Britain. This is a matter of history and cannot be controverted."

Continuing, the gentleman showed after the expansion of currency resulting from the discovery of gold in California and Australia in 1849 and 1850, labor in every commercial nation was affected by this expansion and advanced 45 per cent. The spirit dominant today among financiers and capitalists throughout the world is that a scarcity of money is a thing to be desired. It has not been many decades since Chevalier, of France, taught that the overpowering of gold should be the fitting reward of those who adopt monometallism with silver, not gold, as the standard. Germany in 1857 accepted the teaching of Chevalier demonetizing gold and established the single silver standard. Why? Simply because they thought they were going to have too much money in the two metals. A Senator said: "It was no question of money, it was what the financiers and capitalists wanted. Our opponents tell us gold must not be molested; that gold is the only sacred metal; that gold is king. What is it that gave gold the position it occupies? Legislation, and it is only by legislation a great wrong can be righted. (Applause.) Up to the time of the demonetization of silver in 1873, the silver dollar was never worth less than 100 cents. When demonetized it was at that time at a premium of 3½. Why did they demonetize it then? The same spirit of avarice and greed that struck it down in England dominated this country, and silver was murdered in the interest of the bloated money and financial interests of the country, and agricultural and laboring people from that time to this have been paying profits in their sweat and toil. (Applause.)

Pierce spoke of the clouds of gloom that hovered over the south when the force bill passed the last House and went to the Republican Senate and when the press informed them President Harrison had pledged himself to use his official influence to carry through that measure. "But," said Pierce, "the clouds began to break away, and through the rifts we saw the grand, glorious, brave, patriotic, Senators of the West standing between their party and the liberties of the people. By their votes, the force bill was defeated, and I say to you gentlemen from New England, that the same men stand there today, as a bulwark between the Republican party and the interests of the people. While this reluctance we do not fear a force bill, and demand that this House give to the people full measure of redress for the wrongs done in '73. (Loud applause on the Democratic side.)

STONE, OF PENNSYLVANIA,

denounced the pending bill as not a bill for the free coinage of gold and silver, but a bill for the unlimited issue of paper money. He had a suspicion that the bill is an heirloom in the Bland family. (Laughter.) In reading the history of his country he discovered one Regent Bland, a leading member of the house of burgesses in Virginia in 1840. Like his distinguished namesake of today he seemed to labor under the idea that the economic and financial system of his day needed tinkering with. (Laughter.) In those days the currency of Virginia was tobacco, a hogshead of 900 pounds. (Laughter.) The inconvenience of carrying around the legal tender of the day naturally aroused a desire to devise a more convenient system of currency. The desire took shape in the Bland bill of 1848. (Laughter.) This bill was almost the counterpart of the bill of today. It provided for the establishment of government warehouses and the appointment of government inspectors in charge. The Bland bill of today provides for the use of the mints already created. The bill of 1848 provided for the deposit of any amount of tobacco by any person and the issue of "tobacco notes" therefor, to be accepted as legal tender receivable for the debts and dues of the government. The bill of today provides for the deposit of silver bullion, whether owned by an inhabitant of England, Africa or America and the issue therefor of notes as legal tender, receivable for debts and dues of the government. (Laughter.) This bill was not a bill for the free unlimited coinage of silver, but a bill for the unlimited purchase of silver. Nine bills were before the committee that did provide for free coinage, but all were laid aside and this bill reported in their stead. The effect of this bill by repealing the act of two years ago, would be to restore the act of 1878.

QUESTIONS ANSWERED.

"Does the gentleman take the position," inquired Bland, "that the repeal of the act of July 4, 1890, would revive the force of the provisions act thereby repealed.

"Yes, sir."

"That is a position contrary to all principles of law I ever heard of," said Bland. "The act of 1890 repeals a portion of the act of 1878. Now this bill in repealing the act of 1890 does not restore the act of 1878 at all."

Stone persisted that Bland was wrong that the effect of the pending bill would be to revive the act of 1878, providing merely for the compulsory coinage of $2,000,000 per month.

At the conclusion of Stone's remarks Bland asked consent that the debate, which would expire tomorrow night, be extended until Friday afternoon at 5 o'clock.

Simpson, of Kansas, objected on the ground of public failure of the friends of the bill to make any element of the time to representatives of the People's party.

Wilson (Dem.), of New York, and Brawley, of South Carolina (Dem.), then spoke in opposition to the bill. Lynch, of Wisconsin, Stout, of Michigan, and Fitch, of New York, earnestly opposed the bill.

MORGAN, OF NEBRASKA,

said before entering upon the discussion of the bill, he wished to discuss the minority report, which had about it the perfume of a banking house. The report was begotten of avarice, and its fruition was the spoliation of industry. The act of 1873 in the silver dollar was a deliberate attempt to seizure the public conscience. The standard silver dollar was one of one hundred cents, and the clapping about the 50-cent dollar was simply an assault on the dictionary. Free coinage would wipe out the disparity between the coin and the bullion value of the dollar, and our silver dollar the world over will be of the same value as the metal in it. What the value of the dollar would be, as expressed in gold, may be another question. Competent students insist that it would restore the old ratio between gold and silver bullion.

Bushnell (Wis.) spoke in favor of the proposed amendment, providing that hereafter the silver dollar contained one ounce troy of pure silver.

After a speech by Perkins (Iowa) in opposition to the bill, the House took recess till evening.

AT THE EVENING SESSION

Moses, Combs (N. Y.) and Page (Md.) opposed the bill.

Livingston (Ga.), in advocating the bill, said that, if Congress did not now hear the voice of the people, the time would soon come when that voice would be heard. Speaking of the contest in the Democratic party in New York, Livingston said that Hill and Cleveland meant nothing more nor less than silver and anti-silver.

Harter interrupted with the query: "Do you mean to say that Hill is in favor of free coinage?"

Livingston—Well, now, will you vote for Hill if he is?

"No, sir," replied Harter with emphasis, amid applause and laughter.

Mount, Hopkins (Pa.), Hayes (O.), Chapin (N. Y.), Waldo (Conn.) and Hunting (N. Y.) opposed the measure, and Abbott (Tex.), Townsend (Colo.), Watling (Mich.), Layton (O.), advocated it.

Adjourned.

WOMAN'S BUSINESS UNDERWEAR.

Just what sorted underwear to assume is one question that troubles the average woman very much. She doesn't want to wear so much that it will be bulky, and she doesn't want to wear too little for fear she will catch cold. The trim first one was then another shaped garment, and the wise woman is she who, having at last her open line which is most comfortable, makes a good guess and assumes it for good. Very little fibre is used now days for one's lingerie, the preference being given to cambric, Victoria lawn, muslin or percale. The last is used with light dots or see fine sets in pink, blue or lavender upon the white ground. Then when the garment is finished, the edges have a triple scallop or a sharp point embroidered in colors of the same shade as the figure. This material, with its simple finish, is liked for such shaped chemises, for night-dresses and for drawers. It is modest, if sure, and for girls.

The fancy for silk nightdresses still exists, but as there always have been women who would wear tulle under the clear white laws or nainsook, and as these women are many, the makers of underwear are specially catering to them. Very many more lies will be worn, so hundreds can be put up ready for such gown than upon a silk one. The needlewoman can make more of the fancy stitches, gatherings, tucks, puffing and drawing of threads that never would seem possible.—Mrs. Malloy in Ladies' Home Journal.

The Bayeux Tapestry.

Tapestry was brought into general use in Spanish Europe, with some degree of elegance of life, by the Moors of Spain. The oldest known specimen is the Bayeux tapestry, as epic in embroidery, carefully preserved for centuries in the cathedral of Bayeux, and now preserved in the hotel de ville of that place. Mr. Strickland says of this piece of work:

"It is beyond all competition the most wonderful achievement in the great craft of needlework that ever was executed by full and royal hands."

It was done by Matilda of Flanders wife of William the Conqueror, and the ladies of her court. It is a course linen cloth, 214 feet long and 20 inches wide, on which is worked in woolen thread of various colors a representation of the invasion and conquest of England by the Normans.

It contains the figures of about 655 men, 200 horses, fifty-five dogs, forty ships and boats, besides a quantity of quadrupeds, birds, trees, houses, castles and churches, all executed in the proper colors, with names and inscriptions over them to elucidate the story. It is a valuable historic document, as it gives correct and minute portraitures of the Norman costumes and their manners and customs.—Woman's Work.

Ailments of the Eye.

No organ of the body is liable to a greater number of ailments than the eye. More than forty such diseases are enumerated in medical works.

Some of these lead to total blindness, partial or complete, some are highly contagious. Some are peculiar to the earliest stages of infancy; some to old age. Some are due to other diseases; some originate with the eye itself; some are the result of external accidents. Some are brought on by the improper use of the eye; many by the abuse of other organs. Some are partially or wholly curable; others are not.

As we have two eyes, the loss of one does not materially affect the other. The double provision is a wise and benevolent one in the case of an organ exposed to so many accidents from within and so many diseases from without.—Youth's Companion.

A Professional Benefactress.

A woman in this city has a certain number of customers, all of whom are persons of wealth, and willing to pay well. She goes to the house of each customer at stated periods and removes all the furniture, curtains and pictures from the drawing room. She then directs the cleaning of the rooms and the furniture, taking care that the latter is not scratched or injured in the handling, and that all blemishes are removed by careful oiling. All the furnishings are then replaced according to her ideas. As she has excellent taste, she manages to create a good impression each time, but never duplicates a setting. She suggests the removal of unnecessary pieces or the addition of odd bits that will fill out her plan, and keeps the customer informed in regard to the changes of style.—New York Sun.

Bimini and the Fountain of Youth.

Bimini was a fabulous island firmly believed in by the Indians of the Antilles, though they could give no further clue to its location than that it lay some hundreds of long leagues off in Bimini. On this island was the famous fountain of youth which had the power of restoring youth and giving perpetual health and vigor. It was the search for this fountain that led Ponce de Leon and Hernando de Soto to Florida, on the outskirts of which the island was generally supposed to be situated.

Women's Work in Ancient Times.

Women in ancient times lived in such street seclusion that spinning, weaving and sewing were all their occupation and pastime. They especially delighted in embroidery, the highest form of needlework which had been practiced from remote antiquity.—Woman's Work.

Surprise Love's Countenance.

While Eugenie Pape was yet a young girl her fortune was told, and it was predicted that she was destined to be the high priestess of impassioned love. This prophecy was powerful in impressing on Eugenie's young mind a belief that, on her creation, when her mother called her to her waking, she exclaimed, "My hands are refreshed in black crepe and surprise and not upon the red satin."

But Lady Jane was the one exception to the rule of her little daughter. She dreamed that would melt you for the desire of life, so heartbreaking her early sorrows, so pathetic her patience, so sweet her smile! In her, and her only, I felt a sympathetic fraternity of her history are still gracefully exhibited at Hampton Court, Windsor, Greenwich and Kew. They are a monotonous and fetter never, second only to her own hands during a visit to Queen Elizabeth's palace. The material is the richest and most costly.

In the centre of the composition is a mound from which emerges two pieces of silk, one of which is in the form of a shield, and bulging a curved angle in the middle, gorged with a crown. At each corner is a large silver fleur-de-lis, symbolical in our day, perhaps, of gold. The ground of the composition is worked in large flowers, in grapes and vines, highly embossed in relief, and with threads of gold. The entire cover is exactly 12 in. and it is worked in a coarse pattern.

The article of "The Lions of the Queen of Hampton Court," published in Appleton's Popular Science, "The Lions of Hampton Court," the lions of Queen Elizabeth's time, so wonderfully displayed the brilliance of the colors in contrast the brilliance, so to speak, of the silver and gold, though the three specially silver have been used on some occasions by the family in whose possession they have remained, as another heirloom, and particularly the silver cover, which was used at the christening with Queen Katherine Parr."—Exchange.

What to Teach a Daughter.

Teach her that not only must she love her father and mother, but honor them in word and deed.

That work is worthy always when it is well done.

That the value of money is just the good it will do to you, but that not enough to know and appreciate this value.

That the man who wishes to marry her is the man who tells her she is willingly work for her, and not the man who tells her pretty little speeches and forgets that she is alive to be now when they have so long to life.

That she has confidence in always her mother, and that no one confidence with them. Very many mistakes are made that is, hundreds, can be put up ready for such gown than upon a silk one. The needlewoman can make more of the fancy stitches, gatherings, tucks, puffing and drawing of threads that never would seem possible.—Mrs. Malloy in Ladies' Home Journal.

The Empress Eugenie's Invention.

There has often been mention made of the fashions that the Empress Eugenie invented, but I do not think they are as numerous as had been imagined. Her fan invention is that, but was the introduction of gold and silver lace, which was much used for bonnetes and silver by Marie Stuart was still the Countess de Tyle who she brought into the court and brilliant innovation. With her fair hair glittering with silver, a detail that added a dreamy alluring to her beauty, she looked like a vision of earthlent in the ballroom or the opera.

Never has brought about a change in the coiffure of all the fashionable ladies in the world, by adding the "Eugenie" wave. Her own long narrow horseshoe curl, placed at the side of the head and known since by the familiar name of "wave." The style was beautiful, and was universally adopted soon after her marriage to Napoleon III. But her chief invention, and one that has made her name famous in the annals of the world of commerce, was that of crinoline.—Paris Cor. St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Conquer Preserve Sleep.

Put another arm with your silverware and it will soon remind you that it is thought it there.—Exchange.

Women in George's Time.

A manuscript account of a noble class family belonging to the time of George I gives anything but a very happy life. The ladies were always going about. But they had no home in the evenings. There was a very good reason why the women should stay at home. The streets were in a bad way, the pavements and with dangerous hollows, so women could go out either dark to the city without an armed escort of her father's apprentices or his clerks. The occupation of a young lady—not a lady of the highest rank—of this time are given by a contemporary writer:

"She can do that she makes ripers, works handkerchiefs in relief, colours shells, makes grottoes, copies music, paints, cutting out, gilding, and varnishes and makes screens. She dances a minuet or cotillon, and she can play cards, backgammon, quadrille and Pope Joan. These are freedoms of her sex, and she can do all the ordinary duties of the morning's work—the distilling of essences, the compounding of salves and purings and waters, the needlework and all the rest of the Good Gudge.

They did not always stay at home. In the summer they sometimes went to Vauxhall, where the girls enjoyed the sight of the wicked world as much as they liked, the singing and supper and the parade that followed.—Walter Besant in Harper's.

She Never Thought.

A lady possessing a timepiece of a remote in was surprised and angry to learn that said, concerning was about to leave her employ.

"I consider your conduct very ungrateful," she said angrily. "I have paid you good wages and taught you to do many things, and this is the way you treat me. It is shameful."

The girl remained something about her, but yet protested in her determination to go.

"You was at least tell me why you are leaving," said her mistress.

Well, said the girl, "when you were sick I have my bed to the room and slept on the floor, and I remain put your the cold I caught then, and carrying all your meals up stairs gave me a hurt in the back, and I from my knees hanging out clothes, and the doctor says it's too hard, and if I don't quit I'll fetch down."

"Bless us the poor!" asked her mistress, with tears in her eyes. "I never thought of it before. You shall not leave! I will get there's a little help for you, and I'll take care of you myself until you are quite well and strong."

Sally said not her mistress did as she said, and the old mistress is remembered to enter housekeepers who have a treasure their on thoughtfulness and generosity.

"August Flower"

Mr. Lorenzo F. Sleeper is very well known to the citizens of Appleton, Me., and neighborhood. He says: "Eight years ago I was taken sick, and suffered so no one but a dyspeptic can. I then began taking August Flower. At that time I was a great sufferer. Everything I ate distressed me so that I had to throw it up. Then in a few moments that horrid distress would come on and I would have

For that "to eat and suffer
Horrid "again. I took a
Stomach "bottle of your medicine and felt much
Feeling. "better, and after taking a little more "August Flower my "Dyspepsia disappeared, and since first time I have never had the first sign of it. I can eat anything without the least fear of distress. I wish all that are afflicted with that terrible disease or its troubles caused by it would try August Flower, as I am satisfied there is no medicine equal to it."

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