

He Will Not Drown Himself.

(From the Troy, N. Y., Times.)

R. W. Edwards, of Lansingburgh, was prostrated by sunstroke during the war and it has entailed on him peculiar and serious consequences. At present writing Mr. E. is a prominent officer of Post Lyon, G. A. R. Cohoes, and a past aide-camp on the staff of the commander-in-chief of Albany Co. In an interview with a reporter, he said:

"I was wounded and sent to the hospital at Winchester. They sent me together with others to Washington on a ride of about 100 miles. Having no room in the box cars we were placed face up on the bottom of flat cars. The sun beat down upon our unprotected heads. When I reached Washington I was insensible and was unconscious for ten days while in the hospital. An abscess gathered in my ear and broke; it has been gathering and breaking ever since. The result of this 100 mile ride and sunstroke, was, heart disease, nervous prostration, insomnia and rheumatism; a completely shattered system which gave me no rest night or day. As a last resort I took some Pink Pills and they helped me to a wonderful degree. My rheumatism is gone, my heart failure, dyspepsia, and constipation are about gone and the abscess in my ear has stopped discharging and my head feels as clear as a bell when before it felt as though it would burst and my once shattered nervous system is now nearly sound. Look at those fingers," Mr. Edwards said, "do they look as if there was any rheumatism there?" He moved his fingers rapidly and freely and strode about the room like a young boy. "A year ago those fingers were gnarled at the joints and so stiff that I could not hold a pen. My knees would swell up and I could not straighten my leg out. My joints would squeak when I moved."

"I cannot begin to tell you," said Mr. Edwards, as he drew a long breath, "what my feeling is at present. I think if you lifted ten years right off my life and left me prime and vigorous at forty-seven I could feel no better. I was an old man and could only drag myself painfully about the house. Now I can walk off without any trouble. That in itself," continued Mr. Edwards, "would be sufficient to give me cause for rejoicing, but when you come to consider that I am no longer what you might call nervous and that my heart is apparently nearly healthy and that I can sleep nights you may realize why I may appear to speak in extravagant praise of Pink Pills. These pills quiet my nerves, take that awful pressure from my head and at the same time enrich my blood. There seemed to be no circulation in my lower limbs a year ago, my legs being cold and clammy at times. Now the circulation there is as full and as brisk as at any other part of my body. I used to be so light-headed and dizzy from my nervous disorder that I frequently fell while crossing the floor of my house. Spring is coming and I never felt better in my life, and I am looking forward to a busy season of work."

Eastern Mentality.

The Judge of a Western court, in order to secure a safer and more civilized condition of affairs in the court room, asked the twelve jurors and the ten attorneys present to place their pistols in a pile in one corner of the room, but there seemed to be some hesitancy in complying with the request and the Judge insisted. "If your honor will put his down first," suggested the foreman of the jury, "I guess the balance of us will follow suit." "Certainly, gent's," replied his honor, and laid his gun right down in the corner. In a few minutes all the others had done the same, excepting the sheriff and his deputy, who were not included, and twenty-three pistols were reposing peacefully on the floor. "Now, gent's," said his honor, suddenly whipping out a gun, "the first man that goes near that pile gets it in the neck." In an instant every man's hand went to his other hip pocket and as his honor divd behind the desk twenty-two bullets went through the air and fell on the floor. He had been sitting and twenty-two men were waiting for him to stick his head up, but he did nothing so rash. "Put up them guns," he yelled; "put up them guns, or I'll fine every d— one of you for contempt of court."—New York Sun.

Educate Your Daughters.

At this season of the year parents have to decide upon and select the educational institution which their daughters are to attend for the coming years. In this connection we desire to call attention to the educational announcement in our advertising columns of the Academy of the Sacred Heart, St. Joseph, Mo. Their buildings and grounds are attractive, locality healthful, teaching in all branches thorough, and terms reasonable. Parents fortunate to select this school for the education and training of their daughters will, we are sure, be fully satisfied. Next session opens Sept. 3, 1895. For further information address Mother Superior, Academy of the Sacred Heart, St. Joseph, Mo.

Skinny Sufferers Saved.

Tobacco use as a rule are away below normal weight because tobacco causes a nervous and causes nerve irritation that saps brainpower and vitality. You can get a quick, guaranteed relief by the use of No-To-Bac, and then if you can't like your freedom and improved physical condition you can learn the use of tobacco over again, just like the first time. No-To-Bac sold under guarantee to cure by Dr. J. C. Williams, where. Book free. Address: Sterling Remedy Co., New York City or Chicago.

Junckling Trips.

The Dolphin will be busy this summer. She will start to-day, with Assistant Secretary Meadoon, on a trip to embrace the naval reserve stations.

Starting from Baltimore, the ship will touch at all the northern ports where headquarters of the reserve are. The cruise will last about thirty days and may extend to some of the southern ports. The Dolphin will later take Secretary Herbert on a trip to the naval stations of the north, including New York, Boston, Newport and Portsmouth. There is no regular station at Bar Harbor, but the ship will go there nevertheless. She will reach Newport when the season is at its height.

The Register believes that official inspection by the naval authorities should be made in a vessel of the navy. This is the proper course. But is not the practice being overdone and too much government coal consumed on junkets? Is the duty to be performed commensurate with the outlay, or could it not be discharged as well and much more economically by going by rail? These questions naturally arise, and they will occur to the voters, we suspect, to the detriment of the service in Congress.—Army and Navy Register.

Tenthful.

"There were 4,000 eyes fixed on the speaker at the meeting."
"How do you know?"
"Well, I would have said 5,000, only I noticed that a man in the crowd was blind in one eye."

SILVER MUST COME.

POLITICS AND THE NATIONAL CURRENCY.

John V. Farwell, Replying to Comptroller Eckels, Points Out the Need of International Bimetallism to Restore Lost Values of Property.

(J. V. Farwell, in Chicago Record.)

The comptroller of the currency joins the secretary of the treasury in the campaign of educating the people for the next election. Evidently, political fences need mending to control the masses for the gold interest and the Democratic party.

Do they see the handwriting on the wall of history—"Weighed in the balance and found wanting?" Does not the wisdom of the centuries weigh facts and make their arguments short weight? Time will tell.

It is indicative of imperfect "hindsight" that this discovery has not been made in the present discussion by gold men of its relation to money standard and prosperity. The ultra-gold men are just as wrong as the ultra-silver men, as both are practical monometallists, making half equal to the whole, and, therefore, radically wrong. This discussion before it is closed will find the people, whose votes both factions are seeking, on the side of international bimetallism, and both the great parties will be compelled to make that the chief plank in their platforms. Comptroller Eckels did make one practical suggestion, viz.: "We must take things as we find them—practically and not sentimentally." Nothing is more certain than that, and I will answer this statement with another: What was practical and beneficent for centuries can be made practical on the same lines by the same means now—and may we not add, that if both metals were needed to keep values at par before our country became so marvelously wealthy in property through her fostering of domestic industries by a protective tariff, thus making her raw materials into tangible and exchangeable values outside of gold and silver—would not both metals as money now increase her power to develop and increase her marvelous natural resources?

Our silver-producing states are a small factor in this problem; our property interests combined constitute the larger factor in it; our annual hay crop exceeds the product of silver many times, and the annual additions of silver to the accumulation of all times are perhaps as 1 to 100 of the accumulated and annual additions to values in property.

That silver is still used and held up to gold value by France and the United States is only an argument strong as can be made of the need of more legal money and of the folly of not giving silver everywhere full money functions, so that its commercial value can again be relied on as its coinage value.

Its coinage now having been stopped entirely by all governments which had any power over the question before 1873, the money demand for it has been legally destroyed, and what international bimetallists demand is that this mammoth wrong shall be righted. Mr. Eckels' reference to our coinage in the past, in its bearings on prices in connection with Mulhall's statements of our marvelous increase in wealth for over twenty years after our industries were put on their feet by an enforced war tariff, and his query as to why prices have shown the same tendency in Europe as here—down—down—in order to prove a rise in the intrinsic value of gold, entirely independent of demonetization of silver, is most ingenious, but equally erroneous. This argumentative query is fully answered by the fact that the cost of gold in labor since 1873 has been reduced fully as much, if not more, by improved methods and machinery in mining and reducing ores and cheaper transportation of ores, than that of other property; and the attempt to hide this fact and charge all decline in prices of silver and other property to like causes is not honest argument. This opinion may be honest with some. With practical students of ability it cannot be honest.

It claims all things for itself and denounces others quite well, but it denounces most wrongfully the contention of all property-owners, including silver owners, that legislation in favor of gold is chargeable with the decline in all prices, and that gold should be made to share in it as well as property, instead of grabbing a 100-per-cent advance as a virtuous and innocent increment of value, which they claim the God of righteousness by natural law has brought to their coffers, instead of its having been done by their own legal tools in the parliaments of the world.

Mr. Eckels' reference to the part played by bank credits as a substitute for money is as old as demonetization, and his own experience with banks as to what they could do in the line of making deposits of money credits (and not money) play the part of real money, when the people lost confidence in ideal money in 1893, should have made his "hindsight" more reliable as an indicator of methods invented as a necessity to serve the uses of money in prosperous times, but which in a panic, as

he knows quite well, proved to be only "straw ball" for the huge gold criminal, which had stolen these values in 1873. As it did not improve his backward vision he kindly quotes Mulhall to show an intrinsic and not a legal advance in gold since 1873.

Commercial value is another "old chestnut" raked out of the fire of the discussion by a government official to give it a gold burnish. It is not genuine, and even his official plating of it will not make it a genuine article in the voting market. The change in the bullion or intrinsic value of silver or gold since 1873 can be by no official or other necromancy be divorced from legal demonetization of silver as the main cause—making a double demand for gold by destroying the demand for silver, except for the arts—and its present use as token money does not alter the general principle involved in that creation of new money and property conditions, by a law which abrogated the natural law of labor cost, both for money and property. The testimony of Lewis Wolowski (whoever he may be) before the French money commission of inquiry of 1865—which he quotes—only intensifies the justice of the correlation of all values through (by his formula) "a measure of values which shall be stable during the periods which embrace the transactions of men." That is, which shall not give gold an advance and property a decline—as legislation has done—if he means to be squarely honest in his formula.

Mr. Eckels brings out another "old chestnut," "overproduction of silver." Why not talk of the overproduction of population and property? These must go on increasing or the law of progress will be reversed.

Should not legal money increase relatively to property, and should it not be allowed to do so in the last twenty years, the same as before, to be just to other values created by labor?

This question cannot be honestly solved by the continued rise of gold only, which must be revealed by a look at the future through an honest "hindsight" telescope, such as Mr. Eckels has given us in his Mulhall quotation of American progress.

Again, Mr. Eckels should remember as the answer to his final statement—that "we as debtors cannot dictate to England"—that honest bimetallists are only asking of our congress what England's business interests are now asking of her parliament, and that the Bank of England directors are now heading the list of a £100,000 campaign fund to put practical bimetallists at the head of her government in the next election in order to give to the world international bimetallism.

I therefore again quote his statement: "Let us deal with all facts as they are." To make money facts and property facts what they should be and not continue a world-wide wrong because ignorance or fraud or a combination of both have made these present facts what they should not be. Thus present facts are now commanding the practical attention of industrial and money interests here and abroad in a warm canvass for votes to be given for or against their continuance.

Ex-Congressman Cheandle's vigorous argument in the Record that the United States alone can restore the commercial value of silver by free coinage at 16 to 1 for the reason that all other countries before demonetization kept its value stable by its free coinage is tantamount to saying that a fraction is equal to the whole in financial arithmetic. It is only two and two that makes four here and elsewhere in silver legislation. One leg is not equal to two in the law of locomotion. It only remains for him and Comptroller Eckels to join the genuine international bimetallist party to make their figures of speech square with the geometry and arithmetic of scientific monetary figures. They will be welcome to this cosmopolitan party of progress and reform.

That party only can win. If either gold or silver alone wins they will lose, while if international bimetallism wins we all win and we will all be happy when what was money for centuries and is money with us again will be money everywhere—ounce for ounce and pound for pound. Then the abnormal production of either metal, as an annual addition to the existing volume, will scare no one, and whoever raises such a ghost hereafter, with such history as the last twenty years have made, will be considered only as another argumentative thief trying to spoil our "hindsight" after, instead of before, such an experience.

It will be easily seen that the able argument of Mr. Calvert in the Record, and, in fact, of all the writers on that side of the money discussion, are intended to convince voters that more legal money is not needed—that legislation cannot create a demand for silver that will restore the lost relations of gold and silver to all other property as a measure of it, and "it did that" would be repudiation of debts, hence gold must continue as the arbiter of all other values, notwithstanding its production is limitless, and that cost of production for both has been and will be constantly reduced. It is also easily seen that with such conditions continued the rise in gold and the decline in property that must only be meas-

ured by it, in their code of financial morals, will also continue until the ability to corner all property with a corner in gold will only be measured by the disposition of human avarice to do it.

Shall we increase such a power over us all for the benefit of a few, or shall we compel all values in the future to be governed in their exchangeability relatively to the changed conditions of cost of production and extent of consumption for the whole list of human merchandise or human luxuries created by the ingenuity of man?

Mayor Swift has brought to the light an object lesson in our municipal affairs, which reveals why and how lawmakers make bad laws for the benefit of the few. The very magnitude of our municipality has created these stupendous corruptions, and the colossal proportions of the wealth of nations accumulated in the present century has tempted the silver legislation of 1873, which since then has doubled the exchangeable value of property for it over one-half, without any relative change in the labor cost of each. The only argument that so great a man as Edward Atkinson can offer against such a crime is ridicule, and serves it up to voters in the columns of the Record. It shows the strength of the gold cause in grand style, and I like it as a confession of weakness. Because barter in destructible property by barbarians has been supplanted by a metallic money system in civilized nations to effect such exchanges, therefore restoration of silver to money functions would be a barbarian act. That, in short, is his argument—and from Boston!

About forty years since I visited a town in Massachusetts, and in looking over the official records I found that the parish minister was paid his salary by municipal law in all sorts of articles, one of which was "flip." "Flip," and not cows, was legal tender in Mr. Atkinson's own state long after the cow was demonetized in India. Which is the most civilized and civilizing currency? Let his erudition answer. That minister very likely got drunk on "flip;" surely that was a more evanescent and unstable money than cows, and that was in Massachusetts and not in India.

NEW WOMAN AND OLD MAN. Difficult Problem Resulting from Ambitions of the Modern Wife.

We have read with deep interest a newspaper article on "What Will the New Woman Do With the Old Man?" The writer is a new woman and presumably has an old man. But he is everywhere, is useful in fashion, has sincere purposes, and means well. His fate is or ought to be a matter of concern to every one. The description does not necessarily imply one who has become gray and decrepit. He may be in the purple bloom of life. It applies not to his years, but to the order of his ideas, says Pittsburg Dispatch. We learn that "the new woman wants—as either brother or husband—a man who can comprehend her aspirations, can sympathize with her and be a helpmeet to her in their attainment." But what are her aspirations? Those hinted at by the writer in no essential particulars differ from those of the old woman. Give the old man a chance. Tell him precisely what those aspirations are with which he ought to sympathize. Many a time has he been lectured for not understanding what has never been explained to him. He is confessedly a trifle stupid. All the more reason why his duty should be made plain to him. As a rule he would sympathize with anything his better half names and think that purchasing peace in the family cheaply. Will the new woman please state her aspirations fully and clearly? But, to come to the question: "There is nothing left the new woman to do but to renovate and repair the old man—convert him, if possible, into the new man. There are many ways and sorts of conversion. Reason, persuasion, strategy or even compulsion." Three of these methods of bringing the old man to terms have been long used with marked success. The fourth is doubtful. It is said that "he inclines to pull back, like a mule." He does, indeed, at times and then compulsion is the worst of all ways of dealing with him. We hope the new woman will not try that. What is to be done with the old man in the event of the failure of all these methods is left to the imagination. What does the old man think of it, anyhow?

A Humberg Rainmaker.

Frank Melbourne, the erstwhile western "rain king," whose services were in such urgent demand in the west two or three years ago, is located in Cleveland, Ohio. In speaking of his experience as a rainmaker Melbourne admitted that the whole thing was a humbug and that he never possessed any more power in that respect than any one else. He says the American people like to be humbugged, and the greater fake the easier it is to work it. Melbourne made a fortune in the business and spent it like a prince.

Teacher—Why are the days so short in the winter?
Dull Boy—Guess it mus' be 'cause the nights are so long.

Educational.

Attention of the reader is called to the announcement of Notre Dame University in another column of this paper. This noted institution of learning enters upon its fifty-second year with the next session, commencing Sept. 3, 1895. Parents and guardians contemplating sending their boys and young men away from home to school would do well to write for particulars to the University of Notre Dame, Indiana, before making arrangements for their education elsewhere. Nowhere in this broad land are there to be found better facilities for cultivating the mind and heart than are offered at Notre Dame University.

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