

FACTS FOR VOTERS WHO ARE IN DOUBT Official Data Bearing Upon the Vexing Currency Question.

ALL ABOUT SILVER AND GOLD

Here is a Mass of Statistics of Great Value to All Who Are Interested in the Study of the Financial Problem, Prepared by the Treasury Department.

So many requests from voters for information in relation to the financial question have been presented to the United States treasury department that Secretary Carlisle has taken refuge in a printed circular giving all the facts at his command.

There are ten different kinds of money in circulation in the United States, namely: Gold coin, standard silver dollars, subsidiary silver, gold certificates, silver certificates, treasury notes issued under the act of July 14, 1890, United States notes (also called greenback and legal tenders), national bank notes and nickel and bronze coins.

Standard silver dollars are legal tender at their nominal or face value in payment of all debts, public and private, without regard to the amount, except where otherwise expressly stipulated in the contract.

Subsidiary silver is legal tender for amounts not exceeding 50¢ in any one payment.

Treasury notes of the act of July 14, 1890, are legal tender for all debts, public and private, except where otherwise expressly stipulated in the contract.

United States notes are legal tender for all debts, public and private, except duties on imports and interest on the public debt.

Gold certificates, silver certificates and national bank notes are not legal tender, but both classes of certificates are receivable for all public dues, while national bank notes are receivable for all public dues, except duties on imports, and may be paid out by the government for all salaries and other debts and demands owing by the United States to individuals, corporations and associations within the United States, except interest on the public debt, and in redemption of the national currency.

The minor coins of nickel and copper are legal tender to the extent of 25 cents.

The coinage of legal tender gold was authorized by the first coinage act passed by congress April 2, 1792.

The silver unit is the dollar, which contains 423 1/2 grains of standard silver 900 fine. The amount of silver in the dollar is 371 1/4 grains, and there are 47 1/2 grains of copper alloy.

The first paper money ever issued by the government of the United States was authorized by the acts of July 17 and August 6, 1861.

All other United States notes were depreciated in value from 1862 until redemption in specie payments. The act of Feb. 25, 1862, provided for the substitution of United States notes in place of the demand notes, and they were, therefore, canceled when received.

MONETARY SYSTEMS AND APPROXIMATE STOCKS OF MONEY IN THE AGGREGATE AND PER CAPITA IN THE PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD.

Table with columns: Country, Monetary system, Population, Stock of gold, Stock of silver, Paper currency, Per capita of circulation. Lists countries like United States, United Kingdom, France, Germany, etc.

1882, of which, however, \$50,000,000 was to be a temporary issue for the redemption of a debt known as the temporary loan. A third issue of \$150,000,000 was authorized by the act of March 3, 1863.

The reduction from the original permanent issue of \$400,000,000 to \$346,813,916 was caused as follows: The act of April 12, 1866, provided that United States notes might be retired to the extent of \$100,000,000 during the ensuing six months, and that thereafter they might be retired at the rate of not more than \$1,000,000 per month.

This brought the amount outstanding to \$320,000,000, and it was reduced to \$320,000,000 on Jan. 14, 1875, provided for its reduction to \$200,000,000. The process was, however, again stopped by the act of May 31, 1878, which required the notes to be reissued when redeemed.

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These notes were authorized by the act of July 14, 1890, commonly called the "Sherman Act." The secretary of the treasury was directed to purchase each month 4,000,000 ounces of fine silver for the same with treasury notes redeemable on demand in coin, and legal tender for all debts, public and private, except where otherwise expressly stipulated in the contract.

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WHERE CUPID IS BARRED Little God of Love is Debarred in Japan.

VERY PECULIAR SOCIAL LAWS Etiquette Governing the Relations of Young Men and Women Before Marriage—No Kissing or Embracing at the Wedding Feast.

When a young man wants to get married in Japan he does not offer his heart and hand to the girl he loves, but, if an arrangement has not already been made for him by his parents with the daughter of a neighbor, he goes to a discreet and trusted friend who is already married, and asks that he and his wife act as sponsors for the young couple.

But the responsibility is not deputed in Japan as much as would be supposed. People are used to it, and nearly every gentleman and lady of acknowledged distinction have at least one and sometimes several couples under their care.

ARRANGED BY PARENTS. As a rule in the upper circles of society marriage between the sons and daughters of friendly families are arranged by the parents when the children are very young, and a boy or girl often know who they are going to marry before they are old enough to understand the nature of that relation.

But they are not allowed to associate with each other. From infancy girls are taught that they are inferior to their brothers, and must treat them with respect accordingly. A boy can call his sister by a pet name, but she can not show the same familiarity toward him.

He is "An-san," which literally means "My Brother," and his authority can not be disputed in the play. Usually the boys of the family take their meals with their father, and their mother and sisters wait upon them, accepting what food is left by the superior beings without a murmur.

Other evil ideas. The Chicago Platform is Full of Mischievous Propositions. The boy orator says that silver is the only issue. Then why did not the boy orator stop the platform after they got past the 15th proposition to degrade the same and bid his people insert the doctrine that we should destroy the present national banking system?

DEMOCRACY'S OBITUARY. For nearly forty years the Democratic party has been a political Weary Willie, tramping through the country in search of straggle limbs. It has drained the dress of every progressive and able-bodied man from the back door of every political factory in the country.

HOW IS IT NOW? Four years ago—thirteen years after the "crime of 1873"—this country, by a series of progressive administrations, had reached to the very culmination of American prosperity, and that meant the very elimination of the greatest of all times and of all peoples.

THE NATION'S NEED. The condition of this country demands protection, not free trade; reciprocity, not anarchy; a honest dollar, not natism; confidence, not distrust; William McKinley, not Bryan; a Republican statesman, not a popery Catholic donkey.

THE ACCEPTANCE. After the mi-yai or the young man and his nakodo retire for consultation, he thinks the matter over, and if he decides that the candidate is acceptable his parents send her a handsome box of gifts.

THE WEDDING. The wedding ceremony takes place at the house of the bridegroom's parents and friends of both families are invited to be present. The bride is escorted there at nightfall by her parents and other members of her family and the nakodos, followed by the bride and several articles of household furniture are sent to her husband's home, and they are usually exhibited to the friends of the family beforehand.

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which is equivalent to an engagement, and an early day is selected for the wedding. If the young lady should happen to object, which is not often the case, as she is guided entirely by the wishes of her parents in this and all other matters, the nakodo is notified before an opportunity to send presents is given.

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for him to notify his father or a nakodo of his wishes and if the young lady is not otherwise provided for they can arrange matters to his satisfaction without the slightest difficulty.

GOODS CREDIT PAYS. The Honest Borrower Can Always Make the Best Terms. Tom Reed at Portland.

"Borrowing and lending are equally honorable, and when a man wants to borrow money he wants it for his own advantage. Had he better deprive himself of the chance or burden himself with the necessary extra interest which attaches itself to dishonesty? Above all things, had a nation better do it? Suppose the nation today could scale down its debt one-half, would it be a good thing? I tell you, no."

Selecting a Market. "Have you read my verses?" "Criticism—Yes; really they do not mean anything that I value; see, they don't rhyme and they are hitting throughout."

A Question. "Your mother-in-law will have to go to a warmer climate." "Ben Henpecked (with tears of joy in his eyes)—"Doctor, will you perform the operation?"—Truth.

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