000,000	18,000,000
1882	205,000,000	18,500,000
1883	210,000,000	19,000,000
1884	215,000,000	19,500,000
1885	220,000,000	20,000,000
1886	225,000,000	20,500,000
1887	230,000,000	21,000,000
1888	235,000,000	21,500,000
1889	240,000,000	22,000,000
1890	245,000,000	22,500,000
1891	250,000,000	23,000,000
1892	255,000,000	23,500,000
1893	260,000,000	24,000,000
1894	265,000,000	24,500,000

WONDERFUL GROWTH.
 Progress of Christian Endeavor Societies Throughout the World.
 The annual report presented by Secretary Baer at the Christian Endeavor convention in Washington has many interesting facts. The total number of societies is given as 41,212, with a membership of 2,750,000, a list but three or four countries on the globe represented.

All Canada has 3,252 societies, and foreign lands 18,859. The United Kingdom has over 6,000. Australia, over 2,000; France, 62; West India, 63; India, 128; Mexico, 62; Turkey, 82; South Africa, 40; Germany, 31; Japan, 92; Madagascar, 92.

On this side of the Atlantic Pennsylvania leads with 3,273 societies, then comes New York with 2,910. Ohio, 1,811; and Ontario comes fourth with 1,817. Pennsylvania also leads in Junior societies, having 1,224 of the 10,084, and for the third time carries off the badge for the largest gain. Mexico, however, takes the banner for the largest proportionate gain now held by any country. Canada has 2,910 societies, the newly organized intermediate societies for Juniors just graduating into the Young People's society there are 115, seventeen of them in Illinois. Two new branches, the mothers' and the senior, have been organized during the year, the former with fifty and the latter with twenty members.

Special interest attaches to the over 3,000 societies which have definitely asked to be placed on the missionary roll of honor. These include the Methodist Episcopal Church and 2,331 Junior societies from thirty-five states, seven territories, seven provinces, four foreign lands, and have given \$124,150.21 through their own denominational boards to the cause of home and foreign missions. In addition to this amount \$206,150.21 has been given by these same societies for Christian and church work in other ways, making a total of \$330,300.42. The largest amounts given by any one society being \$1,107.01, by the Clarendon Street Baptist Society of Boston, and the over \$1,000 by the Calvary Presbyterian society of Buffalo, N. Y.

In view of the denominational statistics the following statistics will be found interesting. In the United States, the Presbyterians lead, with 5,458 Young People's societies and 2,509 Junior societies; the Methodists, with 4,179 Young People's societies and 2,077 Junior societies; the Disciples of Christ and Christians, 2,941 Young People's societies and 1,087 Junior societies; the Baptists, 2,279 Young People's societies and 927 Junior societies; the Episcopalians, 1,817 Young People's societies and 584 Junior societies; the Lutherans, 805 Young People's societies and 289 Junior societies; and so on through a long list. In the Dominion of Canada the Methodists are the largest, with 1,000 Young People's societies and 150 Junior societies (most of the societies known as Epworth Leagues of Christian Endeavor); Canadian Presbyterians, 700; Baptists, 600; Young People's societies and 174 Junior societies; Baptists next with 174 Young People's societies and 34 Junior societies; Congregationalists, 100; and the United Brethren, 80. In the United Kingdom the Baptists lead, with nearly 900; Congregationalists next, with over 700; the Presbyterians, Episcopians, Moravians and Friends, in order named.

In Australia the Wesleyan Methodists lead, and in the West Indies, Baptists and Presbyterians follow.

DOMESTIC IDYLS.