

who has any ting a dollar in remount of silver that he aris Jay for seventy-five cents ; and e dollars should be a legal tenfor all debts, public and private. at seems very much like giving with to the bullion owner and taking from other folks violently. The and young Colorado senator, made his maiden speech in Senate, delighted his audience with

boldness of his defence of the silver producers' position and the energy with which he condemned the administration br setting its face against their deould not have carried a state west of Mississippi if he had been known to cold to silver; which is doubtless true, but is an argument that cuts both ways in a question upon which the Rocky untains are arrayed against the resi of the country. The senator's strongest argument seemed to be that the silver lucer demanded protection for the industry on the same principle that the Castern manufacturer asked for it because it was good for his trade. He ranted to know from Senator Aldrich, of Rhode Island, who was hot against silver protection, how long he thought that Rhode Island would be held by the Republican party if it did not promise its industries all the protection they wanted.

That was very smartly said, no doubt, and it will give the Rhode Island senator trouble to answer the argument. It is not to be denied that the question of overnment protection is decided by each section according to its interest; and that Colorado is as naturally for liver protection as Rhode Island is for that of textiles. But there is plenty of difference between protecting a mining and a manufacturing industry. Mines that cannot produce anything profitably without a government bounty upon the product may very sensibly be permitted to lie idle. As the people have enough silver for their currency and as it is too abundant now to be on a par in value with gold, it is not easy to see wherein it is to the isterest of the people gener-ally, in any way to coin dollars with-out charge; and especially to declare that eventy-five cents' worth of silver shall equal to a dollar in gold, whether The people are not taken by the neck

in this way in the imposition of tariff duties. They are not obliged to take mything they do not want. There is no stamp of money placed on anything, nor is there a mandate that a debt shall be paid in certain goods or not be paid at all. That is a proposition quite in advance of any tariff impost. Of course Senator Wolcott's constituents want all they can get. Constituents always do. They want their silver product to go and be as valuable as gold. They think they make it so by the government flat. They can doubtless make silver go as far as the jurisdiction of the nation goes. And they can make gold go out of that jurisdiction. Nobody will give gold when cheaper silver must be taken, and silver only will circulate. It is more than silver protection that Colorado will get. It is a silver tribute she will be given. Her mines that now ater fortunes, and other mines will be brought up to the paying standard. Stimulation to silver production will come until the country is swamped with silver, and it will be well nigh as cheap as Confederate notes. The cheapness of money will stimulate prices, and busi-ness will be brisk until it goes at last to

That the Senate, under these circumtances, should seem to go so strongly for free silver is due to the fact that it is considered a political question upon which the parties are playing for position. The administration is in trouble and the Democratic senators do not seem inclined to help it out of it. The party cannot stand free silver and neither can it well withstand it, seeing that it was free with its promises in its platform, and is so richly blessed with representatives from the silver states. Speaker Reed thinks that he can floor the silver bill in the House, but with the momentum that it has received from the Senate, it is likely to reach the president, where it is prommed a check if that functionary's sand holds out for the purpose.

We do not believe that the measure will become a law as it is now fashioned. It surely will be very costly to the country if it does. The policy which will protect silver mines at this date, when the demand of the country is that all its mining industries shall get along without protection, would be a backward step that the country's intelligence will not endure.

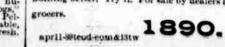
The Quebec Elections.

Elections in the province of Quebec have resulted in the overwhelming triumph of the French over the English, for the contest appears to have been narrowed down to a struggle between them with little regard to issues. Premier Mercier has evidently gained complete command of the votes of the French Canadian peasantry by the publication on the eve of the election of a letter from the vat can warmly ommending him for his efforts on behalf of the Catholic church. receives credit for bringing about the setoration to the clergy of their conbitter French opposition to Sir John Macdonald and the advocates of imperial federation. Although protest-ing loyalty to the queen the people of Quebec have abee have always been quick to take slarm at any hint of interference on the part of the English speaking Protestauts, and a scare of that kind has ed this triumph of Mercier. It

vere blow to Sir John Macuse of its effect upon meral elections, Mer-







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