# THE OFFICIAL FIGURES

## As Published by the Treasury Department

### FOR USE IN THE CAMPAIGN.

**Correct Statistics Prepared for the Use of All Parties in Currency Discussions.**

The Minneapolis Journal has prepared the following synopsis of the circular issued by the treasury department at Washington City as the most convenient and satisfactory way of answering hundreds of questions sent from all parts of the country:

**Coins and Paper Currency.**

There are ten different kinds of money in circulation in the United States, namely: Gold coin, standard silver dollars, subsidiary silver, gold certificates, silver certificates, treasury notes issued under the act of July 14, 1890, United States notes (also called greenbacks and legal tenders), national bank notes, and nickel and bronze coins. These forms of money are all available as circulation. While they do not all possess the full legal tender quality, each kind has such attributes as to give it currency. The status of each kind is as follows:

Gold coin is legal tender at its nominal or face value for all debts, public and private, when not below the standard weight and limit of tolerance prescribed by law, and when below such standard weight and limit of tolerance it is legal tender in proportion to its weight.

Standard silver dollars are legal tender at their nominal or face value in payment of all debts, public and private, without regard to the amount, except where otherwise expressly stipulated in the contract.

Subsidiary silver is legal tender for amounts not exceeding ten dollars in any one payment.

Treasury notes of the act of July 14, 1890, are legal tender for all debts, public and private, except where otherwise expressly stipulated in the contract.

United States notes are legal tender for all debts, public and private, except duties on imports and interest on the public debt.

Gold certificates, silver certificates and national bank notes are not legal tender, but both classes of certificates are receivable for all public dues, while national bank notes are receivable for all public dues except duties on imports, and may be paid out by the government for all salaries and other debts and demands owing by the United States to individuals, corporations and associations within the United States, except interest on the public debt, and in redemption of the national currency. All national banks are required by law to receive the notes of other national banks at par.

The minor coins of nickel and copper are legal tender to the extent of 25 cents.

**Gold Coins.**

The coinage of legal tender gold was authorized by the first coinage act passed by congress April 2, 1792.

The gold unit of value is the dollar, which contains 25.8 grains of standard gold 900 fine. Gold is now coined in denominations of $2.50, $5, $10 and $20, called respectively, quarter eagles, half eagles, eagles and double eagles.

The total coinage of gold by the mints of the United States from 1792 to June 30, 1896, is $1,814,092,253, of which it is estimated that $567,931,823 is still in existence as coin in the United States, while the remainder, $1,246,760,430, has been exported or consumed in the fine arts. The gold bullion now in the United States amounts to $32,268,965. It will be seen that more than two-thirds of the gold coins struck at the mints of the United States have disappeared from circulation.

**Silver Coins.**

The silver unit is the dollar, which contains 412½ grains of standard silver, 900 fine. The amount of fine silver in the dollar is 371¼ grains, and there are 41½ grains of copper alloy. The standard silver dollar was first authorized by the act of April 2, 1792. Its weight was 416 grains, 892.4 fine. The total amount coined from 1792 to 1873 was $8,031,238, and the amount coined from 1878 to June 30, 1896, was $430,790,041. The coinage ratio between gold and silver under the act of 1792 was 15 to 1, but by the act of 1837 it was changed to 15.988 to 1 (commonly called 16 to 1). This is the present ratio.

Of the $430,790,041 standard silver dollars coined since February, 1878, there were held in the treasury June 30, 1896, $378,614,043, and the amount outside the treasury was $52,175,998. Silver certificates to the amount of $342,619,594 have been issued against the amount of the standard silver dollars held in the treasury. The commercial value of an ounce of fine silver, June 20, 1896, was $0.6924, and the commercial value of the silver in the silver dollar on that date was 53.55 cents.

**Paper Money.**

The first paper money ever issued by the government of the United States was authorized by the acts of July 17 and August 5, 1861. The notes issued were called "demand notes," because they were payable on demand at certain designated sub-treasuries. They were receivable for all public dues, and the secretary was authorized to reissue them when received; but the time within which such reissues might be made was limited to December 31, 1862.

The amount authorized by these acts was $50,000,000. An additional issue of $10,000,000 was authorized by the act of February 12, 1862, and these were reissues amounting to $30,000. The demand notes were paid in gold when presented for redemption, and they were received for all public dues, and these two qualities prevented their depreciation.

All other United States notes were depreciated in value from 1862 until the resumption of specie payments. The act of February 25, 1862, provided for the substitution of United States notes in place of the demand notes, and they were, therefore, canceled when received. By July 1, 1862, all except $2,770,000 had been retired, and nearly $3,000,000 of this small remainder was canceled during the next fiscal year. These notes were not legal tender when first issued, but they were afterwards made so by the act of March 17, 1862.

**United States Notes.**

The principal issue of United States paper money was officially called United States notes. These were the well known "greenbacks" or "legal tenders." The act of February 25, 1862, authorized the issue of $150,000,000, of which $50,000,000 were in lieu of an equal amount of demand notes, and could be issued only as the demand notes were canceled. A second issue of $150,000,000 was authorized by the act of July 11, 1862, of which, however, $10,000,000 was to be a temporary issue for the redemption of a debt known as the temporary loan. A third issue of $150,000,000 was authorized by the act of March 3, 1863. The total amount authorized, including the temporary issue, was $460,000,000, and the highest amount outstanding at any time was $449,338,902, on January 20, 1864. There are still outstanding $346,681,016.

The reduction from the original permanent issue of $400,000,000 to $346,681,016 was caused as follows: The act of April 12, 1866, provided that United States notes might be retired to the extent of $10,000,000 during the ensuing six months, and that thereafter they might be retired at the rate of not more than $4,000,000 per month. This authority remained in force until it was suspended by the act of February 4, 1868. The authorized amount of reduction during this period was about $70,000,000, but the actual reduction was only about $44,000,000. No change was made in the volume of United States notes outstanding until after the panic of 1873, when, in response to popular demand, the government reissued $26,000,000 of the canceled notes.

This brought the amount outstanding to $382,000,000, and it so remained until the recumption act of January 14, 1875, provided for its reduction to $300,000,000. The process was, however, again stopped by the act of May 31, 1878, which required the notes to be reissued when redeemed. At that time the amount outstanding was $346,681,016, which is the present amount.

**Gold Certificates.**

The act of March 3, 1863, authorized the secretary of the treasury to receive deposits of gold coin and bullion in sums not less than $20, and to issue certificates therefor in denominations not less than $20, said certificates to be receivable for duties on imports. Under this act deposits of gold were received and certificates issued until January 1, 1879, when the practice was discontinued by order of the secretary of the treasury. The purpose of the order was to prevent the holders of United States notes from presenting them for redemption in gold, and redepositing the gold in exchange for gold certificates. No certificates were issued after January 1, 1879, until the passage of the bank act of July 12, 1882, which authorized and directed the secretary of the treasury to receive gold coin and bullion and issue certificates.

**Silver Certificates.**

The act of February 28, 1878, authorizing the issue of the standard silver dollar, provided that any holder of such dollars might deposit them in sums not less than $10 with the treasurer or any assistant treasurer of the United States, and receive certificates therefor, in denominations not less than $10, said certificates to be receivable for customs, taxes and all public dues. The act of August 4, 1886, authorized the issue of the smaller denominations of $1, $2 and $5. Silver certificates have practically taken the place in circulation of the standard silver dollars which they represent. The amount outside the treasury July 1, 1896, was $331,259,509, while the amount of standard silver dollars outside the treasury was only $52,175,998. Neither silver certificates nor silver dollars are redeemed in gold.

**Treasury Notes, Act of July 14, 1890**

These notes were authorized by the act of July 14, 1890, commonly called the "Sherman act." The secretary of the treasury was directed to purchase each month 4,500,000 ounces of fine silver at the market price, and to pay for the same with treasury notes redeemable on demand in coin, and legal tender for all debts, public and private, except where otherwise expressly stipulated in the contract. It was provided in the act that when the notes should be redeemed or received for dues they might be reissued; but that no greater or less amount of such notes should be "outstanding at any time than the cost of the silver bullion and the standard silver dollars coined therefrom, then held in the treasury, purchased by such notes."

The authority for the purchase of silver bullion under this act was repealed by the act of November 1, 1893, up to which date the government had purchased 168,674,682.53 fine ounces, at a cost of $155,931,002, for which treasury notes were issued. The amount of silver bullion purchased under said act and now held in the treasury is 131,838,199.46 fine ounces, which cost $118,900,909.23.

**Redemption.**

Gold coins and standard silver dollars, being standard coins of the United States, are not "redeemable."

Subsidiary coins and minor coins may be presented in sums of multiples of twenty dollars to the treasurer of the United States or to an assistant treasurer for redemption or exchange into lawful money.

United States notes are redeemable in "coin" in sums not less than $50, by the assistant treasurers in New York and San Francisco.

Treasury notes of 1890 are redeemable in "coin" in sums not less than $50, by the treasurer and all assistant treasurers of the United States.

National bank notes are redeemable in lawful money of the United States by the treasurer, but not by the assistant treasurers. They are also redeemable at the bank of issue. In order to provide for the redemption of its notes when presented, every national bank is required by law to keep on deposit with the treasurer a sum equal to 5 per cent. of its circulation.

Gold certificates, being receipts for gold coin, are redeemable in such coin by the treasurer and all assistant treasurers of the United States.

Silver certificates are receipts for standard silver dollars deposited, and are redeemable in such dollars only.

The coin obligations of the government are redeemable in gold coin when gold is demanded, and in silver when silver is demanded.

**Coinage of the United States.**

Among the tables given the following are the most important:

**Coinage Executed at the Mints of the United States During the Six Months Ended June 30, 1896.**

| Denomination. | Pieces. | Value. |
|---|---|---|
| Double eagles | 1,091,320 | $21,826,400 00 |
| Eagles | 26,278 | 262,780 00 |
| Half eagles | 83,936 | 419,680 00 |
| Quarter eagles | 5,885 | 14,712 50 |
| Total gold | 1,207,419 | $22,523,572 50 |
| Dollars | 7,506,412 | $7,506,412 00 |
| Half dollars | 1,099,315 | 549,657 50 |
| Quarter dollars | 2,950,412 | 737,603 00 |
| Dimes | 690,412 | 69,041 20 |
| Total silver | 12,246,551 | $8,856,713 70 |
| Five-cent nickels | 4,790,212 | $239,510 60 |
| One-cent bronze | 22,657,572 | 226,575 72 |
| Total minor | 27,447,784 | $466,086 32 |
| Total coinage | 40,895,754 | $31,846,372 52 |

**Coinage of Gold and Silver by the Mints of the United States, 1875-1895.**

| Calendar year. | Gold value. | Sil. coin'g Value. |
|---|---|---|
| 1873 | $ 57,022,748 | $ 4,024,748 |
| 1874 | 35,254,630 | 6,851,777 |
| 1875 | 32,951,940 | 15,347,893 |
| 1876 | 46,579,451 | 24,593,298 |
| 1877 | 43,999,864 | 28,202,045 |
| 1878 | 49,798,052 | 28,518,850 |
| 1879 | 29,080,080 | 27,569,776 |
| 1880 | 63,208,279 | 27,411,694 |
| 1881 | 96,850,890 | 27,940,164 |
| 1882 | 65,887,685 | 27,972,132 |
| 1883 | 29,241,960 | 29,246,864 |
| 1884 | 23,991,756 | 28,534,866 |
| 1885 | 27,773,012 | 28,962,176 |
| 1886 | 28,945,542 | 22,066,709 |
| 1887 | 23,977,383 | 33,191,081 |
| 1888 | 31,594,880 | 33,025,696 |
| 1889 | 21,413,951 | 35,496,683 |
| 1890 | 20,467,182 | 39,202,998 |
| 1891 | 29,222,005 | 27,518,857 |
| 1892 | 34,787,223 | 32,641,078 |
| 1893 | 24,957,020 | 5,802,000 |
| 1894 | 79,546,160 | 9,200,351 |
| 1895 | 59,616,358 | 5,698,010 |
| Total | $997,076,992 | $544,142,477 |

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**Coinage of Gold and Silver of the Mints of the Whole World for the Years 1873-1894.**

| Calendar year. | Gold Value. | Sil. coin'g Value. |
|---|---|---|
| 1873 | $ 257,630,892 | $ 131,544,464 |
| 1874 | 135,778,287 | 162,931,222 |
| 1875 | 196,987,429 | 119,915,467 |
| 1876 | 213,119,278 | 126,977,164 |
| 1877 | 201,616,466 | 114,359,532 |
| 1878 | 188,286,611 | 161,191,913 |
| 1879 | 90,752,811 | 104,888,313 |
| 1880 | 149,725,081 | 84,681,974 |
| 1881 | 147,015,275 | 106,010,068 |
| 1882 | 99,657,170 | 110,785,054 |
| 1883 | 104,846,114 | 109,306,705 |
| 1884 | 99,432,795 | 95,822,084 |
| 1885 | 95,757,582 | 126,794,574 |
| 1886 | 94,642,070 | 124,854,101 |
| 1887 | 124,992,465 | 142,411,297 |
| 1888 | 134,828,855 | 134,922,344 |
| 1889 | 168,961,519 | 139,302,595 |
| 1890 | 149,344,965 | 152,266,144 |
| 1891 | 119,534,122 | 138,294,367 |
| 1892 | 172,473,124 | 155,517,347 |
| 1893 | 232,420,817 | 137,962,670 |
| 1894 | 227,921,082 | 113,095,788 |
| Total | $3,404,703,469 | $2,756,423,015 |

**Production of Gold and Silver in the World Since Discovery of America.**

(From 1493 to 1885 is from a table of averages for certain periods compiled by Dr. Adolph Soetbeer. For the years 1886 to 1895 the production is the annual estimate of the bureau of the mint.)

| Period. | Gold Value. | Silver Value. | Percentage Gold. | Percentage Silver. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1493-1520 | $ 107,931,000 | $ 54,703,000 | 66.4 | 33.6 |
| 1521-1544 | 114,205,000 | 89,986,000 | 55.9 | 44.1 |
| 1545-1560 | 90,492,000 | 207,240,000 | 30.4 | 69.6 |
| 1561-1580 | 90,517,000 | 248,900,000 | 26.7 | 73.3 |
| 1581-1600 | 98,095,000 | 348,254,000 | 22.0 | 78.0 |
| 1601-1620 | 113,248,000 | 351,579,000 | 24.4 | 75.6 |
| 1621-1640 | 110,324,000 | 327,221,000 | 25.2 | 74.8 |
| 1641-1660 | 116,571,000 | 304,525,000 | 27.7 | 72.3 |
| 1661-1680 | 122,084,000 | 280,166,000 | 30.5 | 69.5 |
| 1681-1700 | 143,088,000 | 284,240,000 | 33.5 | 66.5 |
| 1701-1720 | 170,403,000 | 295,629,000 | 36.6 | 63.4 |
| 1721-1740 | 253,611,000 | 358,480,000 | 41.4 | 58.6 |
| 1741-1760 | 327,116,000 | 443,232,000 | 42.5 | 57.5 |
| 1761-1780 | 275,211,000 | 542,658,000 | 33.7 | 66.3 |
| 1781-1800 | 236,464,000 | 730,810,000 | 24.4 | 75.6 |
| 1801-1810 | 218,152,000 | 571,677,000 | 24.1 | 75.9 |
| 1811-1820 | 76,063,000 | 221,786,000 | 25.3 | 74.7 |
| 1821-1830 | 94,479,000 | 191,444,000 | 33.0 | 67.0 |
| 1831-1840 | 134,841,000 | 247,930,000 | 35.2 | 64.8 |
| 1841-1850 | 303,928,000 | 324,400,000 | 52.9 | 47.1 |
| 1851-1860 | 662,566,000 | 184,169,000 | 78.3 | 21.7 |
| 1856-1860 | 670,415,000 | 188,092,000 | 78.1 | 21.9 |
| 1861-1865 | 614,941,000 | 228,861,000 | 72.9 | 27.1 |
| 1866-1870 | 648,071,000 | 278,313,000 | 70.0 | 30.0 |
| 1871-1875 | 577,883,000 | 409,322,000 | 58.5 | 41.5 |
| 1876-1880 | 572,931,000 | 509,256,000 | 53.0 | 47.0 |
| 1881-1885 | 496,582,000 | 594,773,000 | 45.5 | 54.5 |
| 1886 | 106,163,900 | 120,636,800 | 46.8 | 53.2 |
| 1887 | 105,774,900 | 124,281,000 | 45.9 | 54.1 |
| 1888 | 110,196,900 | 140,706,400 | 43.9 | 56.1 |
| 1889 | 123,489,200 | 155,427,700 | 44.3 | 55.7 |
| 1890 | 118,848,700 | 162,082,900 | 42.1 | 57.9 |
| 1891 | 130,950,000 | 177,332,900 | 42.5 | 57.6 |
| 1892 | 146,815,300 | 198,014,400 | 42.5 | 57.5 |
| 1893 | 157,287,900 | 214,745,200 | 42.4 | 57.6 |
| 1894 | 180,626,100 | 216,892,200 | 45.6 | 54.4 |
| 1895* | 202,000,000 | 225,000,000 | 47.3 | 52.7 |
| Totals | $8,783,467,400 | $10,357,814,100 | 45.9 | 54.1 |

*Estimated.

The silver product is given at its commercial value, reckoned at the average market price of silver each year, as well as its coining value in United States dollars.

**Production of Gold and Silver From Mines in the United States, 1873-1895.**

| Calendar. Year. | Gold value. | Silver, commercial value. | Silver, coining value. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1873 | $ 36,000,000 | $ 35,800,000 | $ 35,750,000 |
| 1874 | 33,500,000 | 36,869,000 | 37,300,000 |
| 1875 | 33,400,000 | 30,549,000 | 31,700,000 |
| 1876 | 39,900,000 | 34,690,000 | 38,800,000 |
| 1877 | 46,900,000 | 36,970,000 | 39,800,000 |
| 1878 | 51,200,000 | 40,270,000 | 46,200,000 |
| 1879 | 38,900,000 | 35,430,000 | 40,800,000 |
| 1880 | 36,000,000 | 34,720,000 | 39,200,000 |
| 1881 | 34,700,000 | 37,850,000 | 43,000,000 |
| 1882 | 32,500,000 | 41,120,000 | 46,800,000 |
| 1883 | 30,000,000 | 39,680,000 | 46,200,000 |
| 1884 | 30,800,000 | 42,070,000 | 48,800,000 |
| 1885 | 31,800,000 | 42,500,000 | 51,600,000 |
| 1886 | 35,000,000 | 39,220,000 | 51,000,000 |
| 1887 | 32,000,000 | 40,410,000 | 53,350,000 |
| 1888 | 33,175,000 | 43,020,000 | 59,196,000 |
| 1889 | 32,800,000 | 46,750,000 | 64,645,000 |
| 1890 | 32,845,000 | 57,225,000 | 70,465,000 |
| 1891 | 33,175,000 | 57,630,000 | 75,417,000 |
| 1892 | 33,000,000 | 55,563,000 | 82,101,000 |
| 1893 | 35,955,000 | 46,800,000 | 77,576,000 |
| 1894 | 39,500,000 | 31,422,000 | 64,000,000 |
| 1895 | 46,610,000 | 38,445,000 | 72,051,000 |
| Totals | $830,660,000 | $943,083,000 | $1,214,751,000 |

**Bullion Value of 371 1-4 Grains Pure Silver at the Annual Average Price of Silver Each Year From 1837 to 1895, Inclusive.**

| Year. | Value. | Year. | Value. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1837 | $1.009 | 1867 | $1.027 |
| 1838 | 1.006 | 1868 | 1.025 |
| 1839 | 1.023 | 1869 | 1.024 |
| 1840 | 1.023 | 1870 | 1.027 |
| 1841 | 1.018 | 1871 | 1.025 |
| 1842 | 1.007 | 1872 | 1.022 |
| 1843 | 1.006 | 1873 | 1.004 |
| 1844 | 1.008 | 1874 | .988 |
| 1845 | 1.004 | 1875 | .964 |
| 1846 | 1.005 | 1876 | .894 |
| 1847 | 1.011 | 1877 | .929 |
| 1848 | 1.008 | 1878 | .891 |
| 1849 | 1.013 | 1879 | .868 |
| 1850 | 1.018 | 1880 | .886 |
| 1851 | 1.034 | 1881 | .880 |
| 1852 | 1.025 | 1882 | .878 |
| 1853 | 1.042 | 1883 | .858 |
| 1854 | 1.040 | 1884 | .861 |
| 1855 | 1.039 | 1885 | .823 |
| 1856 | 1.039 | 1886 | .769 |
| 1857 | 1.046 | 1887 | .756 |
| 1858 | 1.039 | 1888 | .727 |
| 1859 | 1.032 | 1889 | .723 |
| 1860 | 1.045 | 1890 | .809 |
| 1861 | 1.031 | 1891 | .764 |
| 1862 | 1.041 | 1892 | .673 |
| 1863 | 1.040 | 1893 | .636 |
| 1864 | 1.040 | 1894 | .491 |
| 1865 | 1.035 | 1895 | .505 |
| 1866 | 1.036 | 1896 (6 mons.) | .528 |

**Premium on Gold and Gold Value of the United States Legal Tender Notes From 1862 to January 1, 1879.**

| YEAR. | Average gold value of U. S. notes each calendar year during suspension of specie payments Jan. 1, 1862, to Jan. 1, 1879. | Average currency value of gold each calendar year during suspension, Jan. 1, 1862, to Jan. 1, 1879. |
|---|---|---|
| 1862 | 113.3 | 88.3 |
| 1863 | 145.2 | 68.9 |
| 1864 | 203.3 | 49.2 |
| 1865 | 157.3 | 63.6 |
| 1866 | 140.9 | 71.0 |
| 1867 | 138.7 | 72.4 |
| 1868 | 139.7 | 71.6 |
| 1869 | 133.0 | 75.2 |
| 1870 | 114.9 | 87.0 |
| 1871 | 111.7 | 89.5 |
| 1872 | 112.4 | 89.0 |
| 1873 | 113.8 | 87.9 |
| 1874 | 111.2 | 89.9 |
| 1875 | 114.9 | 87.0 |
| 1876 | 111.5 | 89.8 |
| 1877 | 104.8 | 95.4 |
| 1878 | 100.8 | 99.2 |

**Monetary Systems and Approximate Stocks of Money in the Aggregate and Per Capita in the Principal Countries of the World.**

| COUNTRIES. | Monetary system. | Ratio between gold and full legal-tender silver. | Population. | Stock of Gold. | Stock of Silver. | Paper Currency. | Per capita of circulation Gold. | Per capita of circulation Silver. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| United States (a) | Gold | and silver..1 to 15.98 | 71,200,000 | $870,100,000 | $625,000,000 | $383,300,000 | $8 41 | $8.77 |
| United Kingdom | Gold | ..... | 38,500,000 | b580,000,000 | 115,000,000 | c112,400,000 | 14 91 | 2 96 |
| France | Gold | and silver..1 to 15½ | 38,300,000 | b850,000,000 | 487,900,000 | c32,100,000 | 22 19 | 12 94 |
| Germany | Gold | ..... | 51,300,000 | b625,000,000 | 215,000,000 | c50,400,000 | 12 21 | 4 20 |
| Belgium | Gold | and silver..1 to 15½ | 6,300,000 | b55,000,000 | 54,900,000 | c65,400,000 | 8 73 | 8 71 |
| Italy | Gold | and silver..1 to 15½ | 30,700,000 | c98,200,000 | 41,400,000 | c191,800,000 | 3 20 | 1 35 |
| Switzerland | Gold | and silver..1 to 15½ | 3,000,000 | c14,900,000 | 15,000,000 | ..... | 4 97 | 5 00 |
| Spain | Gold | and silver..1 to 15½ | 17,500,000 | b40,000,000 | 168,000,000 | c85,700,000 | 2 28 | 9 49 |
| Portugal | Gold | ..... | 5,100,000 | b38,000,000 | 24,800,000 | c55,100,000 | 7 45 | 4 86 |
| Austria-Hungary | Gold | ..... | 43,500,000 | b140,000,000 | 120,000,000 | c294,200,000 | 3 22 | 2 76 |
| Netherlands | Gold | and silver..1 to 15⅞ | 4,700,000 | c29,200,000 | 56,200,000 | c28,600,000 | 6 21 | 11 96 |
| Norway | Gold | ..... | 2,000,000 | b7,500,000 | 2,900,000 | c3,800,000 | 3 75 | 1 00 |
| Sweden | Gold | ..... | 4,800,000 | c8,000,000 | 4,800,000 | c2,100,000 | 1 66 | 1 00 |
| Denmark | Gold | ..... | 2,300,000 | c14,500,000 | 5,400,000 | c5,400,000 | 6 30 | 2 35 |
| Russia | Silver | ..1 to 15½ | 126,000,000 | b480,000,000 | 48,000,000 | c583,000,000 | 3 80 | 38 |
| Turkey | Gold | and silver..1 to 15⅞ | 22,000,000 | b50,000,000 | 40,000,000 | ..... | 2 27 | 1 82 |
| Australia | Gold | ..... | 4,700,000 | b115,000,000 | 7,000,000 | ..... | 24 47 | 1 49 |
| Egypt | Gold | ..... | 6,800,000 | b120,000,000 | 15,000,000 | ..... | 17 65 | 2 20 |
| Mexico | Silver | ..1 to 16½ | 12,100,000 | b5,000,000 | 65,000,000 | b2,000,000 | 41 | 4 54 |
| Central American States | Silver | ..1 to 15½ | 5,600,000 | b500,000 | 12,000,000 | c8,000,000 | 9 | 2 14 |
| South American States | Silver (e) | ..1 to 15½ | 26,000,000 | b40,000,000 | 30,000,000 | b550,000,000 | 1 11 | 83 |
| Japan | Gold | and silver..1 to 16.18 | 41,100,000 | c80,000,000 | 24,300,000 | ..... | 1 95 | 2 95 |
| India | Gold | and silver..1 to 15 | 296,000,000 | ..... | 595,000,000 | b37,000,000 | ..... | 2 21 |
| China | Silver | ..... | 380,000,000 | ..... | 750,000,000 | ..... | ..... | 2 08 |
| Canada | Gold | ..... | 4,800,000 | b14,000,000 | 5,000,000 | b25,000,000 | 2 82 | 1.04 |
| Cuba | Gold | and silver..1 to 15½ | 1,800,000 | b18,000,000 | 1,500,000 | ..... | 10 00 | 83 |
| Total | | | | $4,068,800,000 | $4,070,500,000 | $2,496,500,000 | ..... | ..... |

a—July 1, 1896; all other countries Jan. 1, 1896.
b—Estimate, bureau of the mint.
c—Information furnished through United States representatives.
e—Except Venezuela and Chile.

# UNION OF MILLIONS.

## Harry Whitney and Gertrude Vanderbilt to Wed.

### THE CEREMONY NEXT TUESDAY.

**The Most Remarkable Thing About the Couple Is That They Will Inherit $50,000,000.**

The marriage of Henry Payne Whitney, eldest son of ex-Secretary William C. Whitney, and Miss Gertrude Vanderbilt, eldest daughter of Cornelius Vanderbilt, which is to occur August 25, is not only a matter of great moment to that part of the people called society, but of unusual interest to the general public, for this union will bring into close relations two of the richest families on the American continent. Its importance to the world of wealth and fashion is thus easily accounted for, but the great public is attracted by another and better consideration, the fact that the ceremony will be the fitting finale of an ardent, old-fashioned courtship—that is to say, people recognize this as a love match, and they are pleased with it.

The story of Harry Whitney's fair but untiring and finally victorious rivalry with young Moses Taylor, a year or so ago, is known, and the world continues to love a lover. Comparisons are also doubtless made between the course of true love as discovered by young Whitney's prospective brother-in-law, Cornelius Vanderbilt, jr., and the not too arduous path which is now leading the ex-secretary's son to the altar. The sympathy which went out to Cornelius, jr., and Miss Wilson was not unmixed with depreciation of the unfilial attitude which his persistency assumed. But no shadows of parental antagonism mar the brightness of the coming event. There is complacency and approval in the minds of the elders of each household, and all goes merrily. The world at large applauds because in this alliance at least there is no taint of the bargain and sale infection which has found its way into many of the recent matrimonial transactions of the rich.

GERTRUDE VANDERBILT. HARRY PAYNE WHITNEY.

**They Were Children Together.**

Harry Whitney and Gertie Vanderbilt have known each other from childhood. Their love grew up as they did, before they knew. The palatial Vanderbilt mansion on Fifty-seventh street, New York, is only across the way from the noble residence of the Whitneys. The association of the children of these families has always been intimate. At Yale college Harry Whitney was the faithful friend and chum of Willie Vanderbilt, the brother of the bride to be, who died a few years ago. The close friendship of these schoolmates made young Whitney a constant visitor at the Vanderbilt house, where he and his favorite girl friend, Gertrude, saw much of each other.

The romance of the story comes in when young Taylor commenced his devotional exercises, with Miss Gertrude Vanderbilt as his shrine. Taylor had also been a great chum of Willie Vanderbilt and came to know his sister very well. The better acquainted he became with her the more he liked her. Soon after the rich young heiress had made her debut in society it came to the ears of young Whitney that Miss Vanderbilt and Moses Taylor were engaged to be married. He made no moan, and there is nothing to warrant the suspicion that the news caused him to contemplate suicide. Young Whitney is, like his father, a man of purpose and of action. Assuming at once that there was no truth in the rumor, he mentally vowed that there never should be, and so he finished tying his tie and went to Newport. When he arrived, he at once sought Miss Vanderbilt. She was at the sumptuous summer home of the Vanderbilts, The Breakers, and was glad to see him. There were no more of those unpleasant rumors, and gossips who whispered that these young people spent a great deal of their time together began to talk of another engagement, and this time their guess was correct.

But, howsoever the younger and more sentimentally minded may speculate concerning the ephemeral matter of their prospective happiness, matter of fact people insist on entertaining themselves by consideration of the financial aspects of the case. And, indeed, there is something stupendous in the thought that to these young people there is to be intrusted the ownership and care of $50,000,000. This is a rough estimate, but hardly an exaggeration, for the wealth of Cornelius Vanderbilt can't be less than $100,000,000, and as his daughter Gertrude is his favorite it is not improbable that her share will be not less than $25,000,000, and young Whitney's inheritance will be little less than that sum.

Desirable from all points as this prospective alliance seems, it should afford particular satisfaction to the father of the bride to be. Vanderbilt marriages of late years have not all been unqualified successes. Besides the recent heart-wringing disobedience of his son, his namesake, he has experienced much mortification and displeasure by reason of the marital maneuvering of others of his kith and kin. The matrimonial record of William K. Vanderbilt has not been a source of pride to his staid and scrupulous brother, nor have the law proceedings and wedding of the once Mrs. Willie K., added to the comfort which he formerly found in contemplating the immaculate respectability of the family name. But Gertrude has been dutiful and wise. He will dower her well.

**About Miss Vanderbilt.**

And what of the girl of whom society, when she has married and become an entertainer, will expect so much?

Well, she is gay, frank and fresh faced, every inch a Vanderbilt, and hence not pretty. But she is young, not yet 20, and youth is a sweet endowment. Her chief and rare charm is said by her intimates to be entire freedom from affectation, coupled with a generous nature, which finds pleasure in making other persons happy. There is a warmth in her eyes and a cherriness in her presence which combine to give her a most attractive personality. She is also somewhat distinguished looking. Her hair is dark and forms a favorable foil for her rosy complexion. Her formal introduction to society was made a year ago last January at a large afternoon reception given in the superb mansion of her father in West Fifty-seventh street.

Immediately after that event a death in the Vanderbilt family interfered with the many festivities planned, and Miss Vanderbilt went abroad. Last summer at Newport Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt gave a superb ball at The Breakers, which was in one sense the reintroduction of their daughter to the fashionable world. Their plans for last winter were again unfortunately changed through another death in the family; so that since her formal introduction Miss Vanderbilt has been comparatively little in society, except at dinners or the opera.

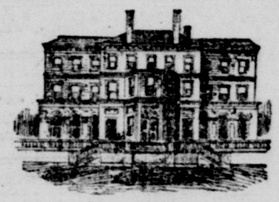
Miss Vanderbilt has been most carefully educated under the direction of her mother and is talented in many directions, being fond of music and a fine linguist. She has made many trips abroad with her parents.

In the season in Newport and again in Tuxedo Miss Vanderbilt enters into the social whirl with all the spirit natural to a girl of her station. Nevertheless she finds time for study and for the pursuit of the more serious duties of life. She has inherited a good deal of the old commodore's solid sense, and already shows much more business capacity than might be expected of one of her years and sex.

**Whitney Is Like His Father.**

Mr. Henry Payne Whitney, the bridegroom elect, is nearly 24 years of age. He was graduated from Yale in the class of 1893, and later completed a course in Columbia college law school. In character and appearance he greatly resembles his distinguished father. During his college days at Yale young Whitney made a brilliant record, politically and socially. Although he was handicapped by being the son of one of the richest and most prominent men in the United States, his head was never turned. He was as plain and unassuming as any man who ever trod the campus, and, being affable, bright, active and sympathetic, his popularity grew to be tremendous. He had a liberal allowance, but made no show of spending it, and in this has always shown the true "Yale spirit." His rooms in Lyceum, one of the "Old Brick Row" buildings, were comfortable and well located, and that was all. He prepared for college at the Groton (Mass.) school, a small but famous institution. In his sophomore year this young man began to take more interest in social matters and led the german, as he did on several other occasions when in his junior and senior years.

Whitney was not a hard student, but had the reputation of being the brightest man in his class. He wore the coveted Phi Beta Kappa key, which is bestowed on the highest stand men only. He was also an editor of the Yale Daily News, a position which required six months of hustling competition to obtain. These social honors which have been named in connection with Yale men are not of importance in themselves, except that they are all awarded by popular vote and show how a man is estimated by his fellows.



THE BREAKERS.

Harry Whitney is what girls call a manly fellow. Many of those whom he met in vacation might have fallen in love with him had he been poor. They liked his reckless riding and skill at polo and the way he handled his four-in-hand. In connection with his polo playing, he has recently become interested in the turf, and has imported a number of valuable polo ponies, hunters and steeplechasers. Among the steeplechasers which he has in training in Adelbert, a gray horse bought from the Preakness stables last year for $5,000, Mr. Whitney rode a hunter in the horse shows of 1894 and 1895, and last year he made his first appearance as a polo player. He played at Newport and Hempstead as a member of the Meadowbrook Hunt club, in which he was handicapped at 5.

Mr. Whitney has been interested in yachting for several years and is a member of the New York and Seawanhaka-Corinthian yacht clubs. The Dorothy, a 21-footer, was built for him two years ago, and this year he had a new Herreshoff fin keel 30-footer built, also called the Dorothy.

In business circles Harry Whitney is as popular as he is socially. Already he does a large part of the work that formerly devolved upon William C. Whitney. It is only reasonable to suppose that in the fullness of time he will assume entire control of affairs and succeed to complete proprietorship of the business in which he is now his father's associate.

Extensive preparations have been made for the wedding ceremony, which will take place at The Breakers, Newport. This wonderful country home of the Vanderbilts, erected a year or so ago on the site of the original mansion, which had been burned to the ground, is perhaps the most superb residence of its kind in America.

It stands alone on the stony crags of Ocher point just where it projects farthest into the ocean and where the restless waves break with a sullen roar on the rock ribbed cliff, or, in moments of calm, crooningly lap the cold brown rocks that rear their heads defiantly out of the ever moving body of water. Here at high noon August 25 these two young people will hear the words that make them one and enter upon the blissful honeymoon which every one hopes will prove perennial.


# AN ELECTRIC FLASH.

## Such Is the Fierce Light That Beats Upon the Claims of Science.

### An Intelligent Public Brings to Bear Every Form of Criticism and Investigation Before Accepting New Scientific Discoveries—Through This Ordeal the Work of Dr. Copeland Has Triumphantly Passed.

Never since the intelligence of man was sufficiently developed for him to exercise judgment and discrimination and to detect error and fraud, has he so much as in these closing years of the greatest century of scientific discovery the world has ever known, obeyed the scriptural injunction to "Prove all things and hold fast to that which is good." No scientific theory or alleged discovery is accepted now without passing through as severe a trial as the test of fine gold in a crucible. Especially is this true of discoveries in medical science. When Dr. Brown-Sequard announced his elixir of life it was at once tested, and found wanting. The same fate befel the famous Koch gold cure for consumption. On the other hand, when Prof. Roentgen gave to the world the secret of his wonderful X ray, it was seized upon by electricians and proved to be even more than its discoverer claimed. The same is true of Dr. Copeland's new treatment for catarrh and chronic diseases. Medical scientists doubted that chronic diseases for cases believed to be incurable, could be cured. At first they scoffed, then they began to examine, and finally submitted it to the most rigid of tests that of actual application to chronic sufferers in all stages of disease, with the final result of its complete triumph. They now accord it the chief place among the discoveries of medical science in any age. Thousands of cured patients from one end of the country to the other attest its virtues, while other thousands in the process of being cured proclaim its continued triumphs. They all join in praise of the Copeland system of treating patients by the month at the merely nominal rate of $5 a month, including all medicines.

**COPELAND FEE.**

**The cost of a full course of treatment at the Copeland Medical Institute is at the rate of $5 per month, whether the requisite period of treatment be three months or three weeks. This fee includes all medicines and the constant and watchful care of all patients to a final cure. Examination free.**

**DEATH IN THE STORM.**

**Chronic Catarrh and Asthma Result From Exposure in a Snow Storm—Nine Years of Suffering Until Relieved by the Copeland Physicians.**

The life of a railroad engineer is far from an easy one, exposed as he is at all seasons to the elements during the performance of his exacting duties. Mr. Edwin L. Sprague, of 413 Banner street, Seattle, is an engineer of the Great Northern, and has suffered for nine years from catarrh and asthma. He says: "Exposure to a severe snow storm in 1887 led to chronic catarrh of the head. My nose became so stopped up that I could not breathe through it. Catarrhal secretions dropped into my throat and kept me constantly hawking and spitting. My throat and bronchials became afflicted and I had a rattling and wheezing in my chest at every breath. My asthma became so bad that I could not get a full night's rest at any time, and I often had to sit all night in