SPECIAL NOTICES.

Advertisements for these columns will be taken until 12:30 p. m., for the evening and until 8 p. m. for the morning and Sunday editions.

Advertisers, by requesting a nambered check, enn have answers addressed to a numbered letter in care of The Rec. Answers so addressed will be delivered on presentation of the check only.

Rates, 1 1-2c a word first inscribon; le a word thereafter. Nothing taken for less than 25c for the first insertion. These advertisements must be run consecutively.

WANTED-SITUATIONS.

BITUATION BY EXPERIENCED CREAMERY hard; references furnished. Address W 41 Ber SITUATION WANTED, YOUNG MAN OF IN-tegrity; strong, energette, reliable, estable, with good references, Address W 48, Dec. A-Mills 12* WANTED, PLAIN SEWING IN FAMILIES neat and fast, Sects per day. Address W. 5 POSITION WANTED, YOUNG MAN, FIRST

class sterographer and typewriter; etc., willing to make himself used. First Nat'l Bank bldg. WANTED, SITUATION BY REGISTERED pharmacist of 12 years' experience; can furnish best of references. Address W C. Bec. A. MSS 13*

WANTED-MALE HELP.

WANTED, AN IDEA; WHO CAN THINK OF WANTED, BOYS AND GIRLS TO COLLECT

cancelled stamps, any kind; for terms set stamped envelope. A. A. Austin, Providence R. L. B-M457 15* WANTED-AN ACTIVE MAN IN EVERY LO cality to represent us the fortune number wanted); will guarantee \$15.00 weekly and all expenses; investigate at once. Hox 5008, Bos-ton, Mass.

160 TO \$150 AND EXPENSES PAU SALES men for cigars; experience unnecessary; extra inducements to customers. Chas. C. Hishop & Co., St. Louis. B—M607 O7* WANTED, MARRIED MAN TO WORK ON farm; German or Swele preferred. Address W 43, Bee. P.-M616 12*

WANTED, YOUNG MAN TO WORK FOR board, lodging and small pay; private house no barn. Can have part of afternoons for school. Address W SI, Dec. 19-606

WANTED-AGENTS, \$20.60 A WEEK SUITE TO workers. New goods, New plan, It's a win-ner. Every family needs it. Sells at sight. H. S. Co., Dox 424, Cincinnati, Obio.

BALESMEN, LUBRICATING OIL ANI grease, experienced, having established trade Liberal arrangements will be made with first-class man. Equitable Refining Co., (leve land, O. B-M682 12* CANVASSERS WANTED, TO SELL THE U. S. Indestructible Fire Kindlers and Oil Cans. fills a want found in every household. U. S. Mrg. Co., Fond du Lac, Wis. B.—M677 14

WANTED, SALESMEN IN EVERY DISTRICT new season; samples free; salary or commis-sion, with expenses, from start. Luke Bros Co., Chicago. Co., Chicago.

WANTED, APPRENTICES FOR BARBER trade; good chance for men to join our day or eventry class only eight weeks required; constant cractice; situations furnished; wages and strength with learning. Moler's light made Faturdays wille learning. Moler's Harbe School, 283 So. Clark st., Chicago. Send for free cutalogue. B-M855 14*

FOR RENT, ELEGANT TEN-ROOM HOUSE with all modern conveniences; splendid neigh borhood, Inquire Hicks, Roem 565 N. Y. Lif Bldg. D-Mes6 13

WANTED-FEMALE HELP.

FMPLOYMENT BUREAU, 4524 DODGE WANTS lots of hotel and private family help. Tel. 87 C-986 S19* WANTED-AN ACTIVE WOMAN AT \$10.0 weekly to represent us. Address Box 5308, tlos ton, Mass. WANTED, GIRL TO ASSIST IN UPSTAIRS work and look after two small children, 116 80, 22d ave. C-850 12

WANTED, GREL, UNDER 15 YEARS OLD. TO assist in housework at 1814 Webster st. C-M662 13* WANTED, A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSE-25th ave. at once. C--M663 12

WANTED, A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSE work, 2225 Dodge at. C-672-15* STENOGRAPHER WANTED, ADDRESS stating experience and wages wanted, The D. J. Co., 2429 N. street, South Omata, Neb., C-M675 13*

WANTED, A YOUNG NURSE GIRL OVER 14 years; German or Dane preferred, 262 N. 18th st. C-M676 12

FOR RENT_HOUSES. HOUSES IN ALL PARTS OF THE CITY. THE O. F. Davis Company, 1505 Farant. D-372 HOUSES. BENEWA & CO., 108 N. 15TH ST. MODERN HOUSES, C. A. STARR, 925 N.Y.LIFI D-374 STEAM HEATED STORES AND FLATS Howard Ranck, agent, 1619 Chicago street 19-275

CHOICE HOUSES AND COTTAGES ALL OVER the city, \$5 to \$50. Fidelity, \$152 Farnam. D-376 LARGE LIST OF HOUSES. THE BYRON Reed Co., 212 S. 14th st. D-377 HOUSES, WALLACE, BROWN BLK., 16TH and Bouglas. D-378

HOUSES & STORES. F. D. WEAD, 16 & Douglas D-246 S25 dood Cottages, Desirably Located cheap, 8-room house near business; 7 rooms modern, 541 S. 27th street. L. S. Skinner, agent 1319 N. Y. Lite.

FOR RENT, FINE MODERN FLATS, LANGI block, 606 8, 13th street. D-M989 S29 FOR RENT, 10-ROOM HOUSE, MODERN perfect repair, 712 N. 19th st. D-Mice 7-ROOM HOUSE, MODERN, 229 CHARLES afreet; also 7-room cottage adjoining. Apply to G. N. Clayton at Wabash office, 1415 Farnan afreet. 4 & 0-ROOM HOUSE, 826 SO. 18TH STREET.

4-ROOM HOUSES, CHEAP, 1109 MARCY. FOR RENT T-ROOM FLATS, GAS, BATH AND steam heat; location the finest; inquire at Hughes Drug Store, Twenty-fourth and Far-num. D-65-41

BECURE TENANTS FOR YOUR HOUSES BY listing with Robbins 18th & Farnam. MODERN FURNISHED HOUSE; ELECTRIC Hight, gas and barn, 140 N. 334 st. D-M643 13*

6-ROOM MODERN CORNER FLAT. 2401 LEAV enworth st. D-M661 O10* FOR RENT A CHOICE, DETACHED MOD-ern 9-rican bause, No. 2229 Capitol avc., \$35.00 B. H. Robison.

POR RENY, A HANDSOMELY FINISHED three-story brick modern dwelling, at 2214 Farman st.; rental, 140,00 per month. Apoly to W. H. Meikle, 584 1st Nat'l Bank 1845.

1 — Mill 13

FOR RENT_FURNISHED ROOMS.

FURNISHED ROOMS FOR HOUSEKEEPING for man and wife. Rent taken in board, 319 N 17. E-M482 FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED ROOMS, 1906 Capitel ave. E-503-11*

FURNISHED ROOM, 2017 HARNEY ST. E-500 13* NEWLY FURNISHED ROOMS. 150 DOUGLAS 1 OR 5 FURNISHED ROOMS FOR HOUSE keeping, 806 N, 17th. E-M655 14*

THREE NICE FURNISHED ROOMS: LIGHT housekeeping. 112 S. 11th. E-671-17*

FURNISHED ROOMS AND BOARD. FRONT ROOM WITH ALCOVE, ALSO SIDE rodius; good board; best location in city. 212 S. Eith st. F-564-NICE ROOMS, GOOD BOARD, RATES REA-sonable; transient accommodated. The Bose, 25.30 Harney. F-M972-S26*

ROOMS WITH BOARD, 2223 DODGE ST. P-611-12* FOR REST_UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

HALF OR WHOLE INTEREST IN SALOON business for sale; best corner on hest street in Omaha. Inquire Jos. Schlitz Brewery Co., 2th and Leavenworth.

G-858-11

FOR RENT STORES AND OFFICES. PIRST-CLASS BRICK STORE BUILDING, 1011 Farmon; three stories and basement; will after to suit tenant: low rent, 214 lat Nat'l B's bldg. FOR REPORT STORES AND OFFICES.

(Continued.) OR RENT, THE 4-STORY BUICK BUILDING at 80 Farmin st. This issulfing has a sreproment basement complete steam heating f res water on all floors, gas, etc. Apply o office of The Bee. 1-01 THE POUR-STORY AND HASSMENT, BRICK building, at 170 Howard street suitable for storage and commission, or assuranting instress. U. S. National Land. [-280]

AGENTS WANTED.

ING MONEY IN DATEST CAMPAIGN AND ramples for dime. Campaign Supply company St Arch Street, Boston, Moon. J.—M341 GENTS, TO SELL HOOKS; NO EXPERIENCE position. Smith, 201 Inc. Building J-Metr 21*

g the "Conter, the only \$1.00 gians of made; the presented address wanted all exercise wanted all early; exclusive herefore, write today and samples. After Glenson Ca. X 1000e, Wis. SALESMEN, ONE IN EVERY STATE, soil our cigars on credit, samples good

WANTED TO RENT.

WANTED, A FURNISHED HOUSE FROM tober until July, or longer; reply Clifford Smith, 1229 Farham st. K. wanted. About three unfurnished from with private family: steam of furnace best and bath accommodations, within easy walking distance of new postoffice, for light housekeeping by young couple with good references. Answer at once, stating price and full particulars, W 18, Hee office. K 588 WANTED, & GR S-ROOM MODERN COTTAGE near car line, not to exceed \$15.00. Address K-634 11*

STORAGE.

PACIFIC STORAGE AND WAREHOUSE CO 908-910 Jones: General storage and forwardle OM, VAN & STORAGE, DIS FAR'M THE USE M-382

FOR SALE_FURNITURE.

FOR SALE, S-ROOM FURNISHED HOUSE and house for rent; all modern improvement and first class neighborhood and cheap rent No trades. Address U 67, Res. 0-272

FOR SALE_HORSES AND WAGONS.

DURABILITY TALKS: CARRIAGES, BUGGIES phaetons, bottom prices. A. J. Simpson, 140 Dodge, P-384 BUGGIES, \$23 TO \$60; 4 PHARTONS, PROM \$35 to \$75; 2 Furreys, \$90 to \$96; 4 family in-rages, 154 to \$125; 2 new open road war, to \$45. Is unmound Carriage Co., 18th and Harney

P-M370 S30 FOR SALE, A TEAM OF BLACK CARRIAGE horses can be seen at 2504 California st. P. 405

FOR SALE_MISCELLANEOUS.

HEST HARDWOOD HOG AND CHICKEN fence; also "all wire." C. R. Lee, 501 Douglas

Q-385 FOR SALE, STOCK, FIXTURES AND MA-chinery of the Consolidated Coffee Co., 1414 Harney St.; at private sale. Auction Sept. 2md of what remnins unsold. Call for list and prices, also manufacturing building and fine lots on track 21th and Boyd Sts., Omaha. J. H. Dumont, Receiver. Q—438. FOR SALE CHEAP, HANDSOME OFFIC wardrobe, good letter press and stand, revoling desk, chair and office chairs. Apply Room 305, N. Y. Life Bldg. Q-M660 II

CLAIRVOYANTS.

MRS. MARY FRITZ, CLAIRVOYANT, 821 N S-M467 16* MME BAVARIA, THE GYPSY PALMIST, HA lugs of past, present and future; n and up; one week only; satisfact teed. 1704 Capitol ave.

MASSAGE, BATHS, ETC.

MME. SMITH. 1121 DOUGLAS STREET, 2D floor, room 5; massage, steam, alcohol and T-M555 12 MISS AMES, VAPOR BATHS, MASSAGE. MRS. DR. LEON. ELECTRIC MASSAGE PAY

MISS VAN VALKENBURG DESTROYS PER manently by electricity superfluous pair, moles warts, etc. Room 416, N. Y. Life Bldg. RUPTURE CURED; NO PAIN; NO DETEN tion from business; we refer to hundreds o patients cured. O. E. Miller Co., 207 N. Y Life building, Omaha, Neb. U—389 SAVE MONEY BY GGING TO DR. SEYMOUR for your dental work; half rates next thirty days. 935 North 24th st. U-M191-S22

BATHS, MASSAGE. MME. POST, 3191/2 S. ISTH CIAVI. HOME TREATMENT FOR UTERINE troubles. Physician in attendance. Consultation or health book free. 316 Lee bids. U-250

IF JOSEPH T. MURR IS STILL ALIVE WILL he send his address to his sister. Emma Thorp Glover, Fruitvale, California. Mother is very sick and wants to hear from you. Is in Fhiladelphia. U-668-13* LADIES TAKEN DURING CONFINEMENT competent aurses and physicians in charge; in-fants adopted, Mrs. McOmber, 1509 Gardeld ave., Kansas City, Mo.

TO INTRODUCE MY WORK HERE I WILL plent according skirts for \$1.75 for 15 days only. 204 Douglas block. U-Msst 13* MONEY TO LOAN_REAL ESTATE.

ANTHONY LOAN & TRUST CO. 215 N. Y. L. Quick money at low rates for choice farm loans in Iowa, northern Missouri, eastern Nebraska. CITY LOANS. C. A. STARR, 525 N. Y. LIFT LOANS ON IMPROVED & UNIMPROVED CITY property, W. Farnam Smith & Co., 1229 Farnam. W-334 LOANS, LOW RATES, IREY, 901 N. Y. LIFE W-822-89

MONEY TO LOAN, 30, 60, 50 DAYS; FURNI-ture, planos, etc. Duff Green, room 8 Earker blk N-307

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE, AROUT 2,000 LBS. MINION TYPE, 700 lbs. agate, 150 pair two-third cases, 40 double from stands for two-third cases. This material was used on The Omaha Ree and is in fairly good condition. Will be sold clear in bulk or in quantities to suit purchaser, Apply in person or by mail to The Bee Publishing Co., Omaha, Neb. Y-713 485 AVERAGE WEEKLY NET INCOME WITH 4230 invested; gafe conservative; prospectus, proofs free. F. Daly, 1293 Broadway, New York. YOR.

FOR SALE CHEAP, MEAT MARKET IN THE
best county seat city in Neb., 10,000 inhabitants; best location and complete steam outfit. Address W II care of Bee. Y-M546-12*

FOR EXCHANGE.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR LAND OR merchandise. 4,960 stock implement jobbing house. Address V. C. M., See office, Council Blurs. WE EXCHANGE FARMS, STOCK RANCHES and city property; send in description of what you have to trade; now is a good time to get hold of Omaha property. Hicke' Real Estate Agency, New York Life Hidg., Omaha.

Z-M659 13

if YOU DESIRE TO PURCHASE FINE VA-cant property, cheap lots or houses and lots, for cash, or on very easy terms, do not fail to see the Fidelity Trust Co., southeast corner of Bee building. Their list is large and they recommend nothing but bargains. Re—M971 FOR SALE, CHEAP, BEAUTIPUL COTTAGE 5 rooms; summer kitchen, hard and soft water; good brick cellar; lot Exist; east front; part cash; balance 6 per cent. 540 N. 25th street. FOR SALE_REAL ESTATE.

PEW DARGAINS THIS WEEK Nice Brone : Heavier Boatlon, 22,000.
Choice Brace tract, pavel street, 22,000.
House and lot, near fair growinds, 3850.
Handsome lot, 22d and Dotte streets, only H,270
HICKS.

255 N. Y. Life Bidg.
RE-Mess 13

ADSTRACTS. THE BYRON REED COMPANY FARM LANDS, C. F. HARRISON, 512 N. RE-963-S18*

BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS

HARSS IN MUTUAL L. & B. ASS'N PAYS 6. 7, 8 per cent when 1 2 3 years old; always re-decinable. Tel Farmen St. Nattinger, Sec. 433

HOW TO GET A HOME OR SECURE GOOD Ass'n, 1704 Farnam. G. M. Nattinger, S

HORSES PASTURED.

HODSES PASTERED, WG PER MONTH. ..

MUSIC, ART AND LANGUAGE.

ELOCUTION, PHYSICAL CULTURE, MRS. W N. Dorward, 622 N. 19th, Cuttings from stand —MSS+25* WE ARE IN OMAHA TO STAY AND WILL undersell them all; great bargains in Steinway, Chickering, Knube, Emerson and Vose & Sons planes. Wm. H. Schmoller & Co. 218 McCagne Bldg. —M555

GEORGE F. GELLENBECK, BANJO AND gultar teacher, R. 412 Bee Bldg, Tel. 238, 100

DETECTIVE AGENCY. CAPTAIN P. MOSTYN, DETECTIVE AGENCY all detective work carefully and promptly a tended to: 21s Karbach block, Onaha, and I Roanoke Bldg., Chicago. M-66s Oct.

SEWING MACHINES AND SUPPLIES HOME, HOUSEHOLD, WHITE ANI a Sewing machines. Office 1514 Capitol ave -M229 S24

SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING.

A. C. VAN SANT'S SCHOOL, 513 N. Y. LIFE AT OMAHA BUSINESS COLLEGE, 16TH AND Douglas. - M195 S21

DRESSMAKING.

MRS. A. RICE HAS REMOVED HER DRESS making from Sheeley block to 1708 Dougla -M617 13

UPHOLSTERING.

PURNITURE PACKED, FINISHED, RE paired; mattresses made and renovated, Try Walkin, 2111 Cuming; tel. 1231. 668-

PAWNBROKERS. H. MAROWITZ LOANS MONEY, 418 N. 16 ST

MERCHANT TAILOR. MAX FOGEL, MERCHANT TAILOR AND

Notice of Sale of Village Water Bonds. Notice is hereby given that until 6 o'clock. Motice is hereby given that until 6 o'clock. Im. of September 21, 18%, sealed bids will e received at the office of the clerk of the illage of Bancroft, Nebraska, for the purhase of water bonds of said village, said onds being of the denomination of five undred dollars (800) each, bearing interest the rate of six (6) per cent per annum from August 1, 1895, the date of issue, in the amount of five thousand dollars (55,000), unning twenty years, payment optional the amount of five thousand dollars (\$5,009), running twenty years, payment optional with said village after five years, interest and principal payable at the fiscal agency of the state of Nebraska, in the city of New York. Said village reserves full right to refect any or all bids.

By order of the Board of Trustees of the village of Eancroft, Nebraska.

Dated this 7th day of September, 1896.

D. W. BURKE, Chairman, JOHN L. M'KEAN, Village Clerk.

tist or Lose Their Positions. Many of the 200 employes in Howard Gould's match factory in Passaic are girls. It is well known, says the New York Herald that contact with phosphorous is detrimental to health, and physicians assert that its graved devices by which they were distin action on the teeth will in time destroy them and leave the victim a sufferer from neclosis, a disease which affects the mus-cles of the neck and jaw. Some time ago several of the employes began complaining that their teeth were rapidly crumbling away. The match factory managers in-vestigated and discovered that the fumes away. rom the phosphorus worked the trouble They tested several ways of purifying the air in the work room, but the trouble con-

Tran they decided on more stringent nethods. An order was issued commanding all employes to have their teeth examined and filled if necessary. An official dentist

was appointed. While some of the girls complied with the order, many did not, and the managers were again confronted with a problem. They read of a case last week where a match company had been sued for big damages by an employe whose health had been ruined

When the girls and the few men went to work last Menday they found a big notice pasted on the door. It read: "The following employes have not com-plied with our former orders in regard to having their teeth examined by a dentist. Unless they do so before September 10 and present a dentist's certificate to that effect they will be immediately discharged." The notice contained a list of the employes who had not called on the official dentist. It caused great commotion among the girls who think it a hardship. The superintend-

ent declares the order must be obeyed.

Awful Experience of a Chicago Mar in a Missouri Hotel. "The most disagreeable experience of my travels." said the man from Chicago, "was when I awakened in the middle of the night in a Missouri botel and heard a chain clank in my room. I don't know whether it is the association of a clanking chain that makes the sound so dismal, or the mere fact of being awakened by a noise that shows the presence of something living, but I don't know of a more unpleasant

"I sat up in bed, but could see nothing for the room was as dark as a pocket, and my heart thumped with suspense as I heard that weird chain clank, clank, ac-companied by a strange shuffling noise that was quite as mysterious and baffling. I

reached under my pillow and drew out "Revolver?" suggested the man who finishes everybody's sentences.

"Naw, my whisky flask. I took a pull that would have made my wife give me a temperance lecture if she could have seen me, and—"

"And what became of it?"
"The whisky?" "No no the clanking ghost."
"Well, I fell off to sleep after awhile, and when I got up in the morning and investigated I found out what it was."

"A maniac?" "No, I was the only maniac. It was curled up under my bed, chain and all, and turned out to be a pet coon that the hotel people owned and which had escaped from its quarters and found its way to my room. But I wouldn't put in another night like that for a farm and wood lot!"

application for vacancies in the faculties in French seminaries may, by recently granted permission of the French minister of public instruction, be examined in London, beginning the 1st of October. A great many English women students intend passing the entrance examinations, as they will have to give only ten hours' instruction in English each week, and will enjoy the privilege of attending all the French classes in connec-tion with the colleges.

COST THE SWEDES DEAR

Disastrous Result of an Ancient Experi ment with Cheap Currency.

TROUBLE AND SUFFERING WIDESPREAD

A Chapter from History Bearing on the Chenp Dollar Movement in the United States. The Fiction of Fiat.

The following account of an instructive experiment by the Swedish government in der, whose attainments as a historian have as to the ultimate redemption of the go given him a wide reputation. The special erament of the paper which it had issue given him a wide reputation. The special interest of the article, however, grows out of the parallel between what did occur in Sweden and what would occur here should we adopt the unlimited coinage of silver at the fictitious ratio of 16 to 1.

In the era of the Karolins, near the begin ning of the eithteenth century, the wars of Charles XII had wasted the population of Sweden, impoverished the country and destroyed its industries. The financial ques-tion, therefore, assumed unwonted importance under the existing circumstances of the nation. At that date the circulating medium con

sisted of silver and copper. The largest coin vas the rixthaler (in Swedish rixdaler). The rixthaler was a coin about the size of the original American silver dollar of 416 grains, but its value, until about 1718, was two thalers silver or three thalers copper. After 1718 it was worth three thalers silver or nine thalers copper (thirty-six marks). About 1776 it was valued at six thalers silver or eighteen thalers copper (seventy-two marks). In consequence of successive al-terations in the quantity of copper with which it was alloyed in the course of 150 years the value of the silver thaler bad fallen to a third or fourth of what it was in 1624.

When that sanguine, obstinate autocrat Mr. Gortz, was made minister of finance there was still a considerable stock of money in the kingdom. But owing to lack of confidence it was hoarded and little money was in circulation. Mr. Gortz was a political adventurer, ignorant of financial laws, and he devised a scheme to induce the weathly citizens of Sweden to purchase government conds secured by a mortgage upon the real estate of the entire nation, but placed upon it without the knowledge or consent of the individual owners. A royal decree compelled all trustees of trust funds for the church, for schools, and for the poor to exchange their money and their securities for these bonds whose value necessarily declined in propertion as the flood of cheap money rose to a higher and yet higher level.

Mr. Gortz, like our own Mr. Bryan, conceived the idea that Sweden could, "without waiting for the aid or consent of any other establish its own financial system upon an independent basis. He proposed to remint all copper coin upon which he could lay his hands, and give to the new coins an arbitrary valuation at an arbitrary and false ratio in comparison with silver. The copper thaler, he said, was the "money of the poor,

the "debtor's dollar."
The value of the copper bullion which i contained, he thought, would rise in the mar ket, and the production of copper would be stimulated and increased. It was further claimed that with the depreciation of the copper coin of the country prices would rise, the farmer would receive more money in exchange for farm products, and industries would revive, so that there could be a demand for labor and the number of the unemployed would be greatly reduced. WOULD NOT BE DECEIVED.

Charles XII was too experienced a man f the world and too wise a monarch to be deceived by these representations, and it was with the greatest hesitation that he signed the decree presented to him by his minister of finance. He would not allow his cheap money to be stamped ffigy, nor would he permit it to bear the national escutcheon. The new money soon received the derisory the of "calamity coin," on account of the

financial ruin which it wrought. A piece o copper worth half a cent was stamped "daler S. M." (S. M. stands for silver myn or money.) The various mintages were nularly guished: The "crown," "publica fide," "Ju piter," "wisdom armed," "rough and ready," "Saturn," "Phoebus," "Mars," to which were added in the reign of Ulrika Eleanora "Mercury" and "hope."

Not even Mr. Gortz imagined that i would be possible to float an "unlimited" number of depreciated copper thaiers. It was decided to limit the number to 2,000,000, but once on the downward road no place was found for a halt short of the bottom of the precipice. By 1717 there were 13,-600,000 of these thalers in circulation. At the death of Charles XII, in 1718, 40,000,000 had been minted, of which 25,368,000 were

actually current.
In order to insure the passage of the new cheap money, it was made a legal tender. The stamp of the government, "I daler S. was believed to make a copper thater equal in value to a silver thaler. Two of them, the government declared, must be taken in trade and in payment of debts, as the equivalent of a silver rixthaler. The government itself did not receive them at this valuation. When the purchaser of government bonds applied for their delivery, they were issued to him only on payment of copper thalers for every 100 rixthalers in

bonds. The rumor spread that all the silver thalers deposited in the government bank were to be seized and copper thalers given to the depositors instead, and that if they refused to agree to this exchange their de-posits were to be forfeited to the crown. The immediate consequence of this loss of confidence in the good faith of the government was the disappearance, as if by magic

f all silver money from circulation This cheap money would buy nothing except at rulnous prices. If a citizen of Sweden presented himself to his tailor to be clothed, the tailor demanded, for each ell of fine broadcloth, 4 thalers in silver 50 thalers in copper. Every article offered for sale had two prices—one in "honest money, and another in "cheap" money. In order to put a stop to double valuation

of goods, a decree was issued, making it a crime punishable by a fine of not less than four times the value of the goods for which a higher price was asked in copper than in The result of the decree was the immediate cessation of all traffic of every descrip-

ion except in the primitive form of barter. The overvalued copper money drove the silver money into hiding. The Swedish people no longer dared to use silver coin in the transaction of business. The next step taken by the government was the issue of a decree equiring all persons in possession of silver, either native or foreign, whether in the form of coin or bullion, to forward the same on or before July 1, 1718, to the national treasury and receive "calamity coin" in exchange for All silver thereafter found in the possession of any subject of the crown would, it was said, be confiscated. This caused an immediate exportation of silver from the

To prevent such exportation, a law was

passed requiring every Swede who left the country to declare in advance how much sil-ver he had upon his person or in his possession. This law was, of course, a dead letter. In a very short time more than 2,000,000 silver thalers were exported. A story is told of a merchant who shipped a large amount to Holland, but dare not take a receipt for it or mention the matter to his wife and children, not even when he found himself upon him death-bed. His family would have been loser to the amount of 70,000 rixdalers had not the honorable Dutch-man with whom they were deposited written to Sweden in 1727 that he declined to be any

bring their copper money to the treasury and exchange it for silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. The government, of course, had no the silver with which to redeem it, but i returned to the owner, for each thale deposited, the identical coin deposited by him (which was thereafter to be valued ; only two silver ore), and in order to make up the difference it gave him paper money

calamity coin" should be redeemed at one

get rid of this debt.

valued at fourteen silver ore. Such of the Swedes as had by industry the eighteenth century is abstracted from Hemlandet, one of the oldest and best known Swedish newspapers printed in the United States. It was written by Dr. John Enanand in which their savings were invested In point of fact, the government was un-able to maintain the credit, either of the paper money which it had issued or of the copper money which it had guaranteed to uphold at a depreciated valuation, but at a valuation still above the intrinsic worth of the builton of which it was made. The net result of this manipulation of the na-

> to resort to beggary as the only means o keeping body and soul together. On August 29, 1723, the desperate decision was taken to reduce the legal tender value of every one of the copper colns in circula-tion to I ore copper, in spite of the stamp of the government upon each of them de-claring it to be worth one silver thaler. One ore was the bullion value of the coin. At last Sweden had had enough, and more than enough, of "cheap money." The fluc-tuation in the value of copper had enriched a few speculators at the expense of ten-of thousands of their compatriots.

tional finances was a nation reduced to pov

crty, and many thousands were compelled

The Swedish farmer suffered as much as any other citizen, and possibly more, for during the hard times, he was compelled to sell his farm; he had received for it in payment this "calamity" copper coin, and ow he had nothing left except the bits of depreciated copper known in Swedish parlance as the kopparslanter (pennies). The farm laborer, who had denied himself every comfort of life and put away his hard and scanty earnings, in the hope of being able some day to purchase and own a farm, was practically swindled out of the results of his frugality and self-denial.

A Swedish poet, Carl Shoilsky, in a poem entitled "Vernamo Marknad" (The Vernamo Fair), has depicted in a pathetic manner the grief of a Swedish farm laborer and his sweetheart, who found themselves in this predicament, and a Swedish author who wrote about the year 1730 said: "'Chear money' is an evil from which may the good Lord evermore preserve our land and nation.

HARVEY HOARDS GOLD. A Noted Free Silverite Afflicted with the Yellow Fever.

"Coin" Harvey wants coin. He wants the same kind of coin that he

harges the bondholder demands. "Coin" Harvey demands gold at the bank He will not take paper. Silver is not good nough for him. Nothing but gold will satisfy the demands of the apostle of the coin age of silver. Nothing will heal his hatred of gold but liberal doses of the yellow metal. passed over the counter of a bank, paid to him in exchange for his books and given in payment of debt by his debtors.
He demanded it on Thursday, relates the

Chicago Post. For a long time—how long cannot very easily be determined—Mr. Harvey has been a patron of the Metropolitan National bank, which occupies commodious quarters up a short flight of marble step in the favored corner of the Temple building. He has paid a good deal of money into the Metropolitan National. He has checked out a good deal. But he has more in the banka good deal more. And all his resources are not tied up in that institution, either. Mr. Harvey sees no reason why his wealth should not be measured in gold. Thursday he measured \$2,500 of it in that man It in that way. It is

but a fraction of what he can do.

By advocating silver Mr. Harvey has ed a harvest in gold. Thursday morning monly known as "Coin" Harvey, because of his authorship of a series of alleged economic papers, under that name, left his office at 362 Washington boulevard and came down town. He was accompanied by Miss Josie Hix, his stenographer and confidential clark. fidential clerk. The two went to the Metro-politan National bank at LaSalle and Mone streets. They went to the window of the paying teller and Mr. Harvey handed in a narrow, long slip of paper, partly written. WRH

partly printed. It was a check. It v Mr. Harvey's check. It called for \$2,500. "I want it in gold," said Mr. Harvey. Miss Hix unrolled a small canvas bag she had been carrying. She stepped up to the window, but there was no gold. There was mothing but paying teller, and he was argu-ing. He told the depositor that the bank wasn't paying out gold money just now— that it hadn't been for the last thirty days. There was silver and if a load was all he wanted the silver was far more destrable. here was paper-and plenty of it.

But Mr. Harvey wanted coin. By that he seant he wanted gold coin. Nothing else would do him. The teller couldn't accom-So he went across the room to the desk of Cashler Hitchcock, who sits near the en-trance. Mr. Hitchcock laughed at him. "Why, you are on the other side," said e cashier. "You should be satisfied with the cashier. diver, as a consistent man. He loked with the teacher of "Coin's Financial School." But his humor was

"Coin" Harvey wanted coin. And wasted. He explained he wanted to use it in cerain object lessons which he meant to make a feature of his specches throughout

the country presently.

Mr. Hitchcock doesn't know anything shout that kind of object leasons, but he does know that Mr. Harvey is a good customer; also he knows Mr. Harvey is a good fellow. He asked the apostle of a new and untried finance if he was going to keep it, or would be bring it back after a while? Mr. Harvey thought he would redeposit it presently. In fact, he considered it was safe to expect him to return with the same coin after a while and visit the receiving teller this time—where he might be a good deal more welcome.

But he made no pledge to return the gold.

He distinctly regarded it as his money, and would do with it as he might see fit. And so, because he was a good fellow, and ecause he had more money, and was nice and didn't demand all in gold, and because it seemed best all around to do it, Cashier Hitchcock made a mark on the check, and the paying teller counted out 125 gold pieces. Each was a little smaller than a silver dollar, but a good deal heavier. The whole \$2,500 made a glittering yellow column somewhat over nine inches high.

The silver prophet swept that much of the

detested metal into the canvas bag, and walked out of the bank with his stenographer. He was destroying the power of gold as other men have attempted to destroy the power of rum. He had proved his antipathy to it by absorbing some of it—by taking

that much out of circulation.

Then he took it over to Dearborn street and put it in a safety deposit vault.

The place from which he took it and the place to which he removed it are precisely wo blocks apart. But that short walk of 'Coin' Harvey with his bag of gold meant ore than a thousand speeches. The bank is good. Mr. Harvey had no fear of its suspension. But he preferred to

have the money where he could lay his hands on it at any time without asking leave of any cashier, paying teller or bank president. And he wanted it in gold.

The difference between the bank and the deposit vault is the difference between "Coin" Harvey's pretensions and "Coin" Harvey's practice.

to the enormous sum of 60,000,000 silver

thalers. The first and most pressing question for discussion by the Swedish Parliament which assembled in 1719 was how to Six Thousand Different Kinds of Legally The decision finally reached was that the Recognized Intoxicants.

half its face value; that is, at the rate of one-half of a silver thaler, or aixteen silver ore. The government invited the people to UNCLE SAM LEADS IN VARIETY

Queer and Outlandish Stimulants from Every Part of the Slobe ... Some of the More Curious Importations.

There are more kinds of intoxicating iquors in the United States than in any other country on the face of the earth This is not because we are such abnormally intemperate people, for, as a matter of fact, this nation is quite as absternious as any, and more so than many others. But our very large foreign population has brought with it not only the general habits of European countries in the use of intoxi cants, but has also brought along the thirst for the national beverages of the old coun tries. Thus comes about the picturesque variety of our intoxicants.

No other country in the world, says the Philadelphia Times, can show such a huge mportation of all sorts of queer and outandish stimulants from every part of the globe, as well as the erection of establishents which turn out skilful imitations the imported articles. In nearly every American city today are places where the prewing, fermenting and distilling prac-iced in every part of the globe can be witnessed by the sightseer and the student. In every port of entry from New York to San Francisco can be found samples of not hundreds, but thousands, of foreign alcoholic beverages. Few Americans have any idea of the variety and wealth of this field. The average wine card of hotel, restaurant and saloon alike seldom has more than 100 entries. Yet in the literature upon the subject, and more especially in the official records of the custom house, there are nore than 6,000 different brands of legally

ecognized intoxicants.
Our next-door neighbor, Mexico, sends us a limited quantity of pulgue and mescal. The former is sweetish-sour beer, re-sembling milk and water in appearance, which is made from a cactus similar to the flowering aloe of our hot houses. There is nothing pleasant about it at the firs aste. The Mexicans say that one must drink it twenty times before he appreciates it To strangers both the taste and the smell of pulque are horrible, something in the smell like rotten eggs; but people seem to get accustomed to its flavor and like it, as the natives do. Bayard Taylor thus speaks of it: "I can only liken the taste of this beverage to a distillation of sour milk (if there can be such a thing) strongly tinetured with cayenne and hartshorn." And yet it is a national drink, and the taste or it once acquired it is a kind of a nectar in its way, a sort of liquid limberger cheese From the pulque, mescal is distilled. I is a rank and corrosive liquor, alongside of which Jersey lightning is as soft as cream. It is popular with the Indians and halfbreeds, who employ it, apparently, as a substitute for suicide. The native aguadi-ente of Mexico rarely crosses the Rio Grande It is a coarse and poorly rectifled whisky.

SOUTH AMERICAN DECOCTIONS. Central and South America produce a large number of intexicants, each of which is from time to time brought into the United States. Some are horrible to nostrils and palate alike. Of these a representative fluid is casasha, or white sugar cane rum. It bears the same relation to Jamaica and Santa Cruz that the poor Irish potheen, or totato spirit, does to rye or bourbon. Large amounts of casasha are compounded vegetable extracts. They

are the liquors and cordials leaves, barks, flowers and fruits of the tropics. Among the more notable are those whose bases are the banana, pincapple, lime emen, orange, chocolate, tonka bean nango, guaya, capodilla, cassai, sassafras cocoanut, date, tamarind, fig. Illy and lemon verbena. To increase the variety the mak-ers will combine two or more flavors to produce a novel flavor. This now and then will be half familiar to the American taste. as, for example,, chocolate and vaniils, or

orana and orange.
Nearly all these liquors, however, are utterly strange, and all are deticious. Generally they are a trifle too sweet for the masculine taste, containing so much sugar as to be cloying. But for women and in-valids, or for a pousse cafe, sherbet or punch, they are simply invaluable. The have the further advantage of being quit inexpensive. Before passing on, mentio should be made of larangina, or orange peegie. This is a thin, yellowish green illate, with an aromatic bouquet, and bleasant, but strong taste of orange. s credited with all sorts of medicinal violet and is used by those who like it upo every pretext possible. It contains a large percentage of alcohol and would suit and Anglo-Saxon to perfection. From Chill we get a white, a finely flavored spirit, made from apples, and from British Guiana : liquor resembling champagne, extracted from the undeveloped flowers of the palm.

THE VARIETY OF EUROPE. From Europe comes an inexhaustible men are a score of manufacturers whose ating, every known stimulant whose valuallows a fair profit upon the work. Cham pagne, cognac and Otard, Maderia, Chauten Lafitte, Steinburger cabinet and Clos Vouguet are so skillfully imitated as to deceive any one but an expert. Besides this, there is another branch of their villainous profesion which consists in manufacturing the dealers and hotel keepers can transmute raw wine of the Rhine or Morelle. While the trade is prohibited, so far as home consumption is concerned, the commercial policy of the government gives it full swing to the rest of the world. As a result, buge invoices of bogus wines and strong liquors, essential oils and flavoring others are continually being forwarded from Emperor Wil-liam's Tyre and Sidon to every port of entry n the United States. The business done in his line with Yankeeland already exceeds \$509,000 annually, and is on the increase. love and pleasures of home by importing red caraway liquor, Norwegian beer, Danish corn whisky and Swedish purch. The first is a curious combination of alcohol, water, caraway seed, rose leaves and anise. It tastes comething like kummel, but is harsher, more pungent and penetrating. It is an acquired taste on the part of those who like it. The beers of Norseland are remarkably good. They seem to be clarified with shavings of fir, spruce and larch, as they have a "I went to bed and about midnight I was it. The beers of Norseland are remarkably good. They seem to be clarified with shavings of fir. spruce and larch, as they have a suggestion, if not a perceptible, subflavor of the pine foresis about them. They are clear, sparkling and apparently have body enough to serve as liquid food. Of the Danish corn whisky the less said the better. It recks with fusel oil and emits a vapor that will give a stranger the headache in a few minutes. Swedish punch is just as good as the corn juice is bad. It is a mild, sweet and royally odorous mixture of anack, sugar, lemon, orange and other equally delightful lemon, orange and other equally delightful flavors. It has been popular with the Scanlinavians for nearly two centuries. what is imported goes to New York, Chicago, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Omaha and Duluth. Though an admirable summer drink, little Dixon's line. LIQUOR RASPS.

for centuries this trade has endured, one year rising high in presperity and another falling into the abyse of bankruptey. The orthodox Jew. no matter how poor, wants some of the wines and liquors of the Holy land, and is willing to pay for the same, re-pardless of either quality or price.

At rare intervals wine is sent over in the "bottles" referred to in the scriptures skins, which in turn are carefully The Gentile cask and glass bottle, however, have pretty nearly driven the sheepskin and goatskin vessels out of the market. The "wet goods" of Judea and its neighboring territory are Jerusalem wine, Jerusalem brandy, honey wine and Passover wine, idging from supplies at the custom souse the Oriental is a poor hand at viticulture. If things were no better eighteen conturies ago, it is hard to understand how St. Paul could recommend 'a little wine for the stomach's sake," but it is very easy to realize how hideously drunk Noah must have been

disagreeable to the tongue. It is a favorite

Upple, not only with the Hungarians, but also with the people of surrounding lands, including the Bohemians, Austro-Germans, Wallaks, Lithuaks and Servians. In one

variety of slivovitsch the plum stones are used as well as the fruit. The result con-

tains an appreciable flavor of prusale acid similar to what obtains in Kirsch-wasser,

Asia Minor is a steady customer at the American custom house. Although it has sent a small army of Greeks, Armenians,

Syrians and half-breeds to these shores, it takes them into no account when it ships

us alcoholic goods. These are produced al-most exclusively for the use of the children

of Israel, and more especially for those who

once dwelt in the Slavonic lands, but are new true blue citizens of the New World.

maraschino and creme de noyau.

wives. It has a rich bouquet and a flavor suggestive of Tokay and Muscatel. The brandy is no better than the wine, is made from plums or prunes and is distilled and rectified in a way that seems to increase the normal impurities of raw spirit. It is above proof and seams the mouth and throat as it is swallowed. The honey wine and Passover wine are apparently varieties of the same kind of liquor. The rabbie claim that they are produced by fermenting honey of one flavor and sweetening the resulting wine with honey of a different flavor. If the claim is truthful there is no fear of the bee ever becoming the rival of the grape. Of the many honey wines and Passover wines which come through the custom house every syrupy, and, to put it mildly, un-

if he used a similar intoxicant. The wine is

thick, muddy, coarse, very like the home-made vintages of old New England house-

palatable BOOZE FROM THE ORIENT. An immense array of curious stimulants come from the far east—China, Japan and Java. The Orientals never have learned to make effervescent beverages, but outside of this they know as much about fermenting and distilling as we western barbarians. In some respects they have gone further and utilized almost every vegetable from which a potable fluid could be procured. A par-allel would exist if we made whisky from rice, buckwheat and oats, or wine from cantaloupes, watermelons and pumpkins.

There is so great a variety to these eastern quors that the government classifies them roughly into wines, strong liquors, cordials and medicines. Of these four classes the representatives that are presented for sam-pling are all well made. None are bad in any regard and very few are extraordinarily attractive. They average about 20 per cent higher in quality and palatablity than the average contents of a first-class American The wines are mainly fruit flavors, weak, thin, but very fragrant. Those made from almonds, roses and tea are about the

best. The strong liquors are numberless-arrack saki, sam, sui, ung-ka-peh, no-ma-dhaio an l bak-no-ma-shalo are the more common. These are distilled from a wort from rice, farinaceous, yam-starch, millet and other bourbon. Large amounts of cassaha are made illicitly by negro farm hands and retailed at ridiculous prices. In the interior of Porto Rico, Jamaica and Brazil it can be purchased anywhere at from 1 to 3 cents a glassful, and not a little glass, mind you, but a good, old-fashioned tumbler, holding over a half pint.

For different from this mephitic compounds. For different from this mephitic compounds are the inverse and cordinals made in the line with which the shelves of are the inverse and cordinals made in the line with which the shelves of are the inverse and cordinals made in the line with which the shelves of This is est

ermint, opium, ginseng and hentian This long list of intoxicants parses through the custom house, leaving samples in the opraiser's office and in the laboratory of the people of the United States, who come rom the lands in which they are manufac-ored. The variety as well as the quantity the importations increases every year When the ceaseless influx of foreigners is aken into consideration it may well be sked how much and how many of these utlandish drinks will be passing the cus-

toms 100 years hence.

WORSE THAN INDIANS. Redskins Than Live in a City. "So you were a piencer in the early days

of the west?" asked the Buffalo Expresa "I was," answered the graybeard

"You lived among the hostile Indians?" "Lived with a rifle in your hands and in ourly expectation of being the mark for a hidden enemy's bullet?"
"It was something like that.

"Do you know, I often think that a life like that must be terrible. I should think

the mere strain on the nerves would kill a man in a short time-holding your life in your hand all the time, always conscious that a moment's relaxation of vigilance may mean death." "Oh, I don't know," replied the graybeard. "When I came back from the west I was so years old and not have a gray hair. I got off the railroad train and started to walk across the street. Half way over I heard the dingedest clanging and yelling right at my

heals I ever heard and somebody gave me a push that sent me clear to the curb. Then, when I looked around, I saw I'd come within an acc of being run over by a trolley, ever had so narrow an escape from In-"I went into a saloon close by to get a drink and settle my nerves. While I was standing at the bar a couple of fellows got into a scrap and one of them threw a heavy beer mug. Didn't hit the other fellow, but

came within a sixteenth of an inch of my "I started to walk up town and the first quick it made my head swim. I looked to see what was the matter, for there were no ear tracks on the street, and I saw I had just escaped being run down by a hackman hur-

"Up the street a little further, somebody yelled: 'Look out?' at me, and when I jumped a big lettle fell and struck where I had been standing. "I got to my hotel and was heading for the door when somebody grabbed me and asked me if I wanted to be killed. They

Miss Mary Houston, daughter of President Houston of the Thompsonville, Conn., Carpet company, was at the throttle of the locomotive that drove the Hartford express over night. Miss Houston has studied engineer

The difference between the bank and the many might whom they were deposited written to Sweden in 1727 that he declined to be any longer responsible for their custody. Persons who were unable to send their money out of the country frequently buried it in the soil. Instead of silver and copper bimetallism the free and practically unlimited coinage of flat comper resulted in the establishment of copper monometallism.

NATIONAL DEBT INCREASED.

The aniference between the bank and the difference between between between between to Sweding and the decorations of childrence between the bank and the difference between between between the bank and the decoration of constant the declination at the line of the death of Charles XIII. as has afready been stated, was 325.
To the Muscovite it may be a good thing in this country as a grandfather's clock and made the run on schedule time. The regular engineer and the depths of the winter, but in this country is use is unpardonable.

Besides the each or white the bim white the paper monometallism.

A white wedding:

A white wedding:

A white wedding is getting to be something to be something of a novelty. Such a one took place the other day, and, as it was a very smart affair, indicates perhaps a return to such. All the flowers used in the decorations of church and house were white, the brides—made that land famous, Hungary sends us slowitsch, or Magyar plum brandy. It is made that land famous, Hungary sends us slowitsch, or Magyar plum brandy. It is made that land famous, Hungary sends us slowitsch, or Magyar plum brandy. It is made that land famous, Hungary sends us slowitsch, or Magyar plum brandy. It is made that land famous, Hungary sends us slowitsch, or Magyar plum brandy. It is made that land famous, Hungary sends us slowitsch, or Magyar plum brandy. It is fruit, which is found only in certain parts of the country affair. Which is found only in certain parts of the country and Europe and knows what she is about. The passengers did not know that the hund of a young woman