

LETTER OF BRYAN.

He Formally Accepts the Presidential Nomination.

FAVORS LAWS AGAINST THE TRUSTS.

Recommends Free Coinage of Silver at Ratio of 16 to 1—Advocates Establishment of a Department of Labor—Condemns Imperialism.

NEW YORK, Sept. 18.—William J. Bryan, presidential candidate on the Democratic national ticket, has presented his letter accepting the nomination. Mr. Bryan leads his text with his views on the trust question. He touches on interstate commerce and reviews the currency issue, the labor situation and devotes considerable space to expansion and imperialism.

In regard to trusts he says:

"The Kansas City platform very properly gives prominence to the trust question. The appalling growth of combinations in restraint of trade during the present administration proves conclusively that the Republican party lacks either the desire or the ability to deal with the question effectively. If as may be fairly assumed from the speeches and conduct of the Republican leaders that party does not intend to take the people's side against these organizations, then the weak and qualified condemnation of trusts to be found in the Republican platform is designed to distract attention while industrial despotism is completing its work. A private monopoly has always been an outlaw. No defense can be made of an industrial system in which one or a few men control for their own profit the output or price of any article of merchandise.

"Under such a system the consumer suffers extortion, the producer of raw material has but one purchaser and must sell at the arbitrary price fixed, the laborer has but one employer and is powerless to protest against injustice either in wages or in conditions of labor, the small stockholder is at the mercy of the speculator, while the traveling salesman contributes his salary to the overgrown profits of the trust. Since but a small proportion of the people can share in the advantages secured by private monopoly it follows that the remainder of the people are not only excluded from the benefits, but are the helpless victims of every monopoly organized. It is difficult to overestimate the immediate injustice that may be done or to calculate the ultimate effect of this injustice upon the social and political welfare of the people.

"Our platform, after suggesting certain specific remedies, pledges the party to an unceasing warfare against private monopoly in nation, state and city. I heartily approve of this promise. If elected, it shall be my earnest and constant endeavor to fulfill the promise in letter and spirit. I shall select an attorney general who will without fear or favor enforce existing laws. I shall recommend such additional legislation as may be necessary to dissolve every private monopoly which does business outside of the state of its origin, and if, contrary to my belief and hope, a constitutional amendment is found to be necessary I shall recommend such an amendment as will without impairing any of the existing rights of the states empower congress to protect the people of all the states from injury at the hands of individuals or corporations engaged in interstate commerce.

"The Democratic party makes no war upon honestly acquired wealth. Neither does it seek to embarrass corporations engaged in legitimate business, but it does protest against corporations entering politics and attempting to assume control of the instrumentalities of government. A corporation is not organized for political purposes and should be compelled to confine itself to the business described in its charter. Honest corporations engaged in an honest business will find it to their advantage to aid in the enactment of such legislation as will protect them from the undesired odium which will be brought upon them by those corporations which enter the political arena.

The currency question:

"The platform reiterates the demand contained in the Chicago platform for an American financial system made by the American people for themselves. The purpose of such a system is to restore and maintain a bimetallic level of prices, and in order that there may be no uncertainty as to the method of restoring bimetallic the specific declaration in favor of free and unlimited coinage at the existing ratio of 16 to 1 independent of the action of other nations is repeated. In 1896 the Republican party recognized the necessity for bimetallic by pledging the party to an earnest effort to secure an international agreement for the free coinage of silver, and the president immediately after his inauguration by authority of congress appointed a commission composed of distinguished citizens to visit Europe and solicit foreign aid. Secretary Hay in a letter written to Lord Aldenham in November, 1898, and afterward published in England declared that at that time the president and a majority of his cabinet still believed in the great desirability of an international agreement for the restoration of the double standard, but that it did not seem opportune to reopen the negotiations just then. The financial law enacted less than a year ago contains a concluding section declaring that the measure was not intended to stand in the way of the restoration of bimetallic whenever it could be done by co-operation with other nations. The platform submitted to the last Republican convention with the endorsement of the administration again suggested the possibility of securing foreign aid in restoring silver.

"Now the Republican party for the first time openly abandons its advocacy of the double standard and indorses the monetary system which it has so often and so emphatically condemned. The Democratic party, on the contrary, remains the steadfast advocate of the gold and silver coinage of the constitution and is not willing that other nations shall determine for us the time and manner of restoring silver to its ancient place as a standard money. The ratio of 16 to 1 is not only the ratio now existing between all the gold and silver dollars in circulation in this country, a ratio which even the Republican administration has not attempted to change, but it is the only ratio advocated by those who are seeking to reopen the mints."

Election of senators: "The demand for a constitutional amendment providing for the election of senators by direct vote of the people appears for the first time in a Democratic

national platform, but a resolution proposing such an amendment has three times passed the house of representatives, and that, too, practically without opposition. Whatever may have been the reasons which secured the adoption of the present plan a century ago new conditions have made it imperative that the people be permitted to speak directly in the selection of their representatives in the senate. A senator is no less the representative of the state because he receives his commission from the people themselves rather than from the members of the state legislature.

Relative to labor: "Several planks of the labor platform are devoted to questions in which the laboring classes have an immediate interest, but which more remotely affect our entire population. While what is generally known as government by injunction is at present directed chiefly against the employees of corporations and their employer it involves a principle which concerns every one. The purpose of the injunction in such cases is to substitute trial by judge for trial by jury and is a covert blow at the jury system. The abolition of government by injunction is as necessary for the protection of the reputation of the court as it is for the security of the citizen.

"I cannot too strongly emphasize the importance of the platform recommendation of the establishment of a department of labor, with a member of the cabinet at its head. When we remember how important a position the laborer fills in our economic, social and political fabric, it is hard to conceive of a valid objection being made to this recognition of his services.

"The Chinese exclusion act has proved an advantage to the country, and its continuance and strict enforcement as well as its extension to other similar races are imperatively necessary.

"The Democratic party is in favor of the immediate construction, ownership and control of the Nicaragua canal by the United States. The failure of the Republican party to make any progress in carrying out a pledge contained in its platform four years ago, together with the substitution in its latest platform of a plank favoring an isthmian canal for a specific declaration in favor of the Nicaragua canal, would indicate that the Republican leaders either do not appreciate the importance of this great waterway to the maritime strength and commercial interests of the country or that they give too much consideration to the interested opposition of transcontinental lines.

"Arizona, New Mexico and Oklahoma have long been ready to assume the responsibilities and enjoy the privileges of statehood, and it will be a pleasure as well as a duty to carry out the platform pledge concerning them. There will be a popular acquiescence in the demand for home rule and a territorial form of government in Alaska and Porto Rico. Both are entitled to local self government and representation in congress.

"The recognition contained in both the Democratic and Republican platforms of the right of the Cubans to independence removes the general principle involved from the domain of partisan politics. It is proper, however, to consider whether the accomplishment of this purpose can be safely intrusted to the Republican party after it has yielded to the allurements of the colonial idea and abandoned its earlier faith in the natural and inalienable rights of man.

"By inadvertence the income tax plank agreed upon by the resolutions committee was omitted from the platform as read and adopted. The subject, however, is covered by the reaffirmation of the Chicago platform, and I take this occasion to reassert my belief in the principle which underlies the income tax.

"The reasons given by Washington, Jefferson and other statesmen of the early days in support of the view that we should maintain friendly relations with all nations, but enter into entangling alliances with none, are even stronger today than they were 100 years ago. Our commerce is rapidly increasing and we are brought into constant communication with all parts of the world. Even if we desired to do so we could not afford to alienate many nations by cultivating unnecessary intimacy with a few.

Speaking of expansion, he says: "The position taken by the Republican leaders and more recently set forth by the Republican candidate for the presidency, viz, that we cannot protect a nation from outside interference without exercising sovereignty over its people—is an assault upon the Monroe doctrine, for while this argument is at this time directed against the proposition to give to the Filipinos both independence and protection it is equally applicable to the republics of Central and South America. If this government cannot lend its strength to another republic without making subjects of its people, then we must either withdraw our protection from the republics to the south of us or absorb them. Under the same plea, that the guardian nation must exert an authority equal to its responsibility, European nations have for centuries exploited Africa, and it is a significant fact that the Republican party should accept the European idea of a protectorate at the same time that it adopts a European colonial policy."

His reference to imperialism:

"The subjects, however, treated in this letter, important as each may seem in itself, do not press so imperatively for solution as the question which the platform declares to be the paramount issue in this campaign. Whether we shall adhere to or abandon those ideas of government which have distinguished this nation and given to its history its peculiar charm and value is a question the settlement of which cannot be delayed. No other question can approach it in importance; no other question demands such immediate consideration. It is easier to lose a reputation than to establish one, and this nation would find it a long and laborious task to regain its proud position among the nations if under the stress of temptation it should repudiate the self evident truths proclaimed by our heroic ancestors and sacredly treasured during a career unparalleled in the annals of time. When the doctrine that the people are the only source of power is made secure from further attack, we can safely proceed to the settlement of the numerous questions which involve the domestic and economic welfare of our citizens."

Firebugs Active.

FARMER, N. Y., Sept. 19.—The fifth barn to be set on fire within two weeks in this vicinity was burned about four miles west of this village. The barns belonged to Lewis Bodine and included his large grain barn, horse barn, cowshed and other outbuildings. All of his crops and three valuable horses were consumed. There is no clew to the incendiaries.

THE SOLDIER ON THE WORKINGMAN'S BACK.

A vast standing army is one of the concomitant evils of the un-American principle of imperialism which the Republican campaign managers would have the people believe is exalted patriotism. The Republicans have recognized the fact that they would be called upon to defend themselves against the charge of attempting to transplant to American soil the institution which is the curse of civilized Europe and has driven thousands of her inhabitants to these shores. General Manderson made some comparisons of army figures of European countries with the army figures of this country in a recent speech at West Point. But his representations were not quite so frank as they should have been, and the Baltimore Sun, in a recent editorial utterance, calls attention to some things which General Manderson overlooked. The Sun says:

"It was Carl Schurz, we believe, who, deprecating the twin evils of imperialism and militarism, said that he hoped never to see the day when in this country, as in Europe, every wage earner would be compelled to carry a soldier on his back. How steadily we are approaching the realization of that state of things which Mr. Schurz dreaded as one of the eventualities likely to result from Mr. McKinley's policy of 'criminal aggression' some figures recently published, taken from official sources, tend to show. Attention has been called to the subject by the address delivered by General Manderson as a graduation day orator at the military academy at West Point, and which, it is stated, is now being circulated by the Republican literary bureau as a campaign document to show that the military burden borne by the American people is trifling compared with that borne by the down trodden and oppressed subjects of the 'effete monarchies' of Europe.

For this purpose General Manderson had prepared and appended to his address tables showing the number of men in the army of each country, and its proportion to population; the area of each country and the ratio of soldiers to the square mile, or of square miles to the soldier. We all know that compared with most countries of Europe our country is of vast extent, and that our army, as compared with the standing armies of Russia, Germany and France, is small. But when we come to the question of comparative cost, General Manderson's figures will be found to be very misleading and suggestive of a want of candor which is, to say the least, disappointing on the part of a man who is an ex-senator of the United States and president of the American Bar association. A topic is given by him showing the population, the war budget and the cost per capita of the military establishment of the principal countries, in which the United States is credited with an annual expenditure of \$51,093,927, a population of 75,000,000 and a ratio per capita of 68 cents as compared with France's per capita of \$3.20, based upon a budget of \$123,517,681 and a population of 38,517,905; Germany's per capita of \$141,175,350 and a population of 52,270,900, and Great Britain's per capita of \$2.32, based upon a budget of \$88,152,750 and a population of 37,888,439. Suffice it to say that, according to General Manderson's figures, the United States shows the smallest budget of any country except Italy and Turkey, and the least rate of expenditure per capita of any country except Turkey. So much for General Manderson's figures.

Unfortunately for the fairness of the comparison which he institutes and the correctness of his conclusions, a critic points out that upon the face of his tables it appears that his figures as to other countries are taken for the years 1897 and 1898, those for the United States for the year 1896, under a Democratic administration and before the advent of McKinleyism and imperialism. Moreover, in 1896 the actual cost of the army was \$23,252,608, the rest of General Manderson's estimate of \$57,093,927 representing river and harbor and other non-military expenditures. If he had really wished, as he professed, to bring figures "down to the very latest date possible," General Manderson would have given the actual army appropriation for 1901, which is \$114,220,995.55, which is nearly five times as great as it was under Democratic administration and before McKinley embarked upon his career of blood and conquest. If we add to this appropriation other items which are usually included in European war budgets, but excluded from General Manderson's computation—the military academy, \$653,589.67; fortifications, \$7,383,628, and pensions, \$145,245,250—we shall have a grand total of \$267,502,543.22 of current expenditures. This is an amount, as a contemporary puts it, "nearly double the burden carried by Russia or Germany, more than double that of France, three times that of Austria or Great Britain, six times that under which Italy is staggering and thirteen times the load that is breaking the back of Turkey. It puts the United States far in the lead of all the military powers of the world in the cost of its military service."

Nor is this burden likely to diminish. In the three years since Mr. McKinley has been president we have become involved in three foreign wars, the cost of two of which—the Spanish war and the subsequent war waged against Spain's former subjects, the Filipinos—mounting up into the hundreds of millions of dollars. Now we seem to be drifting to a third war in China. It is not regarded as "a state of war" in Washington, but it involves fighting, bloodshed and the loss of brave men's lives on distant and foreign soil and

weeping and sorrow in American homes. War cannot be declared except by congress, so Mr. McKinley may continue to call what is occurring in China by any name he pleases, so that the necessity for calling congress together in extra session can be avoided. We have been killing Filipinos for the last eighteen months at the rate of a hundred or so a week and at the cost of twenty-two hundred of American lives lost in battle or from disease, and as many more invalided or rendered insane. Mr. McKinley calls that not war, but "benevolent assimilation."

If we turn from the account of what "militarism" is costing us, without war, in blood and tears to the account in dollars and cents, perhaps it would be as well to add to the cost of our army that of our navy, upon which we are spending more than any other country in the world except England. Prior to the Spanish war it was unusual for congress at any session to authorize the building of more than three or four ships, and the total amount in any one year expended on construction never exceeded \$15,000,000. At present we have no naval war on hand or in prospect. The Filipinos, whom we are not at war with—only "assimilating" and Christianizing—have neither ports nor gunboats. The Chinese have no navy to speak of—none for which the fleet of the powers already assembled in the Chinese seas is not vastly more than a match. According to a table recently prepared by Admiral Hiebhorn the number of vessels now building and authorized to be built for our navy, including battleships and submarine boats, is seventy. The cost of these will aggregate over half a hundred million of dollars—nearly four times as much as our government ever spent for the same purpose in any year before Mr. McKinley became president. Apparently, at the present rate of progress, the American workingman will soon be called upon to carry not only a soldier but a sailor upon his back and out of his earnings spend enough to feed, clothe and support the two while they are living and pension their families when they are dead.

EXPANSION NOT IMPERIALISM.

The apologists for the administration's imperialistic policy are in the habit of quoting Thomas Jefferson freely. He was an expansionist, they say, and in adding Porto Rico and the Philippine Islands to our domain President McKinley has only followed the example set by the great father of democracy when he made the Louisiana purchase and added the vast area which has developed into so many and such great states. What an insult to the memory of Thomas Jefferson is such a use of his name! It is the duty of every Democrat in the land to resent it.

Jefferson added to our domain contiguous territory and homogeneous populations. He discerned far in advance the growth of this country and adopted the safe and certain methods of accommodating the increased population. But he never favored the annexation of territory widely separated from our own land and inhabited by other races than such as might properly and safely be assimilated with our own. He never favored a policy, moreover, which would require the maintenance of a large standing army or an extensive navy to protect it from enemies abroad or foes at home.

There is a vast difference between expansion and imperialism. Jefferson favored one and abhorred the other. Just as that matchless follower of Jefferson, William Jennings Bryan, does at present. Imperialism is not enlarging the boundaries of the country. There might be an empire built on territory half the size of Pennsylvania. Governing outside the constitution is imperialism, and governing subjects instead of citizens is the most odious form of imperialism. This is what the administration is attempting to do, and citing Jefferson to support such a policy is a crime against the memory of the father of democracy.

WELLINGTON FOR BRYAN.

United States Senator George L. Wellington, elected as a Republican by the Maryland legislature, has declared for Bryan. Speaking from the same platform with the Democratic presidential candidate at Cumberland recently Senator Wellington said:

"I am here tonight to declare my unalterable antagonism to the policy of imperialism and my opposition to the representative of that vicious principle. It is an occasion of more than ordinary importance for any man to antagonize the political party which he has served for a quarter of a century, to which he has given the best years of his life, and for which he has achieved some success. It brings much bitterness and vituperation. The vials of wrath have already been opened upon me, and there will be much that is unpleasant in the work I have to do. I have, however, determined to do that which I believe to be for the best interest of my country, and in the performance of my duty I find it necessary not only to oppose the re-election of President McKinley, but to emphasize that position by supporting his antagonist, who in this election stands for free government according to the constitution."

Just Suit Them.

Ida—There was a controversy about the kind of bricks to use in our clubhouse.

May—Why not bricks of ice cream?—Chicago Daily News.

To Be Considered.

"Goin' to New York, Silas? You ought to run over to Paris."

"I might, if I understood French."

"Well, not understandin' it, Silas, you might be harder to bunco."—Puck.

Sized Him Up.

Charles—Did the tailor take your measure?

Algy—I guess he did. He said I'd have to pay in advance.—N. Y. Journal.

Cheering Prospect.

"Well, there's a good time coming," remarked Easyton, cheerfully.

"Yes, replied Botkins. "My wife's going away, too."—Town Topics.

Distressing Stomach Disease.

Permanently cured by the masterly power of South American Nerving Tonic. Invalids need suffer no longer, because this great remedy can cure them all. It is a cure for the whole world of stomach weakness and indigestion. The cure begins with the first dose. The relief it brings is marvelous and surprising. It makes no failure; never disappoints. No matter how long you have suffered, your cure is certain under the use of this great health-giving force. Pleasant and always safe. Sold by C. A. Klein, druggist, 128 West Main street, Bloomsburg, Pa. 174 19



The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher* and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA
Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhoea and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*. The Kind You Have Always Bought In Use For Over 30 Years. THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 37 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

AN OUTRAGE ON DEMOCRACY

The forty of the alleged Democrats of the Forty-third senatorial district, who last week nominated Senator C. L. Magee for state senator and endorsed him by resolution for election to the United States senate, were fitly rebuked subsequently in turn by the Democratic county convention of Allegheny county and the Democratic county committee. The county convention, by a practically unanimous vote, repudiated the action of the so-called senatorial convention, and the county committee expelled from the body all members who participated in the treacherous performance by the senatorial convention. Colonel Guffey, member of the national committee, and Chairman Rilling, of the state committee, also promptly repudiated the action.

It has become a custom among certain leading and wealthy Republicans to maintain a contingent of mercenaries who are influenced by bribery to debase the Democratic party in their interest. This was an invention of Colonel Quay in his halcyon days, and he usually compensated the traitors by throwing crumbs from his official table to them. Some years ago Magee adopted the practice, and while in Philadelphia and other places throughout the state there are what are known as "Quay Democrats," the traitors in Pittsburgh answer to the name of "Magee Democrats." There can be no such Democrats, and the name of either is a badge of political perfidy.

The true Democrats of Allegheny county are no more favorable to Magee than they are to Quay. The practices of both these politicians are obnoxious to every impulse of Democracy, and the difference between them is simply one of personality. They were partners in plundering the people until they quarreled over the division of the spoils, and since that they have been pursuing the same purposes separately. There is nothing in common between them and true Democracy, and the nomination of Magee as a Democratic candidate by a convention palpably packed in his interest was an outrage which ought to be resented by every Democrat in the state.

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RAILROAD NOTES.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD. GRANGERS' PICNIC, AT CENTER HALL, PA. For the 27th Annual Picnic and Exhibition of the Patrons of Husbandry, at Grange Park Centre Hall, Pa., September 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, and 31, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell excursion tickets to Centre Hall and return, September 15, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, and 31, good to return until September 22, 1900, inclusive, at single fare for the round trip. No rate less than 25 cents. Special trains will be run September 18, 19 and 20, to and from Centre Hall, from points on Lewisburg and Tyrone R. R. 9 13 21

NIAGARA FALLS EXCURSIONS.

September 6 and 20, October 4 and 18 are the remaining dates for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's popular ten-day excursions to Niagara Falls from Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington. Special train will leave Washington 8:00 a. m., Baltimore 9:05 a. m.

Excursion of September 20 from Philadelphia will run via Manunka Chunk and the Delaware Valley; special train will leave Broad Street Station 8:00 a. m.; on other dates special train will leave Philadelphia at 8:10 a. m.

Round-trip tickets will be sold at \$10.00 from Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, and all points on the Delaware Division; \$11.25 from Atlantic City; \$9.60 from Lancaster; \$8.50 from Altoona and Harrisburg; \$6.90 from Sunbury and Wilkes-Barre; \$5.75 from Williamsport; and proportionate rates from other points, including Trenton, Mt. Holly, Palmyra, New Brunswick, and principal intermediate stations.

For descriptive pamphlet, time of connecting trains, stop-over privileges, and further information, apply to nearest ticket agent, or address Geo. W. Boyd, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia. 6-31

Children and gossips should be seen and not heard.

David City, Neb., April 1, 1900.

Genesee Pure Food Co., Le Roy, N. Y.: Gentlemen: We have used in regard to GRAIN-O that there is nothing better for my health. We have used it for years. My brother was a great coffee drinker. He was taken sick and the doctor said coffee was the cause of it, and told us to use GRAIN-O. We got a package, but did not like it at first, but now would not be without it. My brother has been well ever since we started to use it. Yours truly, LILLIE SOCHOK.

When the servants leave a woman naturally feels helpless.

FILES CURED IN 3 TO 6 NIGHTS.—One application gives relief. Dr. Agnew's Ointment is a boon for itching piles, or blood-bleeding piles. It relieves quickly and permanently. In skin eruptions it stands without a rival. Thousands of testimonials if you want evidence. 35 cents. Sold by C. A. Klein.

Biggle Horse Book contains more "horse sense" than many volumes text times its size. It tells all about breeds, about feeding and watering, about stable and road management, about whims and vices, of harness, of diseases and remedies, of breeding, of colic education, of shoeing, and indeed it covers the whole subject in a concise, practical and interesting manner. It contains 128 pages, is profusely and beautifully illustrated, and handsomely bound in cloth. Every man of woman who drives a horse should have a copy. The price is 50 cents, by mail; address the publishers, Wilmer Atkinson Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

The money question is too often an interrogation mark following a touch.

NEVER WORRY.—Take them and go about your business—they do their work whilst you are doing yours. Dr. Agnew's Liver Pills are system renovators, blood purifiers and builders; every gland and tissue in the whole anatomy is benefited and its vitality in the use of them. 40 doses in a vial, 10 cents. Sold by C. A. Klein.

CASTORIA For Infants and Children. The Kind You Have Always Bought Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

The butcher and his customer often indulge in a joint debate.