

POWDERLY'S POSITION.

Ex-Master Workman Tells Why He Is Opposed to Free Coinage.

World Not Help Workingmen - Rank Would Follow Bryan's Election, and Rank Is Not With to Prosperity.

Those who make light of what is termed the silver craze cannot, I imagine, have given the subject a great deal of thought. For many years the silver men have been active in spreading the gospel of free coinage. By incessant labor these silverites have succeeded in committing some industrial organizations to the advocacy of free and unlimited coinage at the rate of sixteen to one. They have so industriously circulated the story of "the crime of 1873," that the belief that silver was stealthily and surreptitiously demonetized has gained great headway, and the means of disproving their statements are not accessible to many.

A fact lost sight of is that those who have exposed the alleged crime were themselves criminals. They sat in congress when the bill was passed, they took part in the debates and by their votes aided in the passage of the act. The free coinage measure is not a labor measure, but by skillful juggling with industrial organizations many have been broken up in consequence of other demands being set aside for that of free coinage. Had the men who discovered the "crime" not been owners of silver mines, or did they not wish to unload stock in silver properties on the unwary, no one would have heard more of the act of 1873.

Recently over Mr. Bryan's speeches and you do not find a single laborer unchampioned. During my 27 years' connection with labor organizations, I never heard the name of Mr. Bryan until about two or three years ago. He is touched for by no party, he recognized the spirit which should be manifested labor upon a cross of gold, but his only solution of the difficulty is to break the bones of labor upon a rack of silver. He says the purchasing power of the gold dollar has doubled, it is twice as much as it was in 1873. It will buy twice as much wheat, corn, or potatoes as before, will not the farmer buy twice as much of what he requires with the gold dollar than with the 50-cent silver dollar. He does not say that the gold dollar will buy 100 cents' worth of potatoes, the silver dollar and the paper dollar which this government has pledged its honor, and the honor of every loyal citizen, to maintain on a parity with gold, will buy just as much as the gold dollar.

Mr. Bryan speaks for the silver men. He knows their wants, but has never familiarized himself with the wants of the industrialists of the nation. He suggests no method of diffusing the products of the farm among the needy or securing to the needy the means of procuring what the farmer produces.

He has not realized that through the introduction of electricity as a substitute for horse-power millions of horses have been disposed of, and the loss to the farmer, in a lack of demand for oats and hay, has gone into hundreds of millions. How will free silver create a demand for oats and hay? He speaks of gold plutocrats lording it over the people, but does not explain how a gold plutocrat can lord it over the people, but he does explain how a silver plutocrat can lord it over the people. He would exchange one set of plutocrats for another, and in doing so establish the rule of the minority, who have already been favored more than any other.

He would change the constitution of the United States in some particulars, but if he ever succeeds in opening the door for a change the place to begin is in the state of Nevada, the home of this agitation for the elevation of the single silver standard. Nevada has a population of less than 40,000. In honor, the city of Scranton, has a population of 115,000. Nevada, or double the population of Nevada, from the population of Scranton and we have 23,000 people, or enough to make a good-sized city. Nevada has two senators, the city of Scranton has one, while the city of Scranton has no representative in the senate to boom our coal, iron or steel and demand of the government to double the value of either.

Mr. Bryan, if he has not been misguided, admits that if he is elected this country will be plunged into a frightful panic. I believe he speaks the truth, for there appears to be no way to avoid it free and unlimited coinage of silver prevails.

I was one of the victims of the panic of 1873, and I know hundreds of others who have never recovered from its effects. If the American people are wise they will improve the present monetary standard without plunging the country into another panic.

He must be a poor statesman indeed who can point out the road to prosperity only through a panic. And unless the American people have lost their senses they will not entrust power to such inexperienced and unscrupulous demands. T. V. Powderly, to the N. Y. World.

The Common People. Candidate W. J. Bryan is continually talking about the common people. What does he mean by the common people? And what are common people? Does he mean that free-silver is common and those for true bimetallism are uncommon? Is he trying to divide the common people? We are all free Americans and when any candidate makes appeals for the rich against the poor, or to the poor against the rich, he always gets left. Some of the poorest men financially are the most prominent in the nation, and some of the richest are the poorest in morality and brains. It would sound much better if Mr. Bryan would appeal to American citizens instead of the "common" people. We are as a nation either all common people, or we are all uncommon people. We think it is the latter.—Dwight (Ill.) Star-Herald.

Not a Single Idle Man. May McKinley in the closing words of his speech to the republicans and St. Louis platform offers more work. The republican party offers more work. No man, no men and no land ever improved its condition by increasing the volume of money. Increasing the volume of work is the sure path to peace, prosperity and happiness. There is the broad difference between the party of anarchy and the party of industry. "Open the mills," says Mr. Bryan, "and prosperity will come." "Open the mills," says McKinley, "and work will come and out of work prosperity." There is only one way to increased demand protection will give.

TESTIMONY OF FIGURES.

Effect of the Monetary Standard on the Farmers.

Any Candidate Who Considers the Effect Will See That Demonetization Has Not Forced Down Prices.

A very striking illustration of the truth with regard to the monetary standard and its effect on prices is afforded by a table prepared by Mr. L. J. Swift, of Indianapolis, giving the average prices of farm crops for five-year periods, from 1873 to 1928 inclusive. The table has made similar comparisons for other periods. But this exhibits the actual course of prices so clearly that it is well worth while to repeat it. The prices are gold values and are what the farmer receives for his products, not those paid in the central markets:

Table showing average prices of farm crops for five-year periods from 1873 to 1928. Columns include Crop, 1873-77, 1878-82, 1883-87, 1888-92, 1893-97, 1898-02, 1903-07, 1908-12, 1913-17, 1918-22, 1923-27.

Any candidate who considers these figures will easily see that demonetization has not forced down prices. All of the products, including wheat, were higher in the five years, 1873-77, than in the five years, 1923-27. The alleged demonetization commenced. Then the alleged developments of wheat territory, both in this country and other parts of the world, brought wheat down and other products with it. Following that, the prosperity in this country permitting an immense home consumption enabled all these products to rise again, and all except wheat to rise more than the average for 1873-77. This testimony for the farmer is not confined to great agricultural staples. Pork was higher in 1893 than in 1873. On the farms, horses, swine, sheep and mules were worth as much in 1890 and 1891 as in 1873-74, while cattle were worth more in all these years than in 1873-74. In 20 years of the standard which Mr. Bryan is denouncing all over the country the crushing decline in agricultural prices had not taken place. Even the value of the yield of wheat per acre in the United States was greater in 1873-77 as in 1873, and greater than in 1874 and 1875.

This was the case up to the close of 1892, under 20 years of the policy which the democratic candidate is attacking. But then something happened. To show how what happened then affected the farmers, we compare the prices given in the last column of the above table with those given by the United States statistical abstract, for 1893:

Table comparing prices in 1893 with previous periods. Columns include Corn, Wheat, Oats, Hay, Pork, Cattle, Sheep, Horses, Mules.

Do the farmers know what hit them in 1893? The same policy of silver with business advanced by the same man who is now stamping the country, with the same abundant promises of unalloyed prosperity if they would vote him and his party into power. The people, or a share of them, were deceived by the promises. The result is shown above, and the way it worked is also statistically shown. The ability of the industrial and mercantile population of the country to consume farm products was reduced to a very small percentage of what it was in 1873-74. About 45 per cent of the corn, 30 per cent of the wheat, 20 per cent of the oats and other products in proportion. When their chief food source was so much restricted, it is not wonder that the farmer's products dropped more in three years of democratic rule than in 20 years of "sound money" and protection?

The question for the farmer to decide is whether they will continue the regime that has inflicted this injury on them, or whether they will restore the conditions that existed before the demonetization. The result is shown above, and the way it worked is also statistically shown. The ability of the industrial and mercantile population of the country to consume farm products was reduced to a very small percentage of what it was in 1873-74. About 45 per cent of the corn, 30 per cent of the wheat, 20 per cent of the oats and other products in proportion. When their chief food source was so much restricted, it is not wonder that the farmer's products dropped more in three years of democratic rule than in 20 years of "sound money" and protection?

Under the free wool, Wilson-Gorman law, the wool growers in Ohio and elsewhere almost entirely disappeared, causing untold pecuniary damage to thousands of farmers. Under the McKinley law they flourished and prospered. Under the McKinley law the wool growers in Ohio and elsewhere almost entirely disappeared, causing untold pecuniary damage to thousands of farmers. Under the McKinley law they flourished and prospered. Under the McKinley law the wool growers in Ohio and elsewhere almost entirely disappeared, causing untold pecuniary damage to thousands of farmers. Under the McKinley law they flourished and prospered.

The woolgrowers fully understand that William Jennings Bryan, when a member of congress, voted for the free wool law for the farmers of the country. He has secured the free wool and did all he could to secure its enactment. But he is carefully avoiding any reference to it in his public speeches. He hasn't a word of defense for the vote that helped force the free wool law upon the farmers of the country. On the contrary he deigns the issue and prates of free silver as the panacea for all the woes experienced by the agricultural classes. He would have them favor a debased currency, and at the same time be compelled to sell their wool product in competition with Australia and other wool-growing countries, where land costs virtually nothing and pasturage is had almost for the asking.

The wool producers are not to be fooled by his specious plans. The farmers were tricked two years ago by free trade. They do not propose to be caught by free silver chaff this time.—Columbus (O.) State Journal.

If the farmers really want to prosper they should support the McKinley law. On an occasion during a term of court, providing that the government shall purchase all the wheat and corn they raise at the uniform price of one dollar a bushel? They ought to have as good a chance at the treasury as the mine-owners.

AA NEAT BIT OF SARCASTISM. The Judge Thought It Was About Time to Convince Some One. Some years ago there lived in Alabama a judge who was noted for the sarcasm which he dispensed lavishly during his administration of justice. On one occasion during a term of court a Montgomery young man was tried for stealing a pocketbook. The next case was for murder. The evidence in the larceny case was slight, but in the other seemed to the judge convincing. On an occasion during a term of court a Montgomery young man was tried for stealing a pocketbook. The next case was for murder. The evidence in the larceny case was slight, but in the other seemed to the judge convincing. On an occasion during a term of court a Montgomery young man was tried for stealing a pocketbook. The next case was for murder. The evidence in the larceny case was slight, but in the other seemed to the judge convincing.

On another occasion when the evidence seemed to point conclusively to the prisoner's guilt, but when the judge, from long experience, distrusted the jurymen's wisdom, the counsel for the defendant said: "It is better that 50 guilty persons should escape than one innocent man should suffer."

In his charge to the jury, the judge admitted the soundness of this proposition, but he added impressively and severely: "Guilty men, I want you to bear in mind that 50 have already escaped."

These two will bring more work, and the American workman wants work and wages and not free silver and inflation. There are at least 2,000,000 men without work to-day in the United States. But the republican party in power and "there will not be an idle man beneath our flag."—Philadelphia Press.

Men who have money in savings banks, men who have pensions, credit work in the hands of the banks, clerks and workmen, and regular wages will all be sufferers should the democratic policy of silver monetarism be carried out—unless, indeed, it should be carried out on a stretcher in November and buried.

PINE TREE STATE

Speaks Its Opinion on the Issues of the Campaign.

REPUBLICANS GET THERE HEAVILY

Latest Figures Indicate That It Will Be 48,000—Good Weather for Voting Closes a Campaign That Was Most Vigorously Presented.—The Ticket That Won.

Portland, Me., Sept. 15.—Votes of 373 towns give Powers, 69,501; Frank, 35,341; Clough, 2,841; scattering, 2,541. For voters plurality, 33,828. At this rate the plurality for Powers will reach 50,000, so it is estimated at this writing. In all of the congressional districts the Republicans are elected by largely increased majorities.

Augusta, Me., Sept. 15.—Maine went to Governor Knott, "It was the only many years ago in the history of Maine has done it again, this time for Governor Powers. Secretary Beane, of the Democratic state committee, concedes the election of the Republican ticket by over 40,000 majority. To the Associated Press he said: "If an independent Powers' majority will be over 40,000. It is much greater than I expected. I have nothing to say of the result."

According to the latest returns the plurality for Powers (Rep.) for governor, will be over 45,000 and probably in the neighborhood of 48,000. Reed is re-elected to the house by over 10,000 plurality. The returns show a majority of about 10,000 for Dingley, over 2,000 for Killian and probably the same for Boutelle in the Fourth district. In the state legislature the Democrats will apparently have less than half a dozen of the representatives in the house, and not one in the senate. As anticipated, the Republicans polled a tremendous vote and secured many Democratic ballots. On the other hand many disaffected Democrats remained at home and only a few voted for the nominee of the gold standard wing. The Populist and the Socialist candidates have been received from only a few towns, but it is evident that neither party polled as large a vote as two years ago.

Names of the State Leaders. The successful candidate for governor is the Hon. Llewellyn Powers, of Portland. The other members of the other parties were: Hon. Melvin P. Frank, of Portland; Democrat; Luther C. Bateman, of Auburn, Populist; Ammi S. Ladd, of Calais, Prohibition; and Hon. William Henry Clough, of Portland, Socialist.

From early morning it looked as if rain would fall, but it did not and about 4 o'clock the sun came out brightly. The political campaign was in full swing at a full vote at the earliest possible moment. Scores of hacks and carriages were in commission to carry the old and lame voters to the polling places and many persons from other states also came home to vote.

Democratic Organization Not Good. The Democratic organization was not nearly as good. There were only a few local contests to arouse the voters and order was preserved at the polls throughout the state without much difficulty. The campaign was the most interesting that Maine has seen in many years, ever in her history. It has presented the unique feature of an arrayed against each other, in the case of the Hon. Harold Sewall, of Bethel, who took the position of arguing against the principles of Hon. Arthur Sewall, the Democratic nominee for vice president. But in all the state and counties the campaign was remarkably free from personalities.

Venezuelan Correspondence. Washington, Sept. 10.—Additional correspondence between Great Britain and the United States on the Venezuelan question has been put into print and shortly be made public. It relates solely to the question of settled districts, and consists of a communication from Lord Salisbury in reply to the further instructions already occupied by British citizens should be exempt from consideration by an arbitration tribunal, and a reply from Secretary Olney. Lord Salisbury to state whether occupancy alone gives title to land, and if so what length of time should elapse to give him such title.

Populists Notify Bryan. Lincoln, Neb., Sept. 15.—The Populist notification committee yesterday sent to W. J. Bryan a letter notifying him that he had been nominated for president of the United States by the national convention. It stated that he had been nominated because of his fearless advocacy of the free coinage of silver at the rate of 16 to 1, and because "it was thought that the observance of a patriotic duty required the union of all reform forces and the convention took the liberty without soliciting or consulting you of placing your name before the people as its standard bearer."

Ex-Senator Payne Is Dead. Cleveland, Sept. 10.—United States Senator Henry B. Payne died at 9 a. m. yesterday at his home in Cleveland. His death was due to a stroke of paralysis with which he was stricken a few days ago. Only a son and daughter were at his bedside at the time of his death. The only surviving members of his family. The ex-senator was 88 years of age and has until recently taken an active part in the management of his extensive business affairs. He was one of the wealthiest citizens of the city and leaves a vast estate, worth many millions of dollars.

Bryan's Letter of Acceptance. Lincoln, Neb., Sept. 10.—W. J. Bryan has, in addition to his speech of acceptance in the city of Lincoln, written a letter to the chairman of the Democratic national convention of the nation, in which he has accepted the nomination. The letter is a brief discussion of the issues from the free silver standpoint.

Race Around the World. San Francisco, Sept. 15.—The British ships, Ditton and Cedarbank, sailed out of port for a race around the world, each laden with wheat, the Ditton, Captain Moody, being bound for Queenstown and the Cedarbank for Hull. Their captains, it is said, have put up quite a neat sum on the sailing qualities of their ships, and a good deal of interest has been aroused over the race, so that news of either vessel will be watched for with eagerness.

Diphtheria at Elkhart. Elkhart, Ind., Sept. 15.—The city is in the throes of a diphtheria epidemic. Several deaths have occurred within a week. There are now about twenty cases reported and the end is not yet in sight. Four cases were discovered yesterday in a family. The board of health has issued a manifesto, calling upon citizens to assist in preventing its further progress.

Father and Four Sons Drowned. Boston, Sept. 15.—A special to The Journal from Halifax, N. S., says that Henry Warford, and his four sons of George Bay, N. S., were drowned in the Straits of Belle Isle, while on their way home in a small schooner from a fishing cruise. Henry Turner and his 14-year-old son were with them. The schooner was blown to bits and the will die and the boy's leg was broken.

Fire at Kansas City. Kansas City, Mo., Sept. 14.—The Kansas City Lead and Oil works, at Twentieth and Broadway, owned by Messrs. Brown, was completely destroyed by fire Monday morning. Loss estimates, which at first were placed at from \$50,000 to \$50,000, are now put at \$100,000. The loss is fully insured. A spark from a locomotive is thought to have caused the fire.

Officials Notified. General Palmer and Buckner Hear of Their Nomination. Louisville, Ky., Sept. 15.—Incoming trains brought large crowds from all directions to attend the notification at the Auditorium Saturday night of General Palmer of Illinois and Buckner of Kentucky, of their nomination by the National Democracy for president and vice president, respectively. Colonel John E. Fellers of New York, who notified General Buckner, had been in the city for two days, and Senator Donelson Caffery of Louisville, the former vice president of the party, brought a delegation Saturday afternoon.

Special Train Weeds in Mississippi. Guntown, Sept. 13.—A southbound freight train on the Mobile and Ohio railroad jumped the track here yesterday, and a mob of about 100 men, armed with merchandise. Charles Scott, a killer of Louisville, Ky., was instantly killed and B. Hult, of Norfolk, Va., badly injured.

Marine's Election. Indianapolis, Sept. 13.—The Democratic central committee of Indiana Friday elected Barrie M. Martin of Washington as its nominee for vice president. Martin is a free silver Democrat and succeeds Sterling R. Holt, resigned, on account of gold tendencies.

The Letter Carriers' Convention. Grand Rapids, Mich., Sept. 14.—The letter carriers' national convention, which opened at Grand Rapids, Mich., on Friday, elected the following officers: President, John N. Parsons, New York; secretary, J. F. Varnum, New York.

YNAN ARRESTED. The Noted "Number One" Captured at London. London, Sept. 15.—Patrick Ynan, the noted "No. 1" of the famous Dublin Vinnel conspiracy of 1882, which resulted in the execution of James Connolly, has been arrested in Boulogne on suspicion of being implicated in a new conspiracy against life and property in the city of London. Ynan was arrested by the Scotland Yard officials who are believed to be implicated in the plot. One of them, Patrick Kearney, who was arrested in Glasgow, is wanted for taking part in the Glasgow dynamite explosions of 1883, for which Dr. Gallagher, who is now a vice president of the party in New York, and nine others were sent to Portland prison.

From the manner of the arrests it is evident that the Ynan conspiracy has had advance information of the alleged plot, as they had made all arrangements with foreign governments to have the conspirators arrested and held in custody. The Ynan conspiracy has been in existence for some months. Scotland Yard has been aware of the re-occurrence of dynamite conspiracies since the arrest of Ynan in Glasgow. The re-occurrence of dynamite conspiracies since the arrest of Ynan in Glasgow. The re-occurrence of dynamite conspiracies since the arrest of Ynan in Glasgow.

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CRISIS APPROACHING

THE SULTAN OF TURKEY MAY YET BE DEPOSED.

Constantinople, Sept. 14.—(Copyright, 1896, by Associated Press.)—A feeling of the greatest anxiety pervades all circles here. There is no doubt that a crisis of extreme gravity has been reached that the powers are discussing the deposition of the sultan, that being, apparently, the only means of restoring quiet and confidence with-in the Turkish empire. A British fleet of about fifteen war vessels is off the coast of Constantinople, and a British steamer should an emergency arise, and it is believed that Great Britain will not hesitate to act alone in the matter, and to take the necessary steps to restore order in the present disgraceful state of affairs if the other powers delay acting too long. As most generally expected, the extraordinary tribunal set up for trying the men accused of massacring Armenians in the streets of this city and its suburbs has turned out to be a mere sham, and a whitewashing court.

Brutal Murders Acquitted. The men who were arrested for brutally murdering the British consul and his family, and the British ambassador in full view of several British officials have been acquitted. As there was no evidence against them, the acquittal is regarded here as showing that it is useless to expect that Mussulmans will be punished for crimes committed against a white man.

Business at a Standstill. Such a condition, it is admitted, can not last for any length of time, as business is at a standstill, to all intents and purposes, and the impoverished condition of the country is adding daily to the discontent prevailing, not in the army and navy, but in Turkish official circles generally. The sultan has been ordered to resign for claiming their pay and for resigning their commissions when informed that there was no money for them.

Mother and Daughter Drowned. Dubuque, Ia., Sept. 15.—Mrs. William Vyverberg and her 20-year-old daughter were drowned Sunday at Thompson's Mill. The mother and daughter were over a submerged approach to a temporary bridge across a creek swollen by rain and the horse stepped off the bridge and fell into the water. The body of the daughter has not yet been found.

Great Loss to Harvard. Boston, Sept. 15.—Professor Francis Child, D. D., of Harvard university, died Friday, aged 71. Professor Child was perhaps the most learned gentleman in the Harvard faculty. He was a member of the faculty of Harvard since 1862. He was a geologist, which occurred in August, his name has headed the list of in-structors of the order of the officers of the late confederate army.

Sons of Veterans Elect Officers. Louisville, Ky., Sept. 11.—At the annual meeting of the Sons of Veterans, held Thursday evening, the following were elected for the ensuing year: James L. Rake of Pennsylvania, commander; Charles E. Rake of Colorado, senior vice commander.

Tired of Life with Bad Health. Decatur, Ill., Sept. 15.—Charles Clarence Horsman laid down on the railroad track at Maroa early Sunday morning and blew out his brains with a revolver. He was unmarried, but leaves a mother. His health is given as the cause.

Mrs. Parnell's Assault Was a Tramp. London, Sept. 15.—A correspondent of the Associated Press writes from a view at Bray, Ireland, with Della Stewart Parnell, to ascertain whether a story was true to the effect that she was assaulted by a tramp on the night of the murder of her husband. She said it was a lie and that her assailant was a tramp probably.

AS RIGID AS THE ARMY. New York Central Discharging Men Under 5 Feet 7 Inches. New York, Sept. 15.—A constabulary prevails among the trainmen of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad company. Four were discharged Sunday because they failed to meet certain physical requirements. They had all been employed by the company for years at work of a temperate and trustworthy. Their discharge was noised about among the employes and created dismay. It was rumored that the company was in the habit of ordering a physical examination of all the employes of the company, under which all men should be discharged who were less than 5 ft. 7 in. in height or weighed less than 150 pounds. Edgar Van Etten, general superintendent of the New York Central and Hudson River railroad, said that the action of the company in removing certain old employes to make room for more active men was a necessary one.

Spanish Government Yields. New York, Sept. 15.—A special from Washington to The Associated Press says the Spanish government has yielded to the demands of the United States for a trial by a civil court of the competitor of the American inventor. The Spanish government reached this conclusion some time ago, but has delayed the formal announcement of its decision until after the convention had been held. The convention was held in order to escape criticism from that body for making concessions to the United States.

Would Be a Bad Precedent. Evansville, Ind., Sept. 15.—William J. Bryan Monday afternoon was to speak from the steps of the national Capitol at Washington. He said that he had heard of such a rumor and that he would not wish to establish a precedent for a candidate for the presidency has ever spoken at the capital, and I do not care to be the first.

From Dr. Zerkow's Reports. Dr. Zerkow, of New York, who makes a specialty of treating the various forms of kidney trouble, writes that he has cured many cases of kidney trouble with his "Fits Kidney Cure." He writes: "I have cured many cases of kidney trouble with my 'Fits Kidney Cure.' I have cured many cases of kidney trouble with my 'Fits Kidney Cure.' I have cured many cases of kidney trouble with my 'Fits Kidney Cure.'"

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READ THE KING A LESSON.

A Marquis Gives Charles I. a Poem from Homer Gover the Poet.

However dull to us may be the works of that grave and ancient English poet, Governor, the contemporary of Chaucer, it is certain that his influence extended far beyond his own time, as he had admirers as late as the reign of Charles I. In connection with the curious "homage" rendered to the monarch on the occasion of his visit to the marquis of Worcester at Raglan castle, with his court, an amusing incident is related. The marquis was a favorite of the king, both for his frankness and his love of the certain sciences, read it.

Among his rare curiosities was a sumptuous copy of Governor's volume. King Charles usually visited the marquis after dinner, and one day found him with Governor's book lying open before him. The king remarked that he had never before seen the work. "Oh, it is a book of books!" exclaimed the marquis, with enthusiasm. "If your majesty had been well versed in it, it would have made you a king of kings."

"Why so, my lord?" asked Charles, curiously. "Why, here is set down how Aristotle brought up and instructed Alexander the Great in all the rudiments and principles belonging to a prince," said the marquis; and thereupon, under the persons of Aristotle and Alexander, the marquis read the king such a lesson that all the bystanders were amazed at his dexterity. The king asked whether he had his lesson by heart, or spoke out of the book.

"If you would read my heart," responded the marquis, "it may be that you might find it there; or if your majesty pleased to get it by heart, I will lend you my book." Some of the new-made lords fretted at certain passages in the marquis' discourse, and protested that no man was so much for the absolute power of the king as Aristotle. Upon which the marquis, turning the pages till he came to a certain passage, read it.

A king can kill a king can save. A king can make a lord a knave. And of a knave a lord also. At this point several of the courtiers slunk out of the room, and the king said, laughing: "My lord, at this rate you will drive away all my nobility." This anecdote certainly proves that after the lapse of two centuries and a half the words of the old poet had still vitality enough to afford a pungent lesson to the courtiers of Charles I., who he had to those of Richard II.—Youth's Companion.

Why Is It? That when you put your hand in your pocket for a nickel and find a quarter, you are disappointed? That, if a woman, you insist upon telling the conductor to stop the car at the next street, and you have already seen him pull the bell cord for somebody else? That, when you owe your grocer a small bill, you trade and pay cash at his competitor's? That you wear your old coat without flinching, provided you have a better one at home? That the weather gets cold so early in the autumn if you have a new seal-skin sack?

That you say you "used to play a good game" when you can't make a single centum at billiards? That you use half a dozen towels on the sleeping car when one is sufficient at home? That you tell an utter stranger facts you wouldn't whisper to your dearest friend? That you grapple with and overcome a woman, a noble and a misfortune when you worry over a theory or one in the future?—St. Paul Dispatch.

How's This? We offer One Hundred Dollars reward for any case that cannot be cured by taking Hall's Catarrh Cure. F. J. GLENNY & CO., Proprietors, Toledo, O. Undersigned, have known F. J. Glenny for the last 15 years, and he is in my perfectly honorable in all business transactions, and financially able to carry out any obligations made by him. West & Trux, Wholesale Druggists Toledo, Ohio. Walding, Kinnaird & Marvin, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio. E. I. Van Hook, Cashier, Toledo National Bank, Toledo, Ohio. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price, 75c per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

Spanish Government Yields. New York, Sept. 15.—A special from Washington to The Associated Press says the Spanish government has yielded to the demands of the United States for a trial by a civil court of the competitor of the American inventor. The Spanish government reached this conclusion some time ago, but has delayed the formal announcement of its decision until after the convention had been held. The convention was held in order to escape criticism from that body for making concessions to the United States.

Would Be a Bad Precedent. Evansville, Ind., Sept. 15.—William J. Bryan Monday afternoon was to speak from the steps of the national Capitol at Washington. He said that he had heard of such a rumor and that he would not wish to establish a precedent for a candidate for the presidency has ever spoken at the capital, and I do not care to be the first.

From Dr. Zerkow's Reports. Dr. Zerkow, of New York, who makes a specialty of treating the various forms of kidney trouble, writes that he has cured many cases of kidney trouble with his "Fits Kidney Cure." He writes: "I have cured many cases of kidney trouble with my 'Fits Kidney Cure.' I have cured many cases of kidney trouble with my 'Fits Kidney Cure.' I have cured many cases of kidney trouble with my 'Fits Kidney Cure.'"

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