

TERRIBLY AVENGED.

A Cold-Blooded Triple Murder at Hiteman, Ia., Spectacularly Followed by a Lynching—The First That Ever Took Place in That State in Ten Years.—Business Suspend and Work Stopped for the Day.

OSCEOLA, Ia., March 23.—One of the most cold-blooded murders that ever occurred in this section was committed yesterday morning at Hiteman, resulting in the death of Mrs. Harry Smith, of Hiteman, and the probable fatal wounding of her baby and her sister, the wife of the dastardly wretch who committed the awful crime.

Lewis Frazier, the murderer, lived in Carbondale, another mining town situated in Mahaska county, five miles from Hiteman. It seems that Mrs. Frazier had left her husband because of his continued ill-treatment of her, and had gone to live with her sister, Mrs. Smith, at Hiteman, whose husband is employed in the mines at that place.

Yesterday morning about 10 o'clock, while Mr. Smith, the owner of the mine, Frazier went to Hiteman and called at Smith's house. He asked for his wife, and tried to get her to go home with him, which she refused to do.

A scene ensued. Frazier drew a knife and stabbed his wife, Mrs. Smith, and also her little baby, who were sitting in her arms. Mrs. Smith died within a few hours, and Mrs. Frazier and the baby are both dangerously wounded.

Immediately after committing the terrible crime, Frazier left the house going south through the timber for a mile or so then turned west.

The news of the terrible tragedy spread rapidly, and in a very few minutes large numbers of infuriated citizens gathered and started in the pursuit of the murderer. The greatest excitement prevailed. The people fairly went wild. In a short time the party was formed and the maddened mob started on its mission.

Frazier was found at Cummings' crossing, near the Cedar mines, about two miles west of Albia, on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad. Deputy Sheriff Lewis took charge of the remains, and the coroner was sent for. It was one of the most monstrous and cold-blooded murders ever committed in Iowa, and the anger of the people of Hiteman knew no bounds. Business was entirely suspended and work was stopped for the day.

BECOMING INTERESTING. The Fight of the Minnesota Legislature on the Coal Combine—Legislative Indignation Over a Judge's Action.

ST. PAUL, Minn., March 23.—The joint legislative coal investigating committee yesterday secured the long desired proof that there are regular articles of association or agreements drawn up by the organization with a view to evade the present law prohibiting trusts. It is in the form of a letter from John J. Rhodes, C. E. Wales, president of the Pioneer Fuel Co., of Minneapolis, under date of May 4, 1892. It reads:

Enclosed please find agreement to subscribe to the Minnesota Bureau of Coal Statistics, and information how it will not be published, probably, many retailers in this association for the next thirty days, to put this bureau in proper shape, will you please send me your check for \$100 on account?

THE BALANCE OF TRADE.

Suggestive Figures which Indicate Very Plainly the Cause of the Heavy Outflow of Gold.—We Import More than We Export, and There Doesn't Seem to be Any Immediate Prospects of the Conditions Being Bettered.—Great Expectations on the Other Side Being Favorable.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—The Post prints the following story: During the month of February, just ended, the balance of trade against the United States amounted to \$30,000,000. For the twelve months ended on February 28 last the balance of trade against us was \$32,000,000. These figures have just been made public in a bulletin of the bureau of statistics, and have attracted unusual attention here among men who to have given thoughtful attention to the financial situation. It is a remarkable and unpleasant showing, and the worst of it is that there does not seem to be any reason to expect a change for some time to come.

First of all the excess of imports over exports also was \$32,000,000 of the \$30,000,000 of gold was exported last year. This amount at least has not been exported for foreign nations who desire to hoard gold, but because the people of the United States contracted debts for purchases made abroad.

Another factor which the people of the United States abroad to seek an extent as to make the balance of trade against us make an interesting showing. The figures for the seven months ending on January 31 last, the latest obtainable, given an answer to this interesting question. One of the largest items in the list of exports is coffee, imports in the seven months named, compared with the same period in the previous year, increased from \$62,000,000 to \$75,000,000. The imports of tobacco increased something like \$8,000,000, while the one item of rubber exports from \$9,000,000 to \$15,000,000. There was an increase of \$1,000,000 in importations of manufactured cotton, the total reaching \$19,000,000; of \$1,500,000 in manufactures of flax and hemp; of the same amount for fruits; of \$3,000,000 for manufactures of wool, and of nearly \$2,000,000 for manufactures of wood.

The imports of iron and steel have increased \$5,500,000. The item of silk is also interesting. The importation of unmanufactured silk increased in the seven months named to \$20,000,000 from \$15,000,000, while, in addition to this increase of \$5,000,000 there would be added the \$4,000,000 shown in the increased importations of articles of manufactured silk.

In other words, for the few articles here enumerated the people of the United States paid over \$50,000,000 more during the seven months ended on January 31 last than they did for the same period one year previously. Now, as above stated, does it appear that there will be any immediate relief from this outflow of American money. Wheat and cotton are the great factors in the exports. The figures show that in the seven months named there was a comparatively small increase in the exports of raw cotton fell to \$127,000,000, over \$50,000,000.

The exports of wheat fell from \$110,000,000 to \$60,000,000, and all the other breadstuffs in like proportion. The exports of iron and steel products fell from \$13,000,000 to \$297,000,000, a very heavy decrease.

A bulletin issued by the department of agriculture conveys the information that the present conditions for the European crop are very favorable. This indicates, of course, that there will be very little demand for American wheat abroad.

This same bulletin of the department of agriculture also shows that the wheat crop of Europe this year will be no less than 1,312,000,000 bushels, an increase from 1,161,000,000, to which Asia will add 336,000,000 bushels. As against this enormous yield the entire crop of North America is placed at only 569,000,000 bushels. Another element that must be taken into consideration in connection with the figures of the balance of trade is the fact that since the United States has steadily declined, until now this country pays as high as \$100,000,000 to foreign crews and ship owners for carrying American goods. The expense under this head is sometimes estimated as high as \$150,000,000. This, of course, adds to the amount of the outflow of money sent abroad to meet payments, and under the present condition of affairs no change is likely to occur.

It will be seen, therefore, from this presentation that the question of exports and imports has reached a point where it forades a serious situation. It adds another problem to confront an administration which is already overburdened with perplexities and will have to be taken into account when the next tariff bill makers begin their important work.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

The Condition of Trade Throughout the Country as Indicated by R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review.—The Volume of Business Well Maintained and Manufacturers Continue to Order in Accordance with Demand.—Business Fairly Close at Some Points, is in Fair Supply for Legitimate Demands.—Business Fair, etc.

NEW YORK, March 23.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says: The condition of trade is less altered than might be expected in view of the extraordinary weather the season of the year. The volume of trade is remarkably well maintained, manufacturing on the whole better employed, with some increase of demand in industries where increase was most needed, and every indication that people have not yet begun to think of reducing purchases. Nor have money uncertainties yet perceptibly affected the activity of manufacturers. The treasury has been plying gold in spite of exports of \$600,000 this week and some exports expected, but in view of the enormous excess of imports since January 1 it is scarcely reasonable to hope that further outflows of gold are to be avoided. The stringency in money markets here and at some other points is largely due to slow collections, which appear to be rather slow, and to weather than from any form of commercial unsoundness or inability to distribute products.

At Boston trade is slow, but very hopeful. Spring trade in dry goods opens well, and all mills are well employed. Shoes are firm, tenders upward, lumber better demand, and wool strong, with moderate sales. At Philadelphia money is close, with dull collections in most departments. The stock of cotton and wool very firm, with more activity in dry goods. Trade in paints has a better outlook; the demand for foreign goods is not so strong in other branches business is fair. At Pittsburgh steel is in better demand, and an advance in price is taking place. Iron shoes at Baltimore are better, and clothing manufacturers running nearly to full capacity. The shoe trade at Cincinnati exceeds last year's 20 per cent, and a better demand is shown with improved weather. At Cleveland general trade is good, with large demand for structural iron, but collections are slow, and the weather trade at Detroit about equals last year's and at Indianapolis dry goods are active and manufacturers busy. At St. Louis trade is good, general collections fair except at some western points, but money is in strong demand, partly because of bad roads receipts of many products declined. Cotton is dressed 30 per cent, coarse, 35; cheese, 45; cattle, 24; barley and seeds, 20 and oats 14 per cent. The price of wheat is about 10 per cent larger. Western receipts trade at Milwaukee and St. Paul, and collections are slow, but demand, but there is increased call for local investments. Business at Kansas City is good, though receipts of grain are slow, and at Omaha trade is good in hardware and groceries, and otherwise fair. St. Joseph reports heavy trade, with improvement in some lines. Business at Denver fair, but not so good as Lake Superior. At most southern points improvement is seen, and especially at Nashville and Knoxville. At Louisville the outlook is considered favorable. At Atlanta collections are slow, and money in light demand, but at New Orleans trade is dull, with sugar in good demand and large exports of wheat restricted by the lack of ocean demand. Trade at Jacksonville is fair, but at Charleston dull. Though other iron less firm at Philadelphia, it is more pressure of iron and steel, and the demand for products of iron and steel seems to increase. Nearly all works are well supplied with orders, the structural demand being especially heavy. At St. Louis, with sales of 16,000,000 bushels, though western receipts in four days are over 100,000 bushels and exports are slow, the market is slightly higher, though lower. Foreign trade continues to show a large advance, for exports at the end of the week were \$8,500,000 smaller than last year while imports show a larger increase. The net excess of imports in February continued this month makes the future of money markets so far as concerns that commodity, the situation, and larger are expected next week, while purchases on foreign account do not as yet indicate any relieving confidence in the market.

The business figures during the past seven days numbers for the week ending March 20, total, \$243,343,343, compared with \$29,146,250 for the corresponding week of last year.

Money Held Back on the Direct Tax Return Being Disbursed. WASHINGTON, March 24.—First Comptroller Matthews has decided that certain sums of money held up by the treasury department in the direct tax return funded by congress to the states, on account of the states having received an excess of arms and equipment from the militia fund, was done without warrant of law. Acting on this decision, the treasury department is now paying to the states the direct tax withheld. They are: California, \$5,110; Georgia, \$4,229; Illinois, \$17,807; Massachusetts, \$4,786; Michigan, \$5,633; New Hampshire, \$3,754; Oregon, \$6,402; Rhode Island, \$11,923; Virginia, \$2,476; Wisconsin, \$5,301; New Mexico, \$5,397; Washington, \$8,939; District of Columbia, \$30,554.

A Story of Costly Carelessness Just Coming Out. NEW YORK, March 23.—The Post's London special says: There is an interesting correspondence in the columns of the Times to-day. Lord Selbourne, writing to Sir Henry James, expresses surprise and incredulity at the steady assertion in parliament a few days ago that confederate agents got wind of the government's intention to prevent the sailing of the Alabama by tampering with the crown lawyer's opinion thereon during its passage through the House of Commons. Sir Henry replies maintaining that the recorded facts will substantiate the essential points of his story, that Great Britain would never have had to admit negligence or to pay an indemnity if the opinion had been promptly and securely forwarded.

Explosion and Fire in a Chicago Baking Powder Factory. CHICAGO, March 23.—An explosion of turpentine in the building at 154 to 160 West Lake street, owned by the Webber Wagon Co., occurred at 5 o'clock last evening. The fire spread rapidly and the building was entirely destroyed. It was occupied mainly by the J. C. Grant Co., manufacturers of baking powders, and sixty-five men and girls employed by him escaped without injury. It is reported that two men were injured by falling walls. The loss will probably reach in the neighborhood of \$150,000.

Good News for the Cherokee Strip. GUTHRIE, Okla., March 23.—Gov. Seay yesterday received instructions from Secretary Smith of the interior department to at once establish the lines of the new counties in the Cherokee strip, locate county seats and designate the necessary reservation, so that the whole public purposes without delay. A private telegram from D. W. Bushyhead, ex-chief of the Cherokees, states that there is no doubt that the Cherokee council will ratify the action of congress in reference to the Cherokee strip at the meeting next Monday.

A SUDDEN SUMMONS.

Death of Col. Elliott F. Shepard, Editor of the New York Mail and Express, Under the Hands of His Physicians, Who were Administering Ether for an Examination Preliminary to an Operation for Gravel.—The Close of an Eventful Career.

NEW YORK, March 23.—Col. Elliott Fitch Shepard, editor of the Mail and Express, died suddenly yesterday afternoon at his home, 3 West Fifty-second street. His death followed the administration of ether by Dr. Charles McBurney and the family physician, Dr. J. W. McLane, who were about to make an examination to ascertain whether the suspicion that he was suffering from stone in the bladder was correct. Col. Shepard had been in good health, but nearly a month ago he noticed symptoms that led him to believe that he had stone in the bladder. He let it go and did not consult a physician until a week ago, when he went to Dr. McLane and told him of his suspicions. The doctor confirmed them and advised him to at least submit to an examination, and to undergo an operation should it be deemed necessary. At Boston trade is slow, but very hopeful. Spring trade in dry goods opens well, and all mills are well employed. Shoes are firm, tenders upward, lumber better demand, and wool strong, with moderate sales. At Philadelphia money is close, with dull collections in most departments. The stock of cotton and wool very firm, with more activity in dry goods. Trade in paints has a better outlook; the demand for foreign goods is not so strong in other branches business is fair. At Pittsburgh steel is in better demand, and an advance in price is taking place. Iron shoes at Baltimore are better, and clothing manufacturers running nearly to full capacity. The shoe trade at Cincinnati exceeds last year's 20 per cent, and a better demand is shown with improved weather. At Cleveland general trade is good, with large demand for structural iron, but collections are slow, and the weather trade at Detroit about equals last year's and at Indianapolis dry goods are active and manufacturers busy. At St. Louis trade is good, general collections fair except at some western points, but money is in strong demand, partly because of bad roads receipts of many products declined. Cotton is dressed 30 per cent, coarse, 35; cheese, 45; cattle, 24; barley and seeds, 20 and oats 14 per cent. The price of wheat is about 10 per cent larger. Western receipts trade at Milwaukee and St. Paul, and collections are slow, but demand, but there is increased call for local investments. Business at Kansas City is good, though receipts of grain are slow, and at Omaha trade is good in hardware and groceries, and otherwise fair. St. Joseph reports heavy trade, with improvement in some lines. Business at Denver fair, but not so good as Lake Superior. At most southern points improvement is seen, and especially at Nashville and Knoxville. At Louisville the outlook is considered favorable. At Atlanta collections are slow, and money in light demand, but at New Orleans trade is dull, with sugar in good demand and large exports of wheat restricted by the lack of ocean demand. Trade at Jacksonville is fair, but at Charleston dull. Though other iron less firm at Philadelphia, it is more pressure of iron and steel, and the demand for products of iron and steel seems to increase. Nearly all works are well supplied with orders, the structural demand being especially heavy. At St. Louis, with sales of 16,000,000 bushels, though western receipts in four days are over 100,000 bushels and exports are slow, the market is slightly higher, though lower. Foreign trade continues to show a large advance, for exports at the end of the week were \$8,500,000 smaller than last year while imports show a larger increase. The net excess of imports in February continued this month makes the future of money markets so far as concerns that commodity, the situation, and larger are expected next week, while purchases on foreign account do not as yet indicate any relieving confidence in the market.

After telephoning these instructions the colonel laid down awhile. The distress he suffered left him, and when the physicians and nurses came in later he was in good spirits. He had induced his wife and young daughters Margaret and Julia Alice, who were at home, to go to Scarborough for the day. His son, Elliott F. Shepard, Jr., was at home.

About 1 o'clock Col. Shepard said that he was ready for the surgeons and they, with the nurses, began the work of putting him under ether. He had a faint, and at 4 o'clock he died. When the physicians detected dangerous symptoms and stopped the inhalation. Col. Shepard sank rapidly, and for a time it was feared that he could not be rallied, and powerful restoratives were administered.

In his famous tariff reform message of December, 1887, after declaring that "our present tariff laws, the vicious, inequitable and illogical source of unnecessary taxation, ought to be at once revised and amended," he said: "It is not proposed to relieve the country entirely of this taxation. It must be extensively continued as the source of the government's income; and in a readjustment of our tariff the interests of American labor engaged in manufacturing should be carefully considered, as well as the preservation of our manufacturing industry, and the relief of our people from the hardships and dangers of our present tariff laws should be devised with special precaution against imperiling the existence of our manufacturing interests. But this consideration should not mean a condition which, without regard to the public welfare or a national exigency, must always insure the realization of immense profits instead of moderate profitable returns."

In his last annual message to congress, December, 1888, he said: "A just and sensible revision of our tariff laws should be made for the relief of those of our countrymen who suffer under present conditions. Existing evils and injustices should be honestly recognized, boldly met and effectually remedied. There should be no cessation of the struggle until a plan is perfected, fair and conservative toward existing industries, but which will reduce the cost to consumers of the necessities of life, while it provides for our manufacturers the advantage of free raw materials and permits no injury to the interests of American labor."

In his inaugural address of March 4, 1893, President Cleveland said the people have "determined in favor of a more just and equitable system of federal taxation. The agents they have chosen to carry out their purposes are bound by their promises, not less than by the command of their masters, to devote themselves unflinchingly to this service. While there should be no surrender of principle, our task must be undertaken wisely and without heedless vindictiveness. Our mission is not punishment but the rectification of wrongs. If, in lifting burdens from the daily life of our people, we reduce the cost of living, and if, in the process, we too long enjoyed, this is but a necessary incident of our return to right and justice."

From the inaugural of 1885 to the inaugural of 1893 every reference to tariff reform is made on precisely the same lines. It is on these lines that the democratic tariff bill of 1893 will be shaped. No tariff bill not constructed on these lines will receive the signature of Grover Cleveland.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

PREPARING FOR BUSINESS. Cleveland's Intentions Concerning the Parasites of the Moribund Plutocracy. President Cleveland has determined upon a policy that will reduce the number of appointive positions within the gift of the administration, and will also reduce the burden of taxation visited upon the people of the country. In every department there is a surplus of clerks and other employees. In some instances they are so numerous that they positively impede the transaction of public business and detract from the efficiency of department work. This evil has grown up in the federal system from the same causes that have operated in this and other great municipalities of the country. It is the result of a pernicious political system which develops and thrives until it becomes unbearable to those who must meet the bills, or is terminated by the intervention of a strong hand like that of the man who has for a second time been called to the presidency of the United States.

CLEVELAND'S TARIFF VIEWS.

No Uncertainty Concerning the Intentions of the New Administration. President Cleveland shows in his inaugural address that he has made no departure from the position he has always held on the subject of tariff reform by reduction of tariff taxation. The policy he set forth in his inaugural address of 1885 and in his repeated messages to congress is the same policy declared in his inaugural of 1893 to be that of the democratic administration. It is well to bear this fact in mind when speculating as to the character of the tariff reform bill which will be sent to congress next fall as the result of the summer's labors of the democratic leaders in congress and the democratic administration. It was Grover Cleveland who directed the attention of the democratic party to the necessity of tariff reform by tariff reduction, and who by his persistent efforts made it the dominant issue. In what spirit the work of reform will be entered upon can be understood by a review of the several declarations of President Cleveland on the subject. In every one of them, from the first to the last, it is insisted that the work must be done with prudent regard for business interests and the welfare of the industrial classes. The task is to be reformatory, not destructive.

In his inaugural of March, 1875, he said that "in regard to the interests and prosperity of all the people" demands "that our system of revenue shall be so adjusted as to relieve the people of unnecessary taxation, having a due regard to the interests of capital and the man who is employed in American industries."

In his first annual message to congress, December, 1885, he said: "Justice and fairness dictate that, in any modification of our present laws relating to revenue, the industries and interests which have been encouraged by such laws, and in which our citizens have large investments, should not be ruthlessly injured or destroyed. We should also deal with the subject in such manner as to protect the interests of American labor, which is the capital of our workingmen."

In the second annual message, December, 1886, he said that "in readjusting the burdens of federal taxation a sound public policy requires that such of our citizens as have built up large and important industries under present conditions should not be suddenly, and to their injury, deprived of advantages to which they have adapted their business; but, if the public good requires it, they should be content with such consideration as shall deal fairly and cautiously with their interests, while the just demands of the people for relief from taxation is honestly answered," adding that "due regard should also be accorded, in any proposed readjustment, to the interests of American labor so far as they are involved."

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the government upon sound business principles will meet with strong approval outside of the comparatively insignificant number who have profited under the existing order of things. The insincerity, extravagance and downright corruption of the republican administrations are nowhere more plainly seen than in the multiplication of offices and places where the strikers and blowers of the organization can receive payment for services rendered to those who disburse these payments. What is to be rewarded and no vacancy existed through which the obligation could be met, a new place has been promptly created. It was needed for no other purpose, but from a purely political standpoint that need has been sufficient. The pay rolls were increased regardless of any other consideration, and the inevitable result is apparent in the thousands of government employes who render no equivalent for the salaries which they draw. These barnacles are to be removed, and the working force of the government shall be reduced to the reasonable demand made upon its services. The weeding-out process will require time, good judgment and a full understanding of the situation. It is such a move in the right direction as could be expected from a man like President Cleveland, and the saving of millions will be the result. The treasury of the United States has too long been drawn upon by politicians to pay their supporters, and a summary dismissal of the surplus beneficiaries is called for promptly or too summarily made.

The policy affecting this matter, outlined by the present administration, is one that should be emulated in this and every other city. The people are robbed that the professional politicians may be enriched. The Comptroller Ward heeled are paid the price of services that they do not perform, and which they could not perform if the responsibility of so doing rested with them. They are not needed, not wanted and should be dispensed with. Comptroller Black has called attention to this matter and it should be dealt with as men would deal with a like evil affecting their private interests. There should be a grand clearing out of the political parasites.—Detroit Free Press.

DEMOCRATIC PLEDGES. Some of the Aims of the Cleveland Administration. The new administration by the pledges of President Cleveland's inaugural address is committed:

- 1. To a sound and stable currency.
2. To refuse bounties and subsidies.
3. To check wild and reckless pension expenditure.
4. To reduce public expenditures to public necessities.
5. To make efficiency rather than partisan service the basis of appointments to office.
6. To use the powers of the federal government to restrain trusts and combinations.
7. To secure to all citizens equality before the law.
8. To accomplish tariff reform and make the necessity for government revenue the limit of the exercise of the taxing power.
9. It is a democratic programme, a programme which the people wish to see carried out. It will be opposed stubbornly at every point by interests which thrive on the evils democratic ends seek to correct, but President Cleveland in carrying it out will have the disinterested patriotism of the country supporting him as it has seldom, if ever before, united to sustain a president in his policy.—Albany Argus.

CONTEMPORARY COMMENT. —Mr. Cleveland isn't afraid to speak his mind, and he has a mind to speak.—Boston Globe. —"The protection for protection's sake" business is now wrestling with the political assistance.—N. Y. World. —The opposition to Gresham for secretary of state came from the republicans, and not the democrats. This shows which party is the broader.—St. Paul Globe. —The declarations and pledges of the inaugural address represent the convictions not only of the larger part but the better part of the American people.—Buffalo Courier.

Not that the thing is done and the new administration is an accomplished fact, due thanks should be returned to Andrew Carnegie for the invaluable assistance which he rendered the victorious democracy.—Detroit Free Press. —The only persons interested in a dishonest pension roll are the pension lawyers. Allis fish that comes to their net. Honorable soldiers are the ones most interested in keeping the roll a roll of honor.—Albany Argus. —Mr. Cleveland has declared the principles of democracy as he understands them. There is no man more representative who will take issue with him on the sentences of his inaugural address. The logical conclusions are as plain as the principles.—Kansas City Times.

Tariff for public revenue only, a dishonest pension roll, and the sound currency and civil service reform are the dominant notes of President Cleveland's inaugural. As the people have placed in control of the government the foremost representative of these policies, he has a just right to expect that they will generally sustain him during the term of his administration.—Philadelphia Record. —When Mr. Cleveland was presented before "the fierce light that beats upon a throne" was not turned on his life as a boy. The insatiable biographers are now at work on his career as a child. They will tell all about his playing truant when the streams were right for fishing, of his putting pins in his teacher's chair, of gambling with marbles and pecking eggs. Writers are more ruthless nowadays than when the lives of Washington were written.—N. Y. World.

While many of the republican organs are charging that it is the purpose of the new administration to wage a war of extermination against the industries of the country here comes Clarkson with his address to the republican clubs and the important information that "the cabinet of the new president is made up mainly in the interest of the great corporations of the land." Our republican fellow-citizens have not yet been able, it seems, to agree among themselves where they are at.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

The proposal to dispense with superfluous employes and run the offices of



Mr. Harvey Hood, Catarrh, Heart Failure, Paralysis of the Throat.

"I Thank God and Hood's Sarsaparilla for Perfect Health." "Gentlemen: For the benefit of suffering humanity I wish to state a few facts. For several years I have suffered from catarrh and heart failure, getting so bad I could not work and could scarcely walk."

I had a very bad spell of paralysis of the throat some time ago. My throat seemed closed and I could not swallow. The doctors said it was caused by heart failure, and gave medicine which I took according to directions, but it did not seem to do me any good. My wife urged me to try Hood's Sarsaparilla, telling me of Mr. Joseph C. Smith, who had been



Pleasant Canvassing. Bell-ringing canvassing is hard business. THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL is universally wanted. Most of the people would take it if some one would ask them to. There's work in everything where there's profit, but there's more profit and less work in some things than in others. It is easy to get subscriptions for THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL; easier than to get them for any other publication anywhere. It is rapid work and profitable. It reduces the disagreeableness of canvassing to a minimum. We want to hear from you.

"August Flower". I have been troubled with dyspepsia, but after a fair trial of August Flower, am freed from the vexatious trouble.—J. B. Young, Daughters College, Harrodsburg, Ky. I had headache one year steady. One bottle of August Flower cured me. It was positively worth one hundred dollars to me.—J. W. Smith, P. M. and Gen. Merchant, Townsend, Ont. I have used it myself for constipation and dyspepsia and it cured me. It is the best seller I ever handled.—C. Rugh, Druggist, Mechanicsburg, Pa.

ELY'S CATARRH CREAM BALM. I was so much troubled with catarrh it seriously affected my voice. One bottle of Ely's Cream Balm did the work. My voice is fully restored.—B. F. Linsner, A. M., Pastor of the Otter Baptist Church, Phila.

DELICATE WOMEN. Or Debilitated Women, should use BRADFIELD'S FEMALE REGULATOR. Every ingredient possesses superb tonic properties and exerts a wonderful influence in toning up and strengthening the system, by driving through the proper channels all impurities. Health and strength guaranteed to result from its use.

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