

**He Did His Best.**  
Arizona Pete had been called upon in the absence of all the deacons and other qualified church officers, to pass the contribution basket.  
In a seat half way down the middle aisle sat the wealthiest man in the congregation, fast asleep. Arizona Pete stopped when near him, held the basket under his nose and waited.  
A soft snore was the only contribution.

He touched him on the shoulder.  
Another snore.  
Then he shook him.  
"Fuddleston," he said, "you can't make a sneak out of this game. Pungle up or I'll throw you out of the window!"

It is recorded that Mr. Fuddleston at once pungle up to the extent of \$5 for the first and only time in his religious career.—Chicago Tribune.

**I'm All Unstrung.**  
Is the remedy of many a nervous individual. He or she will soon cease to talk that way after beginning and persisting in a course of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Nothing like it to renew strength and appetite and good digestion. It checks the inroads of malaria, and remedies liver complaint, constipation, dyspepsia, rheumatism and kidney disorder. It is in every sense a great household remedy.

**Cleaning Furs.**  
Ermine and sealskin are best cleaned with soft flannel. Rub the fur delicately against the grain, and when it has been thoroughly lifted and reversed, so to speak, dip the flannel into common flour and rub lightly any spots that look dark or dirty. Shake the flour well and rub with a clean dry flannel until the flour is all removed. Sable, chinchilla, squirrel and monkey skin may be very nicely cleaned with bran. Beat a small quantity of bran meal and heat it in the oven until it is quite warm. Rub swiftly into the fur and leave for a few minutes before shaking to free it from the bran. Mink may be cleaned and freshened with warm corn meal, and, like the other short-haired furs, may be done without removing the lining. But the long-haired furs are best ripped apart and freed from stuffing and lining. Those who may not care to do the trouble of taking fur garments apart will find that the simple remedies described will go a long way toward making the jackets and capes look clean, even if not ripped apart.—Good Housekeeping.

**S. K. CUBURN, M.D.,** **CLARIE SCOTT, WIFE.**  
"I find Hall's Catarrh Cure a valuable remedy. Druggists sell it, 75c."

**Pronunciation of "Bicycle."**  
The constantly growing bicycle falls calls attention to the large number of cases of mispronunciation of the word "bicycle." There is a certain class of people, particularly New York's fashionable set, who insist upon giving the "y" a long sound, as in "cycle," forgetting that a prefix or suffix often changes the sound of the vowel "y." Still others go to the other extreme and give the "y" the sound of "ee," but the best usage makes the "y" short and pronounces the word "bi-sik-l." But even among those who give the "y" the short sound there is a disposition to place the accent on the second syllable instead of the first, where it belongs. When a word comes into such common use as "bicycle," it is well to learn to pronounce it correctly.—Troy Times.

**Coe's Cough Balsam.**  
Is the oldest and best. Will break up a cold quicker than anything else. It is always reliable. Try it.  
China silk crepon is craped like mourning crepe and printed with small, bright flowers.

**MOTHERS**  
recovering from the illness attending child birth, or who suffer from the effects of disorders, derangements and displacements of the woman's organs, will find relief in Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. Taken during pregnancy, the "Prescription" makes childbirth easy by preparing the system for parturition, thus assisting Nature and shortening "labor." The painful ordeal of childbirth is robbed of its terrors, and the dangers thereof greatly lessened, to both mother and child. The period of confinement is also greatly shortened, the mother strengthened and built up, and an abundant secretion of nourishment for the child promoted.

**Lake Shore and Southern Michigan**  
OUR TRAIN SERVICE  
8:00 AM DAILY  
To the Eastern Mountain Lake and Sea Side Resorts  
write for FULL INFORMATION  
A. J. Smith (G.P.A.)  
Cleveland  
C. K. Wilber (W.P.A.)  
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**JEWELRY Store for Sale.**  
The finest jewelry store in the city. Stock about \$5,000 to \$10,000. Black Hills. Average \$250 per month. Will give time on secured notes, or will trade for cattle. Address **JEWELRY**, Box 377, Deadwood, S. D.  
**W. N. U., Omaha—26, 1895.**  
When answering advertisements kindly mention this paper.

## FREE SILVER WANTED

### NEBRASKA BANKER SEES SALVATION'S LIGHT.

**R. G. Horr's Defense of the Single Gold Standard Frowned by a Man Who Knows What's Right from Experience.**

Recently my attention was attracted to a letter from Mr. Edwin G. Phipps of Bartlett, Ohio, addressed to the editor of the New York Tribune, and given space in the weekly edition of that paper.

Mr. Phipps asked to have explained some things about finance. "Why is a gold dollar worth more than a silver dollar?" he asked, meaning, in the light of what went before. Why is the bullion worth of a gold dollar worth more than the bullion worth of a silver dollar?

The reply to the letter was over the signature of R. G. Horr, and occupied as much as three columns of the paper.

This Mr. Horr was one time a congressman from Michigan and afterward hired to the Tribune as an authority on the tariff question. In supplying the Republicans of the rural districts stock arguments for high tariff Mr. Horr met with some measure of success. The few profligate directly during the period of high protection have been materially grateful to Mr. Horr, we may suppose, for the influence he exerted in maintaining the system. But now the displacement of the tariff question by the finance issue seriously threatens the place of Mr. Horr as an adviser of hayseed ignorance.

Many who piped to his piping while the tariff was the issue of issues are now mute or protestant over his oracular utterances respecting finance. They see, or think they do, which is of the same effect upon Mr. Horr's reputation among them, that he is powerless to grasp the underlying truths of finance; and many are pained at seeing him on this issue distort himself to exude matter poisonous to their interests, as they believe.

I wonder did the conclusions aimed at by Mr. Horr in answering Mr. Phipps seem the same to others as to me? Did he purpose to instruct Mr. Phipps and other readers that the bullion price of gold under a free-coinage system would fluctuate as fluctuates the price of commodities—goods which ally the natural periodic wants of man—that gold and silver bullion, when gold and silver have free entrance to the mints for coinage into legal tender money, are obedient to the law of supply and demand; in other words, that parity can be attained and maintained only so long as the consumable supply of silver was to the supply of gold, and the demand for the one as to the demand for the other, and is continues as the monetary ratio? Moreover, would he have us believe that cost of production affected, and with supply and demand established, the bullion price of gold and silver under a free coinage system?

I extract some passages from Mr. Horr's reply:  
"The people who believe in maintaining a gold standard assert that the present low price of silver is largely owing to the enormous increase in production, which has thus largely increased the supply, and also to the much cheaper methods of mining and smelting silver, which have resulted in an ounce of silver representing so much less human labor than it did in former years, when its value was so much greater as compared with gold than at the present time. I have not the least doubt that the present low price of silver is much owing to the causes just stated."

"When the amount of pure gold was fixed of which our present gold dollar should consist, that amount of gold was then worth almost exactly the same as the amount of pure silver which constituted then and which now is contained in each so-called silver dollar in this country. The intention of the law at that time was to make gold dollars and silver dollars of exactly the same intrinsic value, because a double standard is impossible unless the value of the two units is the same."

"The laws of this country require our financial affairs to be managed so as to keep our silver and gold at equal exchangeable value, without regard to their actual or intrinsic value. That is what is meant by 'parity of value.' This can only be done by the government paying all obligations in gold."

These passages are fairly illustrative of the arguments promulgated in support of the single gold standard; and, doubtless, the correctness of the conclusions I have drawn from them will be freely admitted.

Mr. Horr is worthy of commendation, in that, in handling the issue, he makes use of argument, such as it is, rather than denunciation. Therein he distinguishes himself from the greater number of gold standard advocates. I instance as one of the majority Mr. Edward Atkinson, and cite his article in the Record of April 26.

I wish to answer Mr. Phipps' question: Why is the bullion worth of a gold dollar more than the bullion worth of a silver dollar?

At the outset I think it necessary to clear away some of the confusion of thought in relation to money.

A clear understanding of the financial issue—whether silver properly should or should not be upon an equal footing with gold, a bearer of the money function, cannot be attained through an analysis of the subject in which the terms, value, fluctuation, demand and supply, scarcity and abundance are applied to gold and silver while unlimitedly coined. Those terms have definite meaning when applied to commodities, to goods desirable for consumption, and which are destroyed or retained by the person using them.

Money is of a different nature, and with like significance those terms are not applicable to money—to gold and silver when freely minted.

Money is not desired for consumption or retention. Unlike commodity, it does not expect a final purchaser, nor do successive changes lessen or increase its desirability; to part with it is to immediately reseek it.

Gold and silver, under a free-coinage system are desirable in the same manner, to the same extent and for the same purposes that money is. The bullion is convertible at the possessor's will into equal weights of coin, and hence becomes equally desirable with money.

Gold and silver under a free-coinage system are not desirable mainly for use in the arts and for ornamentation. The demand for such purposes cannot add price to the uncoined bullion. Why exchange more goods for bullion when less goods will obtain an equal quantity of the desired metal in the form of coin? With wheat supplies in excess of consumption are in effect a deficiency of demand; the price lowers. But deficient demand for gold and silver for use in the arts, when gold and silver are free to enter the mints, cannot lessen the price as measured by the unit of value. Why exchange in the market the bullion for less goods when by having it coined the coin will purchase more goods?

The persons now likening gold and silver in allegiance to the law of supply and demand unto wheat, pig-iron, etc., crowd their range of vision with the service performed by the metal in bygone ages, and do not discern the superseding attribute of legal tender.

Gold and silver were first used for ornament. Later they came to be used as a standard of value, passing in business transactions by weight. A man possessing goods not needed for his own immediate consumption, and not conveniently retained unimpaired, traded them for gold and silver if he could. In time, with the advance of civilization, came order, protection of the individual in his property rights and enforcement of contracts. Units of value were enacted, and fixed quantities of gold and silver were made to bear the unit of value. Then gradually the people ceased registering their commercial transactions, their debts and dues, in commodities such as cattle, rice, wheat, or gold and silver by weight, and reckoned in the common unit of value, the coin of the realm. Subjects were forced to take, in buying or selling, or other payment, any money lawfully made.

Now that which is made to discharge debt is the equivalent of all objects which are desirable and which require labor to reduce to possession—objects consumed, objects existing for consumption and objects of future production. Obviously, desire (demand), in the abstract is constant. Hence the demand for money is constant. The intensity of demand can not relax.

To fully comprehend the equivalence of money is to apprehend clearly the constant, never relaxing demandability of money. It settles the score of past indulgence, commands present enjoyment and insures against future want. These three human prevalences can not all rise together or fall together. One may rise while the other falls. The present may disregard the obligations of the past and neglect the future, but in that event it will reveal to-day; it may deny itself to-day in penance of the past or mindful of future condition will affect the demand for commodities, but the demand for money will be unaffected. If not wanted to liquidate the past or to provision for the future it is wanted none the less intensely for indulging the present. And for the present to forego it is to have either the past or the future grasp to possess it.

Certainly there never has been a supply sufficient to relax the intensity demand, and just as certainly there never can be. As the division of labor attends on advancing civilization the universality and intensity of demand will increase.

Admitted then, that the demand for money—legal-tender money—is constant. Good bullion and silver bullion, under a free-coinage system, are money, are equivalent in equal weights with money. Therefore the demand for gold and silver bullion is constant.

Commodities, wheat, silk, any or all of the many objects desired by man, limited in quantity and produced for and destroyed by consumption, fluctuate in value under the influence of the law of supply and demand, and of the law of substitution; a sufficient supply predicates a deficient demand, a deficient supply an increased demand, while beyond a certain measure of sacrifice use declines and substitutes less exacting fill the want.

It is not so with the bullion under a free-coinage system. The uncoined metal has the constant and universally present demandability of money. Imperative are the laws of the market, and supply and demand as to it. Fluctuation of value, together with scarcity and redundancy of supply, as well as deficiency and sufficiency of demand, are not of it. Value it loses, and in its stead a property distinct from and superior to value is acquired. Fluctuation of demand is lost and universality and constancy of demand is gained; and losing the possibility of excessive supply it acquires the impossibility of sufficient supply.

If it be allowed that I am right so far in the reasoning there can be no disputing the proposition that the price of bullion, when gold and silver are freely minted, is the mintage price, and can be none other. If 371.25 grains of pure silver, and 23.22 grains of pure gold are each made the bearer of the unit of value, then the price in the market of the respective quantities of metal will be the unit of value, no more, no less. In the market the quantity of one is the equivalent of the

quantity of the other; 11.61 grains gold cannot equal 371.25 grains silver. One-half is not equal to the whole.

The conclusions so far reached have been evolved from an analysis of bullion price under a free-coinage system. For further argument, let us suppose the free coinage of both gold and silver, as prior to 1873; follow that with demonetization of either metal, and briefly examine the effect on the price of the demonetized metal.

We have seen as to commodities that an excessive supply is in effect a deficient demand, the price lowers.

Mr. Morton, the secretary of agriculture, has time and again lectured the country on prices. He has told how the law of supply and demand is inexorable; how it exacted obedience from gold and silver as truly as of the products of the farm. Granted, if gold and silver be demonetized.

Recently an editor of the leading Democratic paper of New York city in disputing the proposition that gold and silver under a free-coinage system are desirable chiefly to perform the function of money said: "The truth is that gold and silver perform the function of money solely because they are desirable as commodities. Three-quarters of all the gold annually produced, and a large amount of silver, are consumed for manufacturing and artistic purposes, and their power to fulfill these purposes is what makes them valuable, not their use as money."

If his assertion respecting the quantity of gold annually consumed in the arts is true, is it not likewise true that the demand for such purposes is no greater than three-fourths of the supply? Then how about the other one-fourth? Suppose gold be demonetized. What will be the effect of a 25 per cent supply in excess of the prevailing demand?

Will the honorable gentleman tell us the effect on the price of our countrymen farmers' wheat should the United States annually produce 500,000,000 bushels, against an annual consumption of only 375,000,000 bushels, with no outlet for the 125,000,000 bushels surplus? Wheat would become a drug, would it not?

We hardly need the honorable secretary's advice on this or other like agricultural quandaries. Yet, if not, of what use is the honorable secretary in his honorable place?

The task the president has set him is much too big for him. Not but what we value highly the merits of the secretary. Out here we think Morton a bigger man than Cleveland, figuratively; mortal, however, we may presume he is. And, therefore, quite unequal to riding the farms of the country of what he technically terms heresy, financial heresy, the vulgar name being 16 to 1.

Had gold suffered demonetization to the same extent silver has, the price of gold bullion would have been sensibly lessened. That conclusion is forced upon us. We believe it, we must believe it—the honorable secretary to the contrary notwithstanding.

Silver was demonetized. The annual production of silver exceeded the demand for manufacturing and artistic purposes. The mints no longer supplied an unvarying demand for the excess. Universality and constant demand was lost. Nothing remained but the bare commodity demand. The price of silver fell.

Such, I take it, is the true answer to Mr. Phipps' question: Why is the bullion worth of a gold dollar more than the bullion worth of a silver dollar?  
W. G. SEWARD.

### HERE'S ROSES FOR YOU.

The Impulse to Be Generous Came from the Flowers.

A prosperous-looking man was riding westward on a Taylor street car. In his hand he held a large bunch of cut roses, covered with tissue paper. It was the first communion Sunday, and as the man looked out he saw young girls in white dresses and veiling hurrying along, says the Chicago Record. The nineteenth ward man looked at the cheerful girls. After they were past his eye wandered again to the red advertisement in the car; then he looked at the roses, and at last noticed a little girl on the opposite seat. She was poorly clad and had on a dark shawl and was gazing intently at the flowers. He noted her poor appearance and longing look and he suddenly opened the tissue paper and took out two large roses and said: "Here, little girl." Her eyes opened wider and she said, "Oh, thank you, mister!" It was a very small happening in Chicago and probably contains no moral. When he got off with another man at May street and they went into a saloon for a drink and the roses were laid on the bar he seemed to meditate and said: "God bless her little soul! I wish I'd given her all of them."

### The Serpent's Trick.

The power of continuing motionless with the uplifted head projecting forward for an indefinite period is one of the most wonderful of the serpent's muscular feats and is one of the highest importance to the animal, both when fascinating its victim and when mimicking some inanimate object, as, for instance, the stem and bud of an aquatic plant; here it is only referred to on account of the effect it produces on the human mind, as enhancing the serpent's strangeness. In this attitude, with the round, unwinning eyes fixed on the beholder's face, the effect may be very curious and uncanny.

### Two Hundred Tons of Feathers.

It is estimated that 200 tons of ostrich feathers have been exported from Cape Colony during the last thirty years, valued at \$50,000,000.

A man who will wear made over ties will let his wife cut his hair for him.

## COOK BOOK FREE.

Every housekeeper wants to know the best things to eat, and how to prepare them.

"The Royal Baker and Pastry Cook."

Contains One thousand useful recipes for every kind of cooking. Edited by Prof. Rudmani, New-York Cooking School. Free by mail. Address (writing plainly), mentioning this paper,

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO.

106 Wall Street, N. Y.

### Confederate Postage Stamps.

Persons who have kept any of the old letters they received in the south during the war might do well to look them over. The Confederate government authorized the issue and use of local postage stamps, and nearly every city in the south at one time had its own stamp. Many thousands of these were used, but so rare are they now that they bring high prices. There is among collectors a keen demand for them, and an idea of what they will bring may be gathered from the report of a sale which occurred recently at the rooms of the Philatelist society, New York. Local Confederate stamps sold as follows: Athens, Ga., \$40; four varieties of the Baton Rouge (La.) 5 cent, \$41, \$77 and \$30 respectively; Macon, two varieties, for \$63.50 and \$171; Lenoir, N. C., \$82; and Mobile 2 cent, black, \$40.50. As time goes on these curiosities will probably increase in value. They are already beyond the reach of everybody but wealthy collectors.—Atlanta Journal.

### Tobacco-Stinking Breath.

Not pleasant to always carry around, but it don't compare with the nerve-destroying power that tobacco keeps at work night and day to make you weak and impotent. Dull eyes, loss of interest in sweet words and looks tell the story. Brace up—quit. No-To-Bac is a sure, quick cure. Guaranteed by Druggists everywhere. Book titled "Don't Tobacco Spit or Smoke Your Life Away," free. Address Sterling Remedy Co., New York City or Chicago.

### Telegraphic Mistakes.

The telegraph has indulged in many witticisms at the expense of the members of both houses of parliament. It has transformed a classical allusion to "Cato and Brutus" into "cats and brutes"; the celebrated phrase used by the late Mr. W. Forster in a speech on his Irish policy, "mauvais subjects and village ruffians" into "wandering savages and village ruffians"; "tried in the balance and found wanting" into "tried in the balance and found panting"; "the cow was cut in halves" into "the cow was cut into calves," and "the militia is a great constitutional force" into "the militia is a great constitutional farce."—Macmillan's Magazine.

### The Ladies.

The pleasant effect and perfect safety with which ladies may use the California Liquid Laxative, Syrup of Figs, under all conditions, makes it their favorite remedy. To get the true and genuine article, look for the name of the California Fig Syrup Co. printed near the bottom of the package.

The man who would lead others, must first learn how to stand alone.

A novelty tailor button is made with a metal rim and sews through and through.

### The Little Girl's Prayer.

A little girl in a Pennsylvania town, in saying her prayers the other night, was told to pray for her father and mother, who were both very ill, and for one of the servants, who had lost her husband. She faithfully did as she was told, and then, impressed with the dreary condition of things, added on her own account: "And now, O God, take good care of yourself, for if anything should happen to you we should all go to pieces. Amen."—New York Times.

### Make Your Own Bitters!

On receipt of 30 cents in U. S. stamps, I will send to any address one package Steketee's Dry Bitters. One package makes one gallon tonic known. Cures stomach, kidney diseases, and is a great appetizer and blood purifier. Just the medicine needed for spring and summer. 25c. at your drug store. Address GEO. G. STEKETEE, Grand Rapids, Mich.

### A Good Fencer.

Mr. Harritack (who has just discharged Mr. Jackson)—You want a recommendation, eh? You are absolutely good for nothing. How can I conscientiously recommend you?

Mr. Jackson—Well, sah, you might jes' say dat ye tink Mr. Jackson would prove invaluable in any position—dat he's capable of fillin'.—Scraper's.

### If the Baby is Cutting Teeth.

Be sure and use that old and well-tried remedy, Mrs. WELSH'S SOOTHING SYRUP for Children Teething.

The trouble with culture is that it has to stop at the surface.

### "Nelson's Magic Corn Salve."

Warranted to cure corns refunded. Ask your druggist for it. Price 15 cents.

Coarse linen in ecru shades is much used for boating gowns.

Borrowed troubles are the heaviest.

Every mother should always have at hand a bottle of Parker's Ginger Tonic. Nothing else so good for pain, weakness, colds, and sleeplessness.

Armure crepon, or armure with crepe markings, is fashionable and durable.

What part of a house is the darkest? The part near the eaves.

Now is the time to cure your Corns with Hinderburg. It takes them off perfectly gives comfort to the feet. Ask your druggist for it. 15c.

Velvet capes are fashionable lined with cloth and cloth ones with silk.

I cannot speak too highly of Piso's Cure for Consumption.—MRS. FRANK MORRIS, 215 W. 2nd St., New York, Oct. 29, 1894.

The flesh is an enemy to suffering, because suffering is an enemy to the flesh.

Billiard table, second-hand, for sale cheap. Apply to or address, H. C. AKIN, 511 S. 12th St., Omaha, Neb.

See that round red tin tag? that's Climax Plug.  
It's LORILLARD'S. It's much the best!

## Very Latest Styles May Manton

25 Cent Patterns for 10 Cents. When the Coupon Below Is Sent. Also One Cent Additional for Postage.

6345, 6323, 6420, 6275, 6355  
No. 6345—Five sizes; viz.: 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inches waist measure.  
No. 6323—Five sizes; viz.: 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inches waist measure.  
No. 6420—Five sizes; viz.: 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inches waist measure.  
No. 6275—Five sizes; viz.: 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inches waist measure.  
No. 6355—Five sizes; viz.: 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inches waist measure.

**COUPON.**  
THIS COUPON sent with an order for one or any of the above 25 cent patterns is credited as 10 cents on each pattern ordered, making each pattern cost only 15 cents. One cent extra for postage for each pattern. Give number of inches waist measure for skirt and number of inches bust measure for waist. Address, **COUPON PATTERN COMPANY, NEW YORK, N. Y.**  
Lock Box 747.