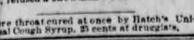
he owner of a hairless calf at Bradley, refused a showman's offer of \$500 for





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have heretofore used a value of the have heretofore used a value of the result, but DANA'S SARSAFAbut little result, but DANA'S SARSAFAat here of the first and in relieving my
at ECZEMA and SCROFULA
at higher that I must say it be grand combined
at feneralis agents, and that my write great
convenient is due to its power and the blessing
a kind Providence upon is use.

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THE COUNTRY'S COINAGE

HISTORY OF THE LEGISLATION

On the Subject. The Acts of 1853 and 1873 and the Reasons Inducing Them.

The second change of importance & our coinage system was the reduction made in the weight of the fractional silver coins by the act of February 21, 1858. By the law of 1792 they had contained the proportional parts of a dollar, 412% grains gross weight after 1837. By the act of 1853 they were reduced in weight to parts of 384 grains to the dollar and coined only on Government account. The provision for the free coinage of the silver doilar was not changed. The effect of this act was to restore the subsidiary silver coins to circulation. From 1834 to 1853 it may be remarked that but about 1,100,000 silver doilars were coined, and from 1858 to 1871 about 3,000,000, making a total since 1793 of less than 6,000,000, During the same period, however, about \$125,000,000 of silver subsidiary coing the fact of the control of th ment account. The provision for the free

The Civil war led to the suspension of specie payments and the disappearance of gold and silver coin from circulation. The place of the former was taken by the United States treasury notes known as greenbacks, and the national bank notes, and of the latter by the postal and small note currency, or notes of less value than one dollar. In his report in 1869 the director of the mint urged the restoration of silver coinage for change in lieu of the postal and small note currency as the first step toward and an important aid to a general resumption of specie pay-ments. A year later he expressed the be-lief that the product of silver in Nevada and Colorado would be sufficient to meet the demand. He proposed a very much more debased kind of coin than that formerly in use in order to assure its not being hoarded for its greater value than being hoarded for its greater value than the small paper enriency and so that it would drive out the latter. The draft of a bill embracing his ideas was introduced by Mr. Sherman in the Senate April 28, 1270. It passed that body January 10, 1871, and the House discussed it exactly one year later and recommitted it. On February 9, 1872, it was again introduced. Its 16th section provided for a dollar coin of 384 grains of silver 0.10 fine, making it a subsidiary coin in harmony making it a subsidiary coin in harmony with the sliver coins of less denominations to secure its concurrent circulation with them. It was stated in the debate that the office of the sliver or subsidiary coins was to supply the public want for small change. They were to be made tokens of value, not the value itself and tokens of value, not the value itself and were designed only for exchange and circulation at home up to, but never in excess of the requirements of trade. The House passed the bill May 27, 1872, by a vote of 110 to 13. It was not till January 17, 1873, that it passed the Senate with 20 amendments. A Contraction of the contraction of the senate with 20 amendments. ference Committee came to an agreement and the blil became a law.

A month or two perore the final passage of the act of 1873, the Secretary or the Treasury urged such alterations in it as would prohibit the coinage of silver for circulation in this country. He held that no attempt should be made to introduce no attempt should be made to introduce the use of silver as currency, but that the coinage should be limited to commercial purposes and designed exclusively for commercial uses with other nations. Silver at this time had begun to depreciate and its use as currency had been discontinued by Germany and son other countries. In accordance with the Secretary's idea authority was incorporated in the bility of the bill provided that any owner of sweet bullion might deposit the same at any mint to b: formed into bars or into dollars of the weight of 420 grains Troy and no deposit of allver for other coinage and no deposit of silver for other coinage should be received, the charges simply to be the actual cost. It was made a legal tender up to \$5, but this provision was repealed July 26, 1876. Still as many of these coins were made after this date as before. From 1873 to 1875 they cost somewhat more than \$1 each to manufacture, and no one could use them to advantage here, so that it was them to advantage here, so that it was only by exporting them to China and the East that the expenses of their coinage could be met. In 1876 and 1877 they cost less than a dollar to manufacture, and as the public continued to receive them at their face value, holders of bullion found it profitable to have it minted into them. Of the total amount coined, \$35,965,994 one fifth was redeemed at \$35,965,924, one-fifth was redeemed at its face value in exchange for standard silver dollars or subsidiary coins under the act of March 3, 1887. Nearly all the remainder has been permanently ex-ported, so that as far as our country is concerned the trade dollar has become a

thing of the past. The silver dollar for some years prior to 1878 had been worth about \$1.03 in gold. Since the passage of the gold coin bill of 1834 the fine silver in a silver dollar had been worth somewhat more than the 23.22 grains of fine gold in a gold dollar and as a consequence the silver dollar had not circulated in this country. It was sent abroad or used as a con venient portion of silver in the lab-atory of the chemist or hoarded as an object of curlosity. The average amount annually issued from 1835 to 1869 was only a little over 100,000. Of the total 8,031,230 issued between 1792 and 1873 nearly one-half were made subsequent to 1865 and were manufactured almost exclusively for export. In 1804 when it became apparent that these coins were not used to form part of the currency, but were exported to the West Indies, the administration saw fit without the sanction of the law to discontinue their use. In 1873 the officers of the government recommended simply that authority to manufacture be withdrawn, and it was so enacted in the bill of that year, which also directed the discontinuance of the coinage of the sliver half-dime and three cent pieces. The pro-vision in the act discontinuing the coin-age of the silver dollar has since been bitterly assailed as a conspiracy to de-monetize silver, and it is said the bill was monetize silver, and it is said the bill was clandestinely enacted. As the above history shows, however, it was under discussion for four years. The great decline in silver which subsequently took place could hardly have been anticipated and the history of the coinage of the silver dollar containly seemed to warrant the belief certainly seemed to warrant the belief that it has not a necessary part of the coinage.

Prof. Woodford, from whose excellent article on the use of sliver in the United States in the July number of the Annals of the American Academy much of the information herein has been drawn, says the act of 1873 appears to have been an attempt to remonetize rather than to demonetize silver. By the act of 1834 silver as compared with gold had been undervalued in our comage and as a consequence the people had used a gold currency and had practically demonetized silver. The only monetization took place under the act of 1853 debasing the fractional silver currency and limiting the right of manufacturers by abolishing free coluage and creating the Government monopoly. The proposition was made in 1869 to restore silver to its position as a subsidiary coin. Any excess in the silver product of the counattempt to remonetize rather than to de-

try for export was to be in the form of the trade dollar. An American silver coin had never been the chief component of American currency, but had been long used for subsidiary coin. It remained then to bring the dollar into harmony with the fractional coin, or to retire it from circulation. The latter alternative was chosen although the former had been recommended. Provision was made at the same time for the manufacture of coin of convenient form with quality and quantity marked upon each, which could be used in trade with countries having silver currency.

be used in trade with countries having silver currency.

The important effect of this law and the provision of the revised statutes of 1874, which deprived the silver dollar of legal tender quality, was that they prevented a use of silver which would have inevitably followed the fall of the value of silver in 1876 and the failure of the Greenback movement. Whether or not this was a desirable result has been a much disputed question.

A TRIPLE TRACEDY.

TWO CHILDREN AND A MOTHER

Murdered. The Fiend Then Tried to Cremate His Victims.

A fearful triple tragedy took place during the early hours of Wednesday morning at Pittsburg, Pa., two children and a mother meeting their fate at the hands of some

It was about 1:30 when the Fire Depart ment was called to extinguish a slight fire in the house of John Souse, who lived on Oak alley, on the side of the hill. There was but a slight fire and the men had no difficulty in extinguishing it

Some of the members of the department at the sight of three dead bodies lying close to one another. They were those of Souse's wife and two small children. There were three ugly deep dents in the poor woman's head which showed that she nod first been struck a deadly blow from behind, then the fearful work was finished with some blunt instrument, either a batchet or a hammer. The little children had the appearance

having been smothered to death, though their poor bodies showed marks of violence. It eir clothing was also burned a little, though had they been living when the fire started they would have had no trouble in getting away from the small blaze.

The husband was at once surrounded by the firemen and the police were sent for. He told a story to the effect that he had been sleeping on the floor down stairs, but was awakenened by smoke and ran up stairs to extinguish the flores. It was then he said, that he first discovered the dead

bodies of his wife and two children.

The police, however, have a different iden of the crime and at once placed Souse under arrest. They were confluent a triple murder had been committed, and say that the murderer set fire to the house to conceal the crime. Souse is a laborer, 35 years of age,

and apparently very ignorant.

There was one more child in the family, but by some means the little one escaped the general massacre. The bodies of the the general massacre. The bodies of the victims were taken to the morgue and Souse was locked up to await an investigation by

the coroner.

The child who was saved is only 4 years old, but the weeping boy told the police that his father killed his mother. "He hit her on the head three times with the hatchet," sobbed the little fellow.

EXECUTED BY DEGREES. Auburn Jail's Apparatus Breaks Down,

and Convict Taylor is Killed by the Electric Light Dynamo.

At Auburn, N. Y., William G. Taylor was only executed on Thursday by the second attempt.

No herralt was ready the signal was given and the current turned on. Taylor's powerful frame shot back and up in the chair until the straps creaked, and simultaneously there was a crash. The strain upon the foot rest broke and the underpinging of the chair gave way. The body sank to a reclining posture, with the victim's foot resting on the floor. The spectators were startied, but did not move. It was supposed Taylor was dead from the effects of the shock, when a strange noise was heard.

He began to gosp for breath and saliva exuded from his month.

"Turn on the current," was the command from the warden and State kleetricanDays tried to obey, but was damfounded to find no response to the turning of the lever. The

dynamo had broken down.

The labored breatning of the convict con-The labored breathing of the convict con-tinued and his chest rose and fell conval-sively. Davis histened outside to the dynamo to ascertain the trouble and found the armature burnt out. It could be used no more to-day. Taylor, who was now gash-ing and grouning aloud, was unbound. ing and groaning aloud, was unbound, placed upon a cot and carried into the ad-joining room. His tulse grew stronger and he endeavored several times to rise from the cot. Physicians said he was unconscious, with apoplexy. He would recover, they thought, and the only way to carry out the sentence of the law was to again place him in the chair. Linemen quickly connected the prison apparatus with the electric light plant, and in an hour all was ready for the second electrocation. second electrocation.

Taylor continued to grow stronger and was given an injection of morphine. A small dose of chloform was also administer-ed. He was then carried hodily to the repaired chair, and strapped into a sitting posture. The current was turned on, the body straightened up and for half a minute 1,240 volts coursed through Taylor's un conscious form, and he was pronounced

dead. The first electrocution took pince at 12:48 and the second at 1:55.

Taylor and Solomon Johnson, whom he murdered, where both a cond term prisoners. Just before the execution Taylor hand ed the warden a paper for jublication. Therein he apologized for doubting his attention of the second price of the paper of torsey's character during the trial and says.
'I got the idea in my head that I, being a

negro and a convict, and the victim being white, the trial would be nothing but a farce. I shall not die as I thought I would at the time of the crime, and of my trial, but instead of hating everybody. I shall have pity and sympathy for all people. for I have learned that they all need it and are worthy of it."

TERRIBLE FAMINE IN SHANSI. Cannibalism Practiced and People Dying by Thousands.

The "Hupao" Vancouver, B: C., says that terrible accounts of distress prevailing in Shansi on account of the famine in that province, have been brought to Ningpo by a man who arrived thence in the steamship Pekin. The man in question had with him two girls aged respectively 16 and 11 years; whom he said he had brught at Chang Kahao Hansi for 10 strings of copper. The people of the distressed province are dying by thousands. The Resh of the arms and thighs of the poor wretches who sink down with exhaustion are frequently cut off by those who have still strength to do so and

-CAPT CHARLES BYRANT, A Veterau sea dog was found dead in his room in Philip delphia, l'a. He was thought poor, but \$60,000 were found among his effects.

A Poet's Turn of Luck.

When six years ago Josquin Miller went to California and bought a tract of land a mile east of Oakland people laughed, writes E. W. Bok. And for a number of years the poet himself al-most believed that the people were right. Miller bought at that time what was probably one of the most unpromising pleces of property in California. The tract consisted of 100 acres, and nearly all of it lay on a steep and stony mountain side. The eccentric poet went at the cultivation of his new possession with a will. And he did mostly all of his work alone. Soon the property began to show the hand of progress. But it required work of the hardest kind. And during all this time the land was fast proving, even the poet almost believed, the worst type of an "elephant." Now, however, the land is almost a park of the most picturesque order. On it the poet has planted 23,000 fruit trees, hundreds of olive trees, and miles of rare roses. Springs were introduced; trout brooks were stocked; walks and drives were made. Water is plentiful on the place, and that counts for everything on a Californian place. The poet is now, I am told, beginning to see the rewards for his labors. He ships his roses to Denver in the winter, and four weeks ago one of his first shipments came to the New York market. The roses are of the finest specimens, command good prices, and from this branch of his possessions alone it is not unlikely that Joaquin Miller may soon acquire a neat little income. His place is in the direct growing I'ne of Oakland, and the city is gradually approaching the poet's habitation. He does but little work with the pen, but devotes nearly all his time to the further cultivation of his place and the development of the industries possi-ble from its products.—New York Re-

The Vole.

A. H. McPherson, in the Zoologi quotes an interesting passage from Aristotle to show that the great philosopher was as well acquainted as we are with the peculiarities and liabits of the field vole, whose destructiveness is a cause of much tribulation to farmers in Scotland as well as in the Peloponnese. He speaks of their depredations as "so serious that some small farmers having on one day observed that their corn was ready for harvest, when they went the following day to cut their corn, found it all eaten. The manner of their disappearance, also," he continues, "is unaccountable, for in a few days they all vanish, although beforehand they could not be exterminated by smoking and digging them out, nor by hunting them and turning swine among them to root up their runs. Foxes also hunt them out, and wild weasels are very ready to destroy them , but they cannot prevail over their numbers and the rapidity of their increase, nor, indeed, can anything prevail over them but rain, and when this comes they disappear very soon.

Sugar From cotton Scid.

The cotton plant, which be to any centuries furnished a sarge part of the population of the globe with clothing, seems to be almost without limit in its usefulness, remarks a scientific au-

From the seed a valuable oil is expressed, while the husks form an article of food for cattle in the shape of cakes. From the lint which clings to the seed after it has passed through the "gin" felt is made, while the oil extracted from the seed is applied to quite a large num. ber of purposes. But, according to the British Consul, Mr. Portal, of Zanzibar, Africa, cotton seed is also capable of yielding sugar. A process has been discovered for extracting augar from cotton seed meal, and, though the details of this process have not been disclosed, it is said that the product obtained is of very superior grade, being filteen times sweeter than cone sugar and twenty times more so than sugar made from beet. This indicates that sweetness is not due to cane sugar, but to some other chemical .- Scientific American.

Boiling Water in an Envelope.

"My wife and I," says a traveling man, "were once in a hotel where we couldn't get any boiling water. After we had discussed the situation my wife asked me if I had an envelope in my satchel. I got one out, when she told me to fill it with water and hold it over the gas jet. I hesitated, but finally did it, and expected to see the envelope blaze up every moment. But it didn't The envelope took on a little soot but that was all. The water boiled in time, and the cuvelope was as good as ever when the experiment was at an end. I don't know the chemistry of the process, but try it yourself and see if it will not work." - Chicago Herald.

Just So; Just So.

The subtle line dividing gentus and insanity is so delicate that in many instances it cannot be defined, it can only be felt. Even the deep researches of physiological-psychology are unable to designate principles on which the judg-ment can depend for logical deductions on the subject, and the searching analyses and arguments of many erudite students and philosophers are as incom-prehensible and meaningless to the ordinary mind as the vain vaporings of a mind unhinged,-New York Mail and

fr is one thing to ten a man ne can't sing, and another to make him believe it.

RICH RED BLOOD



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