"PALMETTO" AS A WHISKEY TRADE MARK.

The South Carolina Dispensary in the Federal Courts in an Unexpected Way-Attorney General Townsend's Mission to Washington-Has a State the Rigue to Trade for Profit?

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 15 .-Governor Tillman, of South Carolina, has applied to the United States patent office for permission to use the "palmetto" as a trade mark for the South-Carolina dispensary whiskey. The patent officers are reticent on the subject and say that it is not the proper thing to give information concerning trade marks until they are issued, though the subject is a public one. The facts in the case are that some time ago Attorney-General Townsend, of South Carolina, came to Washington and it is thought now that his mission was to secure the trade mark described. The official to whom the application was referred denied it. He maintained that the statute provided for the issue of trade marks only to personal firms and corporations and thata State is neither. The attorney then applied to the commissioner of patents, Seymour. The brief sets forth that a trade mark is incidental to the right of trade and that a trade mark can not be denied a State without a denial of a State's right to trade. It they reasons that the right of a State to trade is not disputed and cites the post office business of the government, the control of railroads in Germany and France and of wines in Hungary. The commissioner's decision as to whether the trade mark sought shall issue will be made public within a few days.

THE RIGHT TO THE TRADE MARK HINGES APPARENTLY ON A STATE BEING A CORPORATION-STATE LIQUORS ALREADY STAND HIGH FOR "JAGS."

[From the Washington Post.] Governor Ben Tillman, of South Carolina, seeks govermental authority to use the soubriquet of the State, "Palmetto," as a trade mark for his dispensary liquors. Several weeks ago the Washington attorneys for the State made application for the registration of the brand, and the sole right to use the emblem upon labels and flasks. Commissioner Seymour has the novel case under consideration, and his decision

dent. When the new liquor law was about to go into force in the Palmetto State Attorney-General Townsend made a flying visit to this city which gave provocation for all sorts of erroneous guesses by the newspapers. The Attorney-General brought with him a satchel full-of the regulation bottles, with the State emblem blown in the glass, and the engraved labels which were to decorate the same when they should be filled with lawful stimulants under the new regime of paternalism. He came with the impression that the matter of a copy-right was a mere formula which could be accomplished in a few days at the most.

Under this impression a great stock of the labels had been printed with the word "copyrighted" upon them, so that illicit dealers would be prevented from palaying off inferior side-door drinks us the State article.

The patent office officials found that the application raised an entirely new grayness. point, and as they were not willing to decide off hand, the Attorney-General and Governor Tillman carried on a lively telegraphic boat, which resulted in an order to withdraw the whole stock of labels from circulation and substitute others without the mark of copyright

This was done after considerable grumbling over the wires on the part of the Populistic Governor. Since then there bas been some very lively work in behalf of the State on the part of its legal representatives here.

Two Washington attorneys, Messrs. John Altheus Johnson and James Edgar Smill, were delegated by the Attorney-General of South Carolina to act for the State. They first took their | bead was raised and resting on the case before the examiner of trade marks child's arm with its eyes keeping in the ordinary way. The result of drowsy watch over it. their application will be of of interest to Socialists. It was denied about the middle of July by the examiner, who

gave this opinton: "This application is peculiar and in its consideration questions not hitherto considered by the office are presented. The statute provides only for the registration of trade marks owned by persons, firms or corporations; a State of the American Union is neither a person, a firm, nor a corporation, and it is doubtful if the statement that it is 'possessed of the full rights of a corporation,' though to a certain extent true, makes it a corporation in the sense contemplated by the Act of March 3, 1881; consequently the right of applicant to register a trade mark cannot be

admitted." From the examiner the application was at once appealed to the commissioner of patents. Several arguments have been made before Commissioner Seymour during the past two weeks by Attorneys Johnson and Smith. Their brief is a very ingenious argument, and legal gentlemen who have read it say an able one. An old decision of Chief Justice Marshall to the effect that the Government of the United States is a corporation was quoted. It is claimed and nervous prostration are driven well as an individual.

"The right to adopt, own and use a trade mark," argued the attorney, "is enthusiastic admirers of Hood's Sarsa- That would be the shortest and quickincident to the right to engage in trade parilla. or commerce; and, unless the right of a State to trade at all is to be denied her They should be in every traveller's grip right to acquire and use a trade mark and every family medicine chest. 25c. must be admitted.

"Governments of all kinds and at all times have successfully assumed and used these powers. In Hungary at this time the Government controls certain wines: in Germany certain railroads are directly under the control of the State and are owned by the State, and in France the State controls the manufacture and sale of tobaccos, matches and the like. There is one branch of traffic controlled almost exclusively by

and that is the postal system." A number of decisions of the French Courts bearing upon the tobacco trade marks of the Government were brought forward in support of South Carolina's

the State in all portions of the world,

At one stage in the proceedings Commissioner Seymour expressed an apprehension that the new liquor system devised by the fertile genius of Governor Tillman might be demolished by the Courts. In the course of a supplemental brief the attorneys had something to say about the law in answer to the doubts expressed by the commissioner

of its validity. They said: "The commissioner is probably not oncerned with the startling statements that time and again have been flashed before the country, indicating that the South Carolina dispensary law was to be broken into smithers; that it had been decided unconstitutional by one of the ablest Judges of the State: that it was a part of the 'odious' Tillman legislation, etc., and we now refer to this aspect of the matter simply to meet a suggestion contained in the query, 'Where will the commissioner of patents be who admitted to registration a trade mark that arose under an Act which the Courts have wiped from the statute

"The foundations of the dispensary law are on bed rock as determined by judicial assaying, and if the superstructure, not yet, perhaps, fully tested, should be found in any part to be deficient, the workmen who laid the foundations are still on duty. The day of adulterated liquors has gone by in South Carolina, and the strong arm of the State has taken charge of the traffic in intoxicating beverages."

The decision from Commissioner

Seymour will probably be forthcoming in a few day. Its importance to Governor Tillman and his liquor system will be great. Already the official booze of South Carolina is winning for itself a reputation as a particularly nipping and pure ammunition for jags. If the Government refuses to register its distinctive sign, there will be nothing to prevent the proprietors of speakeasies from counterfeiting the labels and selling underground stimulaut as the genuine article. If the label is trade marked a heavy penalty doubtless would be imposed for imitating it. It is the sentimental aspect of the transaction which will stir the most talk in the Palmetto State. No one who knows the temper of its inhabitants doubts that they will object to having the State title lowered to a brand for whiskey and beer. The commissioner's deon the question whether a State is to be considered a corporation which can carry on mercantile business.

Lack of vitality and color-matter in the bulbs causes the bair to fall out and turn gray. We recommend Hall's Hair Renewer to prevent baldness and

Baby's Venomous Cradle-Fellew.

[From the Philadelphia Times.] LAKE CHARLES, LA., Aug 4.-The wife of a lumberman named Williamson a few days ago had a novel and terrifying experience with a nattlein a small cabin on Lake Calcasieu. Mrs. Williamson had left her sixmonths old baby asleep in its cradle, about her household business, when she happened to approach the little bed to look at her child, and to her horror saw a line of mottled green and black nestled close to the form of the peacefully sleeping little one. The ugly

The mother sank, nearly fainting, on the floor, but with a parent's bravery realized that the snake must be dislodged at any cost to herself, as at the first or slightest movement of the babe the cruel fangs might be buried in its flesh. It was necessary also to act with speed, so arming herself with a pistol belonging to her husband, she bent over the cradle, and with one rapid gesture laid hold of the snake by the end of its tail and as suddenly gave it a jerk which landed it on the floor. The creature made at her with unlifted head, sounding its dreadful rattle as it coiled close to her feet. But, aiming steadily, she put a ball through its body, and although it again tried to attack her, she fired again and again, and succeeded in killing it. As it died it flung itself upon er foot and struck the shoe with its fangs, but it was only the death agony, and the blow served only to entangle it in the tie of the shoe, to which it was still clinging when her husband reached

her assistance.

her, having heard the shots and ran to

And that tired feeling, loss of appetite the benefit of this great medicine, give banks to issue money well secured.

Sure, efficient, easy-Hood's PILLS. a box.

HERESIES UNHINDERED.

Some of the Causes Which Have Contributed to Make Financial Depression -Why We Want a Money Basis Accepted by the World.

[Greenville News.]

The people of the South have ever since the war been occupied with their State and local affairs and have given littie thought or attention to federal politics. To many of them the great problems and questions of political economy and the national life are revelations of new fields of thought and hope. Therefore they are easily deceived and misled by false but plausible theories and schemes as impossible of practical use as they are briliant and attractive in appearance.

All attempts to explain the present financial conditions in this country by attributing them to any one cause fail because several causes have contributed to bring the results we see and feel. We believe one of the most potent of these causes is the evidence found in all parts of the country that the people have gone wild on financial matters and are prepared to follow reckless financial leaders and to destroy values in an effort to bring about a millennium. Politicians of more or less prominence in their eagerness to go with the crowd and to use popular movements for their own advantage increase the danger and stimulate the fear of those who have possessions to lose. With men in the United States Senate supporting theories which are practically communism it is no wonder that men turn all they have into money and hoard it away. No investment is safe while at the command of a secret order of men supposed to be statesmen are favoring the confiscation of railroad and telegraph lines. No loan can be secure while Congress threatens o provide for the payment of all debts at sixty cents on the dollar. It is full time for men and newspapers with the courage to express their opinions to bestir themselves in exposing the folly of some ideas now being urged upon the people, already doing vast harm and likely to do more. That is a work in which men of all degrees and occupations are interested, for violent popuiar movements once started in a wrong direction invariably go to extremes and usually injure most those who

The Populists say they favor the free

and unlimited coinage of silver "as a measure of temporary relief." The truth is they favor it as a measure of temporary agitation. By their theories and by the theories of the free silver advocates themselves talk of ratio has no part in the pending discussion. If the government can take sixteen ounces of silver and by applying a had redeemed from private mortgage. stamp and mould make it worth an ounce of gold while the market price is twenty ounces of silver, for one of gold the government can as well by the use of the same mould and stamp cision will have an important bearing make an ounce of silver worth an ounce of gold. The Greenbackers and the Populists are working together and seem to accept each other's theories, although they are exactly opposed. The greenback theory is that money should have no intrinsic value -that by taking a tin pie plate and stamping on it the name of the United States and "One Hundred Dollars" and putting behind it a law that says it shall be legal tender for \$100 we can make it worth as much as five gold twenty dollar pieces. They claim that money should have no intrinsic -no real-value. They seem to forget that we must trade with people who snake. The Williamsons live near here need not regard our laws and interests, who want value for value and who accept our paper money how only because it contains a promise to pay gold, near the open door, and was going or silver which may be exchanged for gold on demand. Silver and gold are intrinsically valuable only because the world is agreed in accepting them as valuable and they may be used everywhere in the world for buying; but paper and tin have no such value nor has the assurance of "the faith and credit of the people." Where people can not sell they will not buy. When we make money which the English and French will not accept for their goods the English and French will not buy

The populists and alliance people concede that money should have something behind it-something which the holder may look to for redemption. They split from the greenbackers there, and they propose to have "non-perishable farm products" as the basis-the security. Yet foreigners may not want non-perishable farm products at all times or may decline to accept them at

We are told that the purpose is to break down the "money monopoly" of the national banks. The monopoly will be broken down by the extinction of the bonded debt in course of time. but as a matter of fact the national banks are only conveniences used by the government for the distribution the extremes and they mark the path and storage of money and allowed a to real prosperity and progress foundprofit in payment for their services just ed on solid principles. as it is proposed to pay the sub-treasury agents for doing the same service. It comes to the same thing after all, so far as that part of it goes. Somebody must do that work and be paid for it. In the same breath, however, the popown a trade mark as away by Hood's Sarsaparilla, like mist ulists and greenoackers denounce viobefore the morning sun. To realize lently the proposition to allow State equal to Ayer's Pills. est way of breaking the national bank | The fellows in Congress-let them roa monopoly. And the very men who favor an issue of federal currency pay- But the checkerboard by the grocery able never, nowhere and in nothing, talk of "wild cat" State bank currency

based on real properties and payable at a stated place on demand.

It is not the quantity of property in country, but its distribution that makes prosperity. A city with a thousand people and a hundred millions of dollars would not be prosperous if all the hundred millions were owned by

one hundred of its people. It is not the amount of currency but its value and the activity of circulation that makes business and trade, what we call "flush times." A million dollars locked in a Greenville bank would do nobody in this county any good. A thousand moving briskly would in time buy a milion dollars worth of goods and pay a million dollars worth of debts and everybody who handled it would get some profit from it. The republicans have with their

protective tariff, system developed enormous fictitious values, huge fortunes on paper, and stimulated supplies beyond all legitimate demands. Commerce tries to meet artificially created evils with artificially created wrongs and organizes trusts and endeavors to shut off unwholsomely indiscriminate competition with yet worse monopolies. The republicans and alleged rich man try to make the apparent riches real and solid with a single gold standard. The populists and greenbackers try to make all property worthless and to destroy progress and enterprise by putting values and obligations at the mercy of a cheap and worthless currency-a currency based on nothing or on products of which there may be a glut or on lands which nobody may want and issued by the billion dollars at two per cent. A panic caused by having too much so called money which nobody will sell for, will paralyze trade as effectually as a panic caused by the locking up of good money which everybody wants. We see no improvement in the populist form of panic over the republican form of panic. The confiscation or ruin of real values is a poor remedy for the creation of false values. The greenback programme means protection and limitation for trade more effectual than by the tariff. It would condemn us to eternal swapping among ourselves of swarms of debased dollars which nobody else would have and the creation of nominal values which might be called by enornous sums but which would be worthless because they would produce no profits. The populist plan would result in making the government virtually the owner of the people and all their possessions, and in establishing here a

place to the louder cry that private ownership of land is robbery. We are told that debts contracted in greenbacks should not be paid in gold: that debts contracted with cotton at fifteen cents a pound should not be paid with cotton at eight cents. If all the people who are in debt got so with greenback money and fifteen cent cotton, we had better not return to those times. They must have been bad. People who fell behind when there was \$600 per capita will not be helped by restoring the same condi-

under the system of two per cent. loans

on lands and crops before the laborer

would be demanding a share of the

land his governments' cheap money

The present cry that private profit on

money is robbery would soon give

It sounds well to say that a bale of cotton at \$100 would pay for 200 pounds of meat at 15 cents (\$30) and 20 yards of calico at 25 cents (\$5) and leave \$65 to pay debts with; whereas a bale of cotton at \$50, while it will pay \$15 for 200 pounds of meat at 71 cents and and \$2.50 for 20 yards of calico at 121 cents, leaves but \$17.50 to pay on the old debt. Everything is cheaper, we are told, but debt and taxes, and the proposition is to make debt cheaper by

inflating the currency and forcing up the prices of everything. That sounds well. But we can't force up prices by making cheap money because we make more cotton and grain than our own country will or can use and our customers abroad will offer only sound easy to establish political independence, but no country can establish commercial independence or could prosper with it if it was possible. Cheap money would establish a stronger blockade than the federal

war ships could make on our coast. An income tax to prevent enormous and dangerous accumulations in a few hands: A tariff for revenue to promote free

dom of trade, to maintain competition and to restrain it to proper proportions; A currency system based on the

metals accepted by all the world as money and extended by a State bank circulation system so as to expand and Those are sound Democratic ideas and sound sense. They are between

Many bodily ills result from habitual constipation, and a fine constitution may be weakened and ruined by simple neglect. There is no medicine, for regulating the bowels and restoring a natural action to the digestive organs

And capture our praise or blame;

Moves steadily just the same!

MR. LATIMER AND PATRONAGE.

The Man who Denounced Cleveland, and is Proud of it. Wants to Know how he Stands with the Administration-Respectful Audience.

[Special to News and Courier.]

WASHINGTON, August 17 .- Repre-

The interview was conducted on the most friendly basis, and there was a general interchange of views between the Postmaster General and Mr. Latimer. The latter stated very frankly that he did not propose to indulge in any unseemly and undignified scrambie for the privilege of dictating the appointment of a few fourth-class post masters in his district. He simply desired to know whether he is to be consulted on this subject, or whether his predecessor, Mr. Johnstone, is to be the referee in that district. He made it perfectly plain to the Postmaster General that he did not wish to stand in the way of the changes that are necessary in his district. If the Postmaster General holds that Mr. Johnstone is the most desirable adviser of the administration for that district, and can better represent the people of that dis- Indiana with eleven, comes next; then trict in the distribution of the postoffices, that fact should be known, and the people of the district should be tucky and Georgia have five each, and notified to file their papers with Mr. Johnstone.

ter General that the postoffice patronage would cut no figure in the coming election nor does he need it to secure a re-election. There are a number of cases pending which demand immediate attention, and the department should proceed to make the changes without further delay and at the same time let the people of the district understand who the Administration proposes to recognize when recommendations are necessary. During the interview the financial

accordingly, regardless of the postoffice patronage.

It is said that the Postmaster General was perceptibly impressed by the straightforward manner in which Mr. Latimer stated his position, but he did not give him any encouragement to expect that he will control the post-

department for any favors. He has is disposed to take an independent view of the situation, which he be-

lieves will be appreciated by his people. The other members of the delegation are having but little better luck with the postoffices in their respective districts, and in the meantime the resignations are piling up to unnatural proportions. Mr. Maxwell says the South Carolina cases will be taken up and disposed of after awhile, and that is all the consolation that is given the South Carolinians at the postoffice depart-

Look at the size of the ordinary pill. Think of all the trouble and disturbance that it causes you. Wouldn't you welcome something easier to take, and easier in its ways, if at the same time money prices. It is comparatively it did you more good? That is the case with Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. They're the smallest in size, the mildest in action, but the most thorough and far reaching in results. They follow nature's methods, and they give help that lasts. Constipation, Indigestion, Billious Attacks, Sick and Bil lious headaches, and all derangements of the liver, stomach and bowels, are promptly relieved and permanently

"If you can't cure your Catarrh, no matter how bad your case or of how long standing, we'll pay you \$500 in That is what is promised by the proprietors of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. Doesn't it prove, better than any words could, that this is a remedy that cures Catarrh? Costs only 50

GOLD, GOLD, GOLD, GOLD. Flowing in On Us Now by Every Ship at from Every Port.

London, August 19 .- Gold to the amount of £110,000 was drawn to-day from the Bank of England for shipment to the United States. The steamer "Campania," from Liverpool er than Mr. O'Neill. Mr. Thomas Setto New York, to-day will take £865,-000 of gold and the steamer "New York," sailing from Southampton, will take £30,000.

For a sluggish and torpid liver, noth-

STATISTICS OF THE NEW HOUSE.

356 Congressmen.

sentative Latimer made another call at the postoffice department yesterday to urge the establishment of a postoffice at Clemson College, with J. F. Calhoun as postmaster. As Fourth Assistant Postmaster General Maxwell seems indisposed to act promptly in this matter, Representative Latimer presented his case to Postmaster Gene-

Mr. Latimer informed the Postmas-

subject was touched upon, and Mr. of a shoemaker. One miner and two Latimer told the Postmaster General carpenters complete the list of those frankly that he came to Congress prepared to carry out the wishes of his constituents without regard to the distribution of the Federal patronage. He insisted that the people he reprecoinage of silver at the present ratio. Under these circumstances his duty is perfectly clear and he will have to act

office patronage in his district.

Mr Latimer says he has done his duty to his constituents, and he does not propose to plead at the postoffice presented his case, and if the Postmaster General wants to give Mr. Johnstone the privilege of controlling the patronage in that district the people who turned Mr. Johnstone down will know where they stand. Mr. Latimer

The steamship "La Tourenne," which arrived from Havre this morning, brought \$5,741,000 in Grench gold.

The Nativity and the Occupations of the

| New York Sun.] Washington, August 13 .- Of the 356 members of the present Congress, 333 were born in the United States, 22 are of foreign birth and parentage, and one (Mr. Crisp, the Speaker) was born of American parents while on a visit to England. There is one negro, Mr. Murray of South Carolina. Of the foreign-born Representatives, Ireland furnished the greatest number, eight, five tion. Now it is about 65 cents. of whom represent districts in the State of New York. Germany was the birth place of four, Canada of three New Brunswick of two. Norway of two, and Austria, Scotland, and Hungary each of one. The representation of a district in one State by a Congress man born in another is very common, and only eight States-Delaware, having one Representative; Kentucky,

eleven; Louisiana, six; Maryland, six; Missouri, four; New Hampshire, two; Rhode Island, two, and South Carolina, seven-are represented exclusively by natives of their respective States. On the other han I, Florida, with three Congressmen; Idaho, with one; Minnesota, with seven, and Nebraska, with six, have no natives of their State at all among their Representatives. Of the States which have furnished Congressmen to their sister States, New York and Pennsylvania are on a par, each having fifteen of its natives among the Representatives from other States. Ohio with nine; Massachusetts, with eight, and Virginia, with seven. Ken-Mississippi, Missouri, Tennessee and

Wisconsin have three or four each. Of those who make known in the Congressional Directory the occupation of their early days, the farmer boys are by far the most numerous. Fifty-five "worked on a farm," and thirty-two taught schools; many combined the two occupations, and in some cases even had the pluck to add the study of the law to their other labors. Eight were printers' apprentices, four were sailors, four "clerked in a store," two started in as telegraph operators and railroad employees, four learned the trade of a blacksmith, and two that who tell of the first steps on the road which has brought them to the national legislative halls.

The more fortunate or more ambitious class which was enabled to go sents expect him to vote against the through college is most creditably unconditional repeal of the Sherman large. There are eighty-seven gradubig commune. It would not be long Act and to favor the unlimited free ates of colleges and universities, without counting those who took a degree in law only, and in addition to these eighty-seven there are thirty-one whose terms at college were cut short by necessity or misfortune. Many note that they left college to enter the Union or Confederate armies, and these are especially numerous among the Southern Representatives. Yale has five graduates, Harvard and Dartmouth three each, and Amherst, Cornell and Georgetown two each; Bowdoin, Brown, Washington and Lee, and many of the State universities have two or more representatives each.

> In the choice of occupation for maturer years the law was overwhelmingly in the majority. Two hundred and seven of the 356 members have practiced law, and most of that number were engaged in the legal profession exclusively at the time of their election to Congress. The farmers are next in numbers, thirty-three in all-twentyfive plain agriculturists and the rest breeders of fancy cattle, cotton and ugar planters, and fruit growers. Fourteen manufacturers and twentyone merchants have left their counting houses in other hands to give their whole time to directing the affairs of the nation. Five doctors have deserted their patients to prescribe for their country's ills. Two professional teachers represent the great army of American pedagogues, and there are eight bankers to help solve the currency problem. Nine editors, three railroad men, and four engineers complete the by sea.

West Point has one graduate, Gen. Wheeler, of Alabama, and the Naval Academy at Annapolis graduated Mr. Robinson, of Pennsylvania. Fifty-two of the members were Union soldiers, and forty-seven were in the Confederate armies. There is one, Mr. Boutelle, of Maine, who served in the Union navy, and two who served in both the Confederate army and navy. Ten Representatives have taken pains to state that they are married, and one remarks between colors "unmarried." Messrs. Dinsmore, of Arkansas, Hitt, of Illinois, and Sickles, of New York, have been in the diplomatic service of the United States, Mr. Dinsmore, as Minister of Borea, and the other two at the legations in London and Paris. Gen. Tracey, of New York, was at one time in the Papal Guards of Rome. Mr. Charles O'Neill, of Pennsylvania, was born in March, 1821, which makes him the senior in years, as he is in service, of his collaagues. Mr. Lilly of the same State is but a few months youngtle, of North Carolina, was born on March 10, 1865, and is the youngest member. He is a dark-haired, handsome young man, a ready and eloquent speaker, a good lawyer and politician, and personally very popular in his district, where Democrats were elected to every other office except that of Con-

Silver Notes.

[New York Sun.] duce in a year 1 500,000 ounces of gold and 60,000,000 ounces of silver. Forty Ohio after the close of hostilities. In times as much silver is produced as the Forty-eighth Congress he sat three gold. In 1830 the gold mined was 1,700,- rows in front of Frank Hurd, the tariff 000; the silver mined was 30,000,000. The reformer, who was able to keep his eye ratio of silver mined to gold has been steadily increasing; the price of silver has been steadily falling. The bullion value of a silver dollar was 100 cents in 1873, the year of its demonetiza-

The United States stands first among the silver-producing countries, Mexico second. Australia third, Bolivia fourth, and Chili fifth. Silver-producing countries are ususally poor countries when they have no other export of greater "We hold the use of both gold and sil-

The silver currency of the world amounts to \$3,968,000,000. The gold currency amounts to \$3,632,000,000. France stands first among nations in respect of gold coin; the United States second, Germany third, and Great Britain fourth. Per capita, France has \$20 in gold coin, the United States \$10, Germany \$12, and Great Britain \$14.

head of all nations in the per capita at Cincinnati, ignored the silver quesamount-\$18 per inhabitant. Holland tion, and the Socialists held no convenis second with \$14; the United States is | tion, though they ran candidates for third with \$8. Germany has \$4.25, President and for Vice-President. Great Britain has \$2.75.

the American crop was worth in 1892 \$650,000,000. The value of the silver mined in the same year was \$75,000,000. county of Essex, England, by one of less than one-eight of the value of the the native kings during the reign of

At 70 cents a bushel the value of the wheat crop of the United States for 1892 was \$36,000,000. The value of the American gold mined in 1891, the year silver coins. previous, was \$33,000,000.

Silver Jones, of Nevada, is an Englishman, born in Herefordshire in 1830. Silver Stewart his colleague from Nevada in the United States Senate, was 1827. Both were educated in Ohio. broke out on the Pacific coast. Jones West from Yale College. Stewart was North Carolina, Virginia, and South once a teacher of mathematics. Jones took his seat in the Senate in 1873; Stewart in 1865. The total vote of Ne-Weehawken, and Union Hill cast teers declared in 1832, "has lately at-9,500 at the same election.

Bland, of Missouri, the silver champion, is a native of Kentucky. He went to California in 1855, when 20 years of age, and afterward located in Virginia City, Nevada. He became a miner, and was County Treasurer of Carson county when Nevada became a State in October, 1864. The day before the bill admitting the State passed Congress the battle of Bermuda Hundred was | 000 votes in the late election. They fought. In 1865 Mr. Bland returned have eighteen United States Senators. to Missouri. In 1872 he was elected to New York casts 1,300,000 votes. It has Congress by 1,700 majority. In 1878 he two Senators. carried through the bill remonetizing the coinage of silver dollars. He has been a member of Congress since 1872. and has long been Chairman of the Committee of Coinage, Weights, and

18 in 1882, and 1 to 20 in 1892.

A word fitly spoken is like apples of xxv., 11.

According to Mulhall, there were \$250,000,000 more silver coined than were mined during the fifty years between 1831 and 1881, and more than 5,000 tons of silver plate, fixtures, and ornaments had to be melted down to supply the deficiency. At one time 25 per cent. of the ocean commerce of civilized nations consisted of gold or silver coin interchanges. Now the commerce in these articles amounts to

The Bland bill, providing for the re-Kansas, Morgan, of Alabama, Voorana; Wallace, of Pennsylvania, and the support of both Senators from Penn- stranger had lit out." sylvannia, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Nebraska, and Minnesota, William Windom, afterward Secretary | unique illustration of it a few days ago. of the Treasury, and a strong advocate | A man entered a pawnbroker's shop in of the gold standard, voted for the the Bowery, and laying down a twenty Bland bill. Of those opposed seven dollar bill asked if he could be accomwere Democrats and fourteen Republi- modated with a dollar on it. The cans. Among the Democrats were pawnbroker was an excellent judge of Bayard, of Delaware, Kernan, of New | money, and saw at once that the bill York, Whyte, of Maryland, and Mc- was genuine. So he turned and said Pherson, of New Jersey. Among the to the stranger, shoving the bill toward Repuplicans were James G. Blaine and him as he spoke, that he was in no Roscoe Conkling (not usually on the same side), Morrill and Edmunds, of shoved the bill back, rejoined in earnest Vermont, and both Republican Senators from Massachusetts, New Hamp- | couldn't get any conductor on a horse shire, and Rhode Island. One Cali- car to change the bill; that he had fornia Senator voted in favor of the already been put off three cars; that bill, the other voted against it.

Convention and official head of the not help but feel that the stranger party in the United States, is an Ohio | meant what he said. So he took up contain no calomel, nor any mineral drug, but are composed of the active principles of the best vegetable cathartics, and their use always results in marked benefit to the patient.

Hundreds of people write "It is impossible to describe the good Hood's Sarsaparilla has done me." It will be of equal help to you.

Hundreds of people write "It is impossible to describe the good Hood's Marietta district of Ohio in several Congresses, and was an advocate of stringency I can give you only 75 free and easy currency, paper or silver, cents."

it didn't much matter which. He was born in Eric county, New York, taught school in Pennsylvania, went The mines of the United States pro- to the war as a captain in 1881, was wounded at Antietam, and settled in on him without, however, being able to enlist him actively in the free trade crusade, of which Hurd was a cham-

The Republican National Convention at Minneapolis declared that the people favored bimetallism, and that the Republican party demanded "the use of both gold and silver as standard money." The Democrats, at their National Convention in Chicago, declared: ver as the standard money of the country, and to the coinage of both gold and silver, without discriminating against either metal." The People's party, in convention at Omaha, declared in favor of "free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold," at a ratioof 16 to 1, and for "a national currency, safe, sound, and flexible, issued by the general Government only, a full legal tender for all debts." The Prohibi-In silver money France stands at the tionists, in their National Convention

According to an old tradition, silver Figuring corn at 40 cents a bushel, I was first used as a coin in Great Britain, 1,900 years ago. A mint is said to have been established in Colchester, in the the Emperor Augustus, and gold, brass, and silver coins, to a small extent, were issued therefrom. In the coin and metal division of the British Museum there is a fine assortment of early English

Colorado stands first among the silver producing States of the country. It is closely followed by Montana, and then at some distance by Utah, Idaho, and Nevada. Texas is the only State which born in Wayne county, New York, in is returned by the figures of the Mint with producing silver, but no gold, and Both went West when the gold craze Georgia is the only State returned as producing gold but, substantially, no went West from school; Stewart went silver. The gold mines of Georgia, Carolina were considered very valuable before the discoveries made on the Pacific coast. The mineral wealth of vada was 10,000 in 1892; Hoboken, North Carolina, one of the old gazettracted great attention. These mines are very active and employ 20,000 men. They are not sunk very deep, but are wrought extensively in a horizontal direction. The particles found seldom exceed in sizes the head of a pin. In one instance, however, a lump weighing twenty-eight pounds was discovered in North Carolina."

The silver States, so-called, cast 457,-

Financial Stringency.

[From the New York Tribune.] "Speaking of financial stringency," said a Wall Street broker to his companions as they were lunching together The ratio in value of gold to silver | yesterday, "I've got a good one to tell was 1 to 15 in 1862, 1 to 16 in 1872, 1 to you. Saturday morning a tall, solemnlooking stranger went into a bank, which I might name, only I promised I wouldn't, and approached the wingold in pictures of silver .- Proverbs dow of the receiving teller, quietly remarked that he would like to deposit \$5,000. The teller in courteous tones inquired if he already had an account at the bank. The stranger said he hadn't. So the teller hastened outside, escorted him into the president's room, and introduced him to the president. The president, on learning his business smiled kindly, offered him a seat. and remarked that it was a fine day. Well, of course, they entered the new depositor's signature in a big ledger, and one of the clerks was directed to provide less than 5 per cent. of the gross trade him with a passbook. Then the receiving teller took him back into the bank and politely asked for his deposit. sumption at United States mints of But the stranger stroked his sandy the coinage of silver dollars, passed the goatee, and explained that he had United States Senate on Feb. 15, 1878, merely come in to give the customary by a vote of 48 to 21. Among those sixty days' notice and would be around voting in favor of it were Ingalls, of with the money, on the 4th of October. He added that it looked like rain, and hees, Democratic Senator from Indi- that a steady pour for half a day would be a great blessing to the country. Thurman, of Ohio, Democratic candi- The teller reached for his bronze paper date for Vice-President in 1888. It had | weight, but before he could fire it the

"Speaking of financial stringency," said another of the brokers, "I heard a mood for nonsense. But the stranger tones that he meant business: that he his boots were awful tight, and that unless he could get a dollar on the bill Adoniram J. Warner, temporary he would be compelled to walk to the Chairman of the recent Chicago Silver | Battery. Well the pawnbroker could n, as might be supposed from his the twenty dollar bill, toyed with it a