Pure and Wholesome Quality

mmends to public approval the California liquid instative remedy, Syrup of Figs. It is pleasant to the taste and by acting gently on the kidney, liver and bewels to cleanse the system effectually, it promotes the health and comfort of all who use it, and with millions it is the best and only remedy.

The Chinese live longer than people of any other nation.

We Care Rupture. No matter of how long standing. Write for free freatise, testimonials, etc., to S. J. Hollensworth & Co. Owege, Tioga Co., N. Y. Price \$1; by mail, \$1.15.

The Union Pacific Railroad crosses nine mountain ranges.

Are your lungs sore ? Hatch's Universal Cough Syrup will cure them, the at drugglats The anchors of the Campania weigh Si

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

Rochester, N. Y., has a company of deaf

Beecham's Pills with a drink of water morn-ings. he cham's no others. 25 cents a hor-

Distress in the Stomach Heariburn, Sie's Headtoms of **Dyspepsia** troubled me for several ears, Since I have been taking Hood's Sarsaparilla all th's b changed. Dyspepsia trouble no longer bothers. me. I do not have heartburn and I am free from Leatache. I have a'ped

ever way." Mas. J. H.Coos, Martineville, I L Hood's Pills are parely segetable. 25 cents.

PNU34 DR. KILMER'S SWAMP-ROOT



CURED ME. Doctors Said I Could Not Live. POOR HEALTH FOR YEARS.

Mr. Willcox is a practical farmer and Postmaster in the vifiage where he resides, and is well known for miles around. He writes: had been in poor health for a long time, Four years ago the crisis came, and a number of our best physicians said I would not live a year. I began using Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, Kidney, Liver and Bladder Cure; then my doctor said it might help me for a time, but I would not be here a year hence. My difficulties, aggravated by Rheumatism, were so bud I could not get either hand to my face. I continued the modicine nearly a year and now I am as well as any man myngu- sixty-eigh



SOME FACTS ABOUT MONEY.

A TIMELY EXPLANATION OF

What Money Is, and the Relation Between Gold and Silver, and their Use for Coinsge Purposes,

Money is the name given to the comnon medium for the exchange of property between individuals. In the early days of the world when mankind began to associate with each other in numbers. after their immediate necessities of life had been supplied, they would find themselves possessed of a surplus amount of ood, clothes and other personal property. Those who occupied this position would naturally seek some profit from their surslus and would attain it by an exchange

plus and would attain it by an exchange of their property for the surplus of some-one else having a different variety of food or clothes or other property. In each case the possession of these articles represented a certain amount of labor and time spent in their acquisition and eventsally the amount of the articles exchanged was regulated by the time and work expended by the ris-spective pattles in acquiring them. In-stances continually recurred whereby the persons accumulated by their original work and subsequent exchange all the tood and clothing they had need for at the time further. As they still were producing both in excess of their current needs, pradence suggested that provision for future periods of scarcity, timess or old age should be made. This could not be done by pling up perishable food and clothing, which articles would, however, be needed later or.

be needed later on. Then it was that a common medium of exchange was thought of which, as far as possible, should be imperishable and should represent the value of a certain amount of labor expended at some time which could be exchanged at a more or less remote date for other articles of a perishable nature produced by an equit-alent amount of labor. This common medium varied in different countries. Its essential qualities, were permanence, portability and a representation of labor or time expended. As a consequence it was some commodity so difficult to obtain that a small amount required consider-able expenditore of time and labor. Pieces of the pieces in time was regu-lated by their size or weight. For pub-le convenience and to save the trouble of using a scale in each transaction the common medium of value was taken to some agreed-upon authority which marked on it its weight. Later on these some agreed upon anthority which marked on it its weight. Later on these marked bars were by the aid of an es-tablished government melted into the form of coin upon which a certain value was marked according to their weight.

When draws near the low set fainres even was marked according to their weight.
Silver and gold seem by common consent of manking to have eventually been strategived upon as the preferable mediums of exchange. It is claimed that the use in the present condition. The movement conditions to carry with memery markets in their present condition. The movement is hiver several certain tabut the use in the present condition. The movement is hiver several certain that the carry days when metals were the medium of exchange which the carry days when metals were the medium of exchange which the art of paper making was unknown the bills and crait present conditions for currency [to be world is now carried on were of the sense we have originative to the governments. Haak nots and governments to promises to pay a certain amount of the conditions of the sense we have originally room the labor and time it reservated. These paper promises to pay a certain amount of the sense we have originally from the labor and governments and be interpreted with full inderstanding that a greament to pay a certain amount of the change which the sense in properly and remuneral labor and work were faile upon sets labits and the interpreted with full inderstanding that a greament is of the sense we have originally more the abore and governments. Haok notes and governments to pay an eriting the sense were farmed to the dividual sense the sense were are commonly called money, or the governments. Haok notes and governments is proper sense allower that the shore were drawn in spite to may sense the sense were are commonly called money, or the government to the governments. It proceed from governments is the proceed from governments is proper and the sense were sensed thereon that the share resensed at the sense and cerriting. The move sense the sens

The former state of affairs prevailed in this country from 1792 to 1834. The hav of April, 1792, cnacted that every 15 pends of oure silver should be equal in value in all payments with one pound of gold. Speaking in 1634 in the Senate Thomas II. Benton said that the act was the death warrant of our gold coinage, that, although nearly \$12,000,000 of gold had been coined since then, not one of them was to be seen that as soon as minted they were exported abroad. It may be remarked that the varying ratio between gold and silver was largely due to the warying supply of the two metals from the mines. Both have gone up or down according as the supply was greater or smaller.

A RIFT IN THE CLOUDS.

Bigns That the Recuperative Powers of Business Have Begun to Assert

Themselves. R. G. Dun & Co,'s Weekly Review of Trade says:

There is a rift in the clouds. Faint and yet definite signs of improvement are all the better because they come, not from possibly delusive hopes or from momentary foreign aid, but from the good sense and wone erful recuperative power of the people themselves. Business is trying to go ah ead without waiting for Washington. Imports of gold of \$9,000,000 or more during the week do not go to the right spot, but the people are creating a home made currency for themselves by using certified checks in paying hands, selling local accounts and pur hasing grain and cotton.

pur having grain and cotton. Many concerns are failing or closing, but resumptions are now becoming somewhat frequent and in the very shrinkage of pro-duction men see evidence that demand must soon overta e supply. No snon shrinkage resulted at any time in five weary years after the panic of 1873 as has already appear-ed in great industries. Fig fron does not infly, but sells at \$14 here and \$13 at Firs-burg for No. 1, though the weakly output has been reduced 40 per cent, since May 1, but a few large fron and steel works are be-gining to resume operations. Though five base for No. 1. Indugin the week'y output has been reduced 40 per cent, since May 1, but a few large iron and steel works are be-gining to resume operations. Though fire have failed and 24 stopped during the week, 14 have resumed. Only a third of the Con-nelsville coke overs are at work, but coke at \$1.25 giver a better chance to iron manu-facture. With such shrinkage as has occur-red in the great industries it is only sur-prising that railroad earnings do not decline more, the decrease on roads reporting in August thus far being 18 per cent. The de-crease of 35 per cent, in clearing outside New Yor last week and 20 per cent, this week is only natural. A little more money is now found for commercial toams, and Induces of banks have become both less important and less frequent, thoogh the greatest can tion is shown in accommodations. Speculative markets have generally declined a traction in a ite of crop reports which are not solid enough to outweigh great stocks in sight. Cotton fell a quarker of a cent, with some-what better reports of probable yiel. Wheat drags near the low st figures ever known in spite of the decrease in the visible supply, for though Western receipts are not large stock on hand is far beyond the power of speculators to carry with money markets in their present condition. The movement of corn is decidedly large, with crop pros perts improving. The New York C earing House has now issued 37, 880,000 certificates and the Boston Clearing House \$11,290,000, but more im-portant relief comes from the shatement of the drain upon savings banks and of the de-n and upon other banks for currency to be weat in eying hands in this and adjacent States. But this decreased demand is of itself evidence that the industries and trade are greatly embarrasse , many works hav-ing stopped and many hands receiving no waves. The more honeout is shown and is of itself evidence that the industries and trade are greatly embarrasse. A many works hav-ing stopped and many hands receiving no

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BERING SEA SEAL DECISION

FAVORABLE TO AMERICA. A Close Season and a Protected Zone.

The End of Pelagic Scaling. Use of Firearms Prohibited.

After months of discussion and deliberation the Bering Sea Tribunal of Arbitration, in session at Paris, has completed its work and announced its decision. Briefly

stated it is as follows: The five points of article 6 are decided against the United States.

A close season is established, to begin May 1 and to continue until July 21. This close season shall be observed both in the North Pacific Ocean and in Bering Sea.

A protected zone is established extending for 60 miles around the island.

Pelagic sealing is allowed outside the zone in Bering Sea from August 1. The use of firearms in scaling is prohib-

Ited. The American arbitratorshave expressed their satisfaction with the text of the de-

cision The American arbitrators believe that the regulations declosed upon by the tribunal mean practically the end of pelagic scaling and that they are better terms than were heretolors offered the United States by Great Britain as a settlement of the ques-tions invariant.

tions invo.ved.

THE CLAIMS OF THE UNITED STATES. Following are the claims of the United States as they were laid before the tribunal of arbitration. That up to the time of the concession of A asks to the United States. Russis Secreted and exercised an exclusive right to the seal fisheries in the waters of Bering sea and also exercised the right to prevent any invasion of such exclusive fight.

sea and also exercised the right to prevent any invasion of such excinsive right. That Great Britain, not having at any time resisted or objected to such assertion of exclusive right, or the exercise of such power. It is to be deemed as having recog-nized and assented to the same. That the body of water now known as the Bering Sea we not included in the phrase "Pacific Oceans" as used in the treaty of 1852 between Great Britian and Rossia, and that down to the time of the concession to the United States. Russia continued to assert exclusive rights and to exercise exclusive power.

exclusive rights and to exercise exclusive power. That all the rights of Eussia east of the water boundary established by the treaty between that nation and the United States and all the power and authority powersed and asserted by Russia to protect said rights passed unimpaired to the United States un-der that treaty. That the United States have such a property an interest in the Alaskan sea-berd as to justify the employment by that nation of such means as are reasonably necessary to prevent the destruction of such berd, and to secure the possession and bene-fit of the same to the United States, and that all the acts had for the purpose of pro-tecting such reoperty and interest stand justified, and that compensation should be made to the United States by Great Britan of the amount of the losses of the United States.

The amount of the losses of the United States. That should it be considered that the United States have not the full property or property interest asserted by them, it be then decreed to be the international duty of these threads to be the international duty of Great Britain to concur with the United States in the adoption and enforcement sgainst the clizens of either nation of sthe regulations as will effectually prohibit and prevent the capture anywhere upon the high seas of any seals belonging to the Alaskan herd.

FAIR VISITORS INCREASING.

Last Week Records a Jump Upward of Over 110,000 in the Number of

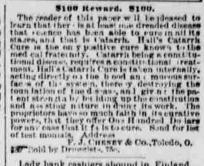
Paid Admissions. Last week was a record breaker in point of attendance at the World's Fair. The number of visitors during the seven days was 700,476, an increase over last week of 110,378. The average for the wee'r, omitting last Sunday, on which day but 18,340 paid admissions were recorded. is 128,605. Saturday's attendance was 165,981, being the best day of the fair, with the exception of July 4, when 283 373 paid admissions were registered. The record is very gratifying to the Exposition management, and. with a little help from the railroads in the matter of excursion rates, they expect to

see a great increase from this time on. Director General Davis thinks the country people increased the attendance during the week, and predicts that many of that class will visit the Fair later, as their harvest work is now about finished.

True Christianity.

The fact is coming to be more and more recognized that religion dogs not consist so much in church-go.ng as it does in Christian character, and that the man who publishes a newspaper Sunday may le doing more active service for God than he who occupies a front pew that day and squeezes his neighbor financially the rest of the week .- New York fierald

THE storms of life people talk thout: in half of those that visit their wrath upon a man's head, he was his own rain-maker.



\$100 Reward, \$100.

Lady bank cashiers abound in Finland.



As endorsed and recommended by the New-York Health Authorities.

Royal Unfermented Bread is peptic, palatable, most healthful, and may be eaten warm and fresh without discomfort even by those of delicate digestion, which is not true of bread made in any other way.

To make One Loaf of Royal Unfermented Bread: I quart flour, I teaspoonful sait, half a teaspoonful sugar, 2 heaping teaspoonfuls Royal Baking Powder," cold boiled potato about the size of large hen's egg, and water. Sift together thoroughly flour, salt, sugar, and baking powder; rub in the potato; add sufficient water to mix smoothly and rapidly into a stiff batter, about as soft as for pound-cake; about a pint of water to a quart of flour will be required -- more or less, according to the brand and quality of the flour used. Do not make a stiff dough, like yeast bread. Four the batter into a greased pan, 414 by 8 inches, and 4 inches deep, filling about half full. The loaf will rise to fill the pan when baked. Bake in very hot oven 45 minutes, placing paper over first 15 minutes' baking, to prevent crusting too soon on top. Bake immediately after mixing. Do not mix with milk

* Perfect success can be had only with the Royal Baking Powder, because it is the only founder in which the ingredients are prepared to as to give that continuous action necessary to vaise the larger bread loaf.

The best baking powder made is, as shown by analysis, the "Royal." Its leavening strength has been found superior to other baking powders, and, as far as I know, it is the only powder which will raise large bread perfectly.

> Cyrus Edson, M. D. Com'r of Health, New-York City.

Breadmakers using this receipt who will write the result of their experience will receive, free, the most practical cook book published, containing 1000 receipts for all kinds of cooking. Address

ROYAL DAKING POWDER CO., 108 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.





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\$50.00 a day made by active agents within the liest Tyre wir machines. Wanted, Agents to self the liest Tyre writer i the word i card usive territory given. Address N. TyPE WillTER CO, liestum, Mass.



of the value of other commodities for which it was exchanged. Originally a coin of the value of our dollar represented 100 cents worth of and had not governments intervened, this would still be the case. Some of the money coined for the people by the Gov-ernment was paid to the latter for taxes. In times of financial stress the Govern-ment often resorted to the expedient of recoining the money in its treasury and making, say five million of new dollars out of four million of oli ones. This was called debasing the coinage and it has resulted in many evils. It is evident that the extra million of dollars represented ho tabor and time beyond that required for the recoinage. The credit of the Gov-ernment was relied upon, however, to keep the value of the new coins up to that of the oid. This might prove the case where the value of the new coins up to that of the oid. This might prove the case where the dollar strend to excess evil effects were sure to follow. There are those, however, who claim the credit of the Government is suf-ficient to take a piece of paper representing practically no expenditore of time and money, and stamp upon it will posses that value. They claim that if the Government can take a piece of sliver worth 50 cents in time and labor expended and declare it is a foll distor expended and declare it is a foll distor expended and declare it is a foll distor worth 50 cents in time and labor. The limit of the Government's power to issue debased money is the gen-eral belief in its ability to redeem such money in dollars of full value, and there is obviously a point beyond which it can-no go without impairing this belief and osnes.

 \$7.02 Exclusive of New York 308,184,955 D 32.4 T indicates increase, D decrease.

FIVE WERE KILLED.

Terrible Accident on the Lehigh Valley at Leroy, N. Y. An accident occurred on the Lehigh Val-

ley railroad crossing at Leroy, N. Y., in which five people were instantly killed. Their names are: L. J. Bovee, Mrs. L. Bovee and daughter, Miss Ola Bovee, Miss Nancy Wycks, all of Leroy: Miss Emma Bowden, daughter of the Rev. Samuel Bowden, of New York. The five unfortunates started with a spirited team to drive to church, and when on the tracks the eastbound Lehigh Valley flyer struck the forward part of the carriage, and a second later the crushed bodies of the occupants were flying through the air. All were mangled beyond recognition, but for the clothing they wore. Miss Bovee was decapitated. The train stopped, but before it backed up to the scene immediately moved onward. It seems to be a case of mutual negligence on the part of the company and the killed.

A SHOCKING ACCIDENT.

A Traction Engine Crushes the Life Out of Two Little Girls and Fatally Injures Another.

Near Martins Ferry, O., a steam engine of a threshing machine was going up a hill and following close behind was a crowd of ten or twelve children, who were intently writching the unusual sight. When the steepest part of the hill was reached, the driving rod of the engine snapped. The propelling force being gone the engine started backward down the steep grade, knocking several of the children down, over whom the heavy wheels of the engine passed, crushing the life out of two and breaking the limbs of two others, one of whom will ultimately die. The dead are Carne and Neilie Acterman, aged 11 and 5 respectively, both daughters of James Ackerman, a dairyman. Ella King had both limbs broken and will die. Three others were badly hurt

No More Yellow Fever Wednesday was the eighth day since the seath of Little Ellen Wood at Pensacola Tia., no new cases have occurred since.

IF you want your children to inve Jesus show them Ills face in your life

WORLDS' FAIR FINANCES.

THEY MAKE AN ENDUADING SHOW WHEN

THEY MAKE AN EXISTANTIA SHOW WHEN FROTRED CP. Auditor Ackerman fas made his official report showing the condition of the world's fair finances on August 7. According to the statement, the expesition has expended, for construction and administration \$22,182,423, 92. If still has outstanding liabilities of \$1.199,46232, besides \$4,144,500 of deben-ture bonds. The total gate receipts to date are \$3,447,037 51, and from concessions \$1.-178,546 92. As near as can be learned from the tabulation the receipts from all sources including admission, is about \$80,000 a day. The operating expenses are in the neigh-borhood of \$16,000, and decreasing constant-by. This leaves a net revenue of about \$50,000 a day, or something like \$4,000,000 for the remaining period of the fair.

BUNDAY CLOSING DEARING ENDER

SUNDAY CLOSING DEARING FINDER, The hearing of arguments on the motion to dismiss the Clingman injunction, re-training the World's Columbian Exposition from closing the World's Fair gates on Sunday was concluded. The court took the matter under advisement. It is not probable that the judges will render a decision before next week. next week.

ANOTHER BULL SUNDAY FAIR. The altendance at the Fair was very smail, being only 21,214, and the grounds, after having been througed by splendid crowds all week, appeared strangely desert-ed. The buildings were open, but the few people who wandered through their vast area did not find much to delight the eye, as nearly all the exhibits were covered.

AN ESKING DEDWNED. An Eskimo boy known as Tugulick was drowned at noon Sunday. He was bathing in the lagoon at Eskimo village, just inside the Fifty seventh street gates, and being taken with cramps died before assistance could reach him.

NORETALIATION.

The Chinese Will Await the Action of

Congress. Some days ago the state department at Washington, received a message from L Hung Chang, the Chinese vicerov, address ed to the president, to the effect that for the present no retaliatory measures will be initiated as regards the citizens of the United States resident in Chins, and further. that every effort will be made to protect them and their interests in peace and safety til the assembling of congress in regular session, when it is hoped that more friend y legislation will be had.



DANA'S



CUNSUMPTION