THE HOUSEHOLD

SPRING SOUPS.

How to Make Some Delicate Ones.

The soups of spring and early summer are among the most delicious we have. At this season a languor possesses even those in the strongest health, and the appetite generally fails. The very best spring tonic is a beef broth or a clear consomme, strong as wine and flavored with green vegetables and herbs. Such soups stimulate the digestion to the proper degree for the enjoyment of a substantial dinner. A cream soup which has for its foundation a good stock and boiled or scalded milk acts in exactly the same way. Even simply thickened milk makes an excellent spring soup, because it is stimulating and soothing, without in the least burdening the digestive powers. This preparation in France often takes the place of a soup. It should be a perfect cream, just thick enough to coat the spoon dipped in it. Mix two tablespoonfuls of the best pastry flour with a pint of milk, adding the milk slowly to prevent lumps. Stir in another pint of milk. Pour the whole into a Puritan boiler, and when the water boils in the outer kettle stir the thickened milk for ten minutes. Season it with salt. Some cooks also add a dessertspoonful of sugar. This soup may be made heavier by adding a "liaison" of the yolks of two eggs beaten with half a cup of milk and stirred into the thickened milk by degrees. Do not let the soup cook any longer, and add a tablespoonful of butter, stir well and pour it at once in the tureen over a cupful of little squares of toasted bread.

Another delicious milk soup is thickened with rice. Boil two even tablespoonfuls of rice in salted cold water; add them to three pints of boiling milk, and let the whole boil up over the fire for half an hour. Add a little salt. Serve the soup as it is, with the whole grains of rice in it, or strain it through a puree sieve and add toasted squares of bread. This simple soup must not be confounded with cream of rice soup, which is made of stock, with milk, and is a much more elaborate article. Much has been written concerning "maigre soups," or those made without meat. No maigre soup, however, is a success unless it contains some element to take the place of stock. Milk takes the place of stock better than anything else. A broth made of beans or peas or any of the "pulses" is almost as nourishing as a broth of meat. Most vegetable soups, however, must be made with a foundation of stock to have any excuse for existence. Cream soups are frequently made of rich milk with water, instead of milk and stock. Such soups, if agreeable in flavor, are satisfactory at this season, because they are light and do not load down the digestive powers like the heavier broth and thickened soup of winter. The excellent fashion of today is to relegate such heavy soups to the luncheon table even in winter and use nothing heavier than a consomme for a dinner. In very cold weather this rule may on occasion be wisely broken and a rich soup introduced when the meat course is light.

Asparagus makes the most delicious of all cream soups. Select the green, unbleached asparagus, even if the stalks are smaller. Half a bunch will make three pints of soup. Cut off the tips and lay them aside to be used as a garnish for the soup. Cut the remainder of the half bunch in small pieces and throw it in three pints of white stock. Add a sprig of thyme, one bay leaf, a spray of soup celery and six sprays of parsley, with twelve peppercorns. Let the soup cook for half an hour, then strain it through a puree sieve, pressing through all the asparagus that will pass through. Put the soup over the fire again, add a cup of rich milk or cream, and let it boil up again. Add the asparagus tips, which have been cooked for ten minutes in salted boiling water and drained, and serve. Or the soup may be garnished with the tiny puffs of golden paste that are called "croutons souffles." Make a pate a chou, exactly as you do for cream cakes. Put half a cup of milk (water will do) over the fire to boil, with a tablespoonful of butter. The moment it boils add half a cup of flour. Stir it over the fire for a moment or two, until it "cleaves from the pan," then roll it out and cut it into peas. Dredge these lightly with flour and fry them in boiling hot lard until a golden brown. Drain them on coarse brown paper to absorb every particle of fat on the outside, and use them as a garnish. A tablespoonful of whipped cream added to each plate of soup with the croutons is a dainty addition. A "cream of asparagus" should be of a very delicate green. If it is not the proper color, a drop or two of innocent spinach green may give the desired tint.

A genuine "printanier" consomme can seldom be put on the table in this climate before June, when the new carrots, turnips, onions and leeks of the season are in the market. Take three pints of rich consomme. It ought not to be necessary to say that this is never a simple beef soup, but always a "double stock" made from beef and vegetables, boiled in another stock made from veal and vegetables. It is not a troublesome soup to make if a week's supply is made at a time, though it is a somewhat expensive one. Cut up in the regulation square dice two scraped carrots, half a young turnip, a small white onion and two leeks. When the vegetables are yet small, a greater quantity may be added. There should be a cupful of the mixed dice. Steam the vegetables in a covered saucepan for ten minutes with a tablespoonful of butter, but do not let them brown. Toss them occasionally to prevent their sticking to the pan. Add them to the consomme with two tablespoonfuls of well-washed rice. Let the soup cook for thirty minutes, then add two tablespoonfuls of green peas and and the same quantity of string beans. If you wish to keep the consomme a perfectly clear soup, the vegetables must all be cooked separately and added afterward. This soup, however, will not have as fine a flavor as when the vegetables are cooked in the broth. Sometimes a mince of equal parts of sorrel and lettuce, with a little parsley and chervil, is added to the tureen when the soup is poured in. Half a cupful is sufficient for three pints of soup.

A Julienne soup is never so delicious as when the vegetables are young. It is a lighter soup than a printanier, being made frequently of a white stock instead of consomme. Use two carrots, half a turnip, two stalks of celery, half an onion, a leek and an eighth part of a cabbage. Cut the vegetables in thin strips like matches. The onion cannot be managed in this way, so it is often omitted, or, if it is used, it is grated or chopped to a fine mince. Fry the vegetables brown and then put in a quart of stock. Let them cook for thirty minutes and serve. Do not add the mince of herbs. When this is added and the cabbage is omitted from the Julienne, the soup becomes a jardiniere. It is difficult to trace the name of the Julienne soup. Boston authorities go so far as to claim it for a Boston restaurateur by the name of Julian, who conducted an establishment many years ago near the "Old South Church." The soup, however, is undoubtedly of French origin, as it is mentioned in books of fifty years ago, and it is included in all modern French cook books.

CHEIRO READS HER HAND.

The First Lady of the Land a Model Housekeeper.

Special Correspondence New York World.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Society here is busy discussing the recent visit of Cheiro, the palmist, to the White house and to Woodley. He read Mrs. Cleveland's palm, and also studied the lines in the president's hand.

November, the gossips say, will prove an especially auspicious and eventful month in the president's family.

Cheiro, the celebrated English palmist, during his recent visit to Washington, read Mrs. Cleveland's palm. Wiseacres, who profess to be in the secret, aver that the most interesting prediction made by Cheiro was that a son will be born to Mrs. Cleveland.

Cheiro read Mrs. Cleveland's palm, and was entertained one morning by Mrs. Cleveland at Woodley, where he was accorded the additional honor of reading the president's palm. Cheiro was driven out to Woodley by the wife of the secretary of the treasury and her guest, Mrs. Bissell, wife of the ex-postmaster general. All of this was in the greatest secrecy, of course, but Washington society knows it now, and people feel that they can hardly contain themselves until November to see whether or not Cheiro's prediction to the president and Mrs. Cleveland will come true.

Mrs. Cleveland and her three little daughters go to Gray Gables, Buzzard's Bay, Mass., the last week in May or in early June. They will spend the summer there. The president's horses and carriages and much household furniture and decorations will be forwarded from the White house a day or two before the departure of the family.

It has not yet been decided that the president will be able to be at Gray Gables June 2 to join in the celebration of the wedding anniversary. July 7 pretty Miss Marion Cleveland will enjoy her first birthday, while Esther and Ruth's birthdays come in the autumn.

What does Mrs. Cleveland do in the morning? What does she find to occupy her time during the days and long afternoons?

In the morning Mrs. Cleveland bathes baby Marion. It is a womanly duty that Mrs. Cleveland allows nothing to interfere with.

From the time the baby is several weeks old until a later comer in the presidential household arrives to usurp that honor, Mrs. Cleveland regularly every morning bathes her baby and personally supervises the washing of the other two little daughters.

Mrs. Cleveland believes in having every detail of her daughter's toilet and diet carried out on the most hygienic principles, and all about the nursery are evidences of the progressiveness of her ideas.

When the children want to play they do not have to be hurried off to another part of the house for fear of disturbing their mother or giving her a headache. Mrs. Cleveland is not that kind of woman. Her strong, perfect physical health and absence of harassing nerves make it an absolute pleasure for her to have the children play about her as much of the time as can be possibly spared for this amusement.

To the cares of housekeeping Mrs. Cleveland gives scant, if any, time. She has a thoroughly competent housekeeper and well-trained servants, so that this is not necessary nor desirable. Nearly all of the tiny garments prepared for little Esther and Marion were fashioned before their arrival by their mother's loving hands.

As for little Miss Ruth, the oldest daughter, every gown, skirt, and even the soft embroidered muslin caps, were made for her by her mother and grandmother. Mrs. Cleveland is fond of all manner of embroideries and fine fancy work, and is never without a supply that can be picked up in those rare "odd moments" that come to her in the course of the twenty-four hours.

Mrs. Cleveland has many hats and bonnets. She prefers the latter, the great majority of which are ordered from an importing milliner on F street. Mrs. Cleveland often trims over many of her bonnets, either those of which she has tired or one that does not suit her fancy. Society little dreams that often, even upon the most important occasions, the bonnet worn by the president's wife is one she has trimmed with her own skillful fingers.

For her gowns Mrs. Cleveland no longer goes to New York, but patronizes a Baltimore dressmaker, who comes to Washington to take the necessary measurements.

Mrs. Cleveland every day goes for a walk, rain or shine, under order from her physician. It is necessary for her health and to keep down the growing tendency to stoutness, undesirable in so young a woman as the president's wife.

The one pleasure debarred the president's wife is that of informally "running in" on any of her friends. Mrs. Cleveland rarely lunches informally. Dining informally she never does. The exceptions made in the matter of luncheons of wholly informal nature are those taken with the wife of the secretary of the treasury, between whom and herself there is a friendship of years' standing, and at the residence of Harriet Lane Johnston, the niece of President Buchanan and mistress of the White house during his administration. —Kate E. Thomas.

REDFERN FASHIONS.

The Coat and Skirt Costume Will Surely Reign Supreme This Season.

Special Correspondence of the Globe.

NEW YORK, May 28.—There is undoubtedly no season of the year when smart costumes and dainty wraps have more attraction for the feminine mind than in the spring, and it is not surprising, seeing that nature is now adorned with fresh, green leaves and blossoms, everything old and out of date seems quite out of keeping with the bright sunshine and lengthening days, which give sure promise of summer. Is it then any wonder that we feel light-hearted and full of interest for all that is pretty. I think it was the bright sunshine that induced me to take a look in at that much favored resort on Fifth avenue to see what I could find that would prove of interest to my readers, who are too far off to pay a personal visit to these well known and delightful salons.

Mr. Redfern is just now showing some very handsome blouses in rich brocades, but many of these are so elaborate that they seem to defy description, and must be seen to be properly appreciated. In the same department some very pretty fronts for wearing with the open coat can be had at very reasonable prices, zigzag accordion pleating, in soft silk, with frills of narrow lace, others of beautiful flower silk and fine lace fichus.

Strolling into the tailor-made department once more, my eye is caught by two simple, yet, at the same time, exceedingly smart, tailor costumes, which our artist has very faithfully illustrated in the following sketches for the benefit of my readers.

In the first is represented a coat and skirt of fine petunia cloth, the former fastening at the throat, with two gold buttons, and lightly trimmed all round with black and gold braid in two widths. The hat is of wavy straw, with large bow of rich violet, and white-striped ribbon and ruches of petunia tulle at the turned-up back.

Tailor suits for walking dresses have long been recognized as the only admissible form for ladies with any pretentions to taste. We may let our fancy have full play in ball dress, tea gown, or blouse for home wear, but for the street the tailor costume is more classical than it has been for the last few seasons. The sleeves are less voluminous, the jacket shorter and the flare has disappeared. We therefore must look more than ever to the cut, the shape, of these plain skirts if we would have them bear the stamp of elegance, and it is at Redfern's that we always feel safe and sure of obtaining that round, graceful cut that is indispensable to lift them out of the common run of tailor-made suits.

The second costume I much admired was made of dull pink mohair, trimmed with a darker shade of satin and a good many buttons in fancy mosaic work, and had new cut revers, edged white. A hat of open straw was trimmed with fine lace and pink roses. A pretty dress I saw the other day on the avenue was of cross-barred grebadine over pale green satin, the color faintly discernible through the bars. The skirt and waist were in line at the back. The front of the waist was crossed upon one side with large buttons studded with emeralds, placed one above the other and one below the waist. The throat was also prettily treated, for the back was cut away and filled in with cream velvet and outlined with some beautiful embroidery. As we, most of us, like the effect of dark skirts with light waists, this is the style that is likely to be much copied.

—Le Baron de Bremont.

HINTS FOR THE HOUSEHOLD.

The chamois gloves in white and light shades which are worn by bicyclists may be washed in the following manner: Make a lather with Castile soap and warm water, using a spoonful of ammonia to each quart. When the water is tepid put the gloves in it and let them soak for a quarter of an hour, then press them with the hands, but do not wring them. Rinse in fresh cold water with a little ammonia added. Press the gloves in a towel. Dry them in the open air after previously blowing to puff them out.

Fine old lace which is not too soiled may be cleaned by laying it on a paper thickly sprinkled with flour and magnesia. Cover with another sprinkling of flour and a layer of paper. Leave a few days and then shake the flour from the lace. Do not fold fine lace; lay it on strips of blue or similar paper and roll the lace and paper together.

Remember that wine increases the taste of salt. For this reason, where wine in used for flavoring, very little salt should be put in until after the wine has been used, when more may be added if necessary.

In making cream or lemon pies, where the crust requires to be baked before the filling is put in, an excellent plan is to lay over the paste a piece of strong brown tissue paper, pleating it to fit the pie plate and coming above the edge. Fill this with flour or meal and bake until the crust is done. Then the paper and contents may be lifted out. If flour is used it can be utilized afterwards for thickening sauces and gravies.

Blankets washed in the following way are soft and light as new: Dissolve one tablespoonful of pulverized borax and one pint of soft soap; make a strong suds in cold water; put in the blankets and let them remain all night. In the morning work them up and down with the hands and put them into another tub of cold water; rinse them through three waters and hang them up without wringing. When they have hung a little while turn them half round. Choose a sunny day with some breeze.

A well-known medical authority says in a recent work that cheese should be eaten at least once a day. "It is the most valuable animal food obtainable," he says, "from two to three times as nutritious as the same money value of ordinary meat."

To prevent pie juice from running out in the oven make a little opening in the upper crust and insert a straw or little roll of white paper perpendicularly. The steam will escape through it as through a chimney and all the juice will be retained in the pie.

BASIS OF REPRESENTATION.

It May Be Changed by the Cleveland Convention.

WASHINGTON, May 30.—The question of the basis of representation in future conventions is again to be agitated at the Republican convention at St. Louis. At present the representation in both the Democratic and Republican conventions is based upon the congressional representation from each state, no account being taken of the party vote in the states. The scheme of basing the representation in Republican conventions on the Republican vote in each state tions brought before the convention in 1884, by Gen. Ewing, of Pennsylvania, who proposed that the representation be based upon the Republican vote cast in each district. It was bitterly opposed by the Southern delegates, led by ex-Congressman Lynch, of Mississippi, who claimed that the proposed change was unfair because the Republican vote in the South was suppressed. In 1892 the Southern vote was a potent factor in determining the result and in the succeeding summer N. B. Scott, the West Virginia member of the national committee, at a meeting of the committee offered a resolution to provide representation on the basis of one delegate for each 7,000 Republican votes by congressional districts. Action on the resolution was not taken. The matter will be again brought to the attention of the committee by Mr. Scott, when it meets in St. Louis June 8.

CONVENTION DATE.

No Postponement Has Been Asked by St. Louis.

WASHINGTON, May 30.—Contrary to reports, there has been no communication between Chairman Carter, of the national Republican committee, and the St. Louis local committee having charge of the arrangements for the national Republican convention, respecting the question of any change in the date for holding the convention on June 14, because of the possibility of the local committee not being able to repair the convention hall by that time.

Kickapoo Indian Oil
QUICK CURE FOR ALL PAIN.

VAGRANT VERSE.

A CONSERVATIVE.

The garden beds I wandered by
One bright and cheerful morn,
When I found a new-fledged butterfly
A-sitting on a thorn!
A black and crimson butterfly,
All doleful and forlorn.

I thought that life could have no sting
To infant butterflies;
So I gazed on this unhappy thing
With wonder and surprise,
While sadly with his waving wing
He wiped his weeping eyes.

Said I, "What can the matter be?
Why weepest thou so sore?
With garden fair and sunlight free,
And flowers in goodly store!"
But he only turned away from me
And burst into a roar.

Cried he, "My legs are thin and few
Where once I had a swarm!
Soft fuzzy fur—a joy to view—
Once kept my body warm!
Before these flapping wing-things grew,
To hamper and deform!"

At that outrageous bug I shot
The fury of mine eye,
Said I, in scorn all burning hot,
In rage and anger high,
"You ignominious idiot!
Those wings are made to fly!"

"I do not want to fly!" said he,
"I only want to squirm!"
And he drooped his wings dejectedly,
But still his voice was firm;
"I do not want to be a fly!
I want to be a worm!"

O yesterday of unknown lack!
Today of unknown bliss!
I left my fool in red and black;
The last I saw was this—
The creature madly climbing back
Into his chrysalis!

—Charlotte Perkins Stetson.

IN JUNE.

The rose leaves fast are going,
A little wind is blowing,
It seems almost like snowing
Under the white rose tree;
And oh, we all are sighing
For June to be a-flying!
We're anxious to be trying
Vacation days so free.

They tell us learning's better
Than fun, but 'tis a fetter—
I'm such a sad forgetter—
To have to pore o'er books;
So, June, now do please hurry,
And make school days scurry,
Bring on Commencement's flurry,
Then—ho! for fields and brooks!

—Annie Isabel Willis in June St. Nicholas.

ABSENCE.

How crowded now these empty rooms
Have grown since she has gone—
No trifle but becomes a thing
That thought must wait upon!

The very silence seems to move
About on stealthy feet,
Tiptoeing lest it wake some thought
The heart would dread to meet.

And oh, the leaden sense of all
Irrevocable fate is
In that neglected glove still left
So close beside its mate!

—June Century.

SLIGHTLY MIXED.

"A pound of tea at one and three
And a pot of raspberry jam;
Two new-laid eggs, a dozen pegs,
And a pound of rashers of ham."

I'll say it over all the way,
And then I'm sure not to forget,
For if I chance to bring things wrong
My mother gets in such a pet.

"A pound of tea at one and three,
And a pot of raspberry jam;
Two new-laid eggs, a dozen pegs,
And a pound of rashers of ham."

There's in the hay the children play,
They're having such jolly fun;
I'll go there, too, that's what I'll do,
As soon as my errands are done.

"A pound of tea at one and three,
A pot of—er—new laid jam,
Two raspberry eggs with a dozen pegs,
And a pound of rashers of ham."

There's Teddy White aflying h's kite,
He thinks himself grand, I declare;
I'd like to try to fly it sky high,
Ever so much higher
Than the old church spire,
And then—and—then—but there—

"A pound of three and one at tea,
A pot of new-laid jam,
Two dozen eggs, some raspberry pegs,
And a pound of rashers of ham."

Now, here's the shop, outside I'll stop
And run through my orders again;
I haven't forgot, no, never a jot—
It shows I'm pretty cute, that's plain.

"A pound of three at one and tea,
A dozen of raspberry ham,
A pot of eggs, with a dozen pegs,
And a rasher of new-laid jam."

—Lewiston Journal.

WONDERFUL FEAT.

More Than Seven Thousand Words Written on a Postal Card.

San Francisco Bulletin.

Walter D. Wellman, a bookkeeper in the employ of Anspacher Bros., the commission merchants, has performed the remarkable feat of writing in long hand 7,068 words on an ordinary postal card. About two months ago M. C. F. Grincourt, a Frenchman, succeeded in writing 5,454 words in French on a postal card. Mr. Grincourt's feat made a great sensation, and his postal card was for a long time on exhibition at the Examiner office. An account in the columns of the Examiner represented this as the finest and closest writing ever accomplished.

But Mr. Wellman has thus far excelled the Frenchman, not only in the number of words he has succeeded in getting upon the postal card, but in the length of the words he used also. Mr. Grincourt copied a portion of one of Victor Hugo's novels, in which the words were notoriously short. Mr. Wellman copied eight columns of the Bulletin, selected from three distinct articles, so that he could not be accused of copying from any one writer whose vocabulary consisted chiefly of short words. There were 110 lines on M. Grincourt's postal card and 154 on Mr. Wellman's.

Mr. Wellman also asserts that he had plenty of room to spare, and could easily have got in 8,500 words. He worked on it for fifteen days, at odd moments, when he could escape from his business duties. He says he could have accomplished it in six hours of steady work. He wrote it at the pace of fifty words a minute, while his pace in writing the ordinary size is from thirty-five to forty a minute.

The postal can easily be read with a glass, and a person with a good eye can read it without the help of a glass. A fellow clerk of Mr. Wellman's easily read the postal with his naked eye, but begged off from all postals being written in this fashion.

The 7,068 words are written with an ordinary steel pen in violet ink. The ink is a mere matter of chance and has nothing to do with the fineness of the work.

Mr. Wellman has never done any work of this kind before. His only practice was in writing the Lord's Prayer. Without the slightest difficulty he accomplished the feat of writing these seventy-two words in a space no larger than a gold quarter of a dollar.

The writer of this curiosity is a young American, twenty-eight years old. He is near-sighted and wears glasses, but his eyes must be very strong, as he has suffered no pain or inconvenience whatever from this close work. In fact, his near-sightedness may help him a little, as near-sighted people usually see things at a close range much better than people of ordinary sight.

The remarkable postal card contains three columns and a half of the "Memoirs of a Regicide of France," two columns and a half on the "Career of Calve," one column on "The Old Davis Mansion" and one column on "How to Get Rid of Wrinkles."

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets cure dyspepsia, bloating, sour stomach, nervous dyspepsia, constipation, and every form of stomach trouble, safely and permanently, except cancer of the stomach. Sold by druggists at 50 cents, full sized package.

THE CASE OF FREE SILVER.

"Cato" States It—Debt and the American Dollar.

To the Editor of the Globe.

Correct conclusions upon the present monetary dispute can be reached most certainly by a candid and temperate presentation of the conflicting views in that behalf.

The only arguments in support of the proposition usually embodied in the current phrase, "Free silver at sixteen to one," worth considering, are those which plead for exact justice. We who have committed ourselves, at least tentatively, to the free silver proposition, desire that the creditor shall be given in payment of his claim, exactly the same purchasing power over the staple commodities entering into human consumption that he placed in the hands of the debtor at the time when the debt was created. We hold that by the extinction of one-half of the ultimate debt-paying force of the metallic money of the world by the legislative action of 1873, the remainder of that commodity, money, was practically doubled in value, thus imposing an utterly artificial burden upon the generation of debtors then existing, and, by transference of such burden through the growth of population and the renewal of obligations, upon the shoulders of the present generation. This vast increase in the burden of debt, and the vast appreciation in the value of gold, ounce by ounce, and pound by pound, has led to a scramble for gold in which the governments of the civilized world have fiercely participated. Only a few days since one of the leading newspaper correspondents of the world informed us that he saw $30,000,000 of the gold coin of the United States of America in the vaults of the imperial treasury of Russia. We have all read of gold-buying operations on the part of the imperial governments of Russia, Austria and Germany during the last twenty years. This scramble has resulted in directing the attention of the whole civilized world to gold; it has created an apprehension that gold will become scarce and that the reservoir from which would necessarily be drawn means for the payment of national debts would be found empty when the day of payment arrived. This marked appreciation in gold has tended to keep money out of circulation and to cause hoarding, since the possessor deemed it more safe to keep his money and realize profit by reason of the appreciation than to lend it to a debtor, who, by reason of the constant appreciation, would find it harder and harder to pay either principal or interest, and might upon default surrender to the lender a security vastly diminished in value by reason of the same appreciation of the monetary standard. Capital shuns productive enterprises and hesitates to employ labor for the reason that money has become so valuable, based, as it is, upon a constantly appreciating standard.

We therefore have a condition closely approaching to commercial paralysis. The administration promised that a repeal of the Sherman silver purchase act would relieve commercial distress and create prosperity. The behest of the administration was promptly obeyed. The silver purchase act of the year 1890 was repealed in the year 1893. This was a bold, definite and conspicuous movement in favor of all the considerations which support and fortify a single gold standard. What has been the result? The shipment of gold from this country and the issuance of bonds wherewith to buy gold have risen to towering proportions. The condition is worse than it was when we gave silver a stab at the dictation of Grover Cleveland and hung new laurels upon the golden calf now worshipped by John G. Carlisle. The arguments generally advanced in opposition to the free silver theory seem to me to be pitifully weak. It is said that free silver would bring on a panic. And yet Mr. Carlisle in his famous address at Chicago tells us that silver drove gold out of use, soon after the coinage act of 1792; that gold drove silver out under the coinage act of 1837; and that paper drove out both gold and silver from the circulation of this country during the Civil war, without creating a panic in either case. Suppose a panic did occur. Is not a short, sharp, quick, decisive convulsion better than the lingering death which the gold standard is now imposing upon a patient and industrious people? Is it a delightful experience to be buying gold with interest-bearing bonds and then surrendering it without charge to Messrs. Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co. and Messrs. Lazard Freres, to be shipped abroad, and then to have these same enterprising gold brokers and gold shippers earning fresh commissions through the issue of more bonds, such issue being necessitated by sinister exertions to embarrass a free people in their monetary concerns? If the operations of these gold brokers were conducted in Russia the period during which they were conducted would last about twelve hours. At the end of that time gold shipments would cease and the gold shippers would be on their way to Siberia. Public contempt would fulfill the same office in this country were it not that certain timid creatures prefer to lend tacit encouragement to the operations of these friends in order to "point a moral and adorn a tale" in behalf of the single gold standard and its concurrent oppressions. It is not possible that we would have a panic if a remonetization act were coupled with due and proper precautionary provisions. However, as I said before, a passing convulsion is better than a lingering disease.

Reference is made over and over again by the advocates of the single gold standard to the wages prevailing in Mexico, Japan, China and other countries which have a currency composed mainly of silver. The low wages in these countries do not constitute the subject of recent discovery. They have always been low. The productive energy of the people is of a low order, and their commercial system is primitive. Years ago, when the tariff question was the principal subject of enlightened debate, the advocates of free trade pointed to the high wages in England, not as the result of a single gold standard, but as the result of that expansion of exchange which necessarily increases the demand for the product of labor, increasing the returns of labor, and lending vigorous impulse to its productive capacity—conditions which necessarily result from a fiscal policy of free trade. Now the argument is turned the other way. Everything good in a single gold standard country is said to result from its monetary policy, wholly irrespective of its policy regarding trade. The advocates of free trade were right in the first place and the gold standard people are wrong now.

In the issue of the New York Evening Post, dated last Monday, an editorial quotes with approval the testimony of an observer in Japan, who says: "Wages in all classes of labor have risen, while the capitalists are putting money into industries which promote a demand from Europe for manufacturers. The lower classes have a higher standard of living than ever they had before." So it seems that wages are rising in a country which has always been "on a silver basis."

The Evening Post further says, in the same editorial: "Most absurd of all is it to suppose that the alert Japanese are going to put up with less wages or a lower standard of living than they need to with their natural earning power shown to them to be what it is." This information from one of the leading organs of the gold standard policy ought to have considerable weight in proving that a silver currency is not hostile to the creation or maintenance of the wages fund nor to the interests of the wage earner. Furthermore, labor is, considered from the standpoint of economic science, a commodity; and, since we maintain, and the advocates of the gold standard concede, that the resumption of free silver coinage would cause a rise in the selling price of commodities, labor would rise with the rest.

Attention has been called to the fact that the surplus earnings of a Mexican railway, though nominally about $3,000,000, must be reduced to terms of gold for the purpose of paying foreign obligations, thus diminishing the gold value of such surplus about one-half. This is said to be a serious reflection upon the condition prevailing in a free silver country. Would not American railways be glad to have a surplus equal to that of the Mexican railways, even though it must necessarily be reduced to terms of gold with the consequent nominal shrinkage? While Mexican railways are earning a surplus, American railways are languishing or are managed by receivers under this beautiful monetary system resting upon gold alone. Let us have a change. The single gold standard people are constantly telling us that we have more silver dollars now than ever before. They point to the coinage of silver dollars to the amount of $413,000,000, and tell us that this vast expansion of silver currency is a complete answer to all of the propositions advanced by the advocates of free coinage. We respond, no. All of these silver dollars, although by statute they are full legal tender in the payment of debts, are, under the practice of the government, merely "silver tokens," redeemable in gold, and possessed of a commercial rating only by reason of the gold redemption. This fact places an additional burden upon the gold of the civilized world—an additional strain upon its redemptive capacity, and tends to an enhancement of its nominal value; that is to say, it tends to a further and more disastrous appreciation.

Mr. Carlisle claims that the experience of labor under the depreciated currency of 1862-64 was unfavorable, since wages did not rise in proportion with the rise in the selling price of commodities. The shortest answer to this argument is: That we were then at war and are now at peace. While the war was in progress the military demands and the vast destruction of commodities incident to the war, abnormally inflated prices, while the uncertainty of the issue of the great conflict then pending retarded investments, planted doubt instead of confidence in the minds of capitalists, and caused universal confusion. To argue that a state of affairs existing during the convulsions of civil strife would appear under conditions of profound peace, is less statesmanlike by far than would be expected from the John G. Carlisle who once advanced noble and strenuous arguments in behalf of a repeal of the demonetization act of 1873.

I noticed recently in the Globe a statement to this effect: "If the Democrats at Chicago stand straight up for the gold standard, with silver subordinate; for freer trade, steadily approaching free trade; for a national banking system and the retirement of federal credit notes, and put on its platform a man whose past record embodies it, McKinley in November will undergo a transformation and come out a tumble-bug." The Globe argues that Democrats who are supposed to represent the masses of the people should formally declare in behalf of the narrow and rapidly appreciating gold standard, which is desired and advocated mainly by those holding claims against debtors who are constantly becoming more and more straitened by reason of the present unfortunate monetary condition. It would be far better for the Democrats to emulate the wise and statesmanlike example of Solon in his enactment of the famous measure known as "Seisachtheia"—the disburdening ordinance.

By common consent, Solon has hitherto been regarded as a great, wise and benevolent statesman. Why should we not rather follow Solon than J. Pierpont Morgan and the various barons of the Rothschild family?

As to a national banking system, will the Globe kindly point an earnest Democrat to any national platform of the party which has declared in favor of a national bank, or a system of national banks? It seems to me that Gen. Andrew Jackson not only fought "Injuns and Greasers," British soldiers and federalistic humbugs, but also fought in brilliant style a certain national bank founded by the federalists in the long ago. How is that? Am I right? If so, please tell me why the Democratic party should abandon the principles of Gen. Jackson and clamor for a national bank. The business of banking is properly a private affair, like farming, manufacturing, and selling merchandise. It should be left to the people as freely as are other occupations. Decentralization is the true Democratic theory, and it applies to the banking business, as was hinted by the national Democratic platform of the year 1892, which denounced the federal tax upon state bank circulation.

We hear the argument that "the leading commercial nations of the world have the gold standard, and we should not be out of line with them and follow the currency system of less progressive nations." This is merely an appeal grounded upon considerations of good taste, and has nothing to do with the merits of a purely trade question nor a political question in which justice is involved. It may be remarked that the leading commercial nations of the world outside of the United States are mostly equipped with a monarchical government. Should we abandon republican institutions and provide ourselves with a king or an emperor in order to be "in line with the leading commercial nations of the world?"

Much has been said about the interests of depositors in savings banks and other financial institutions, as related to conditions which would be consequent upon the remonetization of silver at the rate of sixteen to one. The assertion that the confiding depositor would be paid in "fifty-cent dollars" is contrary to the earnest belief of those who advocate free silver coinage, because, in their opinion, the only reason why the bullion in the silver dollar is not equal at present in commercial value to the bullion in a gold dollar is because of the artificial appreciation of gold, and the fact that the gold dollar is practically a "two hundred-cent dollar." When silver is remonetized the artificial appreciation will be squeezed out of gold, and new uses for silver will enhance its bullion value, and actual parity will be fully and completely restored. Then no injustice will be done to the savings bank depositor or any other person. But suppose we admit that under the remonetization of silver at sixteen to one we should reach a silver basis, and that the bullion value of the silver dollar would be less than the bullion value of the gold dollar. Would not all commercial transactions and relations of debtor and creditor speedily accomodate themselves to the new condition? Every individual in the community is both a debtor and a creditor. What he looses in one relation he would gain in the other, and so everything would be finally equalized.

This incontestable proposition seems not to have occurred to those who prate so glibly about a purely supposititious "50-cent dollar." It is truly said that Mr. Jefferson followed the rule of adopting the commercial ratio as the basis of legal ratio in the coinage measures which were adopted in the early days of the republic. That was then and is now the correct course, when the commercial ratio has not been impaired or destroyed by artificial and unjust manipulation. "Commercial ratio should be followed, as Jefferson followed it." Yes, indeed, so say all of us. But the natural ratio, commercial and monetary, is sixteen to one; and would be universally recognized as such were it not for a purely artificial and mechanical force, to wit, the demonetization act of the year 1873. To argue against removing the incubus, upon the ground that the incubus has caused painful compression, is to argue in a circle. It is a palpable absurdity.

The gold standard advocates, in effect, say: "The monopolists have shackled silver, and the poor, shackled agent should be discarded from the list of the serviceable." The men who from considerations of justice are impelled to advocate the rehabilitation of silver say, in response: "Rather, take off the shackles and give silver a chance."

The taunt is often flung out against the advocates of the ancient coinage system that they are desirous of giving a "bonus" to the owners of the silver mines. Confident in the justice of their position, the silver men can endure almost any taunt. However, no tender regard for any selfish interests is our actuating motive. If by reason of the enactment of some measure of great public utility certain individuals derive an incidental benefit, we shall not surrender nor waive the public interest on that account. The advocates of that system of subsidy grants commonly called "a protective tariff" used frequently to argue that the Democratic party wanted free trade "to enrich the great importing interests of New York city." Now, under free trade, which would be universally beneficial to the people of the United States at large, it is undeniable that great importers would make money. Should we allow this incidental result to debar us from an acceptance of a free trade policy and the enjoyment of the great benefits which would naturally accrue therefrom? No Democrat would answer this question in the affirmative, and we leave the parallel between the condition of the silver mine owner under free coinage and the importer under a system of free trade to the calm consideration of all Democrats who may, unfortunately, have been tempted to yield adherence to the single gold standard.

In conclusion permit me to say that the arguments against free silver coinage only tend more and more to convince the plain, honest, anti-monopolistic Democrats of the country that if Jefferson and Jackson still survived they would support a return to the monetary standard which was embodied in the statutes of the federal government from the year 1792 until the year 1873. —Cato.

St. Paul, Minn., May 30.

BACO-CURO!
Only scientific cure for Tobacco habit. Use tobacco until remedy notifies you to stop. Written guarantee to cure or money refunded. Send for free booklet and proofs. All druggists or sent direct by EUREKA CHEMICAL & MFG. CO., LaCrosse, Wis. and Boston, Mass. $1.00 per box, three boxes with written guarantee $2.50.

DULL STOCK WEEK

SAGGING TENDENCY AND MATERIAL CONCESSIONS WERE THE MAIN FEATURES.

LONDON WAS A SELLER.

IN THE MAIN ITS ACTION DID NOT HAVE MATERIAL EFFECT.

CHOICE INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

Inquiry for Them Was Noted in New York, and at Considerably Improved Figures.

NEW YORK, May 30.—In the stock market this week there was no reflection of the cheerful temper which characterized the dealings of the week previous. Speculation presented a dull and sagging tendency, and eventual material concessions occurred in a number of shares. London did not figure extensively in the market, but was a steady selling of the leading shares. Realizing incident advances of the previous week gave the initial impetus to the downward drift. The gold export movement maintained its usual prominence as an unfavorable factor, and in a number of instances the traffic returns of railroads reported were disappointing, including those of the St. Paul, Burlington, Reading and New Jersey Central. The decrease in the east-bound tonnage statistics also had a dampening effect, although the latter exhibits showed some improvement. The speculation was continuously in professional control, and special efforts were discernible to shake out long stocks. Liquidation sales were evident in some instances. There was some inquiry for choice investment stocks and transactions were noted at materially improved figures. The bears displayed activity in putting out lines of shorts in closing deals, and the offerings were increased after the news of the St. Louis disaster. The railway shares figured prominently in the market, owing to the more general pressure against the list in connection with foreign selling and the depression of railroad returns, as well as the great damage to property from the Southwestern tornado. In general, the selling pressure was exhausted on Thursday, and a buying movement for both accounts set in under the influence of lighter gold exports than had been anticipated and the legal victory of the joint traffic association.

Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, May 30.—Wheat—Demand poor; No. 2 winter, 5s 5½d; No. 1 hard Manitoba, 5s 2½d; No. 1 California, 5s 4d; futures closed easy at ½d lower; July, 5s ¼d; August, 5s 1½d; September, 5s ½d; October, 5s ½d. Corn—Spot quiet; American mixed, new, 2s 11½d; futures closed steady, with September ¼d lower, and other months unchanged from yesterday's closing; business about equally distributed; July 2s 11½d; July, 3s ¼d; August, 3s 1d; September, 3s 1½d; October, 3s 2d. Flour dull; demand poor; St. Louis fancy winter, 4s 7d.

JAMESON, HEVENER & CO.,
WHOLESALE DE