

tional manslaughter, and the longer it is put off the more difficult will it be for him to bring it about. The close of the nineteenth century finds William about where it was when he began this life, but his hope to emulate his distinguished grandfather in all respects is not likely to be gratified.

THE SILVER STRUGGLE.

A few days since the News in answer to a correspondent gave the total product of silver in the United States by years from 1870 up to and inclusive of 1891, the figures for 1892 not being at hand. These are 58,000,000 ounces of refined bullion. The yield of gold during the same time was 1,596,000 ounces. While the ratio as to weight is about 33 to 1, it will be observed that the values, estimating the gold at \$20 an ounce and the silver at the Wall street price, are nearly equal. This on the face of it would show that existing conditions are proper—that the law of nature which hedges the metals with protection through scattering them and making their production difficult agrees with the plan of the monometallists in making or trying to make the present silver dollar worth a little less than fifty cents in comparison with gold. This is a conclusion reached by so arranging the premises that it is inevitable, but it is unnatural and illogical.

It is the merest absurdity to profess a willingness that bimetallicism continue in this country and base the ratio of the coins upon so shifting and uncertain a measure as yearly production. What if another California should be discovered and the single gold standard continue—every ounce of silver in the country would at once begin to appreciate and keep on appreciating until the gap between the metals would be so narrow as to be practically indistinguishable, and then probably turn the other way. This for two reasons—silver mining would be neglected and the visible supply would be constantly undergoing diminution rather than increase, while the gold product would steadily advance. The standard would, according to the monometallists, have to shift accordingly; and to assert that the government could continually change its measurements of coinage to keep pace with supply and demand would be to assert arrant nonsense. It would not only be utterly impracticable, but would make values of all kinds so unstable if it could be done that we would be worse off than ever—a condition which radical monometallism in a country which produces large quantities of and has always used both the money metals must inevitably bring us to.

We cannot with safety base our circulation upon either metal to the exclusion of the other, and the volume of business transactions even exclusive of exchange balances is so much greater than any one kind of money we possess that we must either have more than one kind, resort to fictitious money in the shape of paper of various kinds, or suffer the business to shrink down to the proportions of its life-blood. And to make one coin supreme and the other with no value but that

which the former reflects upon it, is to prolong the prevailing uncertainty because of a kind of money that has no value of its own being in circulation at all. Unless, we repeat, silver can be given a place of its own—one in which it will not be disturbed at least for some years—there is no probability of the existing order of things undergoing any change that is worth mentioning.

It is proper that this matter be discussed far and wide, but it ought to be discussed dispassionately and in the light of reason and existing conditions. But the very desperation of the case seems to make some writers and speakers desperate and thus they injure the cause more than can they ever repair in some cases. When we read or hear such arguments it seems as though no compromise could be had, the extremes are so far apart. But we have great hopes of Congress and faith in the administration. Speeches like those of Vest in the Senate and Bryan in the House are opening the eyes of the East to the merits of the silver cause. And when we add to this the declaration by the *Atlanta Journal*, the Secretary of the Interior's paper and a quasi administration organ, in favor of free coinage at an advanced ratio, it would seem as though the financial horizon were already streaked with the gray tints of the coming dawn.

NOT YET. NOT YET!

Our Liberal cotemporary's report of the commissioner's findings in the Druce prosecution concludes with the words—"Thus ended the great case." We will not be so uncharitable as to suggest that the wish was father to the thought when those words were written; indeed, in another part of the paper a different idea is expressed; but as they may suggest in certain circles a hope that is groundless, their office may be more disastrous than beneficial to those who are thus sought to be comforted. The News and its supporters are not vindictive or vengeful; far from it; but they are just or as nearly so as their minds direct and their hearts approve, and the public would be indifferently served if matters so pregnant with grave issues were permitted to slumber so soon after being awakened. The contest with corruption and speculation is but commenced, not concluded; when and where it may end we cannot tell, but certainly not until there is no longer anything of the kind suggested to work upon. The Augean stables are not cleaned but the cleansers are at work.

Not only must the guilty be made to answer but those who seek to hide their own knavery by making baseless charges against innocent men and subjecting them to the expense and annoyance of a prosecution must be made to experience as well what it is to arouse public indignation by thus wrongfully putting the machinery of justice in motion. The hunter who wanted a bystander to help him capture a bear, effected his purpose soon after quite easily; he made the capture, and then waited the other man to help him let go! So let it be with those who use the process of a court for any other purpose than to secure

the defense of right and the overthrow of wrong; we cannot permit them to elect just when and how they are to let go. So far from the Druce-Ryan case being ended, therefore, we insist that it has only begun. Commissioner Greenman's decision places the matter practically in this light: Since Druce made affidavit to nothing which warranted his being held for libel, his testimony must of necessity warrant the holding of Ryan for embezzlement or fraud. "The great case" will only be ended when the ex-official has either been acquitted as innocent by a jury of his peers or be lodged as guilty behind the bars of a miscreant's cell.

ETHICS OF SALT BATHING.

Sea bathing is the subject of an interesting paper from Dr. P. S. Starr in *Worthington's Magazine* for August, and his observations and advice cannot fail to be of value to this community, where all the benefits of salt water bathing are so much appreciated and so universally enjoyed. Scientifically considered, it is the stimulation of the cutaneous surface by the dissolved salt, the changing and cooler currents of air, the impact of the waves upon the body, and the mental effect of the unusual surroundings, that combine to impress the system so very forcibly; and while such conditions may have a depressing effect upon one who is unaccustomed to them, they are highly bracing and stimulating to him who is strong enough to make such bathing safe. Of course there are persons whose experience has proved that this plunge or disporting in the briny water is injurious, and there are those to whom it is not harmful it is at least not agreeable; like all medicinal agents it may be productive of good or bad results, depending upon the condition of the patient and his manner of taking it. But to the convalescent, the inland, dusty dweller, the harassed business man, the matron enfeebled by housewifely cares, the society person whom late hours and social requirements have enervated, even the school child, the dip brings vigor and rest, pleasure and refreshment.

All this will be accepted without dissent by habitués of Saltair and Garfield, as will, we fancy, the following familiar picture—familiar, especially, when the water is a degree or two too cool:

On entering the cold salt bath there is a sense of depression of greater or less degree, depending upon the nervous susceptibility of the bather and the degree of the temperature of the water below that of the body. The water looks very alluring as one stands on the hot sandy beach, but proves distressingly cold if one advances slowly into it; the skin becomes pale and shriveled, and presently the familiar goose-skin appearance, caused by a contraction of the skin and consequent protrusion of the hair-follicles, spreads over the body. There is a general shivering, a blueness of the lips, nose and extremities, as the blood recedes from the cutaneous vessels and masses about the internal organs. An involuntary sobbing breathing as the water rises to the chest marks its impression upon the nervous system. If the advance into the water continues, or still quicker, if a plunge into its depth be