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J. H. Van Kitten, PUBLISHER,  
Milford, Pike County, Pa.

1896	JULY	1896				
Su.	Mo.	Tu.	We.	Th.	Fr.	Sa.
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5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30	31	

MOON'S PHASES.  
Third Quarter 3 00 P.M. Full Moon 17 13 30 P.M.  
New Moon 10 00 P.M. First Moon 24 00 P.M.

Regular Republican Nominations.  
FOR PRESIDENT,  
WILLIAM MCKINLEY,  
OF OHIO.  
FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,  
GARRET A. HOBART,  
OF NEW JERSEY.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.  
For Congressmen-at-large,  
GALUSHA A. GROW,  
of Susquehanna County.  
SAMUEL L. DAVENPORT,  
of Erie County.

Editorial.  
THE FROGS PETERED OUT.  
A delegate to the Chicago convention from Sussex Co., N. J., relates this story.  
On his return a drummer who had been traveling in Missouri occupied the berth above him in the sleeper and naturally they fell into a conversation which ran as follows:  
Delegate - "In what section of the country have you been?"  
Salesman - "Out through Missouri. Where have you been traveling?"  
Delegate - "I was a delegate to the Chicago Convention and am now returning home."  
Salesman - "Well, I saw you had nominated a Free Silver man on a Free Silver platform."  
Delegate - "Yes, we did. How does the nomination seem to take among the people you have talked with?"  
Salesman - "It reminds me of a story I heard out west and I'll tell it. One day a long, lank specimen of a man entered a restaurant and asked the proprietor if he didn't want to buy a lot of frogs?"  
"Yes," said the proprietor, "I do, how many pounds have you to sell?"  
"Pounds!" said the countryman, "I don't want to sell by the pound. I want to sell them by the wagon load."  
"Oh," said the restaurateur, "I don't know as I want so many, at one time, but if you sell them cheap I might try a load or two. How many loads will you furnish?"  
"I don't know just how many, but several, and I'll bring the wagon load to-morrow morning," said the farmer.  
"A H right," said the proprietor, "bring them along early to-morrow morning."  
He waited for the supply and his customers to whom he had promised the treat became impatient. Along in the afternoon the hayseed who was to bring the frogs came in and put a little basket down on the table, remarking these were all he could get.  
"Well," said the restaurateur, "you are a pretty fellow, here I have been waiting all day for those frogs, had a big crowd of people and they went away madder than hornets. Now what explanation have you to offer for your failure to keep your contract?"  
"Only this," said Mr. Hayseed, "you see my farm is covered with marshes and pools and I thought from the noise the frogs made there

were more than forty wagon loads of them and I could make a nice thing selling the critters. I have been chasing all day and these are every blamed last frog I could find on the premises. There was oceans of noise, but mighty few frogs."  
"Do you see the point, Mr. Delegate?"  
"I do," said the Judge, as he wearily turned over and the rattles and roar of the train went on.

CANDIDATE FOR CONGRESS.  
There is a story of a gentleman of salubrious proclivities who attempted to hoist himself over a fence by lifting at his boot straps. The record does not state that the effort was a success.  
In last week's Dispatch, Mr. Hart, as editor, essays the same feat for Hon. J. J. Hart as candidate for Congress. In view of the attitude assumed by leading Democrats in the State and district, it would seem that no free silver aspirant for Congressional honors need apply, and other things being equal, this move on the part of the Honorable member would look as if he had committed political fo de se.

The straps may not break, and the grunting may be loud and plaintive, but the load of free silver is too heavy and the fence too high to be scaled by any such method. Joseph will fall outside of it.

HOW THEY FIGURE IT OUT.  
The Combination at Chicago which nominated Bryan for President has now figured out his election. It will require 234 electoral votes to make a majority and to obtain these they must carry the following States:  
Alabama.....11 Missouri.....17  
Arkansas.....8 Montana.....3  
California.....8 Nebraska.....8  
Colorado.....4 North Carolina.....11  
Florida.....4 North Dakota.....3  
Georgia.....13 Oregon.....9  
Idaho.....3 South Carolina.....9  
Kansas.....10 Tennessee.....12  
Kentucky.....13 Texas.....15  
Louisiana.....8 Utah.....3  
Maine.....6 Virginia.....12  
Maryland.....8 Washington.....4  
Michigan.....14 West Virginia.....6  
Mississippi.....9 Wyoming.....3

Total.....229  
This would give five more than a majority, if every State in the above list should consent to the arrangement. It is a narrow margin and a desperate chance. They are not claiming enough to make it safe. Why not put in New York and Pennsylvania?

AN OVERSIGHT.  
Somehow our distinguished contemporary the Dispatch last week overlooked the fact that Bryan and Sewall were the candidates of its party. It did not hoist their names neither did it recall that Samuel Dickson had resigned as one of the electors on the tickets, but kept his name at the head. Don't get too much water on the brain neighbor, use ice, and read a Democratic paper if you can find one. The New York Journal published by the Multi-Millionaire, and silver mine owner Hearst had the ticket and the registration both in it, and the Journal is now in Democratic circles in the East pretty much like Alexander Selkirk "monarch of all it surveys," no other leading paper disputes its right.

The Louisville Courier Journal has been making a canvass of that city to ascertain the sentiments of the Democratic business men, none others being interviewed. Of the 235 asked, 155 declared themselves as against the ticket and would not support it, 40 were non-committal, and only 30 said they would vote it. This is a Democratic city and if only one business man of that stripe in seven is willing to commit himself it does not look very encouraging for the "combine."

Several leading Democrats in this County have received slips cut from the Northampton Democrat containing an editorial by Howard Mutchler in which he declares for Bryan. W. Under if he sent them to Samuel Dickson and Hon. J. B. Storm.  
Mr. Dickson has resigned and it is said Mr. Storm is opposed to the ticket.  
There will have to be some fence repairing done to keep the flock in the free silver pasture.

The ordinance granting permission to the Western Union company to erect poles in the Borough says, they shall be of chestnut, straight peeled and painted two coats of approved colors. The Council should see that this is done and that all signs of tin or paper tacked to them are removed, and kept off. The poles are a necessity, but they should not become eyesores or bulletin boards for the advertisement of nothings.

William C. Whitney Ex-Secretary has set at rest any reports as to his position in the national campaign by sending out the following dispatch to the Democratic organization of New York: "Will you be kind enough

to correct the statement that I desire the endorsement by the State organization of the Chicago ticket. There are no possible conditions or circumstances that would induce me to vote for or assist it."  
WILLIAM C. WHITNEY.

The leading Democrats of Stroudsburg do not agree on the ticket. C. B. Staples, Esq., the delegate to Chicago, Prothonotary Dutot and B. F. Morey editor of the Democrat are for it, while Ex-Judge and Ex-Congressman John B. Storm and Ex-State Senator, J. H. Shull are unqualifiedly for it.

The Lansford Record does not hoist the Democratic ticket, and handles the subject of the Chicago Convention, beautifully, by letting it severely alone.

Views of Leading Democratic Newspapers.  
Baltimore "News" (Ind. Dem.)

Mr. McKinley is right in saying that there is now laid "upon the patriotic people of this country a responsibility and a duty greater than that of any time since the Civil War." This responsibility cannot be met, this duty cannot be discharged by merely refraining from support of the candidates on the wrong side. No true citizen can feel himself absolved at a crisis like the present, from doing his utmost to bring about a triumphant victory for the right. The man who thinks that the country's great need is the defeat of Bryan and Populism fails in his duty if he does not cast his vote for McKinley, regardless of any feelings of personal liking or satisfaction.

Baltimore "Sun" (Dem.)  
There is one eventful "Black Friday" in American history. If the ticket nominated at Chicago should receive a majority in the electoral votes there would be good reason to put a mark against July 10, 1896, for the disaster which would follow the application to national affairs of the policy advocated by Messrs. Bryan and Sewall would be as far-reaching as that of the memorable Friday which ushered in a panic less than a quarter of a century ago. But assuming in advance the defeat of the Chicago ticket, the day which marked the adoption of the platform on which Bryan and Sewall stand was a "Black Friday" for all that the historic Democratic party represents. It was a "Black Friday" for Jefferson and Jackson and Tilden.

From the New York Times, (Dem.)  
Nor is fidelity to genuine Democracy confined to the East. In St. Louis the Courier-Journal, the Anzeiger and the Evening Post denounce the Populist ticket. In Chicago the Staats-Zeitung and the Chronicle, the strongest Democratic journals of the city in which the Populist Convention was held, join such staunch Democrats as John R. Walsh, Collector Russell and Comptroller Eckels in denying the claims of Bryan as a Democratic candidate.  
This is not a bolt; it is the vindication of true Democracy. It is stripping the disguise from an impudent pretender and whipping him out of the party whose leadership he seeks to usurp. Reputation, swindling and revolution are not Democratic and have not the slightest hold on the hearts or consciences of Democrats. It is the duty as it will be the pleasure of Democrats to crush them completely that they will never in our generation trouble the land.

Brooklyn "Eagle" (Dem.)  
If anybody has had doubt as to Mr. McKinley's trustworthiness as a sound money man or as to the degree of firmness he will show in dealing with financial matters, the action of the Chicago convention should immediately remove it, for his position is the antithesis of that in which the Chicago nominee is placed. If the convention had attempted a straddle the situation, of course, would not have been so clearly defined, but the flamboyancy of the silver utterance makes McKinley's position on the money question that of sanity as against insanity, that of honor as against dishonor, that of financial integrity as against repudiation. At Paterson the other day we found the Republican candidate for the Vice-Presidency delivering an address, parts of which could well have been incorporated in the platform of any convention that was genuinely Democratic and not Socialist or Populist. "Gold," said Mr. Hobart, "is the one standard of value among all enlightened commercial nations. All financial transactions of whatever character, all business enterprises, all individual or corporate investments are adjusted to it."

Free silver has won in Chicago. It will win at the election in November? We do not think so. It would be disastrous to the country if it should win. It will not win if

organization and work can prevent it. The solid South and the solid West could triumph; but the solid East will not be so easily won. There are no possible conditions or circumstances that would induce me to vote for or assist it."  
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Assoc. Judge.  
I hereby announce myself a candidate for the nomination at the Republican Convention, should receive it, and be elected, I shall endeavor to perform the duties of the office impartially and to the best of my ability.  
WILLIAM MITCHELL,  
July 2, 1896.

CANDIDATE'S CARD.  
Having been appointed to fill a vacancy in the office of  
Assoc. Judge.  
I hereby announce myself a candidate for the nomination at the Republican Convention, should receive it, and be elected, I shall endeavor to perform the duties of the office impartially and to the best of my ability.  
WILLIAM MITCHELL,  
July 2, 1896.

NOTICE.  
All persons are hereby notified that throwing or burning papers or refuse of any kind in the streets of the Borough is prohibited.  
By order of the town council,  
J. C. CHAMBERLAIN,  
President, pro tem.  
Milford, May 5, 1896.

Pure Food  
You agree that baking powder is best for raising. Then why not try to get its best results? Just as easy to get all its good—none of its bad, by having it made with digestion-aiding ingredients as is KEYSTAR: greatest raising strength, so bad effects. No use to clog the stomach with what never helps make flesh and blood.  
KEYSTAR is the one all digestible baking powder. Just right for best baking results, harmless to a delicate digestion. \$1.00 per quart. Made with alum or other bad. Fresh, sweet and pure, all foods raised with it digest so easily that you are quickly surprised with better appetite and health.  
KEYSTAR BAKING POWDER  
FACTORY RED BANK, N.J.

HOW TO SETTLE IT.  
Only One Way Out of the Silver Question, Says Congressman Warner.  
Ex-Congressman John De Witt Warner opposes ex-Congressman Richard P. Bland in a discussion of the money question in the New York Journal of July 1. Unlike many eastern men, Mr. Warner has a high opinion of the ability, character and motives of the silver people. He thinks that both the leaders and those in the ranks of the 16 to 1 army are earnest, industrious, sober and God fearing American citizens, who are smothered under actual grievances as to the real cause of which they are greatly mistaken. We quote the following as a part of Mr. Warner's views:  
This proposed law to make people accept silver is not asked for by anybody who wants silver. It is just because people do not want silver and will not take it unless compelled to do so that our free silver friends want a law to make them take it. The only people who want the law are, therefore, not those who want silver, but those who want to get rid of silver, or who, owing gold and thinking they can buy silver more cheaply, want to make their creditors take it instead. It may be said that, as to future matters, we could make special contracts calling for gold. That is just what they do now in regard to silver. As a matter of fact, a large and increasing proportion of contracts do provide specially for payment in gold. It is significant that no one has offered to accept the situation of no one prefers silver except for the purpose of forcing it upon some one else.

The most serious feature of the present situation is not so much the predicament in which we find ourselves as the apparent disposition in both parties not to take the only way out, which, if I may suggest it, is to accept the situation that the commerce of the world has created for itself, to recognize its general acceptance of the gold standard, and leaving to commerce the things that belong to commerce, to resist any attempt at interference either by our own government independently or by any combination between it and those of other nations.  
Personally I believe gold to be far superior to any other standard that is even remotely practicable, but if our commerce preferred silver I should consider it measureless impertinence on the part of congress to interfere with that preference. And so, certain as I am that our commerce finds it more profitable and natural to use gold as a standard, I am all the more opposed to any attempt by congress to interfere with the natural course of business. \* \* \* Bad as would be the effect of free silver, more and more of us are concluding that a few years of apprehension and financial paralysis, such as we have had, would be more damaging than the actual experience of free coinage of silver, a trial of which would at least establish certain facts and destroy sundry delusions.

Small Boat, Big Whistle.  
The free coinage boat is pretty much all whistle, and when this 16 to 1 whistle blows the paddle wheel stops. Much noise and little work is the reason why the boat don't go.  
The Real Currency Contradiction.  
While the silverites are howling themselves hoarse over "gold standard contraction of the currency" the people who believe in a steadily expanding volume of money should keep in mind the fact that free coinage at 16 to 1 would be the greatest contraction measure of the age. It would put the country on a single silver standard, would drive gold out of use, would frighten investors into withdrawing loans, would make it impossible for the government to redeem its paper obligations in coin of any kind, would cause the suspension of banks by creating a panic among depositors, and by establishing a precedent for the repudiation of debts would greatly curtail the operations of our present credit system. If currency contraction is an evil, the people who favor expansion should vote to sustain the present system of gold and silver, under which the volume of money has increased from \$18 in 1873 to \$23 at the present time.

The Monstrous Wrong.  
The "monstrous wrong" for which Governor Bots arraigns the Republicans is, the Philadelphia Telegraph says, "the wrong of giving the poor man the best money in the world and assuring him that what little property he may possess or may acquire shall not be put in jeopardy by the uncertainties of a shifting and questionable currency; the wrong of insisting that the dollar paid to the wage earner shall be worth 100 cents and shall not be cut down to 60 cents."  
Cause of Free Silver Craze.  
The causes of the free silver craze are thought by the Baltimore Sun to be "the same which caused the greenback heresy to find advocates in so many states of the Union 20 years ago—the feeling of unrest and desire for a change, no matter what, produced by hard times, bad business and lack of employment—the desire, conscious or unconscious, of debtors to depreciate their debts by paying them in a depreciated currency—the vague idea that 'more money in circulation' means more money in each individual's pocket, without reference to his means or opportunity to earn or acquire it."  
Why Gold is Exploited.  
A single white metal standard paper says the gold is going out every week, and that but for silver the country soon would be destitute of coin. If it were not for silver, gold would stay at home. —Chicago Chronicle.

How Safe Beta.  
"Silver is now worth about 60 cents an ounce. The silver bullion in a dollar is worth about 64 cents. Free silver coinage would raise the price of silver to 120 cents an ounce, and the silver in an American dollar would be worth \$1 in gold the world over even without a government stamp on it."—Ex-Congressman R. F. Bland in New York World of July 1, 1896.

If you have a neighbor who thinks Bland is a great statesman, and who is willing to back his opinion with money, and who would have anything to lose after going through the free coinage cyclone, here are some of the perfectly safe bets you can make him:  
First.—That free coinage would not in one year raise the price of silver to \$1 per ounce. (You can bet on any number of years, but would have to wait longer before the bet could be settled.)  
Second.—That the price of silver will be lower one year after than one year before the passage of a free coinage act.  
Third.—That the price of silver will be less than 80 cents per ounce when a free coinage act has been in effect six months or one year.  
Fourth.—That at no time within one year after free coinage at 16 to 1 has become a law will an American silver dollar be worth as much as 75 per cent of the value of an American gold dollar.  
If you cannot get even bets, give odds. The price of silver is determined mainly by the cost of production. All the silver the world can use can be produced at less than 75 and probably less than 70 cents per ounce. No legislation can raise, except for a short time, the price of silver. It is to be hoped that we will never be forced to make this foolish free coinage experiment, but if we do we should, if we can find takers, re-comp some of our certain losses by betting on the inevitable.

Free Coinage Plainly Stated.  
It is important to remember that free coinage means the right of every owner of bullion to present the same to the mints of the United States and have it coined without charge into money. Under the free coinage of silver, the owner of 817 1/2 grains of pure silver would be permitted to turn it over to the United States mint and have it coined without charge or receive therefor one silver dollar. More than this, under free and unlimited coinage, this right would be extended to the whole world, and the amount of silver coined would be limited only by the capacity of our mints and the output of the silver mines.

If I have made myself understood as to the meaning of free coinage and "the ratio," we are now prepared to discuss understandingly the feasibility of opening the mints of the United States to the free and unlimited coinage of silver by this country at the ratio of 16 to 1. For myself, after the most mature deliberation, I have been unable to reach any other conclusion than that such a step would be attended with the most serious consequences to the country and involve all our people in a common disaster.  
In the first place, the free and unlimited coinage of silver at 16 to 1 would in my judgment expel from our circulation not only our entire volume of gold, but every dollar of paper money redeemable in gold and cause a contraction of the currency and a resultant panic like of which has not been seen in this generation. —Senator J. C. Burrows.

Only One Side.  
A silverite newspaper says, "A bushel of potatoes, a dozen of eggs and a pound of butter can be bought in many portions of the western reserve of Ohio at the present time for 20 cents." And this fact is stated as a reason for free silver. Would the farmer be any better off if he sold his 20 cents' worth of potatoes, eggs and butter for 50 cents in coin worth 50 cents on the dollar and had to pay \$3 in silver coin for every dollar's worth of value that he purchased at the stores and in the markets? —Chicago Chronicle.

Killing the Goose, Etc.  
The Baltimore Sun points out that "our 'good' times have in the past always been times when foreigners were investing money freely among us. It was not altogether or chiefly our own savings that made business brisk. It was the continued influx of foreign gold. Now we are unfortunately isolated by the threat of the silver basis and shall be bottled up industrially if we shall ever actually reach it. Our golden goose will be killed by the silverite." —Where It Would Go.

To the warning of the true bimetalists that free silver coinage at 16 to 1 by this government alone would drive gold out of use as money and so cause a disastrous contraction, shallow critics sneeringly ask, "Where would the gold go to?"  
It would go where it went during the war time—either abroad or into hiding or into vaults as a commodity for speculative gambling.

It would go where gold has gone in every free coinage country in the world—out of sight and out of use either as currency or as the reserve for banks.  
Gold is now in general use as currency in the Pacific states. It is held by the government and by banks in all parts of the country as a reserve to sustain the circulation of greenbacks and treasury notes and to maintain the bank credits. It serves perfectly its function as money. When it goes a premium, it will no longer do this.  
Free coinage means silver monometallism. —New York World.

Farm Wages and Profits.  
Ex-Governor Bots of Iowa says that he cannot pay the present rate of wages and make his 5,000 acre farm pay. He says that no farmer who has to hire his help can make money at farming under the gold standard. Ex-Congressman Bland says that wages of all kinds will rise under free coinage, and that the farmer will be benefited. Bots' statement that he wants free coinage to lower farm wages so that the big farmers can make money out of the labor of others. Bland's opinion evidently is that free coinage would be a good thing for the farm laborer and therefore, so far as wages are concerned, a bad thing for the boss farmer.  
The two leading free coinage advocates should get together. It might also be well for farmers and "farmhands" to investigate these conflicting statements.

SUCKER STATE SILVERITES.  
Independent Claims of Sixteen to One Showers at Poests.  
The Illinois Democratic state convention added hypocrisy and double dealing to the silverite doctrine of repudiation and dishonest dollars when it declared in its platform: "We favor the soundest and safest money known to man. \* \* \* We demand the repeal of that Republican and plutocratic legislation which demoralized silver and reduced it to the level of token money, destroying by one-half the stock of real money. \* \* \* We demand the immediate restoration of the free and unlimited coinage of both gold and silver as a standard money at the rate of 16 ounces of silver to 1 of gold of equal fineness, with full legal tender power to each metal. This declaration for free silver was termed "the bimetallic which was made the basis of our monetary system by Hamilton and Jefferson."  
Of all kinds of frauds the casting humbug is the worst. The silverites, but mistaken silverites, who admit that free coinage at 16 to 1 would put this country on the silver basis, are deserving of far more respect than the men who have the impudence to talk of "sound and safe money" in connection with their 50 cent dollar scheme. Every man who is old enough to vote knows that free silver, with the bullion value of the two metals at a ratio of 80 to 1, means silver monometallism pure and simple. This is the standard of Mexico, China and India, where the silverite and silverite fluctuations and depressing purchasing power testify to its "soundness and safety." Is that the kind of money the American people want?

It will be somewhat difficult to secure the repeal of "the legislation which demoralized silver and reduced it to the level of token money," since there is no such legislation on the statute books. What the Sucker State financiers referred to was probably the legislation which since 1878 has given us \$550,000,000 of full legal tender silver money, not one ounce of which is token money, and \$75,000,000 of subsidiary coinage. As there was not \$50,000,000 of silver money in circulation in the country in 1878 and less than \$5,000,000 full legal tender silver coin, it is hard to see how "the stock of real money has been destroyed one-half." Since an increase of \$540,000,000 is considered a contraction of the currency, it is easy to understand how the crossed silverites can believe that forcing \$285,000,000 in gold out of circulation would give us more money.  
"The bimetallic of Hamilton and Jefferson" was the coinage of gold and silver at a ratio which was as nearly as possible the commercial ratio between the values of the two metals. In experience it was found that whenever one of the metals was overvalued it disappeared from circulation, the cheaper money only being used, so that the country was always on either the gold or the silver standard. Under present conditions, with the bullion value of silver 80 times that of gold, it would be impossible to keep gold in circulation, and the country would go at once to a silver basis. Americans do not favor a bimetallic standard which an almost equal value of gold and silver money is now kept in circulation, must work and vote against free silver monometallism.

THE TATTLE.  
One of the merry wags in New York society is Miss Pratty Watta Kenry, granddaughter of John Jay.  
Mrs. Ruth Sims and Marguerite Wong of Fuchan, China, attended the M. E. conference in Cleveland, coming to this country for that purpose.  
Miss J. Stewart Reid, composer of the "Trilly Wags," and the only honors certificate at the local examination of the Royal Academy and Royal College of Music, recently held in Edinburgh.  
Miss Emma Thursty, the delightful singer, wears a handsome decoration, consisting of a long stay in Paris, where she was a long time of fashion before retiring to Vienna. The princess is now 60 years of age.  
It is announced that Mrs. Agnes Smith Lee, who was married by the bygone palatine of the four gospels in the Convention of St. Catherine on Mount Sinai in 1896, has discovered a single page of the original Hebrew of the book of Ecclesiastes.  
Mrs. J. W. Clay owns the Henry Clay farm in Kentucky, and she has a queer feeling for her stock that she has provided for the future of all the superannuated animals on the place by leaving each \$50 in her will so that they may receive good care till death comes.  
Miss Katherine Abrams is the only woman music publisher in the United States. She began her career as a stenographer and secretary, and her business training, combined with great musical talent, enabled her to realize her ambition, which was to become a musical publisher.  
Miss Harriet Hollister of Rockville, Conn., is the daughter of a Revolutionary soldier. She has just received the national souvenir spoon given by the national society, Daughters of the American Revolution. Miss Hollister is 98 years old, and, although blind and quite deaf, has a wonderful memory and quite good eyes and ears.  
Mrs. Gladstone's devotion to the G. O. M. is well known. On one occasion when about 15 years ago he was called upon to speak in the open air at Greenwell to an extremely hostile audience she won the day for him by standing throughout by his side holding an umbrella to shield his silvered locks from the glare of the sun.

The South's Interest.  
"The south especially is interested in the maintenance of a sound currency," the Charleston News (Dem.) says. "The south more than any other section should support the gold standard. The south will suffer more than any other part of the country from free silver coinage. The north and east will be able to take care of themselves when the deluge comes."  
Square Fight Will Settle It.  
The money standard of the United States should be settled beyond disturbance. A square contest between the friends and foes of sound money will settle it. —Utica Herald (Rep.).