

TO-NIGHT AT ENGLISH OPERA HOUSE

Monday, April 22. ONE NIGHT ONLY.



The Boy Phenomenon

Coming with hearing in his hands. THE DEAF, BLIND AND LAME WILL BE TREATED FREE.

MAGNETIC HEALER

Who, it is said, cures the Deaf, Blind, Sick, Lame & Paralytic.

LAYING ON OF HANDS

Upon the public stage of English Opera House, one night only, Monday, April 22.

PROF. W. FLETCHER HALL

The World's Greatest Sight Diagnostician, will deliver his famous lecture on 'The Power of Vital Magnetism.'

Arise and Walk

All those who are on crutches, rheumatic, paralyzed, deaf or blind (for years) and wish to be cured, are invited, and as great numbers as possible will be treated FREE on the stage.

GEN. MCCOOK RETIRES.

Major General Alexander McDowell McCook retires from the service of the United States for a period of forty-three years.

MRS. MCKINLEY'S BIRTHDAY.

The Governor and Wife Pay a Visit to His Aged Mother.

TIEMAN'S DENIAL.

Baltimore, April 21.—Charles B. Tieman, of this city, expresses indignation at the accusation that he is the father of the child of Mrs. Francis Xavier Springer.

"Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup"

Has been used over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children with teething, and it is the best remedy for the child, softens the gums, allays pain, cures the wind colic, regulates the bowels, and is the best remedy for the child arising from teething or other causes.

AWARDED HIGHEST HONORS—Wor. Dr. F. A. Drake

Dr. F. A. Drake has been awarded the highest honors by the World's Fair.

CREAM OF BEAUTY

A pure Grape Cream of Yarrow Powder. Preserves and beautifies the skin.

THE DEAF, BLIND AND LAME

Will be treated free on the stage of English Opera House, one night only, Monday, April 22.

CURRENCY CATECHISM

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS THAT KNOCK OUT FINANCIAL QUACKS.

"Coin" Numerous Fallacies Exposed and Many Questions Answered Which His Lectures Ignored.

R. W. Knott, in Louisville Post. A tired newspaper man sought amusement in an idle hour, and began a work of fiction pure and simple.

He decided to change his purpose and make it a satire on current political discussion.

Then it occurred to him to enliven his text with diagrams, to stir in a few statistics, to add a foot note or two, to tack on an appendix and to send it out as a popular treatise on political economy, which he did, and he called it "The Currency Catechism."

It is the most amusing of current publications, but the most amusing thing about it is that some persons are inclined to take the book seriously.

The writer quotes a statute and clips it off in the middle; he jumbles his figures like a prestidigitator; then he asks the spectators what they will find the answer in their hats.

He makes his comparison of value by diagrams of weight; he asks if you divide the wheat crop by a given number of ounces of gold, how many ounces will England buy of America.

He insists that though the gold product of the world in 1885 is as large as the gold and silver product of the world in 1873, yet the refusal any longer to coin the silver dollar accounts for the decline in the value of the dollar.

He asks if it is not plain that we cannot pay the debts of the world in gold when the debts are twenty times as great as the gold.

Altogether his conundrums are as marvelously constructed as his statistics, and they are founded on a few scientific principles, but as he answers his conundrums himself his kindergartners are satisfied and they have coin as a great financial authority.

Unfortunately his auditors or readers are sincere, however much the author may be given to chaffing and joking, and he finds himself a king for a day as Belshazzar did.

It is only another illustration of the necessity of teaching the rudiments of political economy in the public schools.

It is not the first conception of money, or industry, or of commerce. There is not in this book the least indication that "teacher" has ever studied either the history of commerce or the first principles of political economy.

The book is so lacking in the first elements of serious work, that when they do not know where to begin.

The following catechism is designed to present clearly the first principles in the currency question; to show the relation of money to wealth; of coin to money; and to show the development of modern money from its first stage of barter. It is believed that if one has distinctly in mind a few historical facts, a few scientific principles founded on these facts, one cannot be imposed upon by financial charlatans or economic quacks.

(A few additions have been made for the sake of clearness.)

Q.—What is the object of man's industry? A.—The necessities, conveniences and amusements of his own life.

Q.—Can man by his own industry produce all that he needs? A.—By his own industry he satisfies a portion of his desires and exchanges a portion of his product for the product of the labor of others.

Q.—What is the basis of this exchange? A.—It is the real value, or the exchangeable value of all commodities.

Q.—What is the value of labor? A.—The value of men's labor varies. There may be more value produced in one hour's hard work than in two hours' easy business.

Q.—What is the value of a man's labor? A.—It is the value of the goods which he produces in a week's industry in all kinds of trades.

Q.—By what means is one man's labor compared with the labor of another? A.—By the value of the goods which he produces with some other commodity which serves as a common standard.

Q.—For the purpose of comparison, what commodities are generally used? A.—The necessities of life, such as wheat, iron, sugar, etc.

Q.—What qualities make these metals desirable? A.—They are the least perishable, most portable, easily hidden, easily divided; when refined they are more valuable than silver and gold.

Q.—Why are these metals being used as common measures of value? A.—From the earliest periods of history.

Q.—First, by weight.—And Abraham weighed Ephron the silver—and by weight to-day.

Q.—Upon what does their value depend? A.—Upon the value of the goods which they command, or the quantity of other goods which they will purchase.

Q.—What has been the effect upon the progress of the nation? A.—Never before in any corresponding period of time, according to David A. Wells, has labor been so productive.

Q.—What has been the effect upon the volume of trade and commerce? A.—Never before in any corresponding period of time, according to David A. Wells, has labor been so productive.

Q.—What has been the effect upon the accumulation of wealth? A.—Never before in any corresponding period of time, according to David A. Wells, has labor been so productive.

Q.—What has been the effect upon the abundance of distributing so many favorable terms to the masses? A.—Never before in any corresponding period of time, according to David A. Wells, has labor been so productive.

Q.—What has been the effect upon the amount of silver? A.—Never before in any corresponding period of time, according to David A. Wells, has labor been so productive.

Q.—What has been the effect upon the amount of gold? A.—Never before in any corresponding period of time, according to David A. Wells, has labor been so productive.

Q.—What has been the effect upon the amount of silver and gold? A.—Never before in any corresponding period of time, according to David A. Wells, has labor been so productive.

Q.—What has been the effect upon the amount of silver and gold? A.—Never before in any corresponding period of time, according to David A. Wells, has labor been so productive.

Q.—What has been the effect upon the amount of silver and gold? A.—Never before in any corresponding period of time, according to David A. Wells, has labor been so productive.

Q.—What has been the effect upon the amount of silver and gold? A.—Never before in any corresponding period of time, according to David A. Wells, has labor been so productive.

Q.—What has been the effect upon the amount of silver and gold? A.—Never before in any corresponding period of time, according to David A. Wells, has labor been so productive.

Q.—What has been the effect upon the amount of silver and gold? A.—Never before in any corresponding period of time, according to David A. Wells, has labor been so productive.

Q.—What has been the effect upon the amount of silver and gold? A.—Never before in any corresponding period of time, according to David A. Wells, has labor been so productive.

Q.—What has been the effect upon the amount of silver and gold? A.—Never before in any corresponding period of time, according to David A. Wells, has labor been so productive.

Q.—What has been the effect upon the amount of silver and gold? A.—Never before in any corresponding period of time, according to David A. Wells, has labor been so productive.

Q.—What has been the effect upon the amount of silver and gold? A.—Never before in any corresponding period of time, according to David A. Wells, has labor been so productive.

Q.—What has been the effect upon the amount of silver and gold? A.—Never before in any corresponding period of time, according to David A. Wells, has labor been so productive.

Q.—What has been the effect upon the amount of silver and gold? A.—Never before in any corresponding period of time, according to David A. Wells, has labor been so productive.

Q.—What has been the effect upon the amount of silver and gold? A.—Never before in any corresponding period of time, according to David A. Wells, has labor been so productive.

1891, when he said: "Money is not their want, but a price for their corn and cattle which they will not exchange for anything else."

Q.—Would not more money enable them to sell their corn and cattle? A.—Unless other people had something they were willing to exchange for corn and cattle.

Q.—Does not the introduction of coined money change the character of commercial transactions? A.—The reasons which make the temporary or market value of things depend on the demand and supply, and the permanent value upon their cost of production, are as applicable to a monetary system as to a system of barter.

Q.—Is the value of money metal dependent on its material? A.—The value of money metal depends on the cost of production and on the rapidity of its circulation.

Q.—What is the first requisite of good money? A.—Stability.

Q.—Is there a general disposition among nations to use gold as a standard metal, subordinating silver? A.—This tendency, noticeable in the early part of the century, has become very marked since the Franco-Prussian war, twenty-five years ago, in all civilized nations.

Q.—What is bimetallicism? A.—Bimetallicism is the use of two metals in the currency of a country at a fixed ratio, so that the value of the metals in circulation at a fixed ratio with free coinage.

Q.—Experience proves it to be impossible unless the bullion in each coin at some fixed ratio is equivalent in value to the metal in the market value varies from time to time. The standard of the country, which the mint leaves the country. This causes general fluctuations of value.

Q.—Has not the decline in price of all metals been a result of the fact that when both metals are legal tender at a fixed valuation money is left tender at the market value of the metal? A.—The standard of the country, which the mint leaves the country. This causes general fluctuations of value.

Q.—Has not the decline in price of all metals been a result of the fact that when both metals are legal tender at a fixed valuation money is left tender at the market value of the metal? A.—The standard of the country, which the mint leaves the country. This causes general fluctuations of value.

Q.—Has not the decline in price of all metals been a result of the fact that when both metals are legal tender at a fixed valuation money is left tender at the market value of the metal? A.—The standard of the country, which the mint leaves the country. This causes general fluctuations of value.

Q.—Has not the decline in price of all metals been a result of the fact that when both metals are legal tender at a fixed valuation money is left tender at the market value of the metal? A.—The standard of the country, which the mint leaves the country. This causes general fluctuations of value.

Q.—Has not the decline in price of all metals been a result of the fact that when both metals are legal tender at a fixed valuation money is left tender at the market value of the metal? A.—The standard of the country, which the mint leaves the country. This causes general fluctuations of value.

Q.—Has not the decline in price of all metals been a result of the fact that when both metals are legal tender at a fixed valuation money is left tender at the market value of the metal? A.—The standard of the country, which the mint leaves the country. This causes general fluctuations of value.

Q.—Has not the decline in price of all metals been a result of the fact that when both metals are legal tender at a fixed valuation money is left tender at the market value of the metal? A.—The standard of the country, which the mint leaves the country. This causes general fluctuations of value.

Q.—Has not the decline in price of all metals been a result of the fact that when both metals are legal tender at a fixed valuation money is left tender at the market value of the metal? A.—The standard of the country, which the mint leaves the country. This causes general fluctuations of value.

Q.—Has not the decline in price of all metals been a result of the fact that when both metals are legal tender at a fixed valuation money is left tender at the market value of the metal? A.—The standard of the country, which the mint leaves the country. This causes general fluctuations of value.

Q.—Has not the decline in price of all metals been a result of the fact that when both metals are legal tender at a fixed valuation money is left tender at the market value of the metal? A.—The standard of the country, which the mint leaves the country. This causes general fluctuations of value.

Q.—Has not the decline in price of all metals been a result of the fact that when both metals are legal tender at a fixed valuation money is left tender at the market value of the metal? A.—The standard of the country, which the mint leaves the country. This causes general fluctuations of value.

Q.—Has not the decline in price of all metals been a result of the fact that when both metals are legal tender at a fixed valuation money is left tender at the market value of the metal? A.—The standard of the country, which the mint leaves the country. This causes general fluctuations of value.

Q.—Has not the decline in price of all metals been a result of the fact that when both metals are legal tender at a fixed valuation money is left tender at the market value of the metal? A.—The standard of the country, which the mint leaves the country. This causes general fluctuations of value.

Q.—Has not the decline in price of all metals been a result of the fact that when both metals are legal tender at a fixed valuation money is left tender at the market value of the metal? A.—The standard of the country, which the mint leaves the country. This causes general fluctuations of value.

Q.—Has not the decline in price of all metals been a result of the fact that when both metals are legal tender at a fixed valuation money is left tender at the market value of the metal? A.—The standard of the country, which the mint leaves the country. This causes general fluctuations of value.

Q.—Has not the decline in price of all metals been a result of the fact that when both metals are legal tender at a fixed valuation money is left tender at the market value of the metal? A.—The standard of the country, which the mint leaves the country. This causes general fluctuations of value.

Q.—Has not the decline in price of all metals been a result of the fact that when both metals are legal tender at a fixed valuation money is left tender at the market value of the metal? A.—The standard of the country, which the mint leaves the country. This causes general fluctuations of value.

Q.—Has not the decline in price of all metals been a result of the fact that when both metals are legal tender at a fixed valuation money is left tender at the market value of the metal? A.—The standard of the country, which the mint leaves the country. This causes general fluctuations of value.

Q.—Has not the decline in price of all metals been a result of the fact that when both metals are legal tender at a fixed valuation money is left tender at the market value of the metal? A.—The standard of the country, which the mint leaves the country. This causes general fluctuations of value.

Q.—Has not the decline in price of all metals been a result of the fact that when both metals are legal tender at a fixed valuation money is left tender at the market value of the metal? A.—The standard of the country, which the mint leaves the country. This causes general fluctuations of value.

Q.—Has not the decline in price of all metals been a result of the fact that when both metals are legal tender at a fixed valuation money is left tender at the market value of the metal? A.—The standard of the country, which the mint leaves the country. This causes general fluctuations of value.

Q.—Has not the decline in price of all metals been a result of the fact that when both metals are legal tender at a fixed valuation money is left tender at the market value of the metal? A.—The standard of the country, which the mint leaves the country. This causes general fluctuations of value.

Q.—Has not the decline in price of all metals been a result of the fact that when both metals are legal tender at a fixed valuation money is left tender at the market value of the metal? A.—The standard of the country, which the mint leaves the country. This causes general fluctuations of value.

Q.—Has not the decline in price of all metals been a result of the fact that when both metals are legal tender at a fixed valuation money is left tender at the market value of the metal? A.—The standard of the country, which the mint leaves the country. This causes general fluctuations of value.

Q.—Has not the decline in price of all metals been a result of the fact that when both metals are legal tender at a fixed valuation money is left tender at the market value of the metal? A.—The standard of the country, which the mint leaves the country. This causes general fluctuations of value.

Q.—Has not the decline in price of all metals been a result of the fact that when both metals are legal tender at a fixed valuation money is left tender at the market value of the metal? A.—The standard of the country, which the mint leaves the country. This causes general fluctuations of value.

Q.—Has not the decline in price of all metals been a result of the fact that when both metals are legal tender at a fixed valuation money is left tender at the market value of the metal? A.—The standard of the country, which the mint leaves the country. This causes general fluctuations of value.

Q.—Has not the decline in price of all metals been a result of the fact that when both metals are legal tender at a fixed valuation money is left tender at the market value of the metal? A.—The standard of the country, which the mint leaves the country. This causes general fluctuations of value.

Q.—Has not the decline in price of all metals been a result of the fact that when both metals are legal tender at a fixed valuation money is left tender at the market value of the metal? A.—The standard of the country, which the mint leaves the country. This causes general fluctuations of value.

Q.—Has not the decline in price of all metals been a result of the fact that when both metals are legal tender at a fixed valuation money is left tender at the market value of the metal? A.—The standard of the country, which the mint leaves the country. This causes general fluctuations of value.

Q.—Has not the decline in price of all metals been a result of the fact that when both metals are legal tender at a fixed valuation money is left tender at the market value of the metal? A.—The standard of the country, which the mint leaves the country. This causes general fluctuations of value.

Q.—Has not the decline in price of all metals been a result of the fact that when both metals are legal tender at a fixed valuation money is left tender at the market value of the metal? A.—The standard of the country, which the mint leaves the country. This causes general fluctuations of value.

Q.—Has not the decline in price of all metals been a result of the fact that when both metals are legal tender at a fixed valuation money is left tender at the market value of the metal? A.—The standard of the country, which the mint leaves the country. This causes general fluctuations of value.

Q.—Has not the decline in price of all metals been a result of the fact that when both metals are legal tender at a fixed valuation money is left tender at the market value of the metal? A.—The standard of the country, which the mint leaves the country. This causes general fluctuations of value.

Q.—Has not the decline in price of all metals been a result of the fact that when both metals are legal tender at a fixed valuation money is left tender at the market value of the metal? A.—The standard of the country, which the mint leaves the country. This causes general fluctuations of value.

Q.—Has not the decline in price of all metals been a result of the fact that when both metals are legal tender at a fixed valuation money is left tender at the market value of the metal? A.—The standard of the country, which the mint leaves the country. This causes general fluctuations of value.

Q.—Has not the decline in price of all metals been a result of the fact that when both metals are legal tender at a fixed valuation money is left tender at the market value of the metal? A.—The standard of the country, which the mint leaves the country. This causes general fluctuations of value.

Q.—Has not the decline in price of all metals been a result of the fact that when both metals are legal tender at a fixed valuation money is left tender at the market value of the metal? A.—The standard of the country, which the mint leaves the country. This causes general fluctuations of value.

Q.—Has not the decline in price of all metals been a result of the fact that when both metals are legal tender at a fixed valuation money is left tender at the market value of the metal? A.—The standard of the country, which the mint leaves the country. This causes general fluctuations of value.

ments, is performing this function as well as it ever did. Gold is the standard of value in all civilized countries. It thus gives stability to all money systems and enables commerce to be carried on with confidence concerning the future.

Q.—Does not the proportion of commercial transactions as settled in either gold or silver? A.—Not 10 per cent. Commerce has certainly advanced since 1873, which would largely exceed the metals and to a large extent give to those metals a more rapid circulation. The result is that only the balances in all transactions are settled in gold or silver.

Q.—What are the imports of the United States? A.—Under normal conditions the United States buys of foreign nations \$300,000,000 annually.

Q.—What is the amount of gold in circulation in the United States? A.—The amount of gold in circulation in the United States is about \$1,700,000,000.

Q.—What is the amount of silver in circulation in the United States? A.—The amount of silver in circulation in the United States is about \$1,700,000,000.

Q.—What is the amount of gold and silver in circulation in the United States? A.—The amount of gold and silver in circulation in the United States is about \$3,400,000,000.

Q.—What is the amount of gold and silver in circulation in the United States? A.—The amount of gold and silver in circulation in the United States is about \$3,400,000,000.

Q.—What is the amount of gold and silver in circulation in the United States? A.—The amount of gold and silver in circulation in the United States is about \$3,400,000,000.

Q.—What is the amount of gold and silver in circulation in the United States? A.—The amount of gold and silver in circulation in the United States is about \$3,400,000,000.

Q.—What is the amount of gold and silver in circulation in the United States? A.—The amount of gold and silver in circulation in the United States is about \$3,400,000,000.

Q.—What is the amount of gold and silver in circulation in the United States? A.—The amount of gold and silver in circulation in the United States is about \$3,400,000,000.

Q.—What is the amount of gold and silver in circulation in the United States? A.—The amount of gold and silver in circulation in the United States is about \$3,400,000,000.

Q.—What is the amount of gold and silver in circulation in the United States? A.—The amount of gold and silver in circulation in the United States is about \$3,400,000,000.

Q.—What is the amount of gold and silver in circulation in the United States? A.—The amount of gold and silver in circulation in the United States is about \$3,400,000,000.

Q.—What is the amount of gold and silver in circulation in the United States? A.—The amount of gold and silver in circulation in the United States is about \$3,400,000,000.

Q.—What is the amount of gold and silver in circulation in the United States? A.—The amount of gold and silver in circulation in the United States is about \$3,400,000,000.

Q.—What is the amount of gold and silver in circulation in the United States? A.—The amount of gold and silver in circulation in the United States is about \$3,400,000,000.

Q.—What is the amount of gold and silver in circulation in the United States? A.—The amount of gold and silver in circulation in the United States is about \$3,400,000,000.

Q.—What is the amount of gold and silver in circulation in the United States? A.—The amount of gold and silver in circulation in the United States is about \$3,400,000,000.

Q.—What is the amount of gold and silver in circulation in the United States? A.—The amount of gold and silver in circulation in the United States is about \$3,400,000,000.

Q.—What is the amount of gold and silver in circulation in the United States? A.—The amount of gold and silver in circulation in the United States is about \$3,400,000,000.

Q.—What is the amount of gold and silver in circulation in the United States? A.—The amount of gold and silver in circulation in the United States is about \$3,400,000,000.

Q.—What is the amount of gold and silver in circulation in the United States? A.—The amount of gold and silver in circulation in the United States is about \$3,400,000,000.

Q.—What is the amount of gold and silver in circulation in the United States? A.—The amount of gold and silver in circulation in the United States is about \$3,400,000,000.

Q.—What is the amount of gold and silver in circulation in the United States? A.—The amount of gold and silver in circulation in the United States is about \$3,400,000,000.

Q.—What is the amount of gold and silver in circulation in the United States? A.—The amount of gold and silver in circulation in the United States is about \$3,400,000,000.

Q.—What is the amount of gold and silver in circulation in the United States? A.—The amount of gold and silver in circulation in the United States is about \$3,400,000,000.

Q.—What is the amount of gold and silver in circulation in the United States? A.—The amount of gold and silver in circulation in the United States is about \$3,400,000,000.

Q.—What is the amount of gold and silver in circulation in the United States? A.—The amount of gold and silver in circulation in the United States is about \$3,400,000,000.

Q.—What is the amount of gold and silver in circulation in the United States? A.—The amount of gold and silver in circulation in the United States is about \$3,400,000,000.

Q.—What is the amount of gold and silver in circulation in the United States? A.—The amount of gold and silver in circulation in the United States is about \$3,400,000,000.

Q.—What is the amount of gold and silver in circulation in the United States? A.—The amount of gold and silver in circulation in the United States is about \$3,400,000,000.

Q.—What is the amount of gold and silver in circulation in the United States? A.—The amount of gold and silver in circulation in the United States is about \$3,400,000,000.

Q.—What is the amount of gold and silver in circulation in the United States? A.—The amount of gold and silver in circulation in the United States is about \$3,400,000,000.

Q.—What is the amount of gold and silver in circulation in the United States? A.—The amount of gold and silver in circulation in the United States is about \$3,400,000,000.

Q.—What is the amount of gold and silver in circulation in the United States? A.—The amount of gold and silver in circulation in the United States is about \$3,400,000,000.

Q.—What is the amount of gold and silver in circulation in the United States? A.—The amount of gold and silver in circulation in the United States is about \$3,400,000,000.

Q.—What is the amount of gold and silver in circulation in the United States? A.—The amount of gold and silver in circulation in the United States is about \$3,400,000,000.

Q.—What is the amount of gold and silver in circulation in the United States? A.—The amount of gold and silver in circulation in the United States is about \$3,400,000,000.

Q.—What is the amount of gold and silver in circulation in the United States? A.—The amount of gold and silver in circulation in the United States is about \$3,400,000,000.

Q.—What is the amount of gold and silver in circulation in the United States? A.—The amount of gold and silver in circulation in the United States is about \$3,400,000,000.