I LOST MY HEARING

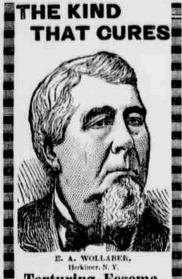
As a result of catarrh in the head and was deaf for over a year. I began to take Hood's Sarsapa rilla, and found when I had taken three bettle that my hearing wan returning. It is no ean hear perfectly seeft." HERMAN Hicks, 30 Carter Street, ... Rochester, N. Y.

HOOD'S CURES.

Hood's Pills cure all Liver lib, Billousne Jaundice, Indigestion, Sick Headache.

"German Syrup"

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. Hones, 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.



Torturing Eczema, NDIGESTION AND LOSS OF APPETITE

CURED.

DER POLLOWING STRONG TESTIMONIAL WAS NOT US BY THE LARGE MEDITANTILE HOUSE OF THE MARKET HAVE BY THE LARGE MEDITANTILE HOUSE LANGUAGE AND ALL THE MERICAGE, N. 1. AND A SARBAY ARILLA CO.

TONTHARMEN ——Buring the past stree years I see so that was unable to attend to my work. I see so that was unable to attend to my work. I see so that was unable to attend to my work. I see so that their usualized to attend to my one.

DANA'S SARSAPARILLA

thave taken only two buttles and feel like a new man. Pimpins and blotches have made in the like a strength of the like a strength of the like a like in the like a like a



An agreeable Laxative and Negyn Toxic, old by Druggists or sent by mail. 25c., 50c, and \$1.00 per package. Eamples free. KO NO The Favorite TOOTE FOWDER

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 a great annoyance. After taking three bottler my face is all clear and smooth as it should be appetite splenkid, sleer well, and feel like running a foot all from the use of S. S. S.

CHAS. HEATON, 73 Laurel st., Phila.

Treatise on blood and skin diseases malled free SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.





GUNNELS' MONTHLY, TOLEDO, OHIO. **QOITRE CURED SEND for PREE Circular**



OUR COINAGE LAWS

GOLD AND SILVER AS MONEY.

History of Its Use in the United States From 1789 to 1859.

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 Govern ment should be received in gold and silver coin only; the gold coins of France, Spain, Portugal and England and all ver coin only; the gold coins of France. Spain, Portugal and England and all other gold coins of equal fineness at 80 cents for every pennyweight; 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 80, 1789. At this time there was no United States mint and the gold and sliver money used was almost if not entirely the coinage of foreign countries. In addition, there were the old continental notes greatly depreciated. Thos. H. Benton claimed that the act of 1789 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 places and confine the paper currency chiefly to notes of large denomination.

The making of the United States bank

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 sliver. The latter commedity 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 be tween gold and silver occurred, it should be on the side of silver, although Gen. 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 in all payments with one pound of pure gold. This was an undervaination of the latter metal, and the eventual result was to of bank notes. In fixing the standard of payments with one pound of pure gold. This was an undervaination 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, 262,717 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 soon as coined. 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 up, except the few silver dollars which, like the gold coin, went abroad as soon as coined. The Bank of the United States, 1791. 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 long loans or bonds. Secretary Dallas in 1815 said it was impossible to estimate the working value of the moome of the government, a situation similar to that which led to the India council's recent action in suspending silver 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 with 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 anywhere except in Philadelphia, the seat 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 colnage. that kind of money, which was of every degree of unsoundness. Specie

and of foreign coins. Indeed it can hard be said to have been a period of American colnage

The first important change in the laws relating to our coinage, says Prof. Woodford, was made in 1884. 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 64; 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 1874.

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 1843 the amount of gold coined exceeded that of silver. The

can colnage

miscovery of goid 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 1850 it became difficult to keep fractional silver in circulation. The small coins, even, were worth more as silver than as change, and their worth increased in 1851 and 1852. Silver was thus gradually demonstrated under the action of the law of 1884. The monetary standard of the United States since 1837 has been 28.22 grains of gold.

SIAM'S REPLY TO FRANCE

THE KING'S ANSWER TO THE

Ultimatum Asks for More Specific Information. The Reply Unsatis

Siam's reply was handed to M. Pavie French Minister resident in Bangko: 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

munication 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 over 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 over which the existence of these rights should have been proved, and five months ago His Majesty proposed to submit all contected points [to international arbitration. Now he submits to the pressure of circumstance in order to restore peace to his peole 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 drawn from the most northerly of the Siamese military posts recently occupied by the Franco-Annamite troops to another point situated in the same latitude—that is, on the cighteenth degree north initiod—will be regarded as Annamite and Cambodian territory, the river below the point indicated becoming the line of division between the neighboring States as far as to the point at which the river below the point indicated becoming the line of division between the neighboring States as far ns to the point at which the river below the point indicated becoming the line of division between the neighboring states as far ns to the point at which the river below the point indicated becoming the line of division he twee being common to the three conterminous 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 hoth sides in connection with the Keng Kien and Khammo

and, where necessary, compensation in money will be made to the relatives of the victims.

victims.

"Long notes have been exchanged by us five times on the subjects 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. These allegations are contested, 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, losses. The Slamese 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 Slamese Commission

The Stamese Government will immediately deposit 3,000,000 francs to cover the amount of indemnification enumerated above, the deposit to be made simultaneous 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 Sia cess Government is confident that in acceding to the demands of the French Government in the manner shown by the foregoing declarations it has given proof of The Siamese Government will immediateforegoing 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.

NOT SATISFACTORY TO FRANCE.

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

300 STAMESE KILLED.
On July 19 and 20 the French bombarded and captured four Slamese 10sts near the Mekeng river. The Slamese 10st 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 immlgrants, 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, 96, 313 came from Germany, a decrease of 54, 359, from Italy, 72, 403, a decrease of 11, 459; from Sweden and Norway 53,872, a decrease of 3, 281; from Russia (except Poland) 43,657, a decrease of 40,631, and from the United Kingdom, 108,716, a decrease of 8,332.

FOUR KILLED AT BROOKLYN.

A Naphtha Can Explodes in a Sweat-Band Factory, Kills FourMen and Badly Injures Another.

A can of naphtha exploded in the sweatband 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 tnjured. The building was completely wrecked. It was a two-story frame structure. There was 12 persons employed in the factory, but all excepting the five named were in the base ment 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 at Wolf Lake, near Jackson, Mich. He dropped into the lake and was

COLUMBIAN FAIR NEWS ITEMS

THE WHITE CITY DESERTED. THE MOST COMPLETE CLOSED SUNDAY THAT THE

THE MORT COMPLETE CLOSED SUNDAY THAT THE WORLD'S PAIR HAS KNOWN A FEACEFUL SASHATH.

The White City was deserted Sunday and the warm sun of the peaceful Sabbath shone upon desolate throughfares, 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 huidings were closed and the sign "cosed to day" 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 booths were barren of wares and saleswomen. It was 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 9 a.m., when a drink-flushed individual mounted a box across the street from the Fifty-seventh street entrance and called vocilerously for 100 volunteers to aid him in tearing down a section of the fence. In order to allow poor laboring men to see the Fair free. A Hyde park 1 oliceman stopped the harrangue, and took the man away in a patrol wagon.

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 COLD STORAGE FIRE The coroner's jury investigating the World's Fair cold storage calematy have reached a verdict, holding to the Grand jury the following persons for criminal negligence: D. H. Iturnham, director of worss at the Fair; Fire Department; J. B. Skinner, president of the Hercules from Company, Charles A. McDonald, secretary and treasurer of the Hercules from Company.

A RELIGIOUS FAIR BOOM.

SINCE SUNDAY CLOSING IS SECURED IT WILL BE

Now that the work, a fair has been order-And that the world's fair has been ordered closed on Sunday, the religious press of the country will begin a systematic booming of the fair. All the religious papers of Unclinari and Chicago have begun the boom with this week's issues.

WILL NOT GIVE UP.

It has been unofficially decided by the local directory of the world's fair not to return to the national government the \$1,122,120 derived from the sale of souvenir coins. The directors consider their action in voting to close the fair on Sundays an expression of their opinion in the matter.

Although up to this time nearly 6,000,0 0 persons have paid to see the tair and have come from all parts of the United States, the World's fair officials are disappointed in 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 6.700,003. 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 opposed World's fair officials declared that the attendance would reach a total of 30,000,000.

STOOD THE STRAIN WELL.

Business Maintained Throughout the Country Despite the Failures During the We k Just Passed.
R. G. Dun & 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 remarable fall in stocks and the closing of some important manufacturing establishments, have come, in spite of relaxation in Eastern and some Western and Southern money markets. Denver banks were over thrown 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.

of gold imports from Europe made many hopeful.

The closing of many manufacturing establishments is the inevitable result of great shrin age in orders for sometime past and uncertainty regarding the future. Gloomy crop reports by the separtment also contributed to cheer reviving hopes. Uner 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 products are a little larger than a year ago, but imports are also large. The failures during the past weer number 467 in the United States against 168 last year and 25 in Canada against 19, two of the failures being of capital exceeding \$500,000 and 100 others of capital exceeding \$50,000 and 100 others of capital exceeding \$50,000 and 150 there of capital exceeding \$5

THE BUSINESS BAROMETER.
Bank clearings total for the week ending

as follows:	to Brankers	es,	are
New York	. \$561,155,380	D	1.
Boston	. 85,163,764	1)	10.
Chicago	. 79,825,663	D	17.
Philadelphia	07,477,964	D	- 8.
St. Louis	19,111,411	D	20.
Baltimore	14,061,015	D	6.
Pittsburg	. 13,333,564	D	14.
San Francisco	12,660,643	D	14.
Cincinnati	11,540,100		
Cleveland	5,141,950	D	14.
Totals, U. S	\$976,445,234	D	7.

Exclusive of New York 415,238,850 D 14.5 I indicates increase, D decrease.

A Firebug Lynched. Ewen, Mich., a village of 2,000 people. was entirely destroyed by fire on Thurs-

The fire is said to have been of incendiary origin, and the people captured a man sup-posed to have started the blaze and hanced him to a tree. The loss is estimated at \$250, 900; Insurance, \$35,000.

Base Ball Record. The following table shows the standing of the different base ball clubs up to date:

w. L. Pct. w. L. Pct.
Philadel'a 46 25 .648 Cincin'ti. .33 38 465
Boston.... 46 20 .634 St. Louis. .82 37 .464
Clevel'nd. 37 24 .548 New York 32 40 .444
Pittsburg. 41 31 .569 Chicago... 31 39 .443
Brooklyn. 36 35 .507 Wash'n... 29 43 .403
Baltimore 83 37 .471 Louisv'le. 22 39 .361

-MRE. CONRAD VEILHAM, of Tonawanda, N. Y., has fallen heir to \$4,000,000. Her uncle died in India, leaving \$20,000,000 to be divided among five heirs.

A European authority on cholera be

lieves that cholers can be exterminated by going to the root of the evil. This disease is endemic at the delta of the Gauges River in India, in a low area of about 7500 square miles, caused by the putrefying remains of animal and vegetable life cast into the river by the inhabitants and constantly floating about. Formerly the fellaheen of Egypt interred their dead on the borders of the river Nile, and the bodies were then washed out into the stream during the annual overflow of the river, and were carried down to spread disease throughout the delta. Since an end has been put to this custom, the plague no longer harasses the country. It would doubtless be difficult, if not impossible, to restrain the natives of India, inhabiting the region of the Ganges, from easting their dead into the waters of the sacred stream; but the author thinks this difficulty might be obviated by compelling the people to cremate their dead and then throw the ashes on the bosom of the river .-

Scientific American.

The Ladies.

The pleasant effect and perfect safety with which ladies may use the California liquid laxative, Syrup of Figs, under all conditions makes it their favorite remedy. To get the true and genuine article, look for the name of the California Fig Syrup Co., printed near the bottom of the package.

Victoria was at one time called Austria Felix, from its beauty and fertility.

We Care Rupture.

No matter of how long standing. Write for free treatise, testimonials, etc., to H. J. Hollensworth & Co., Owego, Tioga Co., N. Y. Price \$1; by mail, \$1.15.

In Sweden the wooden cottages, roof and all are of a dull red color.

Albert Burch, West Toledo, Ohio, saya: "Hall's Catarrh Cure saved my life," Write him for particulars. Sold by Druggists, 75c. Scorpions are becoming great pests in var-ious parts of Mexico.

Mornings-Feecham's Pills with a drink of water. Beecham's no others. 25 cents a box.

New Zealand has set apa:t two islands for the preservation of its remarkable wild birds and other animals.

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25c per bottle.

You can Economize

By using Royal Baking Powder to the exclusion of all other leavening agents. The official analysts report it to be 27% greater in leavening strength than the other powders. It has three times the leavening strength of many of the cheap alum powders.

It never fails to make good bread, biscuit and cake, so that there is no flour, eggs or butter spoiled and wasted in heavy, sour and uneatable food.

Do dealers attempt, because times are dull, to work off old stock, or low grade brands of baking powder? Decline to buy them. During these times all desire to be economical, and

Royal is the most Economical Baking Powder.

X\$**\$**\$\$

Is Like a Good Temper, "It Sheds a Brightness Everywhere."

DEG. BALLMERE'S



CURED ME. Dr. Kilmer & Co., Bin, 1 amton, N. Y.

Gentlemen:-"I desire to tell you just how I was, so that the public may know of your wonderful Swamp-Root. Two years ago last October I had spells of vemiting; I could not keep anything in my stomach; the Doctor said I had consumption of the stomach and bowels; continued to run-down in weight; I was reduced to 60 lbs. I would vemit blood, and at one time as much as three pints; we had two of the best Physicians and they said my case was hopeless. "Oh, my sufferings were terrible." A neighbor told us of your Swamp-Root, and my husband got a bottle; I took it to please him. I used six bottles of Swamp-Root and I am now nearly as well as ever. I weigh 108 lbs., do my own work and take care of my baby. Every one says, I was raised from the dead, and many will not be lieve that I am still living until they come and see me, and then they can't believe their own eyes, I am looking so well," Very gratefully. Jan. 10th, 1896. Antwo

Jan. 10th, 1895.

SWAND At Druggists, 50c. or \$1.00 Size.
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Dr. Klimer & Co., Blaghamton, N. Y.

U&O Anointment
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Ask your dealer for them, or send the samps for a box of loy, assorted size. Man'id by JUDSON L. THOMSON MFG. CO., WALTHAM, MASS.

RISOSICURECTOR Consumptives and people who have weak lungs or Anth-ma, should use Pice's Cure for Consumution. It has exceed themsends. It has not injur-ed one. It is not had to lare. It is the best duign syrup. Sold ever-where. 25c,