pol standard. International Minestallitar from containing which the cont In discussing this question we must consider the eapacity of our people to use silver and the quantity of silver which can come to our mints. It must be remembered that we live in a country only partially developed, and that our people far surpass any equal number of people in the world in their power to consume and produce. Our extensive valleroad development and enormous internal commerce must also be taken into consideration. Now, how much silver can come here? Not the coincil silver of the world, because almost all of it is more valuable at this time in other lands than it will be at our mints under free coinage. If our mints are opened to free and unlimited coinage at the present ratio, merchandise silver cannot come leve, because the laberappied to it has made it worth more in the form of merchandise than it will be worth at our mints. We cannot even expect all of the annual product of silver, because India, China, Japan, Mexico and all the other silver using countries must satisfy their annual needs from the annual product. The arts will require a large amount, and the gold standard countries will need a considerable quantity for subsidiary coinage. We will be required to coin only that which is not needed elsewhere, but if we stand ready to take and utilize all of it ofter nations will be compelled to buy at the price which we fix. Many fear that the opening of our mints will be followed by the enormous increase in the annual production of silver. This is conjecture, Silver has been used as money for thousands of years, and during all of the time the world has never suffered from an overproduction. If for any reason the supply of gold or silver in the future ever exceeds the requirements of the arts and the needs of commerce, we confidently hope that the intelligence of the protection of the public. It is folly to refuse to the people the money which they now need from an overproduction. If for any legislation necessary for the protection of the protection of the production of gold. This argument is ent

ard money of the world, and thus restore stability to prices.

A Reply to Criticism.

Perhaps the most persistent misrepresentation that we have to meet is the charge that we are advocating the payment of debts in 50 cent delibars. At the present time and under present laws a filver deliar when metted loses nearly half its value, but that will not be true when we again establish a mint price for silver and leave no surplus silver upon the market to drag down the price of bullion. Under bimetallism silver bullion will be worth as much as allvereda, just as gold bullion is now worth as much as gold dollar will be worth as much as a gold dollar.

The charge of repullation comes with poor grace from those who are seeking to add to the weight of existing debts by degislation which makes money dearer and who conceal their designs against the general welfare under the cuphonious pretense that they are uphoiding public credit and automal honor.

In answer to the charge that gold will go abroad, it must be represented the control of the charge that gold will go abroad, it must be represented that the

men has aliver coin, just as gold bullion is now worth as much as gold coin, and we believe that a silver dollar will be worth as much as a gold dollar.

The charge of repudiation comes with good growth of the charge of repudiation comes with good growth of the weight of existing debts by legislation which makes money dearer and who concell their designs against the general welfare under the cuphonious pretenes that they are upholding public credit and national honor.

In answer to the charge that gold will go abroad, it must be remembered that no gold can leave this country until the owner of the gold receives something in return for it which he would rather have. In other words, when gold leaves the country those who formerly owned it will be hencified. There is no process by which we can be compelled to part with our gold against our will, nor is there any process by which we can be compelled to part with our gold against our will, nor is there any process by which we can be compelled to part with our gold against our will, nor is there any process by which we can be forced upon us without our consent. Exchanges are matters of agreement, and if silver comes to this country under free colonge it will be at the invitation of some one in this country who will give something in exchange for it.

These who deny the ability of the United States to maintain the parity between any ascert; that the opening of our mints will reduce on a secret; that the present legal ratio without foreign all opin to Mexico and assert; that the opining of our mints will reduce to a silver as the present legal ratio without foreign all opin to Mexico and assert; that the opining of our mints will reduce to a silver has said and silver and the present legal ratio without foreign all opin to Mexico and assert; that the opining of our mints will reduce to a silver basis and raise gold low a received and silver at the present legal ratio without foreign all opin to Mexico and assert; that the opining of our mints will reduce to a silver ba

Deconsidered.

Prices of Gold and Silver.

It is often objected that the prices of gold and silver cannot be fixed in relation to each other because of the variation in the relative production of the metals. This argument also overlooks the fact that, if the demand for both metals at a fixed price is greater than the supply of both, relative production becomes humaterial. In the early part of the present century the annual production of silver was worth, at the coinage ratio, about three times as much as the annual production of gold, whereas, soon after 1849, the annual production of gold whereas, soon after 1849, the annual production of gold became worth about three times as much as the coinage ratio, as the annual production of gold became worth about three times as much as the coinage ratio, as the annual production of gold whereas, soon after 1849, the annual production of gold whereas, soon after 1849, the minual production of gold whereas, soon after 1840, the annual production of gold whereas, soon after 1840, the coincide that the less that the feet coinage of affect upon the relative voluction had but a slight effect upon the relative voluction had but a slight effect upon the relative type of the cent of the unine cwners, it intended only for the teneft of the unine cwners in the demonstration took away, and it must be remembered that free echage caunot restors to the mine gowners is instantificant compared, to the less which this polley has brought to the rost of the people. The restoration of silver will bring to the people when the production of silver is not entirely and the production of silver is nected by the whole people should not be detered because an incidental benefit will come to the mine owners and incidental benefit will come to the mine owners, the coiner benefit will come to the mine owners, the coiner benefit will come to the mine owners and incidental benefit will come to the mine owners. The erce tion of fortes, the deep and the coiner incidental broadits upon the fact will be pr

We are told that the restoration of inmetallism would be a hardship upon tiese
who have entered into contracts payable
in gold coin, but this is a mistake. It will
be easier to obtain the gold with which to
meet a gold contract, when\_mest of the
people can use silver, than it is now, when
every one is trying to secure gold.

The Chicago platform expressly declares
in favor of such legislation as may be necessary to prevent for the fature the demonetzation of any kind of legal tender
money by private contract. Such contracts are objected to on the ground that
they are against public pelley. No one
questions the right of legislatures to fix
the rate of interest which can be collected
by law. There is far more reason for preventing private individuals from setting
aside legal tender law. The money which
is by law made a ligal tender must, in
the course of ordinary business, loaccepted
by ninety-nine out of every hundred persons. Why should the one-hundredth man
be permitted to exempt himself from the
general rule? Special contracts have a
tendency to increase the demand for a particular kind of money, and thus force it to
a premium. Have not the people a right
to say that a comparatively few individunds shall not be permitted to detange the
financial system of the motion in order to
collect a premium in case they succeed in
forcing one kind of money to a premium?

There is another argument to which I
ask your attention. Some of the more
is calous opponents of free coinage point to
the fact that 13 monts must chapse between the election and the first regular
session of congress and assert that during
that time, in case people declarot tenselves
in favor of free echage, all loans will be
withdrawn and all mortgages forcelosed.
If these are merely prophecies thadulged in
by their ballots declare themselves in favor
of the immediate restoration of himetallian, the system can be inaugurated within a few months.

If, however, the assertion that boans will be
withdrawn and of prophecies in favor
of

the doctrine that rempered by the will not it this generation subscribe to a doctrine that money is omnipotent.

International Binetallism.

In conclusion, permit me to say a word in regard to international himetallism. We are not appeased to an international agreement lexising to the resonation of bimetallism throughout the world. The advocates of free colinge have on all occursions shown their willingness to co-operate with other nations in the reinstatement of silver, but they are not willing to await the pleasure of other governments when immediate relief is needed by the people of the United States, and they further believe that independent action offers better assurance of international bimetallism than servile dependence upon foreign aid. For more than 20 years we have invited the assistance of European mitions, but all progress in the direction of international timetallism has been blocked by the opposition of those who derive a peemational timetallism has been blocked by the opposition of those who derive a peemation by the proposition of those who derive a peemational timetallism? If the double standard will bring benefits to our people, who will deny them the right to onjoy those benefits if our opponents would admit the right, the ability and the duty of our people to act for themselves on all public questions without the assistance and regardless of the wishes of other nations and then proposes the remedial legislation which they consider sufficient, we could meet them in the field of honorable debate, but when they assert that this mation is helpless to prefer the rights of its own helps and them to be proposition them to be the right of its own helps and them to be proposition and the proposition of the remedial legislation which they consider sufficient, we could meet them in the field of honorable debate, but when they assert that this mation is helpless to prefer the rights of its own

THINGS TO LAUGH AT.

He—"My ears burn so." She—"Well, you must admit that you've got ears to burn."—"Yonkers Statesman.

Amateur Rider—"I should like to take a ride—but please give me a horse that doesn't know me yet."—Flegende Blatter.

"Dah am sech er t'ing," said Uncle Eben, "ez too much concentration.

Tain' er good idee foh er man ter study all his botany in er mint-julep tumbler."—Washington Star.

Well Ahead.—"Your wife seems anxious to be up to date, Tugby." "Up to date? She's 'way 'ahead; she's got a lot of trouble borrowed for year after next."—Chicago Record.

"The codish," said the professor, "lays considerably more than a million eggs." "It is mighty lucky for the codish that she doesn't have to cackle over every egg," said the student who came from a farm.—Indianapolis Journal.

nal.

Narcissa (on a cruise)—"What is the matter, Capt. Bobstay?" Captain—"The fact is, my dear young lady, we've smashed our rudder." Narcissa—"Never mind. It's mostly under wa'er, and nobody will notice it."—Household Words

Words,
A Special Case.—The Dector—"You must be very careful to take the medicine, Mrs. Jones-Brown." The Patient —"But I am always careful to take my medicine." The Doctor—"Yes, but this time you really need it."—Brooklyn



He—I am glad you were not hurt in that panie at the matinee. But, if every-body would remain seated, as you did, there would seldom be any trouble. ouldn'i move.-Brooklyn Life.

A Blow from Behind.

A Blow from Behind.
May—Were not the explonel and MissPasse schoolmates?
Agness—Yes, and they are yet.
May—Where?
Agries—In the school of scandal.—
Town Tonics.

Blockett's Welcome,
"I see that old Blockett has returned.
Did his wife give him a warm welcome?"

day and she received him with a warm flatiron!"—Detroit Free Press.

itely. The Chinese used to import their dried duels from China.

MIDSUMMER HATS.

Large Brims Will Be in Favor for the Sunny Days.

Large Leghorn flats from 75 cents to tour dollars apiece are plentiful after the first of June. Of course, at the first price they are not the genuine Italian straw, but they look very well-for as senson, trimmed in one of the four styles which are fashionable. One is with white or black ostrich tips, chiffon and flowers; another with a trimming of immense loops and many port ends of light Persian ribbon and white wings sticking out in every direction, while a fourth has the back turned up with a mass of pink roses against it; an immense rosette of white net is placed on either side of the crown near the back, with a large Vallyrie wing of white, and across the front has a wreath of roses in their own foliage and a soft drapery of the net. All hats are worn tip-tilted over the face, which is said to make women look younger, but this style requires a fluffy coiffure. The ever-popular salior hats shine in simplicity or are trimmed so that the shape is almost hidden. The first named have a simple band of ribbon or one of white leather—the former in a bow on the side and the latter fastened under a gold buckle. A novel salior brim has a full crown similar to a Tam O'Shanter, and has a bow on the left side and a bunch of flowers en the right. Medium crowns are preferred. Large rosettes of tule in one or up to five colors trim saliors, with flowers or wings added. Biegele saliors have a crown band and tyro quills at the side. A sailor bat for dressy wear has a wreat' of roses in a quantity of leaves, with two creet stems of flowers at the back and a lot of smaller roses crushed under the brim. The severe sailor without a bit of trimming should not be attempted by the woman over 25, unless she happens to be very youthful in appearance.—Ladies' Hone Journal.

The Finger Language.

It is a well known fact that Col. Witherspoon is a dreadfully henpecked man, which is confirmed by a conversat

talking to each other with their fingers?"

"It does look a little peculiar to see them making signs to each other with their tingers."

"I should like to learn it."

"Well, I wouldn't. I tried it once."

"Could you understand what your teacher said?"

"Oh, yes; I found no trouble in understanding what she said, but I didn't like the finger language."

"Who taught you?"

"My wife. See that groove on my nose? No more fluger language for me."—Texas Sifter.

An Unwarranted Invasion.

Marion is a little girl three years old.

She was going upstairs the other day Marion is a little girl three years old. She was going upstairs the other day shess eshoolmates?

Agnes—Yes, and they are yet.
May—Where?
Agnes—There?
Agnes—There is the sheet of the sheet of the sheet of the floor. The cloth is rinsed and a great bouquet of roses. The child was delighted to be given these and told to take them to mamma. She seam-pered upstairs with the flowers, while the maid ushered the caller into the drawing-room. This house has several small children in it, and their mother a triton!"—Detroit Free Press.

Had to Deedde.
I summered on the Jersey coast, And I am puzzled still, As twist the skeeters and hotels, Which had the longest bill.

—Town Topics.

Town Topics

Marion is a little girl three years old. She was going upstairs the other day. She was going upstairs the other day. She was going upstairs with the doors were opened into that sacred and a great bouquet of roses. The child was delighted to be given these and told to take them to mamma. She seam-pered upstairs with the flowers, while the maid ushered the caller into the drawing-room. This house has several small children in it, and their mother so oligied to forbid their using some rooms freely. When Marion started down the staircess again, she saw that the doors were opened into that sacred apartment. She stood still and stared. There sat the visitor in plain sight. "Marman," she shricked to the hostess in her own room, "the lady has got into the parlor!"—N. Y. Times.

The delot his rinsed and squeezed out automatically as it leaves the trouble is one has to make the troub

Streeting Through fife.

Servant—Two gentlemen at the door want to see you, sir. They didn't come together; just happened along at the same time.

Householder—How do they act?

"One of 'em is awful polite, sir, and begs the honor of a few minutes' conversation."

onor of eas many. Sevand the less got something to sell."
"The other, sir, is stiff as a ramrod,
is, and don't waste no words."
"He must have a bill. Tell'em both
I'm not at home!"—N. Y. Weekly.

The Stuff Poets Are Made Of.

"What is his choice?"
"He has decided to become a poet."
"Noosense! What qualification has

he?"
"He has one very important qualifica-"Mame it."
"Name it."
"An assured income."—Odds and Ends.

Ends.

His Version.

"Yoh's allus tellin' 'bout whut yoh 'is genieter do,' asid Erastus Pinkley.

"I's gotter right ter," replied Mr. Inniper.

"Co's yoh is. But it's contrary to de goverb."

"Co's yoh is. But it's contrary to de proverb."
"What one?"
"Bloan' count yoh chickens befoh dey's catched."—Washington tSar.

Fale Proposition.
"I made a bet, Bill, that your eyes were black."
"Well, you've lost; they're blue."
"I know a way to get out of it, and if you agree !I'll divey up."
"All right; go ahead."
"Come out in the alley and I'll give you the finest pair of black eyes you ever saw in your life."—Detroit Free Press.

hat."—Indianapolis Journal.

The Verdiet Was Unanimous.

"Why didn't you marry Miss Muchmoney? She is one of the richest and prettiest girls in Dallaz."

"I know it, but the family was opposed to the match."

"How about the young lady herself?"

"Well, she belongs to the family, doesn't she?"—Texns Sifter.

A Neighborty Sevence.

A Neighborty Revenge.
"Isn't Mrs. Jarvis an agreeable neigh-

"isn't Mis. darvis an agreeous coor"
"Not she's horrid. I gave a luncheon and didn't invite her and the mean creature loaned me a lot of spoons and forks and then sent her little by over after them when we were only in the second course."—Chicago Record.

The Ruling Passion.

The Ruling Passion.

Foreman of the Jury—Guilty of murder in the first degree!

Judge—Prisoner at the bar, stand up to receive the sentence of the court.

The Prisoner (who poisoned her husland)—In a minute, judge. Jennie (to her sister), is re, hat on straight?—Bay City Chat.

Two of a Kind.

The cast tales on a pale, gray cloak And lighter grows the sky.

Night vanishes; the day is broke—Alas! and so am I.

—Washington Times.



She—I have been shut up in a board-

A Safe Deduction.

"I am almost sure that Jenkius is joing to leave Mrs. Topfloor's flat."

"What makes you think so?"

"He gave Mrs. Topfloor's little boy a oy drum the other day."—Chicago lecord.

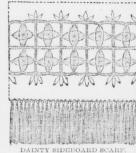
Works the Clipper.

Mrs. Green—Your husband seems to keep your grass awful short.

Mrs. Strapt—He keeps me cut down shorter than that, even,—Yonkers Statesmen.

Statesman A Necessary Formality. "They say that money is a drug in the

A Crochet Novelty Which Closely Resembles Drawn Work,



dey's catched."—Washington tSar.

Fair Proposition.

"I made a bet, Bill, that your eyes were black."

"Well, you've lost; they're blue."

"I know a way to get out of it, and it you agree I'll divy up."

"All right; go ahead."

"Come out in the afley and I'll give you the finest pair of black eyes you ever saw in your life."—Detroit Free Press.

How It Happened.

Mr. Wickwire—I saw a woman pass a big mirror in a show window to-day without looking in.

Mrs. Wickwire—I suppose you are going to be fanny now, and tell me that she was blind.

"Nope. She was looking across the street at another woman with a new hat."—Indianapolis Journal.

The Verdiet Was Unanimous.

"Why didn't you marry Miss Muchimoney? She is one of the richest and prettiest girls in Dallas."

"I know it, but the family was one."

"I know it, but the family was one."

"I know the frequired was the marked and the firinge made of the same thread used for working.

ODOR OF FEATHERS.

ODOR OF FEATHERS.

It is Due to Their Being Improperly or Hastily Cured.

Properly cured feathers have no odor. When there is a cless, disagreeable odor present, it is due to their being improperly cured. There is no remedy which we are aware of for this. Airing the feathers will do no special good. The smaller the stem of the feather the less danger of trouble. The odor comes from the decay of the animal matter in the pith of the feather, and the larger the stem the greater the proportion of this matter and the more likely to be trouble. Where feathers have been subjected to the proper degree of heat at the beginning before decay takes place all the pith is thoroughly dried out and cannot become odorous. Where the pith has once been left to decay and infect the feathers with its foul odor, a harm has been done that cannot be completely undone.

A New Device Which Saves Lots of Hard and Disagreeable Work.

Record.

Still Useful.

Managing Editor—Send the chief artist out on that suicide story, will you?

Asistant—Not safe, I'm afraid. He's drunk to-day.

"That so? Well—then have him make a poster for us!"—Truth.

Works the Clipper.