

Hood's Universal Cough Syrup takes right hold. Sold every where. 25 cents.

A single Kansas cabbage head has produced 600 "cigars."

I LOST MY HEARING

As a result of catarrh in the head and was deaf for over a year. I began to take Hood's Universal Cough Syrup, and found when I had taken three bottles that my hearing was returning. It is now more than a year and I can hear perfectly.

HOOD'S CURES.

Hood's Pills cure all Liver Ills, Biliousness, Jaundice, Indigestion, Sick Headache.


HERMAN HICKS.

Hicks, 30 Carter Street, Rochester, N. Y.

"German Syrup"

I simply state that I am Druggist and Postmaster here and am therefore in a position to judge. I have tried many Cough Syrups but for ten years past have found nothing equal to Boschee's German Syrup. I have given it to my baby for Croup with the most satisfactory results. Every mother should have it. J. H. HOBBS, Druggist and Postmaster, Moffat, Texas. We present facts, living facts, of to-day Boschee's German Syrup gives strength to the body. Take no substitute.

THE KIND THAT CURES



E. A. WOLLABER,
Hickman, N. Y.

Torturing Eczema, INDIGESTION AND LOSS OF APPETITE CURED.

THE FOLLOWING IS THE TESTIMONIAL WAS SENT BY THE LARGEST MERCHANT HOUSE IN THE STATE OF NEW YORK:

DANA'S SARSAPARILLA

I have taken only two bottles and feel like a new man. My pimples, eruptions, etc., have entirely disappeared. My appetite has returned. Indigestion is cured. I feel like a new man. I had no sleep for weeks. I tried various remedies without obtaining any relief, until I was induced to try Dana's SARSAPARILLA.

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KARL'S GLOVER

IT GIVES FRESHNESS AND CLEAR SKIN.

CURES CONSTIPATION, INDIGESTION, DIZZINESS, ERUPTIONS OF THE SKIN, BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION.

KO NO

For the Favorite Tooth Powder.

HEED THE WARNING

Which nature is constantly giving in the shape of boils, pimples, eruptions, etc. These show that the blood is contaminated, and some assistance must be given to relieve the trouble. It is the remedy to force out these poisons, and enable you to

GET WELL.

"I have had for years a humor in my blood which made me dread to shave, as small boils or pimples would be cut, thus causing the shaving to be a great annoyance. After taking three bottles my face is all clear and smooth as if it should be—appetite splendid, sleep well, and feel like running a mile all from the use of S. S. S."

CHAS. HEATON, 73 Laurel St., Phila.
Treatise on blood and skin diseases mailed free. SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., ATLANTA, GA.

WORN NIGHT AND DAY.

ELASTIC TRUSS

Holds the most ruptured with ease under all circumstances. Perfect support. Perfect comfort.

AN IDEAL FAMILY MEDICINE

For Indigestion, Biliousness, Headache, Constipation, Bad Coughs, Croup, Whooping Cough, and all disorders of the stomach, liver and bowels.

WARRANTED

WARRANTED

WARRANTED

MARRIAGE PAPER FREE.

100 Ladies and Gents want correspondents. GENUINE MONTHLY, TOLEDO, OHIO.

GOITRE CURED

SEND FOR FREE Circular. J. N. Klein, Belleville, N. J.

RISING SUN STOVE POLISH

Do Not Be Deceived

With Patents, Enamels and Paints which stain the stove, remove the iron and burn red. The Rising Sun Stove Polish is Brilliant, Colorful, Durable, and the consumer pays for so little glass package with every purchase.

OUR COINAGE LAWS

GOLD AND SILVER AS MONEY.

History of Its Use in the United States From 1780 to 1852.

Gold and silver are the only things mentioned for money in the Constitution of the United States. The framers of that document had witnessed the evil effects of paper currency issued by the Revolutionary Congress. The fifth statute passed by the first session of the first Congress decreed that the fees and duties payable to the Federal Government should be received in gold and silver coin only; the gold coins of France, Spain, Portugal and England and all other gold coins of equal fineness at 80 cents for every penny weight; the Mexican dollar at 100 cents; the coins of France at 111 cents; and all other silver coins of equal fineness at 111 cents per ounce. This act was passed July 30, 1780. At this time there was no United States mint and the gold and silver money used was almost if not entirely the coinage of foreign countries. In addition, there were the old continental notes greatly depreciated. Then H. Benton claimed that the act of 1790 would have insured this country a gold and silver currency but for what followed two years later, viz., the plan of Alexander Hamilton for the support of the public credit. That plan involved the establishment of a United States bank, with power to issue paper notes which were a legal tender. At that time we had a gold currency which was circulating freely and fully throughout the country. Gold, said Benton, is the antagonist of paper, and with fair play would have kept the paper currency within just and proper limits—that is, it would limit the number of small notes because people would rather have small gold pieces and confine the paper currency chiefly to notes of large denomination.

The making of the United States bank notes, legal tender for all amounts and the effects of the bill to establish a mint gave the notes an undue advantage over gold which drove it out of circulation and substituted for it notes and silver. The latter commodity from its inconvenience of transportation favored the circulation of bank notes. In fixing the standard of coinage for the new mint it was natural that if an error in fixing the ratio between gold and silver occurred, it should be on the side of silver, although Hamilton disclaimed any such intention, and said he desired to retain both metals in circulation. The act of April, 1792, provided that every 15 pounds weight of pure silver should be equal in value to all payments with one pound of pure gold. This was an undervaluation of the latter metal, and the eventual result was to drive it out of circulation, it being exported to countries where it was more highly valued. From 1793 to 1834 there were issued 2,202,717 different pieces of gold coin, mostly half eagles with a few eagles and quarter eagles of the value of \$11,852,890. All of them in 1834 were out of circulation, most of them having been shipped abroad as coined for export. During the same period about \$35,000,000 of silver was coined, mostly half dollars. There were also some quarter dollars, dimes and half dimes. Less than 1,500,000 of silver dollars were coined during this period and these were all made prior to 1806. It may be remarked that no gold eagles were coined during this period after 1804. The bank notes, therefore, practically held the field for amounts above a half dollar as the foreign coin had been prohibited from circulating here with the exception of the Spanish milled dollar which was also finally shut out by its being undervalued. The silver coinage of this country had also mostly disappeared from circulation not by foreign export but by being hoarded, except the few silver dollars which, like the gold coin, went abroad as soon as coined. The Bank of the United States, 1791-1811 supplied most of the credit or paper money, but its dissolution in the latter year occasioned an enormous increase in that kind of money, which was of every degree of unsoundness. Specie payments were generally suspended in 1814. The latter part of the war of 1812 had been conducted almost entirely on treasury notes instead of loans or bonds. Secretary Dallas in 1812 said it was impossible to estimate the working value of the income of the government, a situation similar to that which led to the India council's recent action in suspending specie coinage. The possession of funds in one part no longer afforded evidence of a fiscal capacity to discharge a public debt in another part of the union. The differing values of the foreign coin used established at least seven different standards of value in current money. There was no standard or common denominator of value. All things were measured by the primitive unit—a day's labor. As a measure of relief from currency difficulties Congress chartered the Second Bank of the United States in 1816, giving the right to establish branches and privilege of issue, and revived for three years an act making certain foreign coins legal tender. Again a bank note circulation with foreign coins as a basis was accepted as our national currency. In his report in 1820 Secretary of the Treasury Crawford stated that small notes circulated in a majority of the States to the exclusion of silver, which latter was not abundant and which, except in Philadelphia, was out of the mint. Prof. Arthur B. Woodward says this period has been called the silver period by the historian of bimetalism in the United States, but it is much more distinctly the period of bank notes and of foreign coins. Indeed it can hardly be said to have been a period of American coinage.

The first important change in the laws relating to our coinage, says Prof. Woodward, was made in 1834. Its purpose was to resuscitate the gold currency. President Jackson had been successful in his contest with the United States Bank, which shortly thereafter ceased to exist, and this fact and the increasing importance of gold mining in the Southern states seems to have been the direct occasion of the law and determined its character. The act approved June 24, 1834 provided that the weight of gold coins thereafter issued was to be about 6 1/2 per cent less than under the law of 1792. The object of the framers of the act of 1834 was to restore the gold coinage to circulation, and they professed to desire to keep silver in circulation also. The persons interested in the issue of bank notes which would be supplanted largely by the gold coins naturally opposed the law. In fixing the ratio between gold and silver quite a debate took place and diverse ideas as to the proper figure were developed. The bimetallic question was in fact an issue 60 years ago. As it was desired to favor and encourage our gold mines of that day it was natural that the error made in fixing the ratio should have been on their side as it was on the side of the note makers and silver men in 1792. The ratio was fixed at 16 to 1. This was too high and underrated silver, which did not fall so low again until 1870.

Large amounts of gold were immediately coined and by 1840 began that excess of exports over imports of silver, which has been interrupted only three times since then. After 1848 the amount of gold coined exceeded that of silver. The

discovery of gold in California in 1848 somewhat reduced its value in the years following, and thus greatly increased the divergence between the mint rate and the market rate of metals. In 1860 it became difficult to keep fractional silver in circulation. The small coins, even as low as silver, than as change, and their worth increased in 1851 and 1852. Silver was thus gradually demonetized under the action of the law of 1834. The monetary standard of the United States, since 1837 has been \$3.33 grain of gold.

SIAM'S REPLY TO FRANCE.

THE KING'S ANSWER TO THE

Ultimatum Asks for More Specific Information. The Reply Unsettles Factory to France.

Siam's reply was handed to M. Pavie, French Minister resident in Bangkok, at 2 o'clock Saturday afternoon. The 48 hours allowed by France's ultimatum for a reply had not then expired. The text of the communication is as follows:

"In reply to the communication which by order of your government you handed to me on Thursday, July 20, His Majesty, the King, my august sovereign, charged me to make to you the following declaration:

"His Majesty regrets that no precise definition ever has been given him of what His Majesty is to understand by the expression 'rights of the Empire of Annam and of the Kingdom of Cambodia on the left bank of the Mekong river and on the islands of the Mekong river.' His Majesty has been ever ready to abandon all the territories which he most justly and lawfully should have been proved, and five months ago His Majesty proposed to submit all contested points to international arbitration. Now he submits to the pressure of circumstances in order to restore peace to his people and security to the numerous commercial interests at stake in his country.

"His Majesty, therefore, consents to a delimitation of the frontiers between Siam and Cambodia. All the territory on the left bank of the Mekong river south of the line of the 16th degree north latitude, and the Siamese military posts recently occupied by the Franco-Annamite troops to another point situated in the same latitude—that is, on the eighteenth degree north latitude—will be regarded as Annamite and Cambodian territory. The territory to the north of the 16th degree north latitude, and the territory to the south of the 16th degree north latitude, will be regarded as Siamese territory, and the use of the islands in the river being common to the three neighboring States. The two Siamese military posts now existing in the above described territory will be evacuated within a month.

"His Majesty deplores sincerely the losses experienced by both sides in connection with the Keng Kien and Khammou incidents, as well as the regrettable collision at the mouth of the Menam river. The Bangkian will be liberated and other satisfaction demanded, will, if necessary, be given, so far as is compatible with ordinary justice and the independence of the Siamese Government, which the French Government has declared its desire to respect. The four persons found guilty of acts of personal aggression contrary to international law against French subjects will be punished, and, where necessary, compensation in money will be made to the relatives of the victims.

"Long notes have been exchanged by us five times on the subject of certain claims made by French subjects on account of damage alleged to have been suffered by them, owing to the actions of Siamese officials. His Majesty has consistently, however, by the latter, the King, guided by the same considerations as those actuating the foregoing decisions, agrees not to insist upon the question of principle, and to hand over to the government of the French Republic the sum of 2,000,000 francs for the benefit of those who suffered the above-mentioned losses. The Siamese government proposes, without, however, making it a condition, the appointment of a mixed commission to inquire into the question of damages and the amount of money indemnities demanded.

The Siamese Government will immediately deposit 3,000,000 francs to cover the amount of indemnification enumerated above, the deposit to be made simultaneously with the exchange of notes by the two Governments. His Majesty having reason to believe that, after proper inquiry, that sum will be found to exceed the amount of indemnities claimable, relies on the justice of the French Government for the refunding of such a balance as shall remain available after the settlement of the different cases. The Siamese Government is confident that in accordance to the demands of the French Government in the manner shown by the foregoing declarations it has given proof of its sincere desire to maintain good relations with the French Republic and to settle in the most complete and definitive manner all questions pending between the two Governments. The communication is signed by the Siamese Minister of Foreign Affairs.

NO SATISFACTION TO FRANCE.

A dispatch from Paris says that Siam's reply to France's ultimatum is unsatisfactory to the French government and that M. Pavie, French minister resident in Bangkok, is preparing to leave the city.

300 SIAMESE KILLED.

On July 19 and 20 the French bombarded and captured four Siamese forts near the Mekong river. The Siamese lost 300 killed and 200 wounded.

IMMIGRANT FIGURES.

Foreigners Who Come to This Country and Where From

The chief of the bureau of statistics at Washington reports that during the month of June there arrived at the ports of the United States from the principal foreign countries, except the British North American possessions and Mexico, 67,726 immigrants, and in June, 1892, 73,120. During the 12 months ended June 30, 1893, the number of immigrants was 497,936, and during the corresponding period of the preceding year 619,320.

Of the number arrived during the 12 months ended June 30 last, 98,315 came from Germany, a decrease of 31,369, from Italy, 72,403, a decrease of 11,459, from Sweden and Norway 53,872, a decrease of 3,291, from Russia (except Poland) 43,657, a decrease of 40,831, and from the United Kingdom, 108,716, a decrease of 8,352.

FOUR KILLED AT BROOKLYN.

A Naphtha Can Explodes in a Sweet-Band Factory, Kills Four Men and Badly Injures Another.

A can of naphtha exploded in the sweet-band factory of J. D. Campbell, 211 Walworth street, Brooklyn, N. Y., killing four persons. The dead are: J. D. Campbell, Samuel Campbell, his son, John Weiss, 25 years old, of 218 Walworth street, Jacob Weiss, of 218 Walworth street.

Mathew Deering was badly injured. The building was completely wrecked. It was a two-story frame structure. There were 12 persons employed in the factory, but all excepting the five named, were in the basement and escaped without injury.

A Dangerous Trade to Learn.

A young man named Dennis, a farmer and a novice at the business made a balloon ascension at Wolf Lake, near Jackson, Mich. He dropped into the lake and was drowned.

COLUMBIAN FAIR NEWS ITEMS

THE WHITE CITY DESERTED.

THE MOST COMPLETE CLOSED SUNDAY THAT THE WORLD'S FAIR HAS KNOWN. A PEACEFUL SABBATH.

The White City was deserted Sunday and the warm sun of the peaceful Sabbath shone upon desolate thoroughfares, lonely Columbian guards and a few inhabitants of Midway Plaisance who had left that cosmopolitan quarter early in the day to view the big buildings in the park. The Sunday closing order was rigidly enforced, and any person who entered the Exposition grounds had to prove that his presence there was absolutely necessary.

All buildings were closed and the sign "No admittance" placed on the doors of a few of the State homes was entirely unnecessary, as there were no persons in the park who cared to do any visiting or sight-seeing. All the electric and steam launches and gondolas were tied up, on fountain was playing and the thousands of books were barred of water and mosquitoes. The most complete "closed Sunday" the World's Fair has known. Only two gates were open and these were for pass-holders.

There was no trouble of any kind from persons wishing to enter the grounds. The nearest approach to a disturbance was at 2 o'clock, when a drink-busker, individually mounted a box across the street from the Fifty-seventh street entrance and called vociferously for 100 volunteers to aid him in tearing down a section of the fence, in order to allow some laboring men to see the Fair free. A Hyde park policeman stopped the barragane, and took the man away in a patrol wagon.

The crowds outside the gates along Stony Island avenue were small during the day, and the numerous side shows did nothing.

HELD FOR NEGLIGENCE.

RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE GOLD STORAGE FIRE PLACED.

The coroner's jury investigating the World's Fair gold storage calamity have reached a verdict holding to the grand jury the following persons for criminal negligence: D. H. Burnham, director of works at the Fair; Fire Marshal Edwin Murphy, in order to allow some laboring men to see the Fair free. A Hyde park policeman stopped the barragane, and took the man away in a patrol wagon.

The crowds outside the gates along Stony Island avenue were small during the day, and the numerous side shows did nothing.

A RELIGIOUS FAIR BOOM.

SINCE SUNDAY CLOSING IS ENFORCED IT WILL BE

Now that the world's fair has been ordered closed on Sunday, the religious press of the country will begin a systematic bombing of the fair. At the religious papers of Cincinnati and Chicago have begun the boom with this week's issues.

WILL NOT GIVE UP.

WORLD'S FAIR DIRECTOR TO KEEP THE GOVERNMENT'S MONEY.

It has been unofficially decided by the local directors of the world's fair not to return to the national government the \$1,925,120 derived from the sale of souvenir coins. The directors consider their action in voting to close the fair on Sunday an expression of their opinion in the matter.

DISAPPOINTING ATTENDANCE.

ALTHOUGH UP TO THIS TIME NEARLY 6,000,000

persons have paid to see the fair and have come from all parts of the United States, the World's Fair officials are disappointed in the attendance. At the present rate the record for the first half of the six months of the fair will reach 6,750,000. The most sanguine experts on expositions say that under the most favorable conditions the total attendance will not reach 20,000,000. Before the exposition opened, the World's Fair officials declared that the attendance would reach a total of 20,000,000.

STOOD THE STRAIN WELL.

Business Maintained Throughout the Country Despite the Pains During

R. G. Dan & Co.'s "Weekly Review of Trade" says:

This week the country has withstood surprisingly well an extraordinary strain. The failure of many banks and firms, a great iron syndicate and other companies, the remarkable fall in stocks and the closing of some important manufacturing establishments in Eastern and some Western and Southern money markets, Denver banks were overthrown largely by the unfounded panic of the people and several banks in Kansas have also gone down, but in most cities the statements just published show the banks in a healthy condition, and there has since been noticed more readiness to extend accommodation.

The great depression in stocks came at a time when easier money, some return of currency from the interior and a beginning of gold imports from Europe made many hopeful.

The closing of many manufacturing establishments is the inevitable result of great strain—due in orders for sometime past and uncertainty regarding the future. Gloomy crop reports by the department also contributed to the gloom. It is not all, however, all the conditions it is astonishing that business has been so well maintained with so little evidence of unsoundness.

The Treasury has been paying gold to the banks, but on the whole increasing its holdings. Exports of gold are a little larger than a year ago, but imports are also larger. The failures during the past week number 467 in the United States against 108 last year and 25 in Canada against 19, two of the failures being of capital exceeding \$500,000 and 100 others of capital exceeding \$100,000 each. The previous week the failures in the United States number 374, and the previous week before that 324.

THE BUSINESS BAROMETER.

Bank clearings total for the week ending July 23, as telegraphed to *Business*, are as follows:

New York	\$50,195,380	D. 1.8
Boston	85,104,704	D. 10.9
Chicago	79,825,663	D. 17.5
Philadelphia	67,477,994	D. 8.6
St. Louis	19,111,411	D. 20.0
Baltimore	14,001,915	D. 9.2
Pittsburg	13,535,504	D. 14.3
San Francisco	12,990,043	D. 1.0
Cincinnati	11,510,100	D. 16.3
Cleveland	5,441,250	D. 13.1
Totals U. S.	\$470,445,234	D. 7.5
Excludes of New York	415,258,830	D. 14.6
1 indicates increase, D decrease.		

A Firebug Lynched.

Ewen, Mich., a village of 2,000 people,

was entirely destroyed by fire on Thursday. The fire is said to have been of incendiary origin, and the people captured a man supposed to have started the blaze and hanged him to a tree. The loss is estimated at \$200,000. Insurance, \$33,000.

Base Ball Record.

The following table shows the standing of the different base ball clubs up to the date of

Phila'de'a	40	1	1	1
Boston	40	20	63	18
Cleveland	37	24	58	19
Pittsburg	41	31	59	19
Brooklyn	36	35	57	19
Baltimore	33	37	47	19
St. Louis	33	37	47	19
Washington	33	37	47	19
Chicago	33	37	47	19
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