IN RELIGION'S REALM.

Expressions From the Various Religious Newspapers.

The Religious Thought of the Day as Expressed in the Sectarian Press—Some Matters of Interest to Both Ministers and Laymen.

Speaking of the relation of religious orders to ecclesiastical authority, the *Living Church* (P. E.) of Chicago remarks: "While we do not desire to see any unjust discrimination against such orders—such as is not made against the members of other organizations, bound by secret oaths and often accused, rightly or wrongly, of influencing ecclesiastical politics—at the same time we could not regard it as a matter of serious moment to the real interests of religious orders and their true mission in the world if they should in fact be excluded from ecclesiastical preferment, from conventions and from votes. An order which would regard such restrictions as fatal to its being or well-being would bring the reality of its vocation into very serious doubt. It is not a good thing for such an order or for its individual members to bask in the smiles of the world. We believe that attacks, whether by legislation or otherwise, upon the principles of religious orders will rather do good than harm. They may check or extinguish superficial and ill-considered attempts at such organizations, but they will be absolutely harmless against men who are truly called by the Holy Spirit to this work, and who neither ask nor expect anything of the world, either of popularity, privilege, dignity or money."

Alluding to the annual address of Bishop Potter to the New York Diocesan Convention, the New York *Examiner* (Bapt.) remarks as follows: "Bishop Potter complained with justice of 'the amiable but precipitate indorsement, by rectors of parishes and others, of persons seeking to become candidates for holy orders.' He laid his finger on the weak spot of the present system of ministerial supply—a weakness equally manifest in every Protestant denomination. Any improvement in the quality of ministerial students must begin right at the fountain-head. The vast majority of students for the ministry would never take the first step unless each had the approval of his pastor and church. It is the too easy giving of this approval that fills the ministry with men unfitted for the sacred calling. Even though pastor and church have the gravest doubts of a candidate's fitness, they too often approve his beginning preparation for the ministry—in a formal and faint-hearted way, it is true, but sufficient to do the mischief. What a young man needs, when he is on the point of making a mistake of this kind, is a candid and faithful pastor to tell him kindly that he shows no such promise of usefulness in the ministry as would justify his church in approving him as a student. What he needs is a church whose members have the courage to act according to their convictins of his fitness for the work to which he wishes to devote his life."

"The conferences that have been held at Grindenwald on the subject of Christian Union are not without profit," the New York *Churchman* (P. E.) thinks, "even if they only show how deep are the divisions that keep asunder reformed Christian bodies. The very fact that such conferences are held at all cannot help keeping alive the hopes of those who look to the consummation of a united Christendom with passionate longing. We are not discouraged when the Bishop of Worcester tells the assembled Nonconformists in so many words that they are required to be reunited not with one party, but with another party of the English Church, that they are asked to join the wing which represents the views of Venn and Simeon, and not that which professes to be heir of the influence of Keble and Pusey and rejoices in ritualistic usages recently sanctioned by decision of the Privy Council. We do not feel at all troubled when the Nonconformists at the conference plead for intercommunion and not reunion, as if intercommunion would not be impossible excepting as the symbol and cement of organic oneness. The point which impresses us most of all is, that churchmen and dissenters have changed their attitude towards each other. They are talking of one church, of one fold under one shepherd. They are galled by the thought of separation, and even if they see at present no way of approaching to unity, they feel that unity is what they want, and is, moreover, a condition which in the nature of things out to characterize the church of Christ."

"On Tuesday of week after next, the 18th inst., the Synod of New York meets in the city of Albany," observes the New York *Evangelist* (Pres.). "This raises the question, What is the proper place of a synod in the Presbyterian system, or has it indeed any place or power? We ask the question in all sincerity, as some recent proceedings leave the matter in doubt. But a few months since our own Presbytery, in an important judicial case, jumped right over the synod and made its appeal directly to the assembly, and the assembly sustained it in so doing. This was a 'snub' to the synod of the most direct kind, as it absolutely ignored its existence. The decision may be all right, but, if so, what is the synod for? Its members are chosen from all the presbyteries of the State and travel long distances at great expense, and to what end? What is the synod anyhow? Has it, as the French say, any 'reason for being?' If it be only an ornamental body, it might as well be abolished. If it be merely a fifth wheel to a coach, it might as well be dropped off, and the chariot of the Lord would run all the more smoothly. But if the synod really has a place of its own in our Presbyterian system it may be as well for it at the coming meeting to recognize its own position and assert its proper dignity."

"We recently called attention," says the *Watchman* (Bapt.) of Boston, "to the attitude of the Roman Catholics of this country toward our public-school system, referring therein to their claim that they cannot in conscience patronize our 'godless schools,' as they call them. Now, conscientious scruples ought to be respected; but we ought at least to know something of the historic origin and growth of these supposed scruples. It is not unfair to assume that the Roman Catholic conscience is formed by dictation from Rome. If this be so, then it ought to be the same in all lands. But is it so? We may compare it as found in Germany with that developed in our own country. The German Catholics send their children freely to the public schools, where no religion is taught except in separate apartments and according to the wishes of the parents. These are asked in which of the religious systems, or whether in any, their children are to be taught; and they are taught or left untaught accordingly, being assigned to their proper rooms and teachers. Now, if this German conscience prevailed among American Catholics, they would avail themselves of our free-school system, and instead of keeping up their parish school for the entire education of their children, would provide otherwise, as they could do almost without cost, for teaching their catechism or religious lessons. The German Catholics, instructed from the same center, have none of the scruples which have been developed in this country."

"It is doubtful," the New York *Christian Union* thinks "whether Cahenslyism would ever have found any supporters in America if Americanism had not originated drastic legislative measures which have retarded instead of expedited national unity. To provide out of public funds a public system of education is essential to the Republic; to compel parents to give their children an education may be in some localities a necessity; but to determine for them what kind of education they shall afford their children in schools supported wholly by themselves is an act of despotism which only the gravest danger could justify. In fact, the attempt to coerce foreigners into becoming Americans has created the very anti-American prejudice which it should have been the aim of statesmanship to allay. On the whole, we do not think the danger of a serious religious controversy is very great; but if it is avoided, it will be by the concurrent action of broad-minded and rational men in both the Roman Catholic and Protestant communions overruling the sectaries and the fanatics."

In English-speaking Christendom there is just now no phase so remarkable as the development of the lay element in church life," says the *Christian Register* (Unit.) of Boston. "In the Roman Catholic and Episcopal Churches it takes the form of organized sisterhoods and brotherhoods, each devoted to some form of religious or philanthropic work, but always under ecclesiastical rule and direction. The banding together of the young men in the Episcopal Church as the Brotherhood of Saint Andrew has a profound religious significance, and offers to that church an arm of service which promises to be as effective as the organization and training of a cavalry force is to an army in the field. The Congress of Laymen and the Summer School for Laymen, which have recently grown up among the Roman Catholics of the United States, are equally significant. The Methodists have their Epworth Leagues, and the other so-called evangelical churches their Christian Endeavor societies, all of which are rapidly extending. Simultaneously, among the Unitarians, have sprung up parish clubs, unity clubs, and guilds, all looking towards spiritual culture and social service. These facts constitute one of the signs of the times. They indicate a growing consciousness of fellowship, duty and power, as well as a vast increase of spiritual vitality in all the churches. In the older religious bodies it may also be hoped that they indicate a decline of clerical pretension, and a tendency to revert, however slowly, to the simple polity of the early Christians, whose church officers were not 'lords over God's heritage,' but superintendents or head-servants, and ensamples to the flock."

HOW SALTY WIN OUT.

Used to think luck wuz luck and nothin' else but luck—
It made no diff'rence how or when or where or why it struck;
But sev'ral years ago I changt my mind, an' now proclaim
That luck's a kind uv science—same as any other game;
It happened out in Denver in the spring uv '80, when
Salty teched a humpback an' win out ten.

Salty wuz a printer in the good ol' *Tribune* days,
An', natural-like, he fell into the good ol' *Tribune* ways;
So, every Sunday evenin' he would sit into the game
Which in this crowd uv thoroughbreds I think I need not name;
An' there he'd sit until he rose, an', when he rose, he wore
Invariably less wealth about his person than before.

But once there came powerful change; one sollum Sunday night
Occurred the tidle wave that put ol' Salty out o' sight!
He win on deuce an' ace an' jack—he win on king an' queen—
Clif Bill allow the like uv how he win wuz never seen!
An' how he done it wuz revealed to all us fellers when
He said he teched a humpback to win out ten.

There must be somethin' in it, for he never win afore,
An' when he told the crowd about the humpback, how they swore!
For every sport allows it is a losin' game to buck
Agin the science of a man who's teched a hump f'r luck;
An' there is no denyin' luck was nowhere in it when
Salty teched a humpback an' win out ten.

I've had queer dreams an' seen queer things, an' allus tried to do
The thing that luck apparently intended f'r me to;
Cats, funerils, cripples, beggars have I treated with regard,
An' charity subscriptions have hit me powerful hard;
But what's the us uv talkin'? I say, an' say again;
You've got to tech a humpback to win out ten.

So, though I used to think that luck wuz lucky, I'll allow
That luck, for luck, agin a hump ain't nowhere in it now!
An' though I can't explain the whys an' wherefores, I maintain
There must be somethin' in it when the tip's so straight an' plain;
For I wuz there an' seen it, an' got full with Salty when
Salty teched a humpback an' win out ten!

—Chicago News.

G. A. R.

What Do Grand Army of the Republic Men Think of This?

[Detroit Tribune, September 29th.]

Here is an honest Democratic estimate of the Grand Army of the Republic from that most influential of Southern Democratic journals, the Charleston *News and Courier*:

"We look upon the G. A. R. as fair game upon all occasions. It is an enemy of the republic, for, whatever may have been its original purpose, it is now a huge machine for bullying the country into contributions to its members. It is a menace to the North, as well as to the South. The bummers fought for pay and were paid, and they have no possible claim on the country unless it be for charity in those cases where they were disabled by wounds or by disease contracted in the service. Yet they have banded themselves together to enforce their claim as a debt, the attempt to pay which is an intolerable burden upon the producers of the country. People at the North are gradually awaking to the fact of the injustice and iniquity of the enormous pensions, which buy the soldier vote and enrich the pension agents, and we have no fear of increasing their animosity by any thrust we may make at this grand army of beggars."

Read such expressions as this in connection with the records of Grover Cleveland and Adlai Stevenson, and is it any wonder that General Sickles declares that no self-respecting veteran of the Union armies will vote the Democratic national ticket this fall?

[Brooklyn Standard-Union.]

The soldier is sensitive. He feels that, in a pecular sense, the greatness and the riches and all the grandeurs, as well as the glories of this country, belong to him. He knows just how and at what cost the public honor and credit, and the national integrity, were sustained and maintained to the last of the war, and transmitted a solid and eternal heritage, priceless—precisely priceless—beyond estimation, and, he believes, imperishable, and he believes he did it, his share of it, and should be honored and respected accordingly; and that above all—all concerned in the Government of the United States should feel that the saving soldier should not be harassed about his rights, and dealt with in a carping, sneering, unfriendly, unkindly, brutally disparaging spirit! Soldiers never expected a President of the United States to be guilty of that, and they hold Grover Cleveland guilty of all of it. They found it in his messages, in the lines and between the lines. They felt that the heart of the President of the United States was not with them; that he did not give them their due in history and in honor, and they defeated his re-election; and, if all things beside fail, they will defeat him again. That was what the flourish of Dan Sickles' crutch at Chicago meant.

Keep Off the Enemy.

A foe who lurks in ambush is a more dangerous antagonist than one who attacks us in the open field, and for whose assaults we are, in a measure, prepared. That dangerous enemy to health, malaria, must be encountered fully armed. Its thrusts are sudden, unexpected and deadly, and can only be guarded against with certainty by fortifying the system by a course of defensive medication. The surest defense against chills and fever, bilious, remittent, dumb ague and ague cake, is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which is also an eradicator of the most obstinate forms of malaria which resist the action of ordinary specifics, and the virus of which remains in the system, even when the more violent symptoms are subdued. Constipation, liver complaint, dyspepsia and kidney troubles are always relieved by this genial remedy.

BALLOT PROTECTION.

President Harrison's Position Stated Clearly.

His Attitude on the Subject of Free and Honest Elections is Wise and Patriotic.

[Omaha Bee.]

The effort of the Democratic party to make a National issue of the so-called "force bill" has failed. It had practically failed before the President referred to the subject in his letter of acceptance, and that reference spiked this Democratic gun completely. The obvious reasons for its failure as an issue are that it appealed wholly to sectional feeling and it was put forward with the design of diverting popular attention from the living and commanding issues regarding which certain Democrats saw that their party is in the wrong positions. Charles A. Dana is responsible for having injected the "force bill" into the campaign, and he did so because he needed some justification for supporting the Democratic party at this time, which he could not find in its attitude or its platform utterances upon leading public question.

Mr. Dana could not support the free-trade proposition of the Democracy. He believes that the American system of protection is constitutional and it has been and will continue to be a good policy for this country. He also believes that the principle of reciprocity is wise, whereas the Democratic party has denounced it as a sham and a humbug. Mr. Dana does not believe in the course that has been pursued by the Democratic party regarding the currency nor in the party's declaration in favor of restoring the State bank issues. Being unable to support the Democracy on any of these questions he cast about for an issue that would enable him to make at least a perfunctory fight for the party's success, and hit upon the "force bill" and "no negro domination" as battle cries. They were certain to make an appeal to the South that would be likely to hold that section solid for the Democracy and there was a possibility that they would divert attention to some extent in the North from the false position of the Democracy in other questions. It is far from absolutely certain that the Southern States will give their full electoral votes to the Democratic candidates, and in the North the "force-bill" bugaboo is as dead an issue as it well could be. What little life it may have had before the President made public his letter of acceptance has departed from it, and no effort to resuscitate it will now avail. The position of President Harrison on the subject of free and honest elections is eminently conservative, wise and patriotic.

[Kansas City Journal.]

The Washington *Post* is not a Republican paper, nor has it been, as an independent journal, very partial to President Harrison. One thing, it opposed the "Lodge bill"—the force bill of the Democrats—with a power and persistency that did much toward its defeat. In fact, it was more influential in defeating it than any other journal of the country, being at the Capital and in touch with the men in Congress on all sides of the question. For this reason we quote what it says in regard to the letter of acceptance on this subject and the President's attitude on that issue:

"But while the country, without regard to party preferences, will unite in an intellectual approval of the President's literary style, thoughtful men of all classes and conditions will find in his treatment of the question of elections an encouragement and delight far deeper than could be conveyed by any mere grace of rhetoric or melody of speech. In abandoning his original attitude, as it was formulated two or three years ago in the Lodge-Devenport force bill, he has given us fresh proof of the sincerity and breadth of his patriotism. He recognizes the popular aversion to that method of approaching a reform which all good citizens admit to be desirable, and he now proposes a substitute to which no honest citizen can object."

That states the fact just as it is—no honest man can object. The *Post* goes on to express just what every honest citizen feels and that must be if human freedom is to be preserved in this country and among men. We quote it again in reference to this most important of all subjects affecting the American people to-day. Speaking of the President, it says:

"He distinctly repudiates the idea of partisan legislation by the act of explicitly invoking the mediation of a non-partisan tribunal to be constituted by the Supreme Court. Nobody can object to that. Nobody believes that our election laws, excepting those cases in which the States have adopted the Australian system, pure and simple, are what they should be. Every patriotic American citizen who loves his country and prays for the perpetuity of its glorious institutions wants to see the ballot box surrounded by every safeguard, and the exercise of the suffrage invested with the solemnity and the significance of a sacrament."

Messrs. Vest and Stone, Cleveland and all the rest, may as well change their tune—the force bill issue is as dead as human slavery, and they must either join in the policy of President Harrison or retire from political life. The frauds of the ballot have become the disgrace and the peril of our institutions, and it has only been from a disinclination to use force in the premises that has given it immunity so far. But when it is proposed to destroy the crime by a method that includes law without party advantage no man can afford to oppose its removal. Never in the history of party contests has a so-called issue been so thoroughly eliminated or a campaign cry so completely squelched as has been done by President Harrison with this "force bill" howl with which the canvass opened. Instead of its being the one vulnerable point in the Republican line of argument, as was supposed, it at once becomes one of the strongest planks in in its platform and one of the most popular ideas in its policy.

[St. Louis Globe-Democrat.]

Naturally the part of the President's letter of acceptance which attracts the greatest interest is that which deals with the matter of the apportionment of Congressional districts and the election of Congressmen in the different States. The question is discussed with great moderation and tact. Of course the evils of an unfair arrangement of districts and of intimidation and fraud at the ballot-box have long been recognized by thoughtful men in both parties, and the necessity for their removal has been deeply and widely felt. The problem, however, especially that part of it relating to elections, offers many formidable difficulties which would hardly yield to the treatment heretofore popularly proposed. In this exigency the President's suggestion is that the whole matter be submitted to a board, non-partisan, intelligent and public spirited in its membership, to devise some plan by which the abuses might be cured by legislation.

The recommendation is reasonable and practical. There is a strong and steady growing opinion among Republicans, though, that this election abuse is in a fair way of eradication at an early day by the destruction of the causes which produced it. The negroes are dividing up between the two great parties, as has been shown in Alabama and Arkansas, which have held elections this year, as well as in Georgia and Texas, where exciting canvasses are under way. These influences will break the color line effectually and permanently, and bring about a free vote and a fair count. However, there is no hint of "Forcebillism" in the President's suggestions, and the Democrats cannot bring up any such issue this year.

The Passion Play.

Herr Johannes Lang, Mayor of Oberammergau, has had the following proclamation published in the German newspapers: "I hereby declare that the report published in several papers, according to which the people of Oberammergau, or part of them, have resolved to go to Chicago in order to produce the 'Passion Play' there, is entirely false. More than 250 years ago our ancestors solemnly pledged themselves to produce the 'Passion Play' every ten years in grateful remembrance of their having been spared from the pest then raging, and this vow was always faithfully kept by us. Nothing is further from our thoughts than instituting productions of the 'Passion Play' beside those given every ten years; neither do we deem it proper to travel as actors or to make a profession of our sacred play. In the interest of truth we beg you to give this, our disavowal, the largest possible circulation."

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

So clever a society woman as Mrs. Burton Harrison does well when she employs her pen to define social laws and point out mistakes for girls to avoid in a series of articles on "The Well-Bred Girl in Society" in the November "Ladies' Home Journal." Not less authoritative and charming is the first glimpse of the home life of Dickens in "My Father As I Recall Him," by the great novelist's favorite daughter, Mamie. The chrysanthemum is treated in an excellent article by H. H. Battles, while Dr. Talmage tells of the "People Who Write to Me." The famous opera singers, Marie Roze and Clara Poole, have each an article on the voice. A whole page is filled with new ideas and suggestions for church fairs and social suppers. Mary E. Wilkins tells the story of "A Thanksgiving Thief," while Julia Magruder and Josiah Allen's Wife also have an excellent story each. Glimpses of the home lives and personalities of two famous authors, "Pansy" and "Edna Lyall," are given. Mrs. Mallon describes the newest autumn gowns. What Christmas presents women should give to men are described by Mr. Bok, and Palmer Cox tells the origin of his famous "Brownies." Robert J. Burdette. Maria Parloa, Margaret Bottome, Miss Scovil, Mrs. Lyman Abbott, and all the "Journal" editors seem better than ever, and altogether this Thanksgiving issue, with its new and beautiful cover, will bring "The Ladies' Home Journal" closer than ever to the hearts and needs of womankind. The Curtis Publishing Company, Philadelphia, publishers.

The November number of "Peterson's Magazine," Philadelphia, is admirable in point of illustrations, contents and general appearance. "Charlotte Corday," by Virginia G. Sully, is a most interesting record, beautifully illustrated. "A Mountain Passion Flower," is by Ella Higginson. Among other illustrated articles are "Preserved in Pictures," by Harriet Latham, and "About Pincushions," by Mrs. Saward. "A Country Parlor," by Dorothy Hasbrouck, is full of capital suggestions, as is "An Afternoon Tea," by Sarah Atherton. "Breaking His Fetters," by Frank H. Sweet, is an exceptionally good story. The most noticeable feature of the month is the statement that with this number "Peterson" will close its record as a fashion periodical, after having stood at the head of such publications for over fifty years. A fresh management takes control, and the future magazine will be devoted solely to literature and art, under the the title of "The New Peterson." For several years past the magazine has been progressing toward this evolution. The editorial staff embraces Frank Lee Benedict, editor; with Miss M. G. McClelland, Octave Thanet and Howard Seely, associates.

All "Johnsonians" will be interested in an article, "Dr. Johnson's Letters," which appears in No. 2,519 of "Littell's Living Age," being a review of the two-volume edition, just published in England, of the "Letters of Samuel Johnson, LL.D. Collected and edited by George Birbeck Hill, D. C. L., editor of Boswell's 'Life of Johnson,'" in which work Dr. Hill has collected all those letters of Johnson's which are not included in Boswell's work. He claims that these letters will secure for Johnson "a far higher rank among letter writers than he has as yet filled." The following issue, No. 2,520, contains the first part of a story of more than usual power, "Profit and Loss," by Frank Harris. The second and concluding installment will be given in No. 2,521. These numbers contain other valuable selections from the varied field of foreign periodical literature. For the extent, character, variety and quantity of its matter, the price of this magazine, $8 per annum, is low. The publishers offer special inducements to all subscribers for next year. Littell & Co., Boston, Mass.

"Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly" for November (New York) contains a notable article entitled "Cholera via the Transcaspian Railroad," written and illustrated by Valerian Gribayedoff. It traces the progress of the deadly epidemic from its outbreak in the hotbeds of Central Asia, westward along the line of Annenkoff's great desert railroad to the Caspian Sea and European Russia, and thence throughout all Europe. This number of "Frank Leslie's" is unusually interesting and seasonable throughout, containing amongst other illustrated articles: "In Literary Chicago," by Eve H. Brodlique, with portraits of Eugene Field, Joseph Kirkland, Slason Thompson, George P. Upton, Mary Hartwell Catherwood, and others; "Half a Century Since," a paper of New York reminiscences, by the late Charles Gayler; "Alsace-Lorraine," by George C. Hurlbut; "Personal Recollections of Sir Richard F. Burton," by A. L. Rawson; "Glorious Grouse Shooting," by Ellangowan, etc.

The "Quiver" for November invites us to turn its pages by showing a most interesting table of contents. To catch the eye of the young people of the family the number opens with a story, "Winifred's Engagement," by Ethel L. Salmon, which begins with a girl nearly killing a man and ends by her marrying him. Following this is a theological essay called "The Mighty Confounded by the Weak." "Befriending Child Cripples" is an interesting sketch by G. Holden Pike, which contains some hints that our philanthropists may read with profit. The serial, "A Lincolnshire Lass," comes to an end in this number, and so does "Luna Gordon's Stewardship." There are short stories and poetry, and "special articles," such as "The Jewish New Year," and there is a big bundle of "Short Arrows" that go straight to the mark. Cassell Publishing Company, New York.

"Good Form" for October (Chicago) is No. 5 of the third volume. The magazine grows in strength, grace and beauty monthly. We commend it as helpful, versatile, witty, brave and altogether interesting. It relates itself mainly to social matters, to conduct, to dress, to art and to literature.

"Two Tales" (6 Beacon street, Massachusetts) has for October 15th "Lombardy Poplars," by Bliss Perry, and "Great Godfrey's Lament," by E. W. Thompson. "Two Tales" is a weekly with complete stories only, and they are among the best fiction of the day.

"Toilettes" for November (126 West Twenty-third street, New York) is a fine issue of that excellent fashion magazine. It is devoted wholly to dress, is illustrated copiously and gives attention to costumes wholly, absorbing space with no other matter.

"Harper's Young People" for October 11th was a Columbus puzzle number, splendidly illustrated and filled with helpful, educating matter for young folks—but then so is every issue of this beautiful weekly paper for boys and girls.

"Frank Leslie's Illustrated Weekly" for October 13th was devoted largely to illustrations of baseball playing from photographs taken instantaneously. It was rich also in other illustration and in text-matter, political, literary and newsy.

"The Story Teller" for October (D. Lothrop Company, Boston) contains the full serial, "Leisler's Times," by Elbridge S. Brooks. All that this illustrated monthly publishes is clean, strong and artistic. It is for young readers, and is fiction of an order that can do none of them other than good.

The "New York Musical Monthly" for October (R. A. Saalfield, New York) has thirty-two pages of superior music for the piano and voice. It is a perfect gem of musical collection, and for a few cents gives some dollars' worth of first-class music print.

How Respectable Men Buy Votes.

It was Sunday and the eve of an election. Word came to the management that a certain gang of voters could be had for $500. The candidate was rich and he was at prayer-meeting. He was called out and the situation explained. He looked uncomfortable, faltered, finally replied: "Well, gentlemen, I don't know much about such things; but if you say it's all right, I suppose it is." So he gave his check—and was elected.

Again: A well-known and most exemplary man was Governor. A local magnate visited him with the usual story. He coldly replied, "I am sorry, sir, but I never have anything to do with such methods of procedure." The visitor grew red, arose, and was leaving in a high state of surprise and indignation, for he understood that his visit would be appreciated. But just as his hand was on the door-knob he heard a placid voice remark, "Perhaps you'd better call on Colonel ——, a member of my staff, before you go." He called and was satisfied. Meanwhile the Governor turned to his secretary and remarked, with a gentle smile, "You know one must exercise Christian guile sometimes."—J. J. McCook, in Forum.

A Far-Sighted Young Man.

Shippen Clarke—Why do you give so expensive jewelry to your fiance?

Cashin Hand—I do it from economical motives.

Shippen Clarke—How's that?

Cashin Hand—If I spent money on theaters, oyster suppers, candy, and the like, it would be sunken capital, but after we are married I shall be able to raise money on that jewelry. See?—Puck.

Extravagant.

Physician (to dying editor)—My poor friend I cannot conceal the truth from you any longer. You have only half an hour to live.

Editor of *Clarion* (feebly)—Doctor, will you please tell the foreman when I am gone to place my obituary on the front page, top of column, next to pure reading matter? I wonder if I am extravagant in indulging myself in that luxury for once in my life.—Puck.

One leads to the other. The "cutting" of prices leads to the substitution of worthless goods—fraudulent imitations of the genuine medicine, dilutions of it, all sorts of cheap substitutes to make a larger profit. That's the reason the makers of Dr. Pierce's medicines object to the cutting of prices—and that's the reason they *prevent* it, on their medicines.

To protect the public from fraud and imposition, the *genuine guaranteed* medicines of Dr. R. V. Pierce are now sold only through druggists regularly authorized as agents, and *always* at these long-established prices:

Golden Medical Discovery (for the liver, blood and lungs), ... $1.00.
Favorite Prescription (for woman's weaknesses and ailments), ... $1.00.
Pleasant Pellets (for the liver, stomach and bowels), ... 25 cents.

But they're the *cheapest* medicines sold, for *you pay only for the good you get.* The money is refunded if they don't benefit or cure. Beware of spurious imitations or substitutes at lower prices than above.

Capay Valley Fruit Lands.

CAPAY VALLEY!

The Earliest Fruit Land in the State.

Equal in All Respects to the Famous Vaca Valley, Which It Adjoins.

UNPRECEDENTED TERMS.

INTEREST ONLY FOR FIVE YEARS AT 7 PER CENT.

Capay Valley is situated in Yolo County, about 90 miles by rail from San Francisco, and is traversed in its entire length by the Woodland, Capay and Clear Lake Railroad, the distance from Esparto to Rumsey being 21 miles.

The Capay Valley Land Company is offering the most fertile lands in this beautiful valley upon terms which enable the purchaser to pay for the land out of its own product, viz: Interest only for five years at 7 per cent. The only condition imposed is, that a reasonable proportion of the land purchased shall be planted to fruit trees or vines. Land may be bought without this condition on payment of 20 per cent. cash and remaining 80 per cent. at the end of five years, with interest annually in advance, at 7 per cent. The various tracts owned by the Capay Valley Land Company have been subdivided into 10 and 20-acre lots, which are for sale at prices varying from $50 to $150 per acre. Similar unimproved land in Vaca Valley has recently been sold at $400 and $500 per acre.

These Capay Valley lands are under the most favorable climatic conditions for the prosecution of profitable fruit growing, and the locality has proved itself to be one of the earliest in the State. The grape crop of 1890 from the company's vineyard at Cashmere was picked, dried and shipped to Chicago and Philadelphia before the Fresno County grapes were ripe.

The railroad passes through all of the tracts owned by the Capay Valley Land Company, thus insuring excellent shipping facilities; and land may now be purchased in the immediate proximity of either of the following stations: Capay, Cadenasso, Surrey, Guinda, Sauterne, Cashmere or Rumsey.

At many of these places fine orchards of the choicest and earliest varieties of peaches and apricots may already be seen, and during the coming season considerable additional acreage will be planted out. One of the recent sales made by the company was that of the Tancred Tract, containing 600 acres, to a colony association. This tract has been subdivided into forty holdings, all of which will be planted to fruit trees this season.

The fine orchards on the Guinda Tract, where 400 acres have been sold, are especially worthy of mention, and it is a significant fact that several of the blocks are owned by successful Vaca Valley fruit-growers, who expect to make their earliest shipments from here.

Too much stress cannot be laid upon the great advantage to the fruit-grower of being in early locality. In most cases it makes the difference between success and failure. The industrious orchardist of Capay Valley may rest assured that he will derive all the benefits gained by the first fruit shipments of the season, and that 20 acres of this rich land, when the trees are in bearing, will yield a handsome and assured income.

The Capay Valley Land Company has an agent residing in the valley, whose duty it is to show the various tracts to land seekers.

Four townsites have been laid out in different points in the valley, viz: Esparto, Cadenasso, Guinda and Rumsey. Town lots may now be purchased at reasonable prices and on easy terms.

The enterprising and flourishing town of Esparto is situated at the lower end of the valley, and $125,000 worth of substantial buildings have already been erected, including a fine four-story brick hotel, two large brick blocks and waterworks, with pipes laid in the streets, besides extensive warehouses and numerous residences. The town has a postoffice, school-house and a weekly paper, and the fine railroad depot contains telegraph and express offices.

Postoffices have also been established at Guinda and Rumsey. This latter place, situated at the head of the valley, is the present terminus of the railroad. The comfortable little hotel makes excellent quarters for hunters as well as land-seekers.

The advantages enjoyed by the settler in Capay Valley may be thus concisely summed up:

A soil of great fertility, yielding bountifully of every crop.

A soil and climate which will ripen all kinds of fruit and vegetables earlier than anywhere else in the State.

A climate perfectly adapted to the curing of raisins and drying of fruit without the aid of artificial evaporators.

A location that is central and close to markets. Railroad communication which enables shipments to be made quickly and cheaply. Lands which are sold cheaper and on better terms than anywhere else in the State.

FOR MAPS AND ALL INFORMATION REGARDING THE CAPAY VALLEY LANDS, APPLY TO OR ADDRESS

W. H. MILLS,

Fourth and Townsend Streets, ... SAN FRANCISCO.

Political.

W. A. ANDERSON,
Republican Nominee for
Assemblyman,
Twentieth District (all of the city north of K street).

GEO. H. JOST,
Regular People's Party and Citizens' Nominee for
Assemblyman,
Twenty-first District (K to Y, Front to Thirty-first. Residence, 1327 L street.

W. A. HENRY,
Democratic and Citizens' Nominee for
Township Justice.

JOHN MILLER,
Democratic (Regular and Reformed), Citizens' and People's Nominee for
Coroner.

WM. B. HAMILTON,
People's Party and Citizens' Nominee for
County Clerk.
Election, Tuesday, November 8, 1892.

ROBERT T. DEVLIN,
Regular Republican Nominee for
Judge Superior Court.

GILLIS DOTY,
Democratic Nominee for
Assemblyman,
Twenty-second District.

MARTIN PENNISH,
Regular Democratic Nominee for
Supervisor.
Second District. td*

MATT F. JOHNSON,
Candidate for
Superior Judge.
Democratic, Peoples' and Citizens' nominee.

J. M. MORRISON,
Reform Democrat, Regular Democrat and Citizens' Nominee for
Supervisor,
Third District.

OSCAR S. FLINT,
Democratic (Regular and Reform) Nominee for
Assemblyman,
Twentieth District.

J. B. HARRIS,
Democratic Candidate for
Supervisor,
Second District.

HENRY STARR,
Independent Republican, Citizens' and People's Party Nominee for
City Justice of the Peace.

FRANK T. JOHNSON
(PRESENT INCUMBENT),
Regular Republican Nominee for
Auditor and Recorder.

E. LYON
(PRESENT INCUMBENT),
Regular Republican Nominee for
County Treasurer.

GEO. H. CLARK
(PRESENT INCUMBENT),
Regular Republican Nominee for
County Coroner.

J. W. TODD,
Regular Republican Nominee for
Supervisor,
Second District.

GEORGE F. BRONNER,
Democratic Nominee for
Public Administrator.

H. C. CHIPMAN,
Regular Republican Nominee for
Assemblyman,
Twenty-first District.

G. B. DEAN,
Regular People's Party Nominee for
Supervisor,
Second District.

WILLIAM BOYNE,
Regular People's Party Nominee for
State Senator.

M. A. HOWARD,
Regular Republican Nominee for
Supervisor,
Third District.

E. C. HART,
Regular Republican Nominee for
State Senator.

W. W. RHOADS
(PRESENT INCUMBENT),
Regular Republican Nominee for
County Clerk.

S. B. SMITH,
Regular Republican Nominee for
Public Administrator.

F. D. RYAN,
Regular Republican Nominee for
District Attorney.

GEO. C. M'MULLEN,
Regular Republican Nominee for
Sheriff.
Election TUESDAY, November 8, 1892.

WM. CURTIS,
Regular Republican Nominee for
Supervisor,
Fourth District. s9-td*

JAMES STEWART,
Regular People's Party Nominee for
Police Judge.

VOTE FOR
J. G. PATTERSON,
Democratic Nominee for
Senator.
Thirteenth District.

T. W. O'NEIL,
Democratic and Citizens' Nominee for
Sheriff.
Election November 8, 1892.

JAMES B. DEVINE,
Regular Republican Nominee for
City Justice.

B. N. BUGBEY,
Independent Candidate for
Sheriff
Of Sacramento County.

TO THE VOTERS OF SACRAMENTO County—Sirs and Gentlemen: Having received the indorsement of about 1,400 electors of Sacramento County (848 of which are now on file with the County Clerk) as an independent candidate for the office of Sheriff. Having filed my petition in compliance with law, I am now before the people, and am public property, open for and seeking criticism. Politically, I am a Republican, but have swung so far around the circle as to take a step in advance, and now declare myself in favor of electing by direct vote of the people, all political officers from President to Constable, thereby overcoming ring power, boss rule, boodle and corruption. I am opposed to, and shall neither buy whisky nor voters to secure my election. But if you elect me I shall perform the duties of the office without fear or favor. I thoroughly understand the working of the office, which I seek for myself personally. I have no enemies to punish, but shall feel very kindly toward my friends, but will show no partiality in enforcing the laws. I am in favor of tempering justice with mercy, but strictly in favor of ferreting out and punishing criminals—both the rich and poor alike—and, if elected, shall act in the future, as in the past, for the best interest of the taxpayers of the county. With the foregoing declaration I offer myself as an independent, and pledged candidate for the office of Sheriff of Sacramento County. I realize that no man can elect himself. I therefore humbly ask your labor and your votes, and, in return, if elected, will be your faithful servant. Truly yours,
B. N. BUGBEY,
Independent Candidate for Sheriff of Sacramento County.

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