FOREIGN EXCHANGE A SOURCE OF MUCH ANNOYANCE TO FOREIGNERS

DOLLARS KINDS OF

Trade Involves Discounts Both Ways -Few Railroad Routes in the Country-Time Does Not Count.

Shanghai Cor. New York Times. eforms in currency and in transportation are hardly less important to foreign interests in China than is the upsetting of the present office-holding class. Scientific treatment of both subjects has made accessible an understanding of their shortcomings, perhaps without leaving concrete impressions of what may befall one doing business or having occasion to travel in China. One simply cannot use his own money without paying heavy toll on it going and coming. While the native system gets the blame for this condition, the fact is that the system is one of the first principles, and call ble of easy adjustment, for it is based directly on the value of bullion. Dollars make the muddle, and they are of foreign introduction and growth. Therefore, it will be desirable to remove motes during the process of extracting

Ten kinds of dollars find currency. The banks established avowedly for the benefit of foreign trade would probably like it well enough if the number were doubled, for when merchants from localities employing a different mintage meet, always involves discounts both ways, and bank toll is never light. 11 one wishes to trade where he resides. the number of dollars that will enable him to complete the transaction at the time may be insufficient if he waits to think it over; or if he closes at once, he may find the next day that by waiting night a less number of dollars would have represented the same value One bows as a matter of course to the exactions of that puzzle known as exchange, but when it subjects him to a discount of 6 or 7 per cent on perfectly good money, he concludes that it is time to increase profits or to buy bank stock. That is what happens with letters of credit and bills of exchange. They must be turned into taels, with a commission off, and as tael accounts are not generally kept, another commission must be paid for computing them in dollars.

A foreign bank in China is so keen for commisions that it has no hesitancy in discrediting itself to get them. One experience will illustrate this point. An English visitor came to Shanghai last May and deposited a draft for £750, equivalent to something less than \$7,500 Mexican. It suffered from the usual vagaries of the abacus, and when in June he wished to transfer it to a branch of the same bank at Tien-tsin, it had dwindled about 7 per cent, through no expenditure of his own, the bank having enjoyed its use for 8 per cent loans mean-He informed the Tien-tsin branch that he would probably draw very lightly against it for several months, thus virtually advising the bank that it was \$1,500 and did not touch the account again until November, when he decided to return to Shanghai. He had a balance of \$5,500 at Tien-tsin, and in order to have that account transferred back to the bank's branch here, he had to pay the Tien-tsin branch 4 per cent, or \$220. The privilege of keeping on continuous deposit for six months £600 in two branches of the same bank cost him £75, or \$750 Mexican.

Had the depositor left his money in drafts on the account without a large discount, and as he did not know but that he might eventually have use in the North for all of the deposit, he saw no other way to keep money near him. Even if he had obtained Mexican dollars here for his deposit, he would have needed a small packing case and a cart to carry the load. Mexican dollars were accepted at Tien-tsin in the summer only at a discount, although usually that is the one coin which passes at all the treaty ports. When he made his Tien-tsin deposit he could draw out only dollars used in the North, which suffer from 5 to 10 per cent discount if presented for payment anywhere else. No computation is possible of profits re-

sulting from exchanges in different branches of the same banks. The case cited is perhaps exceptional, for the deositor was uncertain as to his plans and positor was uncertain as to his plans and had to take such punishment as the bank to which he fell victim chose to inflict; but business houses which have branches well scattered must put up with high charges for all sorts of accommodation. Considering the impetus to foreign trade which settled conditions will furnish, it is not likely that the banks will assent to the establishment of a uniform currency and to such other fiscal reform as will make their own methods less provocative of general complaint. Means, while their dividend and surplus accounts may be safely relied on to show that they suffer no hardship from doing buisness in a land several centuries behind the foreign business houses would do without the banks in spite of the extortions. They serve commercial convenience in many ways. Strides that trade has made in the last twenty years are largely due to the facilities the banks have been able to extend.

\*\*NATIVES BEAR THE BURDENS.\*\*

The frailty that minimizes benefits and magnifies mishaps no doubt accounts for the phrase commonly heard here amoney. It would never be supposed from the style of life in the foreign settlements that the process worked discomfort. Some one has said that life here is much like that in London, only more comfortable, and blue process worked discomfort. Some one has said that life here is much like that in London, only more comfortable, and blue process worked discomfort. Some one has said that life here is much like that in London, only more comfortable, and blue process worked discomfort. Some one has said that life here is much like that in London, only more comfortable, and blue process worked discomfort. Some one has said that life here is much like that in London, only more comfortable, and blue process worked discomfort is made the process which work for copper cash that they prove the process of the branch of the process with their money which amounts to a demonstration that all the parts do not equal to the whole. Ten lo-cent pleces do the process with their mone had to take such punishment as the bank to which he fell victim chose to inflict;

**Fattening Food** 

Don't remain thin when this simple food will bring you beauty and gracetuess, on prepaid for \$1.00 per bottle, if not stainable from your druggist. escriptive circular and testimonials

The Alfalfa Company. WICHITA, KANSAS. not make a dollar. Five will pass easily enough for half a dollar, but when more are tendered the buyer is likely to be reminded that small money is at a discount. A dollar handed to a flating money changer will produce eleven 10-cent pieces, and from 16 to 24 cash, equal to 2 or 3 cents. The money dealer gets his living by trading cash for the small silver that the natives gather in the settlements. They wish cash because they can supply their needs with it better than any other way. If the dollar were quoted at 1,000 cash, the dealer would give 800 cash for it, or its component parts, and make 20 per cent by the exchange; and the average native can accomplish more with 800 pieces of copper than with a single silver piece stamped as one dollar. The lender wishes all the dollars he can get, because he has means of buying in a large way at very close to quotation rates. Small silver will not enable him to make such purchases except at a discount of 15 per cent, and then only in limited amounts. So he will gladly give \$1.13 in small silver for a cart-wheel dollar and profit by the operation. That premium of 13 cents furnishes a visitor to China with his one small comfort in money affairs.

FEW RAILROAD ROUTES.

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The Railroad Routes.

Chinese have always traveled by water, and that way is good enough for a people with whom time does not count, Railroad lines in the north, connecting Pekin with coast points at Tongku and Shanhakwan, with an extension to Niu-Chwang, whose operation was indefinitely deferred by last year's outbreak, and a line from here to Woo-sung, fourteen miles away, constitute the only Chinese equipment. The Chinese Eastern railway, reaching down the Liao-tung peninsula to Port Arthur, is a Russian property, and so far has been devoted to military use. Should it become a commercial line it will be as a branch of the Siberian system. The distance traversed by routes strictly Chinese does not exceed 400 miles.

Germans are laying rails in Shan-tung province, near Kiao-chou, but the prospect points to military use for some time. This enterprise may become a considerable one, because Germany looks upon Shang-tung as its special field in China. Should England cater to that sentiment and cement good relations by turning over Wei-hai-wei to the Germans, the road would no doubt be extended to Weihai-wei, and possibly to Chee-foo, becoming 200 miles long or more. The road from Pekin to Hankow is further advanced than any other railroad enterprise that may still be classed as a scheme, having been surveyed. Rails were laid for a short distance out of Pekin, and some embankment work became fairly advanced at the other end when the trouble began. The Belgian engineers fixed the gauge at five feet,

when the trouble began. The Belgian engineers fixed the gauge at five feet, which is Russian thus indicating at least a view to some relation with the Siberian

a view to some relation with the Siberian line.

There is nothing yet except paper to show progress with the American enterprise for a road from Canton to Hankow. Various other plans calculated to shorten time of travel by construction from here to Ningpo and Hangchow, on the south and Soo-chow on the south and Chin-kiang and Nanking on the west and north are in the same condition, except for a little digging which unearthed on the outskirts of the settlement a sandalwood coffin that had been buried for 400 years, and came out in good order. It lies now in an open lot near the French camp, where relic chippers and the wet season threaten to put its quality of endurance to supreme tests.

NATIVES POOR TRAVELERS.

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Of course the purpose of railways is to facilitate foregn trade. They would never be built on Chinese initiative. The native is not by instinct a traveler. Few Chinese go outside of their provinces or have the slightest wish to do so. Railroads strike them as so much of a nuisance that in the official concessions, or in nearly all of them, a clause provides that the track shall not be laid within two miles of a town. Hence the station at Pekin is three miles outside the South Gate, and along the route usually traveled between Tien-tsin and Pekin the railway embankment is out of sight half the time. Since travel is provincial, and time never has value, the natives are content to go about in their boats at two or three miles an hour. Even the steam tows that carry water trains do not exceed six miles an hour.

Although the Yang-tse is the main waterway, it is doubtful if it carries more traffic than the Grand canal, which is simply a great thoroughfare from which radiate countless waterways, completely traversing the country. H. T. Wade, who knows this and the adjoining provinces better doubtless than any one else, having traveled over them for for-

provinces better doubtless than any one else, having traveled over them for forelse, having traveled over them for forty years, and having prepared the only detailed map of them, says that between Kashing and Soo-chow, sixty miles or less apart, and both on the Grand canal, there are at least fifty different routes.

Nearly all of the land is flat in the district bounded by Shanghai, Hangchow and Soo-chow. Since there can be no thought of abandoning the waterways, bridges over them must be built high enough to permit boats to pass under. There are too many boats in motion to make drawbridges feasible. The watertrain trip to Hangchow, 150 miles, takes thirty-six hours, and that to Soo-chow, eighty miles, may be made between late in the afternoon and the next morning. When a native wishes to go from Shanghai to Soe-chow he can get a berth in some part of the train for 30 cents, or the equivalent of about 15 cents in American money. There is always ample accommodation at this rate. How a railroad is to be built over such a country other than on stilts, or how it is to become a paying investment, has not been yet figured out for the information of the

come a paying investment, has not been yet figured out for the information of the UP THE YANG-TSE VALLEY.

MONSTER FOR THE PACIFIC.

Largest Vessels Ever Built in America Nearly Completed. NEWPORT NEWS, Va., March 23 .- The new steamship Korea, the largest vessel and then the Pacific Mail will have two ver built on this hemisphere, will be vessels, equipped both for heavy passenver built on this hemisphere. ever built on this hemisphere, will be launched next Saturday morning at 11 o'clock at the yard of the Newport News Shipbuilding and Drydock company, and it is expected that between 20,000 and 30,000 people will be gathered around the ways to see the monster hull take its intial plunge into the waters of the James

The Korea and her sister ship, the Siberia, are building for the Pacific Mali Steamship company, and will ply between San Francisco and Hongkong with Honolulu, Yokohama and Nagasaki as ports of call. The vessels are exactly alike, and the contract price for the two is \$400,000, making them the costliest as well as the largest merchant vessels built on this hemisphere. Uncle Sam is building costlier warships, but not even the large monster defenders contracted for by the government will approach the dimensions of the Pacific Mail ships.

In the construction of the Korea accommodations will be provided for 200

In the Korea will be required to make developed 18,000, indicated horsepower, being the probability is that she will be a twenty-knot ship easily. Her dimensions follow: Length over all, 572 feet; depth, 40 feet; draught, 27 feet; displacement, 18,600 tons. The only American-built ships which approach the Korea in size are the St. Louis and the St. Paul, of the American line's New York-London service. Their displacement is golden brown waists or costumes, especially when brown velvet is used for trimming facings.

Other fashionable combinations.

A lovely shade of deep yellow either in silk or velvet is used to make vests, full fronts, sieeve puffs, etc. for deep yolden brown waists or costumes, especially when brown velvet is used for trimming facings.

Other fashionable combinations are cleible when the contract of the Pacific Mail ships.

In the construction of the Korea accommodations will be provided for 200



THE WRONG ADJECTIVE.

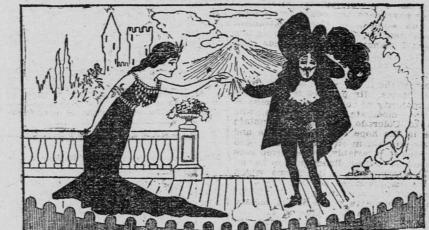


Percy—I think de president of de United States orter git more salary.

Horatio—Oh! I dunno. I'd be willing ter take de job fer half de amount.

Percy—I wouldn't consider it fer less den a hundred thousand, no matter w much dey coaxed me.

### ROMANCE AND REALITY.



Mr. Rant (the leading man)—Ah ha! my lady fair, come into the banquet hall and I will drink your health in my choicest wines.



Mr. Rant-By jove, Mag, this goes to the right spot. If was so dry I could hardly speak my lines.

## REBELLED FOR ONCE.



Mrs. Henpeck-I hope you will often think of me while you are away. Henpeck-Not on your life, This is going to be a pleasure trip.

the vessels are completed and ready for delivery they will probably start together

displacement 3,000 tons greater than the battleships of the Virginia class. With a speed of something like twenty knots, the Korea will be the fastest ship on the Pacific until the arrival of her sister ship, and then the Pacific Mail will have two vessels, equipped both for heavy passenger, and 1,200 Thinese. Quarters for the Pacific Mail will have two vessels, equipped both for heavy passengers, and 1,200 Thinese. Quarters for the Pacific Mail will have two vessels, equipped both for heavy passengers, and 1,200 Thinese. Quarters passengers, and 1,200 Thinese. Quarters for the Pacific Mail will have two vessels, equipped both for heavy passengers, and 1,200 Thinese. Quarters for the Pacific Mail will have two vessels, equipped both for heavy passengers, and 1,200 Thinese. Quarters for the space may be utilized for other purposes if unoccupied The hull is constructed of the best steel throughout, and a double bottom extends from stem to stern. There are four decks, extending the whole length of the vessel, known as the lower main, upper and promenade decks. In addition to these are the orlop and beat decks. The main engines are two four-cylinder quadruple direct acting type, placed abreast of each other in separate watertight apartments. The engines are designed to developed 18,000, indicated horsepower, when running at the rate of eighty-six revolutions a minute.

# FARO BANK AND GUN PLAY GROWS HAIR

INCIDENTS OF EARLY TIMES IN THE CALIFORNIA GOLD FIELDS

Thrilling Experience With Scotchman Named McPherson-Three Lives in Jeopardy.

The most famous gambler in the late 50's, in my time, says Gen. William Humphreys, of San Francisco, in his "Reminiscences of the California Gold Fields," was "Judge" Jones. It was known of him only that he mysteriously dropped in from Texas as a forty-niner with the title of "Judge." He was a slender little fellow, wth nerves tempered like Bessemer steel; when sober, of Ches-terfieldian manners, but ready to pick a quarrel with any man when three sheets in the wind. Judge Jones was the best dressed man in San Francisco; all his clothes came from London, but nobody had the temerity to tempt the judge's wrath by the slightest allusion to his passion for dress.

Bad blood ran in Jones' veins toward

Belcher Key, an English pugliist, who was then the local John L. Sullivan, of 'Frisco. His "bunch of fives" fied earned for the prize fighter a respect to which his bad manners did not entitle I'm. Key was quarrelsome, and so was the Texan judge. Both met in the Eldorado, near Billy Owen's saloon and gambling place, when Key, who was reasonably full of liquor, proceeded directly to where Judge Jones was standing and slapped him in the face. Jones was game, and, though much inferior in size, put up a fist and let drive at the burly prize fighter with his right, drawing first blood freely. This was more than Fighter Key expected. He let fly his left—he was left handed—and floored the little gambler, who, from the marble floor, where he lay, pulled his revolver and shot Belcher Key through the heart. The coroner had no time to waste as the result of Judge Jones! fatal facility with his pistol. He was not even arrested, and that night he received an ovation which might have gratified the last of the

HEAVY BETTING.

lay on the ace. At last, when king, queen, jack and three aces were the "Hold on, Mr. Dealer, I'm tired of that ace, It's going to split. I want to put my brick house on the king. Are leens in 'Frisco. As I got close to ou agreed?" "Cert!" responded the dealer

He pulled. Out came the king for the winning card, The bank lost. The man with the brick house won \$20,-

"How will you have your money?" faid Mr. Dealer.
"Check," laconically answered the lucky gambler. The dealer's side partner filled out a check for the winner while the game went on.

WON BY HIS FRIEND. Billy Owens and Judge Jones were as close as Damon and Pythias; the bond that bound them was a friendship that only ended with the life of Judge Jones, who died with his boots on in his own faro bank, killed by a cowboy who got the drop on him in a fight over a disputed bet. One night, when the game was running light, as gamblers say, and the judge's bank was taking in what money there was, Billy Owens, click of the ivories and the buzz of the flushed with Old Otard, came around roulette wheel. to the fare outlay. Walking up to his

"Judge Jones, this is a mighty mean game, with these hundred dollar pikers jump, he mounted the faro tal around the board. How much have you got in that big safe over yonder?" "Just \$32,000 in thar, old man," replied alar as he cavorted strangely among the judge, and that's just \$32,000 more'n the chips, scared out of his wits. With you've got the sand in your craw to try

Texas-never-tire," exclaimed Billy Owens, just enough for a flyer. "I'll just Billy go you my check on the California bank for \$32,000 cold plunkers." "Put up or shut up, Billy," sententious-

ly answered the Texas judge, as his steel-gray eyes, expanding wide, shone like two white diamonds in a jeweler's

Billy Owens, as blithe and debonair as a wild white mountain goat skipping over the Sierra Nevada ranges, walked over to the gambler's desk (and a well regulated gambling place is never without a table called a "secretary," where pen and ink are ready and bank checks, without any particular bank's name, can always be found), filled up a check on the Bank of California for \$32,000, signed it and walked back to Judge Jones.
Up to this moment Jones thought Billy

was fooling. He was mistaken. "I'll bet this in the pot, the jack to win, against your safe and contents," said Owens. "It is well," said Jones without a smile,

pulling out a big safe key from his side pocket and slapping it down hard on top of Billy's check in the pot. "That represents my wealth."

All the other players stopped playing to watch the game. The third turn, as

the card. "Jack wins!" the dealer called, white about the gills. "Busted, by the everlasting jumping jingo!" yelled the Texas judge; "but damn my eyes, Billy, you are the very man I want to win if I must lose."

the key lay hugging the check, out came

SCOTCHMAN'S MISTAKE. A brawny Scotchman, Dugald McPherson, came to the mining country in California and struck it rich the first year. He was a gold operator, peaceful when sober, and a devil incarnate when yexed or under the influence.

Forty miles from San Francisco the old bachelor McPherson had a ranch where the boys loved to sojourn over Sunday. Presiding over the old man's home and mistress of the ranch was a Spanish senorita, fat and over forty years old, and a miraculous cook. I certainly had no eyes for the senorita, but after I had gone back to 'Frisco, leaving my friends behind, some of the wags in the party told the old Scot that I had been using "the whispered speech that lovers use" in conversation on a May night on the plazza of the adobe mansion with his dusky senorita. The green-eyed passion

seized mine host. He sent word to me that he meant to put a bullet hole in me on sight. I got two single-barreled pistols with hair triggers. I didn't mean to be killed by the bloody-minded McPherson with-

# ON BALD HEADS

KILLING OF ONE PUGILIST Free Package of a Remarkable Remedy That Will Give Any Man, Woman or Child a Beautiful Head of Hair,

> Prevents Hair Falling Out, Thickens Thin Hair, Cures Dandruff, Scurf or Scalp Pimples and Makes Any Hair Heavy, Long and Silky.

> Prematurely Gray Hair Restored to Its Natural Color Without Dye-It Has Never Falled to Grow Hair on Bald Heads, Eyebrows or Lashes—Send Name and Address for Free Package,



NO LONGER ANY EXCUSE FOR BALDNESS.

HEAVY BETTING.

It was not unusual in Billy Owens' back room to see a man walk in and lay down a certificate of deposit for \$10,000 on the ace, having first asked the banker to cover the bet, and, without a change of muscle, banker and player would quietly abide the coming out of the card, and if the bank won the banker quietly raked in his \$10,000 certificate of deposit, laid it in his left hand drawer, and the man in front of the table went out a wiser and a poorer man to begin prospecting again at Fouriery finds. I once saw a rich horseman come in, and, tring \$7 piking along with \$500 bets on a single card, he nonchalantly tapped on the high card with his pencil and said:

"Mr. Dealer, I'll just go you on the high card with his pencil and said:

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"Mr. Dealer, I'll just go you on the high card with his pencil and said:

"Mr. Dealer, I'll just go you on the high card with his pencil said high pencil said side in his pocket

Any man, woman or child can easily secure the means for restoring a natural, fine, silky, glossy growth of hair to their head, or prevent their hair from falling out or getting thin by sending for one free package of a most remarkable purely vegetable remedy, discovered and prepared by Altenheim Medical Dispensary. The remedy is destined to prove a boon to the entire human race, as with its use there will be no such thing as. Any man, woman or child can easily | and my hair is all due to the remarkable

out a chance for my white alley. With ARTIST ABBEY HONORED. and into one of the most gorgeous sa-leens in 'Frisco. As I got close to one of the faro tables both hands were in their respective pockets ready for immediate action. I was much interested in the play of a squatty, French-Mexican gambler, who was plugging wildly with his gold dust all over the thirteen cards on the faro layout. When I was within six inches of the half-breed I looked up. There, paces away, on the other side o table, towering like another Saul, among the gambling Israelites, six feet in his bcots, stood my mortal enemy, Dugald McPherson. He advanced. I stood still, both hands grasping my 'trusty

FIRED FROM HIS POCKET.

Suddenly there was an explosion. A hundred revolvers were instantly drawn in the gambling room and the click in cocking the shooting irons drowned the "Sac-r-r-dam!" cried the little half-

breed, scattering his handful of gold dust jump, he mounted the faro table at a bound. The dealer drew his pistol, and the half-breed was close to the gates my left I drew my remaining pistol and pointed it at the burly Scot. McPherson. "Ah! that's your little game, is it, old All my life was crowded in that one exas-never-tire," exclaimed Billy moment, when the sense of danger was calculated to stretch an hour into eternity or eternity into a moment. Pherson threw up both hands and shouted, my pistol still holding a cold bead on

"Don't! I'm a damned fool! I found out the boys were lying to me!" Down went my pistol into my left pocket, while I began to clap my right hand on my right pocket, which was afire, with my weather eye still on the Mexican-Frenchman, who was ready and eager to fight me. The bullet had creased the gambler's skin and cut open his trousers, which covered the broadest part of his person. I hurriedly begged part of his person. I hurriedly begged his pardon, dragged him out of the gambling room, glad to get out alive, and with difficulty explained the situa-

When he began to comprehend he laughed until the tears ran down his face, more particularly after I had told him in the best Mexican I could master that if he would meet me at my hotel the next day at noon I would order for him at my tailor's the best suit of clothes money could buy. The suit cost me \$200, and I gave him, besides, \$100 in gold, and the jingling of the guinea helped the hurt his honor felt a posteriori. This man proved to be a rough diamond and became my fast friend. The old Scotchman spent a week with but he never again recognized any of the crowd whose pleasantry came near costing three people their lives. Dugald McPherson died the next year, full of years and ducats, and left me \$100,000 in gold by way of apology for his mistake. his mistake.

A new fad which the summer girl will A new rad which the summer girl win exploit is hatpins made of artificial roses. At one of the fashionable Southern resorts a pretty belle was seen wearing a hat of fine white muslin for the crown, put on in soft folds, the brim being of put on in soft folds, the firm being of Fayal straw, hatpins were the only trimming. They were deep-red roses fastened on long plns. One was worn on the outside, the other on the inside of her hat, nestling against her wavy brown tresses, just where the brim turned up. The flowers are changed to harmonize with the color of the trimming of the freek.

The Knobs Were There.

Philadelphia Press.

"I've got to get myself a pair of shoes," said Miss Bunyon, "and I'm determined to have a real nobby pair."

"Why, my dear," sweetly replied her best friend. "I'm sure any pair of shoes you should wear would have to be knobby."

American Commissioned by King to

Paint Coronation Scene. LONDON, March 23.-The much-sought commission to paint the coronation scene in Westminster abbey next year has been given by King Edward to Edwin A. Abbey, the American artist. The Royal academy elected him not long ago an associate member of its body. Few men



EDWIN AUSTIN ABBEY. American Artist Who Has Been Hon-ored in England.

have more richly deserved the honor. Mr. Abbey was born in Philadelphia in 1852, and is a pupil of the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts. At nineteen he became a draughtsman in the house of the Harpers, and later he became a member of the American Water Color society. He removed to London in 1878, where he has been engaged chiefly in illustrating books and periodicals. He is a member of the London Institute of Water Color.

Mr. Abbey has executed quite a number of water color portraits. Among them are those of Andrew Carnegie, J. W. Harper and R. G. Dun. Among his genre subjects owned in this country are "Lady in a Garden," "Rose in October," "Reading the Bible," "The Stage Office," "The March Past," "Visitors" and "An Attention." He received a second-class medal at Munich in 1885 and a first-class medal at the Universal exposition in Paris in 1889.

Odd Facts About Our Coins.

The use of the "E Pluribus Unum" on coin was never authorized by law. Its first known use was on a New Jersey cent struck off in 1776. The word dollar came from the German thaler; Dutch, dailder, Danish daler, and Italian tallers. The word dime is from the French dixieme (a tenth), expressing the tenth part of the standard dollar, and first appeared on sample coins made for congress and spelled "disme." When our colnage took the place of Spanish coinage the dimes supplanted the real known as a shilling in New York, in Virginia as a levy and in Louisiana as a bit. The word cent comes from the French centime (hundredth), derived from the Latin centum; one hundred. Odd Facts About Our Coins.

For over fifty years Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used by mothers for their children while teething. Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of Cutting Teeth? If so, send at once and get a bottle of "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for Children Teething. Its value is incalculable. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers, there is no mistake about it. It cures diarrhoea, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, cures Wind Colic, softens the Gums, reduces Inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for children teething is pleasant to the taste and is the prescript on of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and is for sale by all druggists throughout the world. Price, twenty-five cents a bottle, Be sure and ask for "Mrs Winslow's Soothing Syrup."