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GOOD MORNING

Mr. OLNEY'S office may become quite a popular resort for senators through the dog days.

NOTWITHSTANDING the protest of the Illinois senate, the odious Russian treaty is still unrevoked.

MONEY talks, it is said; and from the way some people squeeze it, it must often be tempted to holler.

CARL SCHURZ'S pie hasn't any plums in it, but it is perhaps better to a hungry man than perpetual fasting.

OLD inhabitants remember a time when between winter and summer there was a season known as spring.

WHAT the country needs is a device of some sort that will head off, circumvent or knock out the funnel-shaped cloud.

THE Chicago footpad is not heard of so frequently now, but he is still there. Visitors will find him behind the hotel counters.

THE Kansas people think that Secretary Morton's advice to plant trees would be more respected if he hadn't sent frost to kill the fruit.

THE president's ears were so strained by the naval cannonading that it is doubtful if he can hear the soft voice of the Missouri colonel for a month.

WHEN the Maytime comes, gentle Annie, And the wild flowers blossom o'er the plain, Then you'll turn the house topsy-turvy, And make life burdensome again.

WHEN Mr. Ingalls observed that the typical orator is no longer in American public life, he must have forgotten that ex-Senator Blair is now a member of congress.

THE election of Carl Schurz as president of the National Civil Service Reform League is as creditable to Schurz as it is to the league. And that is not saying much for either.

THE world's fair preparations cannot be completed for several weeks at least. But those who are too impatient to wait will find enough finished teafford them abundant entertainment.

motherhood and fatherless, the married and dying. A carload of clothing and food for immediate necessities should go out from Kansas City at the earliest possible moment.

WHY THE TREASURY GOLD HAS BEEN REDUCED.

A recent dispatch from Washington says that "the people at the treasury department have prepared a statement which tells what the Sherman law has brought about." This statement shows that before the passage of that law the treasury had \$177,000,000 of gold, or \$77,000,000 more than the reserve fund. The law was approved July 4th, 1890. On the 31st of January, 1891, the gold had fallen to \$141,000,000; on 1st of January, 1892, to \$119,000,000; on 1st January, 1893, to \$108,000,000; and certain newspapers are repeating the statement with the pleasure they always experience in common with "the people at the treasury department," in saying everything possible, whether true or not, against silver.

There is not a banker in Kansas City, nor a well informed man anywhere, who does not know that the silver law has had nothing to do with this reduction in the treasury gold.

What are the facts? At the close of the fiscal year, June 30, 1890, there was a net surplus of money in the treasury of \$105,544,496.03. This was in excess of the reserve of \$100,000,000 held for the redemption of greenbacks and of all current liabilities of the government. Owing to the fact that the receipts of the government were constantly greater than the expenditures, this surplus had been accumulating year by year until it had tied up the money of the country in the treasury vaults to such an extent as to seriously embarrass business operations. It will be remembered that in consequence of this tying up of funds in the treasury and the resulting straitening of the money markets, a severe stringency, bordering on panic, was experienced in the fall of 1890, and this was intensified by the Baring failure in England.

Loud calls were made on the treasury to relieve the situation by letting out this surplus into the channels of business. To meet the demand, the government anticipated payment of its 4 1/2 per cent bonds, of which over \$109,000,000 were outstanding on 30th of June, 1890; and offered to also pay the interest on same to 1st of September, 1891, that being the date upon which these bonds, by their terms would become payable at the pleasure of the government. The great object in view was to get this surplus out of the treasury and into the hands of the people, where it would be subservient to the uses of "trade." This was accomplished in the manner stated, and by prepayment of the interest on other bonds and in other ways. Of course the gold went out, and the intention was to get it out. This is history, and every banker knows it.

Since then, by reason of increase of pensions and other expenditures, and by changes in the revenue laws, such accumulation of surplus money has not again occurred, and it is undesirable that it should ever occur again. While the government has no large excess of gold over the \$100,000,000 of so-called reserve, it also has no excess or surplus of any kind of money beyond a moderate working balance.

Furthermore, as every man knows and will admit who does not want to conceal the truth about it, the late large demand for gold for Europe is caused by two conditions, one being the fact that the balance of trade is largely against us, and the other is the demand for gold for Austria, which has been preparing to resume specie payments on a gold basis.

...this great republic. At the threshold of the nation's metropolis, filled with the hum of industry and crowned with the spires of innumerable churches; in the presence of millions of happy and prosperous people, they doubtless felt some inspiration and uplifting in the contemplation of the material results of civil and religious freedom; and when they have seen more of this country and witnessed the wonders of the Columbian exposition they will return to their homes with a broader knowledge and greater reverence for our institutions and a kindlier feeling for the United States.

OUR NAVY'S HOUSEWARMING.

Five years ago it would not have been possible for the American navy to make the display that was witnessed yesterday at New York. To have made an attempt at any sort of showing in comparison with the war vessels of other nations would have been humiliating, but the heart of every loyal citizen must swell with pride when he reads of the grand exhibition made possible by the foresight, skill and resources of the country in such a short time, witnessed as it was by representatives of every civilized country on the globe. It has been demonstrated that the possibilities of our advancement on the water as well as on land are practically limitless. For many years all efforts made by the government to restore the country's representation on the seas were discouraged by every means within the influence of the party of Bourbonism. As in everything else in which that party has undertaken to block the wheels of progress, time was required to force it from its purpose. At last it secured an opportunity to put its destructive policy in practice, and that brought an end to its unpatriotic efforts. It was immediately discovered that America could build ships and that the ships were needed.

Our best ships have been rapidly built. Within an almost incredible period the country has moved well forward toward the first place in the development of a formidable navy. We have ships of war equal in every respect to the best that float. They were built of American material, by American labor, and are an object of pride to Americans of all classes and parties. American skill has made them the swiftest vessels afloat, and armed them with the best guns and armored them with the most invincible plate. Why should not Americans be proud? Why should not the political party that made this display of the country's greatness possible, make claim to the credit that justly belongs to it, now that its policy has again triumphed and become the policy of the whole nation?

AS USUAL.

Kansas has been doing it some more. It is not at all surprising that at the Trans-Mississippi congress at Ogden every state west of the Father of Waters should suddenly have found itself a spectator of an interesting sunflower "scrap." Of course it was asking a good deal to have the greater part of this vast continent suspend the business before it while Kansas brought out the trouble which it has been exploiting from the Indian Territory to the city of Washington, from Ocala to Omaha; but the sleepless state to the west is not bashful when it comes to asking. And in justice it must be said that it always presents a good entertainment. The one put on the boards at Ogden was well up to the average and the assembled delegates enjoyed it immensely. It is somewhat surprising that the stalwart Democrats and their fusion brethren were not present with their feet. The absence of those most interesting and indefatigable entertainers took away from the performance much of

...their only white-face work in this play have improved much as comedians, and for this reason the farce comedy first part is better than it was a year ago. But the best feature of the entertainment is the music of the "Kado" quartette, composed of Raymon Moore, R. J. Jose, Tom Lewis and Henry Frillman, of these gentlemen individually, and of the chorus Moore improves every year as a ballad singer. He has learned a good deal about dignified sentiment, and is not so plaintive as "T days" gone by. It is rather singular how his beautiful solo voice is lost in the penetrating falsetto tenor of Jose's concerted work. Moore is still the most popular soloist in the Thatcher company, although Mr. Frillman is a great favorite. John A. Cole, who still does Lord Chomondeley, is quite as humorous as most stage duels, and this year does the "Cubla" song and dance duet with Miss Helen Byron, a substantial but well proportioned and clever soubrette, who in her turn has several catchy songs, chief of which is on addressed very personally to the bass fiddler of the orchestra. Thatcher does not appear in black face at all this year, but retains the name and character of Jackson Park throughout the play. He also retains a lot of insipid puns and comic drams which he should have laid aside with his black mask. They go together and are not altogether bad companions; but the jokes, with few exceptions, are not good enough for Mr. Park of Chicago. Hughby Dougherty is as large mouthed and funny as ever, but is, unfortunately, given carte blanche to do as he pleases. He does not hesitate to sing out of tune in concert numbers to attract attention, and he indulges in very obtrusive play.

The free organ recital at the Grand Avenue Methodist church last night was largely attended, and was in every way a credit to Mr. Edward F. Kreiser, the organist, who is a skillful player and a progressive musician. The programme, in itself an attractive one, was enhanced by short talks on the respective number by Rev. Dr. Mitchell, pastor of the church. Mr. Kreiser played compositions by Wagner, Battiste, Smart, Buck, Thomas, Gullman, and others. He was assisted by Miss Lillian Kreiser, soprano, and Miss Lila Johnson, contralto, both deservedly popular soloists.

It Is Always Ahead.

Oklahoma City Times-Journal: The Kansas City JOURNAL is by far the best Western newspaper published, and is winning its way over competitors by the excellence of its service. Times is losing its grip in Oklahoma, for there is nothing in it pertaining to this country. The Washington correspondence of the JOURNAL, especially good, and Fleming's accounts of Oklahoma matters there have been proven to be correct in every instance.

WESTPORT COUNCIL.

The Ordinance Authorizing an Issue of Bonds for an Electric Light Plant Defeated.

The meeting of the Westport city council last night was more brief than usual. The one matter of more than passing interest which came before the council for action was Alderman McMillan's ordinance, providing for city bonds for an electric light plant. The most of the meeting was taken up with ordinances providing for establishing grades and the like. Ordinances to establish grades: Woodworth avenue from Broadway to Summit street, and on McGee street from Thirty-eight to Portlech street, were reported by the committee on streets, alleys, grades and sidewalk, and passed.

An ordinance was passed changing the name of the following streets: Woodworth avenue from Broadway to Summit street; Thirty-ninth street, Maiden Lane from Broadway to Summit street; to Thirty-third street; the portion of Thirty-third street in Dudley Hornbeck's plat of Dudley & Quinby's addition to Fulton street.

Ordinances to establish grades on Stept street, on Forty-third and Forty-fourth street in Bates addition on Penn street, from Thirty-ninth to Third street, on addition from Thirty-first street to 380 feet south of Fifth street, and Fulton street to Summit street, were all referred to the committee on streets, alleys, grades and sidewalks.

An ordinance to grade McGee street, from Thirty-eighth to Portlech street, was passed. The bond of the city clerk, appointed city treasurer Philip Becker, was approved by the council. It was in the amount of \$10,000, and Becker's sureties were A. Hohn, Bob Vogg, Peter Muehlbach, August Rotert and C. Kessler. After the approval of this bond Mr. Becker was sworn into office by the city clerk. Mr. McMillan's ordinance to provide for an electric light system by having the city issue bonds to the amount of \$200,000, twenty years was then taken up and defeated.

MINISTER GRAY.

Met at the Union Depot by a Committee from the Commercial Club. Ex-Governor Isaac P. Gray, of Indiana, new United States minister to Mexico, passed through Kansas City yesterday on his way to his new post at the capital of the sister republic. He was accompanied by his wife, his son, Bayard Gray, and his daughter-in-law. Minister Gray's stay in Kansas City was very short. He arrived at 12:30 o'clock and left an hour later. Ex-Governor Crittenden, new consul general to Mexico, and a committee from the Commercial Club were at the depot

