

DOWN GOES THE DEBT.

An Enormous Reduction in Uncle Sam's Liabilities Last Year.

One Hundred and Thirty-Eight Millions Paid in Twelve Months.

The Public Income for June Exceeded the Expenditures by Nearly Eighteen Millions.

The Interest Account Reduced Nearly One Hundred Millions in 18-Years.

The following analysis of the public debt statement for June is supplied by Mr. John M. Carson, clerk of the committee of ways and means:

The fiscal year has closed with a much more favorable exhibit than was anticipated, the reduction in the public debt for June being over eighteen million dollars, and for the twelve months nearly one hundred and thirty-eight millions. The reduction for last month is perhaps the largest ever made in a single month by the ordinary methods of business. There may have been occasions when the monthly reduction exceeded that of last month, but if so, the result was obtained by the covering into the treasury of some particular money which had been hitherto regarded as a liability or some such fund as the Geneva or Chinese indemnity. Even when, in March, 1877, over seven million dollars were covered into the Treasury, that being the amount of the unappropriated balance of the Geneva award, the monthly reduction was but fourteen millions. In September, '81, the reduction was about seventeen and one-half millions, and in August, '82, it was over sixteen millions; but it cannot now be recalled that for any one month the reduction exceeded the expenditures by over eighteen million dollars. This unusual reduction of last month is attributable to a very large increase over May in customs receipts, and a large reduction in disbursements. The receipts from customs for the month of June, 1883, an increase over those for the preceding month of about seven millions, while the disbursements for pensions were but \$1,000,000, against several millions during May. The reduction in the interest-bearing debt for the year just closed was \$20,000,000, which secures a permanent annual reduction in the interest charge of \$5,923,431. The extent to which the annual interest charge has been reduced can only be appreciated by giving the actual figures. In August, 1865, the bonded debt was at its highest point the annual interest charge was nearly \$151,000,000, the actual liability on this account being \$50,436,707. A reduction of nearly one hundred millions in eight years, and a reduction in principal for the same period being over one thousand million dollars. When the refunding operations under the act of 1870 were completed by Secretary Sherman, which occurred Aug. 27, the annual interest charge was nearly four million dollars. Since then a reduction of thirty-two millions has been made in this item, which represents an annual saving to that amount.

The available cash balance is over \$131,000,000, an increase since June 1 of nearly twenty millions. The gold coin and gold bullion fund is over \$198,000,000, an increase for the month of nearly five millions. There is no increase for the month in gold certificates outstanding being nearly sixty million dollars. The treasury now contains within a fraction of one hundred and twelve millions of standard silver dollars, against which there are outstanding in silver certificates \$72,030,086, the net increase for the month in the number of these coins owned by the government being about two millions. In gold, silver, and certificates there are now outstanding over one hundred and thirty-two million dollars, which, added to the volume of United States notes, would make the amount of government notes in circulation \$480,000,000. Since July, 1882, there have been \$25,000,000 to the stock of silver dollars in the treasury. The standard silver dollars now in the treasury, reduced to bulk, represent four thousand and thirty-two tons of two thousand pounds to the ton, and if the twenty-eight millions of fractional silver be added the weight is increased to five thousand and forty tons.

The following tables show the receipts by quarterly periods for the fiscal year closed on Saturday last, compared with corresponding receipts of the preceding fiscal year:

Table with columns for 1882 and 1883, and rows for CUSTOMS, INTERNAL REVENUE, MISCELLANEOUS, and TOTAL for each quarter.

The following recapitulation shows the total receipts from the respective sources named:

Table with columns for 1882 and 1883, and rows for CUSTOMS, INTERNAL REVENUE, MISCELLANEOUS, and AGGREGATE.

The expenditures for the two years were as follows:

Table with columns for 1882 and 1883, and rows for ORDINARY, INTEREST, and PENSIONS.

The following is a recapitulation of the statement of the public debt of the United States for the month of June, 1883:

Table with columns for 1882 and 1883, and rows for DEBT BEARING NO INTEREST, DEBT BEARING INTEREST, and TOTAL DEBT.

AN ALMSHOUSE IN ASHES.

The Dauphin County Poorhouse and Asylum Burned Yesterday—The Inmates Rescued With Difficulty—Twelve Violent Cases Escape—Other Fires.

HARRISBURG, Pa., July 2.—The fire at Dauphin county almshouse, which began at 1 o'clock this afternoon, destroyed every building on the ground except the laundry and schoolhouse, and was the most destructive fire that has ever visited the neighborhood. The fire was first discovered in a large frame stable located near the main structure, with a mansard roof. The stable was consumed, together with its contents, including two horses and five mules. The heated slates on the main structure set fire to that building, and as there was a very high wind at the time, the building was soon destroyed. As soon as the dwelling caught, the inmates were rescued by the fire department and forest the excited inmates, twenty-one females and seventeen males, from their quarters. All of them were saved, though some fought desperately. The fire is supposed to have been caused by heated slates just laid in the barn, but there is a rumor that it was accidentally set on fire by one of the employes from a pipe or cigar. The loss will reach about \$200,000, and there is an insurance of about \$30,000. One of the inmates, a patient, was severely burned by her clothing catching fire from sparks after she was out of the building. The insane were this evening removed to the state asylum above the city, and the sick were brought to the hospital here. Tents were procured at the asylum, and will be erected near the ruins for the paupers to temporarily quarter in. Very few of the household goods were removed, attention being given to the inmates.

Shortly after the insane inmates were gathered up by outsiders and taken to the state asylum it was discovered that twelve of them were missing, having fled. Two of them are very violent. Up to 9 o'clock to-night none of them had been apprehended. It is believed that the state asylum will be unable to accommodate the poor, who numbered over 150, but the directors to-night state that their charitable request was positively refused by the authorities. This necessitates the keeping of the indigent poor of the county in the open air, until temporary quarters can be erected. Provisions enough were saved to feed them for several days. Another woman was this evening ascertained to be very badly burned about the arms and body.

ELIZABETHTOWN, N. Y., July 2.—A fire at Folin, Hardin county, on Saturday night destroyed the store and residence of J. R. Neighbors. Loss, \$10,000.

NEW YORK, July 2.—S. J. Taylor's wool-pulling establishment was burned this morning. Loss, \$30,000.

WILD WINDS IN THE EAST.

A Serious Storm Passes Over Portions of New York and Connecticut.

WATERBURY, CONN., July 2.—The most terrific storm for several years visited this city and the Naugatuck valley this evening. The wind blew almost a hurricane, and rain fell in torrents. Streets and lawns were strewn with branches. Several large trees were torn up by the roots. Windows were broken by hailstones, and much tobacco was taken away to be reset.

PORT JARVIS, N. Y., July 2.—At 4 o'clock to-day the thermometer registered nearly 100° in the shade. At 4:30 a heavy wind and rain storm struck the village and did much damage to trees, fences, and small buildings. At Hancock the Erie freight house was demolished, the Catholic church blown flat to the ground, and other houses damaged.

ELIZABETHTOWN, N. Y., July 2.—A terrific storm of wind and rain visited this section this afternoon. Many large trees were uprooted. A house was unroofed and blown down, and the Catholic church and other large buildings were badly damaged.

HARTFORD, CONN., July 2.—A storm passed south of this city this afternoon and it is reported much damage was done by hail and wind to the towns on the river and south down.

SCANTON, Pa., July 2.—Among the convicts taken to Philadelphia to-day was a lad named Charles Westcott, who was convicted of larceny. He is one of two sons of D. E. Westcott, who with his wife, created a sensation in the county by the cruelty toward Charles and Willie. The boys seemed to have a mania for stealing, and to break them of the habit the parents resorted to very inhuman treatment. The boys, however, continued to steal. Nothing seemed hard enough to reform them, until they were arrested, and the jury convicted Charles of the crime as charged. The district attorney denounced the parents in the strongest terms, but the jury acquitted them of the charge of cruelty.

A Telephone War.

OSKOSH, Wis., July 2.—The conflict between the city authorities and the telephone company was brought to a climax this afternoon by Mayor Pratt, who ordered the chief of police to cut down the company's poles. One pole was chopped down, and the wires cut and removed from two or three poles in the presence of a large crowd. The telephone men then climbed the poles along the line and prevented any more chopping. The line is expected.

Embalmers Here.

MORRIS, ILL., July 2.—Miss Malcome, employed as a servant by John Holderman, south of this town, committed suicide by drinking embalming fluid yesterday afternoon. The preparation had been used in embalming a son of Holderman's who recently died. The girl was 30 years old, and said she was tired of life. She was a sister of Mine Inspector Malcome, of Coal City.

Mines Full of Water.

WILKES-BARRE, July 2.—The Conyngham and Baltimore mines are now entirely flooded, the water being over 300 feet deep in the former. The embankment supporting the main shaft of the Delaware and Hudson colliery has given in. The track has fallen down and another house is in imminent danger. The inflow of water has been checked, and it will take six weeks to pump the water from the mines.

Bogus Ticket Sellers Sentenced.

BUFFALO, July 2.—Thornton & Nolan, who sold a large number of bogus benefit excursion tickets, were to-day sentenced to one-and-a-half and two years respectively in the penitentiary.

TELEGRAPHIC TICKETS.

Dargatz, the man who raced his horse ninety miles against a catamaran, has been arrested and has given bond.

The sixteenth anniversary of the confederation of the British North American provinces was celebrated throughout Canada yesterday.

The Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railway company are reorganizing, and all trade dollars recently paid to their employees. About \$20,000 worth has already been turned in.

FROM FOREIGN LANDS.

The Comte de Chambord's Illness Causing Excitement in Paris.

The English Government and the New Guinea Scheme—The Cholera.

LONDON, July 2.—A dispatch to Reuters' Telegram company, sent from Paris at 7 o'clock this evening, referring to the condition of the Comte de Chambord, does not mention his death. It is, therefore, probable that the report that he was dead, which was confirmed by an Exchange Telegraph company's dispatch, was premature.

The Union, of Paris, says that the condition of the count is grave, yet all hope of his recovery has not been abandoned. The American ship Chocorus has taken refuge at Hong Kong, having been ashore. She will dock for repairs. The Chocorus sailed from Higo May 19 for Manila. In the house of lords this afternoon Lord Derby, the colonial secretary, said that the government was not prepared to annex New Guinea, owing to the enormous extent of the territory, the unknown character of the interior of that country, and the certainty that the natives would object to annexation.

Mr. Gladstone made a similar statement in the house of commons. Mr. Gladstone in his statement said: "A dispatch will shortly be forwarded to Queensland stating the view of her majesty's government on this question. The annexation of New Guinea is clearly null and void and is not warranted by policy. We are not prepared to confirm the action of the colonial government. We think the particular colony of Queensland is not well suited for the function which it has undertaken to perform. The home government alone will assume the responsibility if such a step be necessary. There is reason to believe that the natives wish to annex New Guinea. The dispatch will refer to our intention to strengthen the hand of the high commissioner in regard to police of the neighboring seas."

A dispatch from the Exchange Telegraph company from Paris says a report, which was put in circulation there this afternoon, that the Comte de Chambord is dead is confirmed. It has been decided in Cyprus to allow no refugees from Egypt to land on the island, because of the lack of quarantine stations there.

The Spanish authorities have imposed ten days' quarantine upon all vessels arriving at Spanish ports which have left Egypt since June 22, and a fortnight's quarantine upon vessels which arrived here from that port.

The trial of the Jews charged with murdering the young Christian girl, Esther Solymsi, was continued at Nyireghyaza, Hungary, to-day. A raft proprietor deposed that he had seen the bodies of the children in the Danube, and that he had been terrorized by seeing a companion struck and maltreated, and had said exactly what Barry had told him to say, although he really knew nothing of the conveyance of a corpse to the river.

Right Rev. John Strain, D. D., Catholic archbishop of St. Andrews and Edinburgh, is dead.

PARIS, July 2.—It is stated that the release of the Comte de Chambord is due to the escape of an intestinal tumor.

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offered for probate in her favor. Mrs. Bochsler, who was in Germany, interposed and claimed the estate. While suit was pending Mrs. Bochsler No. 1 appeared on the scene and showed that she had been legally married in Germany, where she had had seven children before her husband's emigration. Bochsler's two sisters appeared before the surrogate to-day and substantiated the statement of the wife of the first marriage, and a triple issue will be tried.

THE WOUNDED EDITOR.

Mr. Elam's Condition Much More Serious Than at First Supposed—Harris' Return to Richmond.

RICHMOND, Va., July 2.—A report received this evening by Mr. W. F. Pumphrey, who left Mr. Elam at 12 o'clock m. to-day, gives the most encouraging account of that gentleman's condition. Mr. Elam had a slight chill this morning, but had entirely recovered from its effect and was able to read the papers and enjoy a cigar. The ball entered the right thigh, passed backward and near the rectum, was expelled, and did not cause any serious bladder. Both of these organs are performing their usual functions. The patient is in good spirits, and the wound is likely to heal by the first intention.

STANTON, Va., July 2.—Mr. Elam's wound is much more serious than was at first apprehended. After his removal from the field to the residence of Mr. Lewis, a closer examination disclosed that the ball had entered the right thigh near the junction of the upper third and the lower two-thirds of the femur. After striking the bone it ran backward and upward through the peritoneum, and lodged in the left groin, whence it was extracted. It passed between the urethra and the rectum, lacerating the tissues, but not seriously injuring either organ. There was no internal bleeding and no injury to the large vessels. The patient's spirits are good. He himself discovered where the ball was lodged. It will be remembered that on the field he stated that the ball had penetrated both legs, and that he was unable to walk.

BEIRNE, Va., July 2.—R. F. Beirne, of E. Chalkley, one of his seconds in the late duel, arrived this morning and passed the day in seclusion. Their presence gave rise to many rumors. They left on the southern train to-night. In the impression that Beirne will remain here to-morrow.

HARRISBURG, Pa., July 2.—Lieut. Gov. Lewis, at whose house W. C. Elam lies wounded, was here to-day. He is very uneasy about him. Dr. Wheat, his physician, says he may be about to die, and may be buried to-morrow. Harris' return to Richmond.

McGeoch's Millions.

CHICAGO, July 2.—A meeting of the creditors of McGeoch, Everingham & Co. was held this afternoon in the call board rooms, and was largely attended. The feature of the gathering was the report submitted by Mr. John F. Bensley, receiver of the firm, of the assets and liabilities of McGeoch, Everingham & Co. Mr. Bensley found the following results:

Amount due the trade here, \$1,803,334; deduct margins surrendered and to be rendered and offsets allowed, \$606,473, leaving due to members of the Chicago board of trade, unsecured, \$1,196,861. He found notes of the firm for \$3,000,000 secured by the deposit of land as collateral. As closely as he could estimate, the land would net \$3,800,000, leaving a deficit at the banks of \$150,000. This, added to the amount due the members of the board of trade, makes the total unsecured liabilities of the firm \$1,346,861.

Butler Vetoes the Tax Bill.

BOSTON, July 2.—The governor this afternoon vetoed the bill to lay a state tax of \$2,000,000. He says he does not believe in raising the money before it is needed and letting it lie in the treasury at 3 per cent, while the poor people who pay the taxes must borrow at 5 per cent to pay them with. He reviews the finances for the last four years, and says a tax of \$2,000,000 is unnecessary and unreasonable. He mentions several items which are apparently not needed. He regards \$1,000,000 a sufficient tax and \$1,500,000 ample. The message was tabled without debate.

A Druggist in Trouble.

NEW YORK, July 2.—Bruno C. Leman, a druggist, was held to-day to answer the charge of causing the death of Charles Vollmar, a German emigrant. Mrs. Vollmar asked Leman to give her the address of a physician, but he himself proscribed for her husband, who rapidly grew worse. The physicians called to attend him say he was suffering from opium poisoning. They gave him anti-dote, but he died. Leman claims that the medicine he gave was harmless.

A Handsome Check.

BALTIMORE, July 2.—Mr. Enoch Pratt this afternoon executed a deed of the property of the Pratt free library, on Mulberry street, to the city of Baltimore, and gave his check for \$533,333, which he had invested in the fund for the support of the library. The building is nearly completed, and the library will be ready for use as soon as the interior is made ready to receive it.

A Convict Commits Suicide.

JOLIET, ILL., July 2.—This morning when the convicts were mustered to work at the penitentiary, a one year convict named Edward Abel was missing, and upon examination his dead body was found lying in his cell. He had killed himself in a fit of despondency. He had been in prison but one month.

The Bartholdi Statue.

NEW YORK, July 2.—Messrs. William M. Everts and Parke Godwin, on behalf of the Bartholdi statue committee, have issued an appeal to the people of the United States to assist in raising funds for the erection of the pedestal for the statue.

The Bloom is on the Cotton.

PETERSBURG, Va., July 2.—The first cotton bloom has been received from North Carolina. The crop throughout the state is looking very promising.

CABLE CATCHES.

Brussels has postponed a messenger for Boston to claim possession of the funds taken by Canon Bernard.

Rev. Thomas N. Burke, the well known priest and lecturer, died yesterday at the Talbot convent.

The loss by the fire at the establishment of Procter & Bevinson, at Burdett, yesterday morning, is \$30,000.

It is reported that Zukertort, who won the first prize in the recent international chess tournament is coming to America.

The iron trade of Great Britain has been very active of late on account of the increased demand from the United States. The new tariff does it.

One of the Irish members of parliament has received a telegram from Mr. Healy, home ruler, saying he has been elected member of parliament for County Mangshan by 400 majority.

The queen's bench division of the high court of justice has decided in favor of granting a new trial of the action for libel brought by Mr. Bell against Mr. Lawes, but the court advises the litigants to effect a compromise.

LECTURING THE LEGISLATORS.

Gov. Butler Refuses to Adjourn the Massachusetts Law Makers to Aug. 27.

BOSTON, July 2.—Gov. Butler has sent a long message to the legislature refusing to adjourn that body to Aug. 27, as requested by a committee. He states he is astonished to hear the reason, namely, that the legislature might act upon the report of the committee which has been investigating the charges against the management of the Tewksbury almshouse made by the governor. He claims to have made no charges. The investigation, he says, was prompted by legislative action, and he appeared before the committee in support of the evidence he had to offer. He declined to put any charges in writing, as it was not his duty to do so. The state board has carried out the reforms he sought to accomplish, and he asks why, for all practical purposes, has not the investigating committee fulfilled its object. The legislature can take no action against the supposed delinquents for that has been done already. He suggests that it would do the legislature good to go home and read the printed report of its committee on the management of the Tewksbury almshouse. He inquires why the members want the session lengthened, when they complain of their pay, intimating that the legislature has had ample time to accomplish its duties. He is confirmed in his opinion that the legislature cannot adjourn without his consent, and says of any supposed right of the house to adjourn without the consent of the governor that it is a power, if it exists, that has not been exercised for more than a hundred years. He can conceive of a possible emergency that would permit it, but that would be an emergency almost justifying revolutionary measures. The report of the Tewksbury investigating committee, which, in his judgment, will not change the opinion or action of a single individual, is not an emergency.

A Hoosier Tunnel Claim Vetoes.

BOSTON, July 2.—The governor has vetoed the bill awarding Stanley Brothers additional remuneration for losses incurred in constructing the Hoosier tunnel, on the ground that they have previously received for large sums of money in full for all claims. He says this ought to be a bar to all further demands, and considers that the Stanley has no legal or equitable claim against the state. The message contains long arguments to substantiate this view of the case.

The Balloting at Concord.

CONCORD, N. H., July 2.—In the ballot for United States senator, in joint convention to-day, the whole number of votes was 19. James W. Patterson, 1; Aaron F. Stevens, 2; Harry Bingham, 3; Edward H. Rollins, 13. No quorum voting.

Aid for the Phoenix Park Murderers' Families.

CHICAGO, July 2.—One of the largest meetings of Irishmen ever held in this city was held in Turner hall to-night, in support of the fund for the maintenance of the families of the men executed for the Cavendish Park murders. Hon. John F. Finerty presided and was principal speaker.

A Hogus Banker.

NEW YORK, July 2.—Ferdinand A. Witte, who claims to have been a banker and broker in Cincinnati, was sentenced to the penitentiary for one year and to pay a fine of \$500 on his plea of guilty to a charge of obtaining \$20 on a worthless draft on H. White & Co., of Cincinnati. He is also charged with swindling Henry Sottouy, an old German, out of \$5,000.

Experts in Lard.

CHICAGO, July 2.—Prof. S. P. Sharpless, of Boston; R. S. Witthaus, of Buffalo; W. M. Hershaw, of New York; Ira Romsen, of Baltimore; R. Ogden Doremus, of New York, and L. C. Holden, of New York, prominent chemists, arrived to-day to testify in the investigation as to the alleged adulteration of lard by Fowler Brothers.

Juvenile Smokers.

TRENTON, N. J., July 2.—The bill prohibiting the sale in this state of cigarettes and tobacco in any form to minors under 16 years went into operation yesterday, though its effects were not apparent until to-day. Several dealers who had large juvenile patronage complained of a falling off in trade.

A Handsome Mortgage.

NEW YORK, July 2.—The Evening Post building, on Broadway and Fulton street, and the building at the northeast corner of John street and Broadway, both of which are owned by the Reformed Protestant Dutch church of this city were to-day mortgaged for \$500,000.

An Arkansas Marshal Sentenced.

LITTLE ROCK, July 2.—J. T. Brown, jr., late United States marshal for the eastern district of Arkansas was to-day sentenced to two counts for forgery and perjury to imprisonment for five years at Detroit and \$1,000 fine.

Killed by Falling Lumber.

POTTSVILLE, Pa., July 2.—Valentine Dockweller and Robert Reed were piling lumber in Weed & Sallor's yard here this afternoon when a shed gave way. Reed escaped with severe bruises, but Dockweller was caught by the falling lumber and instantly killed.

The Big Railroad.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 2.—Articles of association of the Peoples' Railway company of America were filed with the secretary of state to-day and will also be filed to-morrow with the secretary of the interior at Washington. The capital is stated at \$75,000,000.

A Wife Murderer Attempts Suicide.

BRAZIL, IND., July 2.—Saunders, who was convicted of murdering his wife, and was sentenced to imprisonment for life on Saturday, attempted to kill himself by poison after the sentence, but failed.

Murder and Suicide.

NEW YORK, July 2.—Wm. H. Seaman, aged 24, shot and killed his sister Fanny, aged 28, and then killed himself at Throg's Neck, Westchester county, yesterday. It is thought he was insane.

Mining Dividends.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 2.—The Bulwer Consolidated mining company has declared a dividend of 15 cents per share, and the Standard Consolidated company a dividend of 25 cents per share.

THE DOUBTFUL DOLLAR.

It is Worth More Than the "Dollar of Our Daddies" But Nobody Wants It.

Banks Won't Take It and Brokers Buy It at Various Prices.

Why It Was Coined and Why It Has Become an Outcast in Financial Society.

Views of Various Parties on Silver Dollars in General.

"Of the 35,000,000 trade dollars coined probably between 4,000,000 and 5,000,000 are in circulation in the United States at the present time," said R. E. Preston, acting examiner of the mint, yesterday. "I do not think the amount will exceed 4,000,000, though there is a possibility it may reach 5,000,000."

"What do you base your estimates on," was asked. "About \$2,000,000 in trade dollars was exported, and we only know of \$700,000 coming back, though doubtless a few hundred thousand may have dribbled in without our knowing anything about it."

"Tell me something about the trade dollar. What was its origin, how did it get into circulation, and how came it to be degraded from its standard value to take its chances with bullion silver?"

"That is the easiest thing in the world to do. The trade dollar was authorized to be coined by the act of February 12, 1873, and was not intended for circulation in the United States, but for export to China. That empire possesses no mint for coinage of gold or silver, and the average value of its domestic circulation, and until the institution of the trade dollar the principal shipments of coin to China were in the form of Mexican dollars."

"The trade dollar was designed to compete with the Mexican dollar, and was, therefore, made a trifle more valuable—about two mills per piece, thus not only affording a market for the surplus silver of the mines on the Pacific coast, but furnishing merchants and investors with a medium for the exchange of domestic circulation, and until the institution of the trade dollar the principal shipments of coin to China were in the form of Mexican dollars."

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