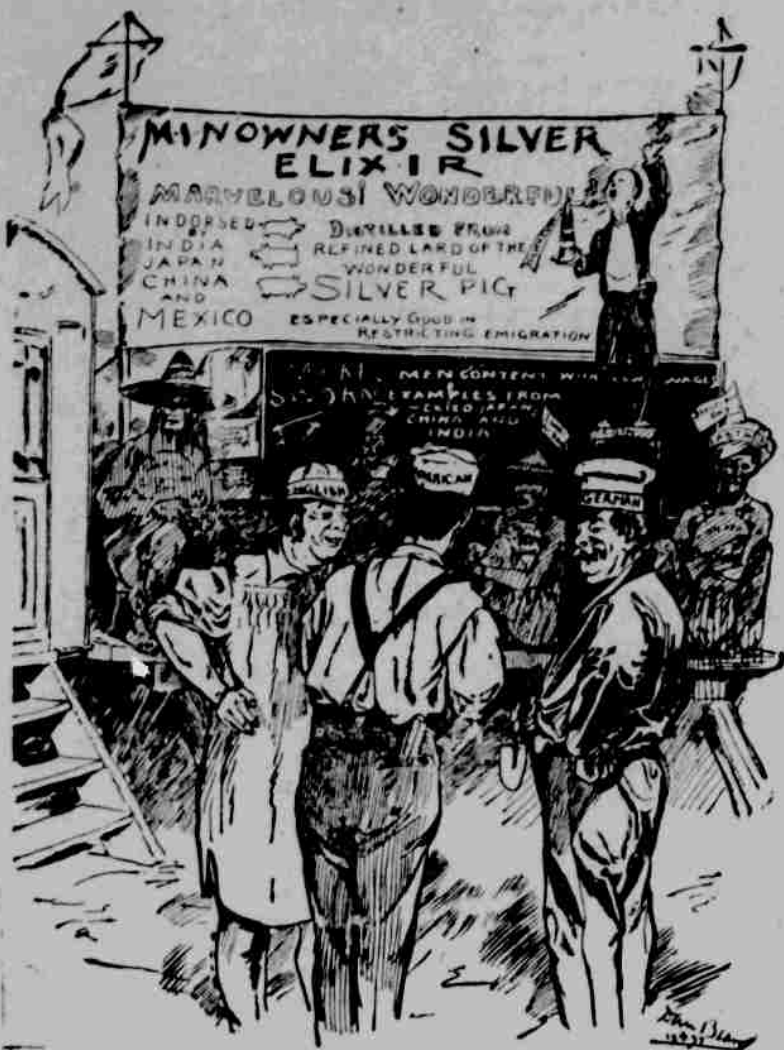


ANTIFAT.



Chorus—If those are its cures, we don't want that medicine.

LEGISLATION AND PRICES.

Laws of Trade More Powerful Than the Laws of Nations.

The Iowa Democrats on Aug. 7 declared against free coinage of silver at 16 to 1 by an overwhelming majority. The following is a short quotation from the speech of Hon. Nathaniel French, chairman of the convention:

"At what ratio shall we coin the metals so that a dollar of one will equal a dollar of the other in intrinsic and exchangeable value? When we want to know how much things are worth, we go to the markets and find out. We don't hunt up a congressman to ask the value of eggs or spring chickens or grain or anything else, or if congress has declared what their value shall be. We know that the mere declaration of congress, or even a constitutional amendment, could not fix the price of a single egg. In like manner, if we want to know how many ounces of silver an ounce of gold is worth, we must go to the bullion markets instead of the revised statutes. Thomas Jefferson could not have won undying fame as a statesman and leader of the common people if he had not been endowed with an abundance of common sense, and over 100 years ago, when congress sought his advice as to the ratio to adopt for the coinage of gold and silver, he said: 'Disregard legal proportions altogether. Inquire into the market price.' He knew that opinions should not and could not be controlled by legislation. He knew that the basic laws of trade were more powerful than the laws of nations and that the multiplication table could not be altered by statute.

"To coin gold and silver that both shall circulate together by reason of parity of value we must follow Jefferson's advice and inquire the price of gold and silver in the markets of the world. If we find one ounce of gold will buy 32 ounces of silver, that is the ratio to adopt. To put in the silver dollar more than 32 grains of silver for each grain of gold in the gold dollar would at once drive our silver money from circulation, and to put in less would banish our gold. The loss of either would be a misfortune, and to retain both we must adopt the mercantile ratio, putting in our coins no more and no less than is needed to make one of equal value to the other."

A MISSOURI STORY.

Uncle Billy Doesn't Agree With His Free Silver Neighbor.

Anent the silver question comes a good story from over in the "kingdom" of Callaway. In one of the most fertile portions of the "kingdom" lives Uncle Billy. He is a character in his way, and a prosperous, hardworking man, with grain in his barns, fat horses, sleek cattle and blooded sheep and hogs in his pasture, and money to his credit in the bank. He attends to his crops and has no time to sit on the fence and discuss silver. A neighbor of his, who is a rampant Populist and silver advocate, passed his place the other day. He accosted Uncle Billy as follows: "Well, Uncle Billy, when do you think we will have better times?" "Have you got any fat cattle?" asked Uncle Billy. "No." "Have you got any sheep?" "No." "Have you got any fat hogs?" "Hardly enough to make my meat." "Well," said Uncle Billy reflectively, "I'll be damned if I see how times are going to get any better for you."—Globe-Democrat.

The Trouble With Them.

The trouble with some of our silverite papers is that they have too many editors. While the heavy editor is writing labored articles to prove that the country is going headlong and whooping to the devil, the telegraph and news editors are filling their departments with evidences of prosperity on all hands. They should try to average things.—Montgomery (Ala.) News.

Keeping Up a Grand Note.

Some of the silverites are like boiler makers. They keep up such an infernal racket that they can hear nothing but their own din.

CONCERNING FREE SILVER.

Some Historical Facts For 16 to 1 or 2 to 1.

In his recent sound money speech at Hillsboro, Tex., Judge Rufus Hardy cited the following historical facts:

The United States today has a larger circulation per capita than any free coinage country ever did have.

It has more gold dollars per capita than any free coinage country on earth today has of all kinds of money.

It has more silver dollars per capita than any free silver country today.

It has more gold than silver, and the volume of its silver circulation is greater per capita than the entire circulation of gold, silver and paper reduced to silver—of any free coinage nation.

The United States under a gold standard—since 1873—has maintained a greater circulation per capita than it ever did before.

There has been five times more silver coined under the gold standard, from 1873 till now, 22 years, than there was under free coinage from 1792 to 1873, 81 years.

Every nation that has adopted the gold standard, except one or two who are on depreciated paper bases, has increased its circulation.

No nation of first class civilization has the silver standard.

Mexico is the highest type of free silver nation on earth on double standard, so called, and its per capita circulation is \$4.71.

Our per capita circulation has increased since 1873 more than the entire circulation of Mexico.

The wages of no free silver country on earth average a third of those in the United States.

No country on earth has in practice a double (gold and silver) standard.

No country for 200 years (since commerce became international) ever has in practice had a double standard.

The proposition that there can be but one standard is in fact self evident. (Carlisle and Mr. Ingham, secretary of treasury in 1830 under Jackson.)

Both metals under free coinage have never circulated concurrently and indiscriminately in any country where there are banks and money dealers. (Select committee of house under Jackson in 1832.)

The overvalued metal under free coinage drives out the other. (Benton, 1834.)—Denton (Tex.) Monitor.

Senator Turpie a Blind Leader.

Senator Turpie of Indiana tries to break the force of what is known as the "hammer test" of money—that is, the fact that a gold coin beaten out of shape retains its value, while a silver coin treated in the same way loses half its value—by claiming that, on account of the one-tenth alloy a \$10 gold piece would only be worth \$9 if it were put under the hammer. Senator Turpie ought to know better than to delude his followers with such misleading nonsense. The weight of the pure gold in a \$10 coin is the same as in an ingot worth \$10. The alloy has nothing to do with the value of our gold coins, as any jewelry manufacturer who melts down double eagles for use in his business can tell the Indiana statesman. It is the 23 2-10 grains of gold which constitute the value of the standard dollars of 25 8-10 grains, and that weight of gold is worth just as much when the coin containing it is melted or hammered out of shape. Thousands of \$10 and \$20 pieces are melted every year for use in the arts. Does Senator Turpie suppose that business men are foolish enough to pay \$10 for \$9 worth of gold merely because it happens to be in the form of a coin?

Cheap Money—Dear Horses.

A good illustration of the sound money principle that the quality of money is far more important than the quantity is found in a story of Colonel C. J. Villere of General Beauregard's staff. Riding up to a group of cavalry one day toward the close of the war, he was accosted with: "Hello, Villere! That's a mighty fine horse you've got. I'll give you \$10,000 for him." "Not much, you won't!" replied the colonel. "I've just paid \$1,000 to have him cured."

GOWNS AND GOWNING

WOMEN GIVE MUCH ATTENTION TO WHAT THEY WEAR.

Brief Glances at Fancies Feminine, Frivolous, Mayhap, and Yet Offered in the Hope that the Reading Proves Restful to Wearied Womanhood.

Gossip from Gay Gotham.

New York correspondence.



WHITE is the most dressy finish for all formal and really elegant garments. The very handsome cloak takes white satin or velvet revers, and the gown that is to have the last touch of style gets it by the addition of facings or finishing of white broadcloth or satin. White heavily embroidered with cashmere colors is added to gowns for any occasion and of all styles. White petticoats and stomachers, white belts, white cuffs and collars, white waist-coats or even the applying of cut-out designs in white seems to give a correctness of effect that is attained by no other color. Black and white seems to be little less popular than it was last winter and the past two summers, but combinations are of novel sorts. Several of the newest ways of trimming with white are illustrated in these pictures, and there is none prettier than that of the first two sketches, which show the front and back of the same dress. Made of velvet in a brilliant green of the shade at present so fashionable, its skirt is plain, and its jaunty jacket bodice has loose fronts and fit-



GREEN TRIMMED WITH WHITE AND FURRED.

ted back, and opens over a vest of shirred white chiffon. White satin lines the velvet fronts, the stock collar being to match, and the loose fronts are arranged in side pleats, three to each side. The back is plain and is of bias velvet. Plain or Persian figured satin may be used for the belt. A lace sailor collar is lined with white satin and forms two points in front and back. It is bordered with narrow bands of chinchilla which extend along the edges of the loose fronts.

Other furs may be used for this trimming, but chinchilla is the fur of the season. Its quality is to be judged by the purity of its gray. When its roods are turned aside, the pile should, close to the skin, be silky and almost mouse colored. According to the tingeing of yellow the fur loses value. It is a most delicate fur, and is not only costly at first purchase, but is not likely to last long. The skins are very small, and therefore chinchilla is seen to best advantage in triple capes and collars. It goes especially well with green and as green is one of the favorite colors of the season the vogue of chinchilla receives fresh impetus. A little while ago there was no limitation of it, but now a dark fur is on the market that is bleached here and there, grayed and whitened, and at a little distance the

white gulfure constitutes the only other garment. Accepting the general scheme of cut and stuffs and following it closely, the colors could be modified to taste, with results that would be entirely acceptable. As a medium for employing the handsome greens that are now so much worn, it can hardly be excelled.

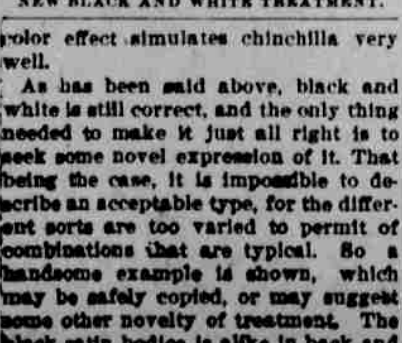
In the final picture two more fancy bodices are presented, each with its own distinct characteristics of adornment, and one white, the other black. The white one is at the left in the picture and is made of silk crepon. It fastens invisibly at the side, and is garnished with an arrangement of white batiste and white valenciennes lace that forms a square sailor collar in back with long points over the shoulders and in front. Then in front there is a wide band in the center of lace insertion and edging and batiste bands. A white satin belt and white stock collar complete the garment, but, for variety, colored ribbon can be substituted if it is desired.

Black satin is used for the other bodice, and is covered with accordion-pleated black chiffon that is bloused in front and plain in back. Along the center of the front extends a band of jet galloon bordered on each side with spangled lace, and the same trimming, together with black satin drapery, ornaments the full sleeves, which are of the same stuff as the skirt—figured black satin. The stock collar of galloon and lace has a frilling of soft white chiffon and is open in front. A black satin belt confines the waist.

NEW BLACK AND WHITE TREATMENT.

Color effect simulates chinchilla very well.

As has been said above, black and white is still correct, and the only thing needed to make it just all right is to seek some novel expression of it. That being the case, it is impossible to describe an acceptable type, for the different sorts are too varied to permit of combinations that are typical. So a handsome example is shown, which may be safely copied, or may suggest some other novelty of treatment. The black satin bodice is alike in back and



front, and is cut long enough to do away with a belt. It looks invisibly at the side and has a deep shirred yoke of white chiffon laid over white silk, the edges of the satin being embroidered. The black satin collar is trimmed in back with one white and one black bow, and the sleeves are shirred into the arm-holes at the top with a narrow head. The same model can be made to depart dutifully from the black and white effect by lining the chiffon with some bright colored silk.

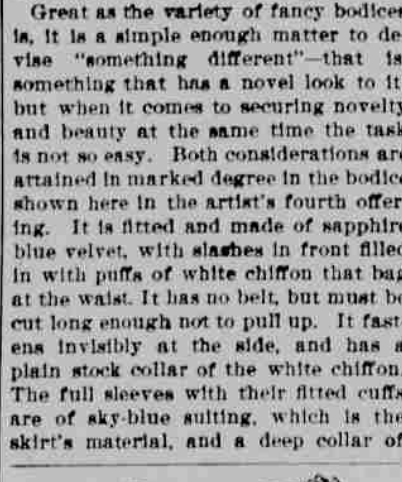
No stiffening is now being put in the new gowns' sleeves, but there are yards and yards of cloth expended. A frequent device is the shirring of the stuff close to the shoulder, so that there is made a cup of shirring that extends over the round of the shoulder, the goods escaping full below. In sleeves



BOTH NOVEL AND BEAUTIFUL.

for evening gowns there is a new development that is in the nature of a con promise. So far, it satisfies both the folk who wanted the arm bare from shoulder to wrist, or that at least its outline should not be interfered with, and the folks who maintain that something of a puff is still required about the arm, lest the sudden change give a naked and undressed look. The new sleeve is only a strap that passes over the arm below the shoulder, the top of the bodice taking a sweep across front and back over the arm. A really enormous puff is set on this band, and there you are. The puff is so narrow—only the width of the arm strap—one way, and extends horizontally so generously that on the one hand the outline and the bareness of the arm is hardly interfered with, while the horizontal extension the eye seems to demand just now about the sleeve is gloriously accomplished.

Great as the variety of fancy bodices is, it is a simple enough matter to devise "something different"—that is, something that has a novel look to it; but when it comes to securing novelty and beauty at the same time the task is not so easy. Both considerations are attained in marked degree in the bodice shown here in the artist's fourth offering. It is fitted and made of sapphire blue velvet, with slashes in front filled in with puffs of white chiffon that bag at the waist. It has no belt, but must be cut long enough not to pull up. It fastens invisibly at the side, and has a plain stock collar of the white chiffon. The full sleeves with their fitted cuffs are of sky-blue suiting, which is the skirt's material, and a deep collar of



WHITE FOR ONE; BLACK FOR THE OTHER.

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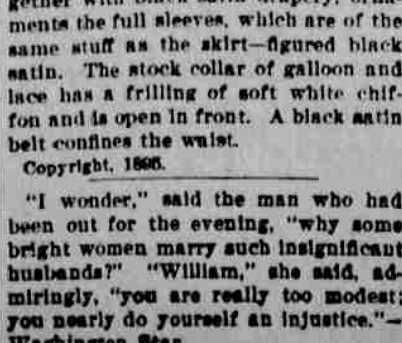
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MEN are frequently very inconsiderate of those they care for most.

This lack of feeling does not indicate any lack of affection, but rather a thoughtlessness that they would gladly correct if the way were pointed out for them. This is just what we mean to do this morning, as it has been brought before our notice in a peculiar way that young members of the stronger sex need a reminder of their remissness in their duty to the women whom they some day expect to call their wives. Now, some one undoubtedly remarks, "She is going to talk to the engaged men," and there some one makes a great mistake, though a natural one. When we made reference to the women whom they some day expect to call their wives, it was misleading, no doubt, but to put all vagueness aside let us come to the point, and give the thoughtless derelict a good sound scolding. Men, young or advanced in years, ought to be made to realize that they have no right to monopolize a girl's society, treat her with a marked tenderness and place her before the eyes of the public in the light of a fiancee if they are not willing to have their engagement announced to the whole world. There is a case within the circle of our own acquaintance of a pair so devoted to each other that it is but reasonable to suppose that they are engaged, but the girl opened her heart to the writer the other day, and in indignant protest declared that as fond as she was of the man in question she could not for her own sake let him go in the eyes of her friends. "I know he intends to marry me, but he has not asked me yet right out to be his wife. By a hundred little ways and signs I know he has no other thought for me save to marry me some day, but I can't say this to people when they ask if we are engaged, and so I just feel that it is my duty to break with him, but what excuse have I for so doing. I can't

valance to hide the improvised legs and to be placed around the bottom of the basket, slightly full, with small tacks—three yards of baby blue or pink silkline or quantity according to the height of the body from the floor and just to escape the same, finished with a quarter-inch hem, which will wear better than pinking.

"Don'ts" for the New Woman. Don't neglect your husband. Don't create your bloomers. Don't discuss private affairs. Don't grumble about your meals. Don't sit while men are standing. Don't scold when dinner is late. Don't wear ready-made neckties. Don't swear at the polite salesman. Don't pull your husband's whiskers. Don't use a cigarette for a door key. Don't think it is manly to be dissipated. Don't wear a high hat with a sack coat. Don't smoke on the front seats on open cars. Don't forget that the new woman must grow old. Don't carry the morning paper downtown with you. Don't smoke in a room where there are lace curtains. Don't object to your husband attending the matinee. Don't swear when you find a button off your bloomers. Don't make things disagreeable for your husband's mother. Don't leave stale cigar and cigarette butts about your rooms. Don't neglect to tip the waiter. It is womanly not to do so. Don't tell your husband about "the biscuits your father used to bake." Don't get up at daylight and kindle the fire. That is man's work. Don't work off a lot of stale jokes when he makes his first cake.

A Helpful Suggestion.

Where there is a family of girls at home it is a good plan to allow each one in turn to assume the responsibility of

CLOTH OUTDOOR COSTUME.



tell him the real reason. That would be too much like begging him to propose to me, but don't you see I can't go on as we have been doing. If I were really engaged to him I wouldn't mind waiting a thousand years, if such a fate were necessary, but this horribly equivocal position is more than I can stand."

There is the case in a nut shell, and there are thousands more like it. Men, if you love a woman well enough to marry her, don't place her in a light that will be detrimental to her. Until you can become engaged, refrain from paying attentions that are so marked that they keep other admirers away, and cause her many unpleasant personal queries from those most interested in her. It isn't manly, it isn't fair, and when you take in some certain woman's society to monopolize her without a definite understanding between you and a willingness to have an engagement made public you are stooping to something that is unworthy, and causes the objects of your mistaken devotion many more hours of anxiety than of pleasure.—Philadelphia Times.

A Home-made Crib.

A pretty home-made crib can be made of an old washbasket or the bottom of an old baby carriage. To make this, secure from a carpenter four stout wooden legs, the height to suit your self, put casters or rollers in one end of each securely with screws, fasten the legs to the four corners of the bottom of the basket. Paint it carefully with two coats of white enamel, gild parts of it if you desire with gold leaf substitute. Then for the curtain or

housekeeping for a certain time, and to keep the accounts for it accurately. It is right that girls should be made to take a share of responsibility concerning household tasks, and the experience will be of great value to them when they have houses of their own. Let them, therefore, have a month at a time in succession, charge of the mending, cooking, besides housekeeping—all, of course, under proper supervision.

Dainty Hair Monies.

Extremely pretty hair ornaments, ornaments, as they are called, are on sale. It is decreed that steel, gilt, silver and jet should be worn in dark hair, and amber and clear tortoise shell in light. Both blonde and brunette can wear jeweled hair ornaments with discrimination. There is a fad for side-combs, and they lengthen apace. The latest side-comb is all of six inches in length. It is made of tortoise shell inlaid with gold, and encircles the head half way. Most explicit directions are given for inserting the side-combs. In order to place them so that they will not drag back the hair tightly and awkwardly, the teeth must point toward the face or neck.

Jeweled Velvets.

A beautiful fabric, which is to be used for broad belts, is made with a groundwork of shaded mauve and pink paillettes, overlaid with a scrollwork in black. Puce velvet, embroidered with turquoise, amethysts and paste, with pink and blue beads, having a long, deep waving fringe, is ready for the fronts of gowns, while a square bodice trimming is of white satin worked in turquoise and opals.