

BIG TALK ON MONEY

The International Monetary Conference at Brussels.

CHANCE OF THE WHITE METAL

This Country's Part in It—Views of American Delegates on the Questions at Issue.

The financial telegraphs of the world will be leveled at the Belgian capital next week, and yet Brussels has witnessed more exciting episodes than the quiet gathering which is to be termed the international monetary conference.



SENATOR W. B. ALLISON.

now be seen how international action will change the problem. The American delegation consists of ex-Congressman Henry W. Cannon, Senator William B. Allison, of Iowa, Senator John R. Jones, of Nevada, President E. Benjamin Andrews, of Brown university, Congressman McCready, of Kentucky, and Edward O. Leech, director of the mint.

"The delegates," said Mr. Cannon to me before he left for Europe, "certainly represent all the views of the Americans on the subject of coinage, and as it would be inadvisable to present all these sentiments we have practically decided upon a compromise. I believe that there is not enough gold to enable us to do without silver, but am strongly opposed to free coinage. Senator Allison takes a middle view of the question. Senator Jones is decidedly a radical free coinage man. Dr. Andrews



SENATOR J. P. JONES.

has written an interesting volume on the "Gold Dollar," and his views are almost radically against free silver. Director Leech believes that there is too much silver in the market, and Congressman McCready is inclined to side with Senator Jones, although by no means as radical on the subject. We have had no conferences as yet, but each has had a talk with Secretary Foster, and our duties have been clearly defined. We have authority simply to discuss and to propose, but no power for final action. I doubt if any of the delegates from other countries will have plenipotentiary authority. The deliberations will in all likelihood be conducted in the English language. The American delegates will argue for bimetallicism, and it is likely that our most bitter opponents will be the English delegates, who, I understand, believe that we are making a grievous error in purchasing 4,500,000 ounces of silver a month. They think that to stop coinage this great mass of silver dollars monthly would drive more bullion abroad, and in that way favorably affect the silver market.



H. W. CANNON.

probably be submitted by any of the American representatives. Senator Jones was in Washington at the time I conferred with the secretaries and I feel sure he will agree on the "bimetallic" compromise measure which we will urge for adoption by the conference.

Switzerland—Messrs. Cramer, Frey and Lardy, minister at Paris. Italy—Mr. Luigi Luzzatti, Mr. Ramerino Simonelli and Mr. Domenico Zappa, all members of the late parliament. Sweden—Hon. Fersell, ex-minister finance. Denmark—Mr. C. F. Tretjen. Mr. Cannon and Mr. Leech are both of the opinion that one of the strongest plans to be submitted to the conference will be that of Dr. A. Soetbeer, a financier of note. It is much on the plan of the proposition submitted by Maurice Levy, the Danish delegate, to the international conference of 1881, that silver be substituted for gold in payments not exceeding two pounds sterling, and that silver notes be issued to obviate the necessity of carrying about so much silver. Dr. Soetbeer has modified the old proposition considerably, and believes it will be certain to meet with favor before the conference. Summarized his plan is as follows: 1. Recognition of the definite weight of fine gold as the universal foundation of the measure of value of the monetary system. 2. Maintenance of the existing gold monetary systems of the various countries, occasioned by them of the further coinage and issue of gold coins under 5,000 grains of gold (twenty-franc piece) obligations of such countries to retire their smaller gold coins within the next two years. 3. Uniform gold coinage charges of 8 per 1,000. 4. Issue of gold certificates for gold deposited, by the principal mint or central banks, for



E. O. LEECH, DIRECTOR OF THE MINT.

amounts of 500 grains of fine gold or multiples of that amount. Agreement on a uniform mode of assaying. 5. Retirement within the next ten years of all bank notes hitherto issued in the country and of other paper money of a value under \$500 grains of fine gold, and refusal to issue any longer either bank notes or other paper money under said value in gold. 6. Retirement of existing silver coins of a higher nominal value than 10 per cent of the value of the lowest future standard of gold coin, within the next fifteen years, and hereafter exclusive coinage of the principal coins in the value ratio of silver to gold 20 to 1. Coinage of the same only on account of the government. Each country to retain its freedom as to the coinage of small fractional coins. 7. Obligation of the government of each country to receive into its public treasury the principal silver coins bearing their own stamp in payment of all sums. 8. Obligation of private individuals and mercantile institutions to accept the principal silver coins of the country in payment to an amount equal to three times the value of the lowest standard gold coin. 9. Issue of silver certificates by the principal mints or central banks against the deposit of the full value of the face thereof in the principal silver coins in denominations not lower



HON. J. R. MCCREARY.

than one-half of the value of the lowest standard gold coin, and also in multiples of such amount. The immediate specie redemption of the silver certificates in principal silver coins on demand and at all times at the places of issue. 10. No issue of credit notes payable in silver only. 11. Liberty of each state to receive from the monetary treaty after twelve months' notice. 12. Obligations of the several governments to inform each other at the close of each calendar year of all laws, regulations and proclamations issued respecting the monetary system. I had a talk with a New York financier on England's real attitude to the conference, and he believed that the interests of India were in many respects like those of America, and that this fact would alone suffice to alter its obstinacy on the side of monometallicism. Secretary Foster, however, is extremely hopeful of decisive results, but others who have closely scanned the European papers appreciate the fact that there is a tremendous body of hostile feeling to overcome among the leading countries of Europe before any treaty can be agreed upon providing for the larger use of silver. The fluctuations in feeling in Europe are not so easy of measurement. Whether the manifest opposition to bimetallicism is on the point of giving way is something the American delegates will find out when they reach Europe. On the whole it is safe to say that Dr. Soetbeer's plan for the new ratio of one to twenty may, after all, be the entering wedge that will lead to an international "bimetallic" agreement. DAVID WEBSTER.

The Greatest Tobacco Cure. The Austrians on some more tobacco than any other nationality or race on the globe, civilized or savage. Recent investigation by eminent statisticians gives the number of pounds consumed annually by each 100 inhabitants of the different European countries as follows: Spain, 120 pounds; Italy, 138; Great Britain, 138; Russia, 128; Denmark, 234; Norway, 259; and Austria, 273 pounds. Can't Talk. Sporting Man—He was a great pugilist once, but he doesn't amount to anything any more. Jones—Has he lost his strength? Sporting Man—No, his voice.—Truth. A Strong Supporter. "I believe," declared the advocate, "in putting down strong drink." "And so do I," agreed Old Soak. "With a very strong will."—Jay. Always Ready to Assist. Photographer—Now, sir, please let me see your smile. Col. Blagrove—Why, certainly; but where's the whisky.—Truth.



Trousers of English Cloth and Cut Are Not Good Form.

Were I to be asked to enumerate the principal and distinguishing features of the civilization of the nineteenth century, I should accord the first place to trousers. The fashions of our nether garments in past ages constituted a very important corollary to the history of national enlightenment, progress and development. Thus the absence of clothing for the lower limbs denoted the barbarism of the ages which preceded the Crusades. The breeches made of chain armor and steel plate—very



THE STEEL TROUSERS OF THE MEDIEVAL ERA.

uncomfortable they must have been—followed next, and are associated in our minds with feudalism, tournaments and the medieval era. The hose and trunks of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries demonstrate that fine arts, sciences, learning and, in one word, the elegances of the mind had supplanted the brute strength that had characterized the preceding epoch. The knee breeches and silk stockings of the eighteenth century may be regarded as illustrative of the predominance of the classes over the masses. They defined the gulf which separated these two elements of the human social system and implied the rule of the silk-stocking aristocracy over the woolen-stocking people.

It was the great French revolution a hundred years ago which, inaugurating the democracy of the present century and teaching the world that all men are equal, at the same time inaugurated the fashion of trousers. The latter may be regarded, therefore, as the symbol of democracy and of the doctrine of the equality of man. Trousers have a leveling tendency. They constitute a perpetual and most effectual rebuke to the man who would like to raise himself to an eminence above his fellows by reason of the shape and form of his legs. The eighteenth century beau was ever lastingly displaying his calves and his ankles and swaggering about them with characteristic affectation. A man in those days who had a good leg, as they called it, was never tired of showing it and arrogating to himself an irritating superiority on that account. The general introduction of trousers gave the death blow to that particular form of masculine vanity, and placed all legs, so to speak, on an equal footing. Trousers, therefore, as I have stated above, may be regarded as the symbol of equality and democracy, and the poet, the historian or the painter, who in times to come endeavors to crystallize or to comprehend in a single allegorical figure our nineteenth century civilization, needs only to adopt for the purpose an ordinary pair of trousers.

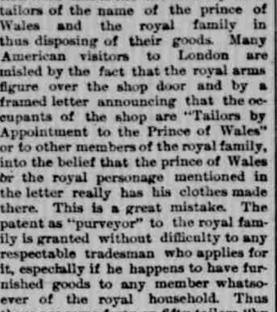
Although, as stated above, trousers exercise a leveling tendency and go toward obliterating the distinction between the classes and the masses, yet for all that they possess very marked characteristics, and to the initiated, at least, they are a language. Let us see what they say. One word in conclusion. Let me beseech my readers to invariably turn a deaf ear to their tailor when he tells them that the particular pattern which he is endeavoring to force upon their attention is the one adopted by the prince of Wales. It is almost invariably a lie—a professional lie—used for purposes of trade, and I often attempt to picture to myself how the prince of Wales would look were he arrayed in the extravagant and eccentric garments which tailors, hosiery and hatters invariably assure their customers are "just like those worn by the prince of Wales, sir."



THE PRESENT STYLE.

any rate, constitute an admirable index of the breeding, the refinement and the social position of the wearer. There is an old proverb which says: "Show me what company a man keeps, and I will tell you what he is." It would not be amiss to ask to see, in lieu of the company which he keeps, his trousers. It is not so much in the shape or in the cut as in the pattern that an indication of the personality of the owner may be found. In cut every body more or less follows the prevailing fashion. Color and pattern afford, however, a much more subtle test. There are patterns and colors which none but gentlemen bred and born would select, and there are others again which no man possessing any claim to good form would dream of wearing. And yet the difference between a possible and an impossible pattern is often exceedingly slight, sometimes consisting in the merest shade of color. There are checks, for instance, which are unexceptional, while there are others which are the very acme of bad form, and the trouble is that the fashion plates furnish but a sorry guide in this matter to the uninitiated. A man who dresses strictly according to the dictates of the fashion plates and who selects the pattern of his trousers shown above, indisputably looks dressed, not as a gentleman, but as a tailor's dummy. Not in it will to permit—as so many men are in the habit of doing—the tailors to select the pattern of one's trousers. The taste is almost invariably wrong, a fact which is not astonishing, since it is hardly to be expected that a man born and bred as a tailor—that is, as

a tradesman—should possess the same notions of refinement, elegance and taste as a gentleman. It is difficult for me to advise my readers just what to do in this matter. For I should certainly not recommend them to take as their model the members of the jeans-dorée of New York, who get their clothes from England. Allowing themselves to be influenced by their London tailor as to what is the correct style and nuance—the tailors generally make use of the name of the prince of Wales for the purpose of giving additional force to their recommendations—they adopt the most outre and extravagant patterns in trousers, such as no man of any standing in London would ever venture to don either in the parks or in Pall Mall. In fact, it is an open secret in London that the fashionable tailors are in the habit of palming off upon the so-called Anglomaniac element in New York the trousers whose patterns have been decreed as "bad form" in London, and which have consequently been left upon the hands of the tailors. One of the most amusing features in connection with this is the use made by these tailors of the name of the prince of Wales and the royal family in thus disposing of their goods. Many American visitors to London are misled by the fact that the royal arms figure over the shop door and by a framed letter announcing that the occupants of the shop are "Tailors by Appointment to the Prince of Wales" or to other members of the royal family, into the belief that the prince of Wales or the royal personage mentioned in the letter really has his clothes made there. This is a great mistake. The patent as "purveyor" to the royal family is granted without difficulty to any respectable tradesman who applies for it, especially if he happens to have furnished goods to any member whatsoever of the royal household. Thus there are some forty or fifty tailors "by appointment" to the prince of Wales. Some of them, however, make nothing except the breeches for the grooms and footmen employed in the prince's stables, while others, again, have in times long gone past perhaps built a coat or



AS WORN IN THE MIDDLE AGES.

let out a waistcoat for one of the prince's equerries. Others again have made clothes for the prince himself in years long gone by and have been dropped by his royal highness for more than twenty years past. The firm which just now is intrusted with the making of all the clothes for the prince of Wales and for the duke of York is Mortimer & Co. Not that they are better or more fashionable than any other tailor, but merely because they happen to have been recommended to the heir apparent by some man of his acquaintance who happened to be peculiarly well dressed.

The one advantage to be found in going to tailors of old-fashioned reputation in London is that one avoids falling into the hands of a number of provincial tailors who have migrated from Liverpool and Manchester to London during the past twenty years, established themselves in fashionable headquarters such as Conduit street and Bond street and obtained permission from Marlborough house to style themselves "purveyors" to the prince of Wales. These men to whom, alas, so many Americans go for their clothes, are carefully eschewed by all men with any pretensions to good form in London, since both in their cut and in their style they perpetuate the vulgarisms of their provincial training.

One word in conclusion. Let me beseech my readers to invariably turn a deaf ear to their tailor when he tells them that the particular pattern which he is endeavoring to force upon their attention is the one adopted by the prince of Wales. It is almost invariably a lie—a professional lie—used for purposes of trade, and I often attempt to picture to myself how the prince of Wales would look were he arrayed in the extravagant and eccentric garments which tailors, hosiery and hatters invariably assure their customers are "just like those worn by the prince of Wales, sir."

People overlooked the importance of permanently beneficial effects and were satisfied with transient action, but now that it is generally known that Syrup of Figs will permanently cure habitual constipation, well informed people will not buy other laxatives which act for a time, but finally injure the system.

Desired Information. We desire to impress upon the minds of the public the superiority of the service offered by the Wisconsin Central Lines between Chicago and Milwaukee and St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth and all points in the Northwest. Two fast trains leave Chicago daily for St. Paul, Minneapolis and Duluth with Pullman Vestibuled Drawing Room Sleepers and Coaches of latest design. Its Dining Car Service is unsurpassed. This public is invited to judge for itself. It is the only route to the Pacific Coast over which both Pullman Vestibuled First-class and Pullman Tourist Cars are operated from Chicago via St. Paul without change.

Pamphlets giving valuable information can be obtained free upon application to your nearest ticket agent, or to James C. Pond, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, Chicago, Ill. The Best Plaster.—Dampson's Plaster of Paris with Chamberlain's Pain Balm and bind it on over the seat of pain. It is better than any plaster. When the lungs are sore such an application on the chest and another on the back, between the shoulder blades, will often prevent pneumonia. There is nothing so good for a lame back or a pain in the side. A sore throat can nearly always be cured in one night by applying a dampened Chamberlain's Pain Balm, one cent bottles for sale at E. J. Whitburg, druggist, 25 Market street.

WHAT IS A COLD?

The Answer Given in a Lecture by Dr. Hartman at the Surgical Hotel, Columbus, Ohio.

A cold is the starting point of more than one-half of the fatal diseases from November to May. A cold is the first chapter in the history of every case of consumption. A cold is the first stage of chronic catarrh, the most loathsome and stubborn of diseases. A cold is the legitimate parent of a large family of diseases, such as bronchitis, pleurisy, pneumonia and quinsy. To neglect a cold is almost suicide. To fail to provide against this well-nigh inevitable evil is dangerous negligence. Peruna is a safeguard as a preventive, a specific as a cure for all cases of catarrh, acute and chronic, coughs, colds, consumption, etc., etc. Every family should be provided with a copy of The Family Physician No. 2, a complete guide to prevent and cure winter diseases. Sent free by The Peruna Drug Manufacturing company, Columbus, O.

Abraham Lincoln. When leaving his home at Springfield Ill., to be inaugurated as president of the United States, made a farewell address to his old friends and neighbors, in which he said, "Neighbors, give your boys a chance."

These words come with as much force today as they did thirty years ago. How give them this chance? Up in the northwest is a great empire waiting for young and sturdy fellows to come and develop it and "grow up with the country." All over this broad land are the young fellows, the boys that Lincoln referred to, seeking to better their condition and get on in life. Here is their chance.

The country referred to lies along the Northern Pacific railroad. Here you can find pretty much anything you want. In Minnesota, and in the Red river valley of North Dakota, the finest of prairie lands fitted for wheat and grain, or as well for diversified farming. In Western North Dakota, and Montana are stock raising lands in extent, clothed with the most nutritious of grasses.

If a fruit farming region is wanted, there is the whole state of Washington to select from. As for scenic delights, the Northern Pacific railroad passes through a country unparalleled. In crossing the Rocky, Bitter Root and Cascade mountains the greatest scenery to be seen in the United States from car windows is found. The wonderful bad lands, wonderful in graceful form and glowing color, are a poem. Lakes Bend of Oreille and Coueur are stock raising countries of a trans-continental trip, while they are the fisherman's Ultima Thule. The ride along Clark's Fork of the Columbia river is a daylight dream. To cap the climax, this is the only way to reach the far famed Yellowstone Park.

To reach and see all this, the Northern Pacific railroad furnish trains and service of unsurpassed excellence. The most approved and comfortable palace sleeping cars; the best dining cars that can be made; Pullman tourist cars good for both first and second class passengers; easy riding day coaches, with baggage, express and post cars, all drawn by powerful Baldwin locomotives, make a train fit for royalty itself.

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Very Much Surprised. I have been afflicted with neuralgia for nearly two years, have tried physicians and all known remedies, but found no permanent relief until I tried a bottle of Dullam's Great German Lintment and it gave me instant and permanent relief. 25 cents per ounce. Signed, A. B. SWELL, Hamilton, Mich., April 11, 1891. For sale at D. C. Scribner's drug store.

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In thousands of cases the cure of a cough is the preventive of consumption. The surest cough medicine in the world is Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. Sold by all dealers on a guarantee of satisfaction.

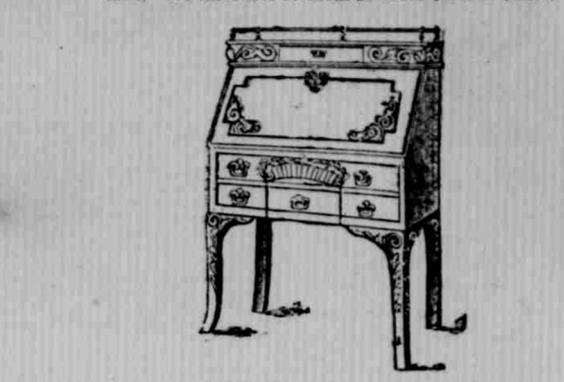
A suitable family medicine box—Beecham's Pills. The greatest worm destroyer on earth is Dullam's Great German Worm Lozenges, only 25 cents per box. For sale at D. C. Scribner's drug store.

SUNDAY IN THE CITY IS ALWAYS DULL.

So new's talk about something interesting. The news is always interesting; therefore, we'll give you some news for a first course. Grover Cleveland is elected. "Oh, that's old," you say. Well, if that is antiquated, how about

Burkhardt's Furniture

New, neat and stylish, every piece of it. That's no news, either, but it's interesting just the same. Cut off a dog's tail and he can't walk straight—why not? It acts as a rudder and the wind blows him off his course without it. You think that's a joke, no doubt, but the dog don't. Let's look at this picture of a Ladies' Parlor Desk. It's a beauty and no mistake. We have lots of them at from \$6.00 to \$15.00.



They are one of the most useful and ornamental articles for the house. Then you want a nice chair to go with it. We have plenty of them of all kinds and at all prices. It seems very comfortable, after a hard day's work, to sit down in a nice easy chair, don't it? Then when bed time comes, if you have a nice, roomy bed to get into, soft mattress and good springs, with an appropriate suite in connection, you'll get up the next morning, feeling fresh as a daisy and ready again for the battle of life.

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