

LAST OF THE DALTON GANG

The Outlaw Band Exterminated While Raiding a Town. Four Desperados and Four Citizens Were Killed.

A dispatch from Coffeyville, Kan., says The Dalton gang of outlaws, the most notorious in the West, was wiped off the face of the earth here a few days ago, but in the battle which resulted in their extermination three good citizens were killed and two fatally wounded.

The six outlaws came into town together on horseback about 9:30 o'clock, and leaving their horses in an alley, walked rapidly across the square. Four entered Condon's Bank and two the First National.

Bob and Emmett Dalton were the two who took in the First National. Great was the excitement prevailing, and if the other man is found he will be summarily dealt with.

The three men being thoroughly aroused by this time, were hot and heavy after them, and after a fight in which City Marshal Connelly was killed, succeeded in killing the four desperados named and mortally wounding Emmett Dalton.

The two remaining robbers dropped their plunder and mounted their horses, but a posse was quickly in pursuit, and one more of the bandit gang fell from his horse mortally wounded about two miles from town.

This is the old home of the Daltons, and it is peculiarly appropriate that the world should be rid of the Dalton name.

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The news was telegraphed to Parsons shortly after 10 o'clock, and General Superintendent Fry, of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad, at Fair station, in which were thirty or forty trusty citizens with Winchester and shotguns came to Coffeyville to assist in running the desperados to bay.

The bodies of those of the attacking party who were killed were removed to their respective homes, while those of the dead bandits were allowed to remain where they had fallen until the arrival of the coroner from Independence, who ordered them removed to the Court House.

The Daltons were a numerous family. There were five boys and three girls. One of the boys, two are engaged in farming—one in Oklahoma, where the mother of the family lives, and one near Coffeyville, where three of the brothers met their death.

The revolutionist general possessed twelve pieces of artillery and had the assistance of several Americans, besides that of General Widener, a German, and General Bettell, an Italian.

General Pallido, an uncle of the acting President, was in command of the Government forces, numbering 6000, and went to Los Teques, to take up a position in order to repel Crespo's advances on the capital, which was the intended objective.

The International Monetary Conference will be held at Brussels, Belgium, November 22 next, with seventeen Powers represented besides the United States.

The Governments which have accepted the invitation of the United States to send delegates to the Conference are as follows: Austria, Hungary, Belgium, France, Germany, Great Britain, Greece, Italy, Netherlands, Portugal, Roumania, Russia, Serbia, Spain, Sweden and Norway and Switzerland.

The delegates from the United States already designated by the President are as follows: Senators Allison and Jones; Congressman McCrory, of Kentucky; Henry W. Cannon, of New York, and F. A. Walker, of Massachusetts. In addition to these it was expected that Mr. Terrell, Minister at Brussels, would be made a delegate.

Enraged Settlers Swear That They Will Shoot Them on Sight. Gordon Land, Colorado State Game Warden, who has been with one of the parties which are in pursuit of hunters who have been killing buffalo in Lost Park, has returned to Denver.

He says the settlers near the park are wild with excitement and have joined in pursuit of the hunters. The punishment provided by the law for killing these animals is so very lenient that the settlers have determined to take the matter in their own hands and swear that they will kill the hunters if they capture them.

Assistant Secretary Nettleton has informed an inquirer that out of an issue of 4000 ten-thousand-dollar legal-tender notes there is but one note now outstanding, and that there are not three five-thousand-dollar notes outstanding out of a total issue of \$20,000,000.

NEWSY GLEANINGS.

JAPAN has 550 newspapers. The world has 4500 paper mills. LONDON shelters 5,900,000 people. SWEDEN has 2000 school gardens. NEW YORK has fifteen National banks. CALIFORNIA sports are opening up for the winter.

The receipts of wheat for September were the largest on record. The dairy school of the Georgia Experiment Station is a success. The British Cabinet decided not to occupy and annex Uganda, Africa.

ABOUT \$25,000,000 is invested in this country in electric street railroads. There is a scarcity of corn in Mexico and the people threaten to revolt in consequence.

ANOTHER mill for grinding old American corn is to start up in Hanburg, Germany. UNITED STATES four per cent. bonds are now selling at 115, which is the lowest price since 1881.

A RUSSIAN mail train was held up by robbers near Krowka and \$350,000 and much valuable baggage stolen. The drought in New Mexico is so great that the United States troops at Fort Stanton are not allowed to wash.

THE Georgia cotton crop will be about seventy per cent. of the average. The acreage has been reduced this year. SECRETARY Rusk officially declares that the United States is free from the disease known as contagious pleuro-pneumonia.

NEWS from Bering Sea is that nearly all the seal hunting is being done by British vessels, threatening the destructing of the industry. SOME of the Scotch members of the British Parliament are threatening to desert Gladstone if he does not devote more attention to their affairs and less to those of the United States.

A PUBLIC reception was given to Lieutenant Peary, Mrs. Peary and the members of the expedition and of the relief party at the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences. JAMES W. BARBOCK, of Ann Arbor, Mich., was killed several million dollars three years ago as an uncle on condition that he marry this five years. Mr. Barbock has just taken a wife into himself.

THIS year's crop of sugar beets in Bohemia is expected to be fifteen to twenty per cent. less than that of 1891. Heavy rains have somewhat brightened the prospects, but the prices of raw sugar are still tending higher.

In several localities in Washington there are animals running wild which have descended from domestic ancestors. In Pacific, Chehalis and Mason Counties there is a remnant of a herd of wild cattle, which has roamed through the woods and over the prairies of that portion of the State for years.

CRESPO WINS.

He Defeats the Venezuelan Government Forces at Los Teques. A cablegram from La Guayra, Venezuela, says: A desperate battle has just taken place at Los Teques, a small town on the railroad line to Valencia, at a distance about equal between that place and Caracas.

Six hundred were killed and many high Government officials captured. Crespo has struck another decisive blow, which, following upon his previous successes since the revolution began in last March, means victory for the Crespoists.

Caracas was more than ever excited, for at a distance of but ten miles from its city limits, Crespo had signally defeated the Government forces. Crespo announced his determination to enter the capital next day.

From details received the fight was a most bloody one, 800 men being left dead on the field of battle. Considering the size of the contending armies, this indicates serious fighting on both sides. But stubborn was the resistance of the Government levies, they had to fly before the Crespoists and were utterly routed.

Crespo had at his disposal some 14,000 men, including 8000 brought to him by General Colina, who joined him some days ago at Valencia. Under Crespo were Generals Vegas and Quintana, who started, some days ago, by different roads, on the way to Caracas, their objective point.

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All the Government officials at Los Teques and those accompanying the Presidential army were reported to be prisoners in Crespo's camp.

Crespo has made a formal demand for the surrender of the Capital of Venezuela. Americans residing there feel somewhat secure, as the Chicago is close in shore, with her guns loaded and trained and ready to protect Uncle Sam's subjects.

MONETARY CONFERENCE.

To Be Held at Brussels—Eighteen Nations to Be Represented. The International Monetary Conference will be held at Brussels, Belgium, November 22 next, with seventeen Powers represented besides the United States.

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AFTER BUFFALO HUNTERS.

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A BATCH OF HANGINGS.

A Thirteen-Year-Old Colored Girl Executed in South Carolina. John Williams and Mildred Brown, the latter only thirteen years old, were hanged at Spartanburg, S. C., at 11:45 o'clock the other morning. Both were colored. Religious services were held in the jail by a colored preacher. The final services were held on the scaffold. The ropes were adjusted and the girl, Brown, cried: "I'm going home to die." Williams protested against his hanging. At 11:15 the trap fell, killing both instantly.

The crime for which Williams suffered death was the murder of Mayor Hennesman, of Spartanburg. Mildred Brown murdered a baby because its father reproved her for an offence.

There were some peculiarly sad features attending the execution of the girl. She seemed to be entirely friendless, and during her last hours no one but her minister saw her. She bravely bore the trial, and gave no manifestations of fear. Williams and she shook hands with other prisoners on their way to death. Neither exhibited any emotion.

Anna Tribbia was hanged at Newbury, S. C., for the murder of her infant last February. The Sheriff had to put her on the platform and fasten the noose by force. She protested her innocence to the last.

William Wilson, white, was hanged at Anderson, S. C., for the murder of his wife. He declared he did not know what he had done, and that he ought not to suffer for it. The jail was guarded by the local military company.

Tom Brock was hanged at Pickens, S. C., for the murder of Hughes, Town Marshal of that place, in June last. Brock was colored and about twenty years old.

THE "SOO" CANAL.

Canada Will Pay an Extra \$250,000 to Expedite the Work. The Canadian Dominion Government has come to an agreement with Hugh Ryan, contractor for the construction of the Canadian "Soo" Canal, by which he binds himself to have the "Soo" Canal completed by the opening of navigation, 1891, two years ahead of contract time.

It is understood that the hurrying of the work through will cost something in the vicinity of \$250,000 over the contract price.

THE MARKETS.

Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Beans-Marrow, 1891, choice \$25 @ \$23.00, Medium, 1891, choice... 1.95 @ 1.90, etc.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Creamery-St. & Penn, extra 34 @ 24 1/2, St. & Penn, firsts... 21 @ 23, etc.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes State factory-Full cream, white, fancy... 10 @ 10 1/2, Full cream, colored, fancy... 10 @ 10 1/2, etc.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes State and Penn-Fresh, 1891, common to good... 17 @ 21, Old odds... 5 @ 8, etc.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Apples-Red sorts, bbl... 2.25 @ 3.00, Green sorts, per bbl... 2.00 @ 2.25, etc.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Peas, Barlett, per keg... 3.00 @ 5.00, Sack, per bbl... 1.50 @ 2.25, etc.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Potatoes-State, per bbl... 1.87 @ 2.12, Jersey, prime, per bbl... 1.87 @ 2.00, etc.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Flour-City Mill Extra... 4.25 @ 4.33, Patents... 4.20 @ 4.75, etc.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Rye-State... 1.00 @ 1.10, Barley-Two-rowed State... 1.00 @ 1.10, etc.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Corn-Ungraded Mixed... 50 1/2 @ 51, Oats-No. 3 White... 39 @ 39 1/2, etc.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Hay-Good to Choice... 65 @ 90, Straw-Long Rye... 50 @ 55, etc.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Beefes, City dressed... 8 1/2 @ 8 3/4, Mince Cows, com. to good... 30 @ 45.00, etc.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Sheep, per 100 lbs... 4.00 @ 4.50, Lambs, per lb... 7 1/2 @ 10, etc.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Hogs-Live, per 100 lbs... 5.00 @ 6.00, Dressed... 7 1/2 @ 9, etc.

HILL HITS HARD.

THE NEW YORK SENATOR'S MASTERLY ADDRESS AT BUFFALO—DENOUNCING PROTECTION AND THE FORCE BILL.

Senator David B. Hill spoke as follows to an immense assemblage at Buffalo, N. Y.:

I am here to-night to aid in the promotion of Democratic principles and to advocate the election of Grover Cleveland and Adlai E. Stevenson.

No apology or explanation is needed for my course. For over ten years it has been my custom at each annual election to appear before my fellow-citizens and contribute my share towards the discussion of the political questions of the hour.

You did not believe that this campaign would prove an exception to the usual rule and you are not disappointed.

Among honorable men the loyal discharge of political duty outweighs all minor considerations; and in this crisis of our country's history and in this great emergency in our party's affairs individual disappointments or even alleged personal injustices should be subordinated in the faithful performance of political obligations, not as a mere matter of expediency but from a high and stern sense of duty.

Permit me to suggest that we have all of us now a mission to fulfill. Petty jealousies must be dismissed; regular organizations must be respected; party discipline must be enforced; dissensions must be healed and apathy must give way to enthusiasm, in order that the grand old party to which we are proud to belong may secure the triumph of right principles and work out the noble destiny which ought surely to await it.

The control of this Government for many years to come by one or the other of the two great political parties is the prize at hazard in the pending contest, in which all other considerations should sink into insignificance.

These are not merely formal words, intended to arouse the lethargy or to soothe the wounded feelings of earnest friends, but are a fit supplement to the sentiments which I had the honor of expressing before the Democratic State Convention at Albany in February last, immediately after its action unanimously instructing the delegates from my native State to present my name as its first choice to the approaching National convention. I then said:

"And now you must pardon me while I run counter to your feelings to say that the choice of your next standard bearer is a matter of the very least importance, being strictly subordinate to that supreme object—a Democratic National victory next November."

I meant what I said on that occasion and I reiterate it now. The test of true Democracy is the support of regular party nominations, irrespective of questions of personal pride, one's own ambition or individual preferences.

FEDERAL TAXATION. The two great political parties of the country are divided upon the all-important subject of Federal taxation. Unjust taxation is the essence of tyranny. It annoys the rich, it robs the poor, it interrupts business activity and fosters public discontent. The American Revolution was largely produced by a little tax upon tea which our forefathers refused to pay. They incurred the perils of rebellion and the pains of outlawry rather than submit to unreasonable taxation. The best thought of the American people may well be engaged in devising the most equitable and comprehensive scheme for the proper distribution of the burdens of government. The subject becomes yearly more important as the expenses of administration annually increase.

How shall the enormous expenditures of the Government be provided for? How shall its necessary revenues be raised? It is conceded by both parties that the best and easiest method of realizing the needed revenue is by taxation upon foreign imports. It is also admitted that a few internal taxes should be permitted to exist, but that the main and principal revenues should be derived from the imposition of tariff duties. Upon this point there is no substantial division of sentiment. It is true that there are some extreme men, now ostensibly acting with the Democratic Party, but who do not control its councils or policy, who are opposed to all tariff taxation and favor direct taxation as the best means of meeting our National expenditures, in substantially the same manner that our State taxes are raised.

There can be no reasonable doubt that tariff taxation will continue to be the permanent policy of the Government, notwithstanding the opinions of these sincere but impracticable theorists who advise its abandonment.

THE PRECISE ISSUE. The dispute between the two parties arises over the extent, effect and objects of our taxation. Shall tariff taxation be imposed for revenue only or shall it be used for the purpose of fostering private industries?

This is stating the question as nearly as I am capable of doing it. The proposition involves the power of the Government, the true purposes of taxation, the propriety of the exercise of the two methods proposed, and the results produced bearing upon the taxpayer and the country. The power of the Government to raise revenue by a tariff upon imports is undisputed, but its constitutional power to impose a tariff for any other ostensible purpose is questioned.

The conclusive and sufficient objection to a protective tariff is that it is an abuse of the taxing power of the Government; it compels the whole people to pay tribute to a few; it is a system based upon injustice and unfair discriminations, and tends to build up monopolies.

The Democratic position is so plain and reasonable that he who reads may understand it. It believes that the true and constitutional purpose of a tariff is the raising of necessary revenue for the support of the Government—and that is all. Let the tariff be high or low as the needs of the Government may require. Let it not be so high or low as to create a surplus in the Treasury. The place for surplus taxes is in the pockets of the people and not in the Federal Treasury.

The Republican position is that the Government should use its powers of taxation to build up private industries by placing tariff rates so high that they will absolutely prohibit foreign importations or prevent any serious competition with such industries. The Republicans believe that the question of revenue should be a minor consideration in the forming of a tariff bill, and that the fostering of some industries should be the primary one. They shut their eyes to the fact that they are unnecessarily interfering with the natural laws of trade. They ignore the value of foreign trade or assume to believe that foreign countries will trade with us although we purchase nothing from them. They forget that reciprocity cannot be one sided. They appeal to the selfishness of the people and to their natural jealousies of and animosities against foreign countries.

The arguments of the Republicans in support of this system are inconsistent with each other, they in one breath alleging that a high protective tariff keeps up prices and in another breath that it reduces them. "You pay your money and take your choice." Our opponents are as versatile and accommodating in their argument in this respect as was the ignorant village schoolmaster who had made application to teach a country school and when examined by the local committee as to his qualifications was asked the question "whether the world was round or flat?" replied that it made no difference to him—that he would teach "that the world was round or flat just as the committee preferred."

I do not believe that our American manufacturers require the protection which the Republican Party seems to be so anxious to foist upon them, especially if they were provided with free raw materials as the Democratic Party proposes to do. We are already underselling foreign manufacturers in most or many of the markets of the world, and if we can compete with them abroad, especially in their own markets, there would seem to be no real necessity of taxing our people longer in order to enable our own manufacturers to compete with foreign ones at our very doors.

All that America needs is a free field and a fair fight in the race of life and she will prove invincible in nearly every department of human activity. It is a narrow and contracted view, however, that seeks to keep our country from contact with the commerce of the world. The Republican orator who boastfully asserts that the United States can raise and manufacture everything we need, that foreign commerce should not be sought after for foreign markets considered, and that our American farmers should be content with home markets and home prices, and that we can and should be independent of all the rest of the world, may gratify the selfish and false pride of his hearers, but he only exhibits his ignorance of history and his lack of comprehension of the true sources of genuine prosperity.

THE DAVENPORT FORCE BILL. The last step which the Republican Party took in the direction of centralized government was in the attempted enactment of the offensive and iniquitous measure now known as the Davenport Force bill. When this bill was pending in Congress in the summer of 1890 I had the honor of speaking in reference to its provisions as follows:

"If the people are thoroughly aroused to the nature and iniquities of the bill, the party which has conceived it and is now hastening to enact it will be buried under an avalanche of remonstrance at the next election."

The election of that fall showed that the people were intensely aroused and that the bill was most emphatically condemned by an indignant people. Yet immediately after that election the Republicans attempted to pass the bill, but thanks to the bold stand of our Democratic Senators in Congress, aided by a few independent and fearless Republicans, its enactment was prevented and the country was saved from its disgrace.

I have read in detail the prolix and preposterous provisions of the Davenport bill, and I speak not as a partisan, but as an American citizen, jealous of the liberty which my country's institutions secure for me, and devoted to the preservation of the simplicity of her governmental system, when I denounce this measure as a dangerous exercise of constitutional authority, a menace to our theory of government and an insult to the people of the States. It is an arbitrary act of despotism, justified by no precedent, made necessary by no political conditions, but put forward solely to insure Republican control of Congress.

Like many other partisan conspiracies the Davenport bill is proposed in the name of reform, and its defenders pretend to find warrant for it in that provision of the Constitution which declares:

"The times, places and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by law make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of choosing Senators."

For a hundred years this provision has remained in our organic law, and no Congress has been bold enough to exercise the undoubted right which its terms give under certain extraordinary circumstances to annual State election laws and an elective virtually the entire control of elections of Representatives in the hands of Federal supervisors. No Congress has yet been bold enough to exercise it because no great emergency for which it was designed has arisen, and no Congress, except the last, has had the temerity to place any other construction upon its meaning than that put by the

convention which framed, and the people who ratified it.

Under what authority, then, and upon what plea do men thus attempt to subvert the Constitution, establish an immense army of Federal spies, incur an expense of many millions, set one class of officers against another, annul State laws and make partisan Federal appointees the judges of elections.

There is no authority for it and no excuse. It is a policy of force and partisanship. It is the last arbitrary resort of an unscrupulous and tyrannical majority. It is the design of a party which, afraid to leave the question of its continuance in power to the free vote of the American people, is ready to employ any methods which will prolong its tenure of office.

Have you thought what an immense political machine the enforcement of such a law would create? An army of 150,000 workers and resources of \$10,000,000 for every Congressional election—all in the interests of pure elections!

I am astonished at the intellectual capacity of any public man who pretends to believe that such an exercise of power was premeditated by the men who made our Constitution; I am sorry for the un-Americanism of any person who does not believe such a bill as this to be a hostile blow at our form and theory of government, and I pity the partisan prejudices which prevent patriotic men from joining in the denunciation which they must feel for such an uncalled-for usurpation of power; but I am surprised at the hypocrisy of statesmen who urge and defend it upon the ground of pure elections, and I am amazed at the audacity of politicians who have devised it as a scheme of party policy.

REPUBLICAN CORRUPTION. The country has not forgotten the scandalous corruption of four years ago, by which the Republican Party came into power. It has not forgotten the enormous sums collected from manufacturers for the bribery of voters in the doubtful States. It has not forgotten those two epistolary incidents of the campaign—the Foster "fat-frying" circular and Dudley's "blocks-of-five" letter.

And it is yet not ready to believe that the chief participants in those outrageous performances and the principal beneficiaries of this wholesale corruption are other than hypocrites and betrayers of the country's welfare.

The Davenport bill, instead of being in the interest of pure elections, is a direct thrust at them. To prevent such scenes as characterized the election of 1888 several States have recently passed reform laws which, it is believed, will make bribery and intimidation almost impossible. New York has such a law. In Indiana there is one. Connecticut and New Jersey each have one. Numerous other States now have them. But the Davenport bill, if enforced, would practically render those laws useless, although its provisions are carefully worded to produce an opposite impression.

I will not charge that the framers of that bill deliberately intended to prevent the operation of those laws in Federal elections, but when we now know that a notoriously versatile supervisor of elections in New York is the author of this bill, and when I hear men who sit in high places by virtue of corrupted suffrages talk loudly in their advocacy of this measure, I feel justified in the suspicion that the party which debased thousands of voters in 1888 is not averse to removing the obstacles to a similar carnival of corruption in future elections.

THE COUNTRY UNDERSTANDS THE PLOT. The features of this iniquitous bill I need not describe to you. The mere recital of them is sufficient to make them execrable.

Under their enforcement there would be danger of riot at every poll. The inquisitorial and arbitrary powers conferred upon the supervisors of election would not be tolerated at times of political excitement. The country would practically be paying for a house-to-house canvass in every election district for the information and advantage of the Republican Party. The sacred right of representation would depend upon the integrity of a few partisan officers. The conflict between the State and Federal authority would be radical and violent. Respect for law would be broken down among the ignorant. Free expression of the popular will would be gagged by a horde of unscrupulous partisans. Race prejudice would be engendered at the South—fierce party feeling, if not open rebellion, everywhere. Government would be a sham; it would be government by an oligarchy of officeholders.

If the Republicans should carry the coming election there is no moral doubt that this measure will be pressed again. The party which has so firmly entrenched itself in power; the party which set at defiance the will of the people by arbitrarily overturning popular majorities in the last Congress; which has obtained the means of profuse expenditure by legislative favoritism; which has created States to increase its political strength and which proposed in the Davenport Force bill to make itself the arbiter of every Federal election—that party will not hesitate to revive this bill at the very first opportunity, if a Republican President and a Republican Congress shall be the result of this election.

We must diligently exert ourselves to oppose this great issue of centralization which certainly confronts us. It presents a more serious problem than any commercial, industrial or financial question, more vital to our country's future welfare, more essential to the preservation of our institutions.

DICKY PROUDFIT—Hub; I can't see why you never put on your Sunday clothes! Bobby Poore—But I do. I wear 'em seven days in the week. —Puck.