MEMPHIS APPEAL.

FRIDAY, : : AUGUST 27, 1886.

HON. J. A. MANSON.

As Harris and Phelan were making an active canvass for nomination as the Democratic candidate for Congress, in yesterday's APPEAL we confined our remarks to the two aspirants whose vigorous labors had made them so prominent in the contest. The Hon. J. A. Manson, of Hardeman, has made no canvass—has not distributed himself promiscuously over the district. But he is not the less worthy of public esteem and public confidence on this account. He has been a conspicuous member of the Legislature, Speaker of the House of Representatives, and in both positions developed abilities which fit him for still higher honors. His record from boyhood up is without stain, and, as the Democratic nominee for Congress, there would be nothing in his private or public life to defend. Mr. Manson is as industrious as he is intellectual, and if elected to Congress, would make an alert, able and useful member. As a member of the Legislature, he has always championed every measure that concerned the interest of the people of Memphis, who always relied on his efficient co operation, and they were never disappointed. Mr. Manson's nomination would be a substantial appreciation of the merits of a man who has been true to himself and his party, and it would also be a conspicuous recognition of the claims of the Democracy of Hardeman. In all Tennessee, from Carter to Shelby, there cannot be found a county in which a love of Democracy burns with a flame brighter, steadier and purer than that which blazes in Hardeman. Her Democrats are true and reliable, and are Democrats from principles. Mr. Manson is the candidate of the Hardeman Democracy, and such a candidate presented by such a people is worthy of the serious consideration of the Democratic nominating convention.

COL. JOSIAH PATTERSON.

Elsewhere in this APPEAL will be found a very able and interesting letter from the pen of Col. Josiah Patterson in regard to his views and position as to the Congressional canvass. It is evident that the comments of the *Avalanche*, which placed Col. Patterson in the unenviable position from which he has so triumphantly extricated himself, were inspired by the belief that he was the author of the communication which appeared in the APPEAL on Tuesday morning—a belief which is unjust to Col. Patterson, as he did not write the communication, and is in no way responsible for its publication. The author is a reliable Democrat, and there is no man in this district whose counsels are worthy of more respect, as he has always been a party worker from principles—never an office seeker. The very letter which Col. Patterson writes, declining to enter into a scramble for the nomination, shows his fitness for any place within the gift of the people; for the dignity and clearness with which he states his position sounds more like the views of a statesman, an observant influence in politics rather than a politician. He does not over estimate the talents required to represent this district in Congress. As the interests are so vital and varied it is not surprising that the people are comparing notes with the view of securing the best man. If a contingency should arise, which neither Col. Patterson nor his friends anticipate, and he should be made a candidate for Congress, he would lead the Democratic legions to victory, for he is one of the ablest leaders of his party in the State. Col. Patterson has never been an office seeker, has served in one session of the State Legislature at a loss of several thousand dollars. He is one of the most powerful speakers in the State, adds to the effect of his utterances the impressiveness which an incorruptible soul always gives to his words, and is therefore strong with the people of Tennessee.

SIMPLY AN ACT OF JUSTICE.

The editorial in Tuesday's APPEAL, written to do simple justice to Senator Harris, who has so ably, faithfully and satisfactorily served the people of Tennessee, has been criticised, but generally approved, as evidenced by many letters of indorsement. We have fallen upon strange times, when surprise is expressed that a Democratic newspaper should defend a Democratic United States Senator from injustice. There is a strong sense of justice, fairness and humanity in the breast of every honest man which is outraged by open and insidious assaults upon a man who has been true to the people of Tennessee in war and in peace. The writer hereof has been with Senator Harris in every political fight in Tennessee for thirty years, has been with him in war, has sounded his hight, his length, his breadth and depth, and knowing that every fiber and ligament of his body, every throb of his heart, has been true to his party and the people of Tennessee, he felt it was unjust to single him out and make him an exception to that justice and approval which has been meted out to the tried and true sons of Tennessee. In every Southern State the people have grappled to their hearts with hooks of steel the men who have performed their duty and borne such an active part in the mighty drama of the past thirty years. Arkansas clings to her Garland; Mississippi to her Lamar and Walthall; neither malice nor ambition can shake the confidence of the people of Georgia in their loyal son, John B. Gordon; the love of the people of South Carolina for Hampton and Butler is intensified as the years go by. Isham G. Harris has been equally as true to the people of Tennessee, and he, too, has their love and confidence and they do not sympathize with the unjust war made upon him.

COUNTY SANITARY ORGANIZATION.

The people of Tennessee have good reason to congratulate themselves that so far the season has passed off without any serious epidemic in the State, or in the entire South. Here, as in many other things, "eternal vigilance" is necessary, and we must be careful not to construe present safety into an assurance of future release from danger. The way to ward off epidemics, or to diminish their ravages if they appear, is to be prepared for them. The preparation consists in having organized boards of health, so that in every county watchful eyes shall be ready to detect any approach of epidemic, and also prepared to ward it off, or, if it come, to deal with it skillfully and intelligently. We see by the bulletin of the State Board of Health, that at the quarterly meeting of the board held in July the Secretary reported that all the counties of Tennessee have not yet organized County Boards as the State law requires. Six counties having no jail are exempted by the law. "These subtracted," says the report, "leave twelve counties in the State without sanitary organization, notwithstanding the law of 1885—pages 190 to 192, chapter 95—is clear and explicit in its requirements that they shall each and all organize a County Board of Health." The counties that are remiss have been notified to comply with the law, and it is expected that the organization will be made complete as it ought to be. These boards are the people's watchmen against ever threatening and most dangerous enemies, such as fevers, cholera, smallpox and other maladies. These county boards are essential to perfect the State board, to render complete the mortuary returns of the State by which the condition of its health, as compared with other States, may be known—a matter of extreme importance, especially to States inviting immigrants. Several of the larger towns in the State have arranged to obtain these returns, and all ought to do so as a matter of self defense, for where no records are kept the town will always be accused of more ill health than fact would justify. Towns and counties that neglect sanitary organization give themselves a very bad reputation in the world.

SWEETER THAN SUGAR.

Sugar makers, whether from cane or beets, are in trouble. The newly discovered Fahlberg saccharine threatens to make sweetening as cheap as cornmeal. As the oil of vitriol has more power to "sour" than vinegar, in the same proportion the saccharine has more power to sweeten than sugar. A little glucose is mixed with the white, soft sugar people use who know no better, and the sweetness of the sugar is reduced on account of its presence, but put a pound of the new saccharine to a thousand pounds of glucose, and you have a sugar stronger in sweet than any sugar in habitual use. The discovery will bring fortunes to its discoverers and manufacturers. Beet or cane sugar cannot stand before it in price. The consequence will be an immense increase in canning fruits and preserving them, and its antiseptic qualities will be made available in saving as food many articles for which sugar has hitherto been too dear. A large factory is about to be erected in Germany, where the new sweetener will be manufactured on an extensive scale. The Louisiana sugar growers are in purgatory, and the press there is eagerly discussing the prospect which threatens to be so gloomy.

A TARIFF FOR REVENUE.

As conventions and other political events indicate the turn of the popular mind, it becomes more and more manifest that the people are increasingly inclined to support the sound Democratic doctrine which requires that the amount of taxation by the tariff shall not exceed the amount of an economical outlay for national purposes. Events and facts were continually occurring that show the necessity for tariff reform. The absolute necessity of finding foreign outlet for our manufactures is one, the weight of which increases with every returning year. There is a disposition also to inquire why, if free trade be so favorable to public prosperity when carried out from California to Maine, it should become a bad thing when the arbitrary lines that divide Canada and Mexico from the United States are reached? The question is also asked: "If protection be promotive of prosperity when applied in the case of different countries, why should it not be an equal blessing if it were made to apply to different States?" For instance, the Eastern spinners find it impossible to sell certain goods they make, because the Southern mills can put the same grade of goods on the market at a lower price. The Easterners are striving to induce the railways to carry these goods at a rate of freight that shall enable them to sell against the Southerner. But plainly such aid could neither be efficient nor permanent. What is wanted is an extension of the protective system so as to protect the East against the South, and the South against the West. In this way the wonderful advantages a high tariff has brought us would come home more closely to our population. If high tariff is a blessing, let every individual State possess it. Where such difficulties exist, and such contradictions have become visible to the popular view, it is plain that high tariff is as doomed commercially as it is condemned politically.

IMMIGRATION.

Public attention is turning strongly toward the subject of immigration and appears to be arriving at the conclusion that the abundant production our manufacturers are able to throw on the market, the number of persons each year unable to get work and the rapid decrease of the public domain, have rendered an influx of foreign population less desirable than formerly. To this is added the discontent with immigration caused by manufacturers importing labor for the purpose of reducing the wages of American labor. That a tariff should be put upon foreign productions to protect American labor, yet the labor that fabricates those productions have free course to come to this country and compete with our protected labor, is regarded as an anomaly that indicates that there is something wrong in either our tariff system or in our emigration, should business revive as it promises, probably attention may be diverted for a time from immigration, but while matters remain as shown above, the subject is sure to be revived It is gratifying to know that in the disposition to demand changes in our immigration system, there is nothing of the old, narrow, superficial spirit of defunct "Knownothingism." Bigotry about religious prejudices, and hatred to a foreigner simply because he is foreigner, have no place in present views. In the end probably some check will be opposed to the indiscriminate reception of all comers, so that, at least, the anarchist and all his vicious progeny may be excluded from intrusion upon an orderly and law abiding community.

A MAN WITHOUT BONES.

He Can Be Tied in a Knot or Rolled Up Like a Carpet.

"I used to hunt moonshiners in the Kentucky mountains as a deputy United States marshal," said a Louisville (Ky.) gentleman to a New York *Star* reporter: "My last trip was made two years ago, as a member of a posse of marshals who prowled around in the vicinity of Barbourville, Ky. It was on that trip that I saw a man without a bone in his body—a man who could be flattened out like a pancake and rolled up like a carpet. For the truth of what I'm going to tell you now I shall refer you to United States Marshal Isaac Arbuckle, of Carter county, Ky.

"We had made a revenue raid without success, and our posse separated to return to Barbourville by different routes to avoid suspicion. We were not to return the same day, either, and I was told to wait a while before going back to the village. I spent the first night after the raid in the cabin of a poor farmer among the hills. During the conversation in the evening, in which I took part, some one incidentally spoke of Hector Davis, the 'man without bones.' I asked what was meant by that expression, and was told that Hector Davis was 'one of our neighbors, three miles up the road, who hasn't a bone in his body.' I laughed at the statement, but my host volunteered to show me over the hills to Hector Davis's home. I promised to go, expecting to see a rustic contortionist or a sick man.

"We knocked at the Davis cabin about 9 o'clock next morning. The first thing I saw upon entering the door was a middle aged man sitting upright in a rude invalid's chair. A framework attached to the back of the chair supported his head. He was introduced to me by my guide, Rufus Pickwell, as Hector Davis. I entered into conversation with the man and found him to be as well informed as any of the mountain farmers. His voice was firm, but not very loud. I grasped his hand when introduced, but I dropped it lively. His fingers rolled up together like so many bands. He invited me to take hold of his limbs, and they yielded to pressure until flattened to twice their proper width. The only indication of bone was his skull, and that could be depressed, but if done it gave the poor fellow much pain. His neck was as limber as a rag, and his head, when released from the frame, rolled helplessly about on his shoulders. His arms hung at his side, but he could raise the forearms up a trifle. There was no strength in his wrists, and when the arms were raised the hands curled very limply. Davis shuffled off his slipper and asked me to step on his foot. I did so, and it flattened out like rubber. It took several minutes for it to resume its natural shape, and it was half an hour before he could put on his slipper.

"Perhaps you would like to tie my leg in a knot?" said he. Pickwell and myself found no difficulty in performing this feat, but we had to untie the knot soon, because it prevented circulation in the limb. We also tied knots in his arms. I began to think I had seen enough. I had something of the feelings of a man after attending a Spiritualist seance. But I had not seen the most wonderful exhibition of bonelessness.

"'Can you lay me down on the floor?' asked Davis. We did, but it was no easy task, for his body slipped in all directions. We secured firm grips upon his clothing and kept him from falling. Pickwell had assisted at this performance before. After laying him down on the clean rag carpet my companion seized a barrel, which I afterward learned contained turnips, and proceeded to roll it over the prostrate Davis from his toes to his chin. The only manifestation of distress or pain shown was when the barrel rolled across his chest. The barrel left Davis in a horrible shape. He was 'literally flat as a pancake.' But this was not all. 'Roll me up, Rufus,' said the boneless horror. Immediately Pickwell doubled Davis' head over on his chest and then continued to roll him up like a big door mat. When his feet were reached Davis looked like an armadillo, and he soon asked to be unrolled again.

"While the man's body was resuming its natural shape I learned from his old spectacled mother, who sat in a rocking chair near by knitting, though apparently not liking the exhibition, that her son was 40 years old. He had enjoyed perfect health until two years before, when his hands and feet gradually became numb and weak. Then the bones began to soften and this spread rapidly to all parts of his anatomy. Beyond making him helpless he never experienced any inconvenience from the strange affliction. All his vital organs performed their functions properly, and the mother believed that Hector would live to a good old age."

PRISON LABOR DISCUSSED

IMPORTANT MEETING OF MANUFACTURERS AT CHICAGO

To Consider Means for Abolishing the Present System of Convict Labor.

CHICAGO, ILL., August 26.—A number of prominent manufacturers from all over the country assembled here today in response to a call issued last July by Mr. T. W. Lewis, a prominent manufacturer of Racine, Wis. Mr. Lewis has for a long time had under consideration the subject of convict labor. The objects of the convention were to consider means of abolishing the present system of convict labor, and devising means of employing the prisoners confined in the penitentiaries.

The meeting was called to order with about twenty-five manufacturers present. Mr. Lewis was elected chairman and Mr. Kinney, of Winona, Minn., secretary.

Communications from wardens of the penitentiaries in the various States, in answer to a circular asking for information as to the employment and condition of the convicts, were read.

From the reports it seemed as though the boot and shoe, wagon manufacturing and stocking manufacturing interests were most interested in the prison labor question. In Florida the convicts are let out to the contractors for naval stores. In Tennessee 19,000 vehicles are manufactured at a rate averaging 35 cents per day. In Louisiana the prisoners are employed on the levee, being let to the contractors who pay all expenses and relieve the State of all cost.

The wardens of the various penitentiaries differed in their opinions on the subject of the damage done to honest labor by the convict system, but the weight of opinion seemed to be expressed by one of the wardens, who said, "I can conceive of no branch of labor which is performed by convicts at wages of from 15 cents to 60 cents per day that cannot be performed by honest workingmen and pay them ten times the wages."

A communication from a St. Louis chair manufacturer said that the men had been out on a strike and returned. "Far from feeling any exultation over the affair," said the writer, we all sympathize with our men and appreciate their struggles against poverty and almost starvation; but what can we do when we have to compete with convict labor, which costs from 14 to 20 cents a day, and how can we live and pay $2 per day?"

Reports from the warden of the penitentiary at Auburn, N. Y., went to show that the State convict system had been successful in his prison. He said that the boots and shoes manufactured in the prison were in demand on the market and had never been sold below the market price of honest labor goods.

The chairman read a paper in which the subject of prison labor in all its aspects was treated. He said that it was impossible to compete with convict labor under the present system. He thought it might be a good idea to adopt a suggestion offered him by a prominent manufacturer, who said that convicts should be confined as they are at present, but that all machinery should be taken out, leaving the convicts to manufacture goods on the "old system." That idea would encourage honest young men to learn trades. Another idea, and the speaker's favorite, was to put the prisoners at work in improving the public roads. The chairman finished his address as follows: "I trust that you will appoint committees to draft a constitution and by-laws for an association which shall have for its object the abolition of the present system and the substitution of a system which shall be of public benefit as well as employing the unfortunate convict and equally distributing the burden of maintenance upon the entire world."

An adjournment was then taken until afternoon, when George S. Rodfield, of the National Tubular Company of McKeesport, Pa., addressed the convention.

The association was named the National Aid Convict Association. The object of the association was defined to be thorough investigation of the subject of convict labor, for the purpose of discovering and securing the adoption of that method of employing prison population in the various States which shall be least burdensome and oppressive to free labor and the manufacturing interests of the country—all proper conditions considered. The annual dues were fixed at $10 for manufactures, 50 cents for laborers and mechanics, and $5 for any body of workmen to be represented by one delegate. C. T. Lewis, of Racine, was unanimously elected president; Christopher Holtz, of Chicago, first vice president. The following were elected State vice presidents: Iowa, F. J. Upton; Kentucky, W. C. Nones; Indiana, C. Studebaker; Wisconsin, Chas. T. Bradley; Missouri, J. C. Berger; Minnesota, H. M. Kinney; Michigan, J. H. Whitney.

The Executive Committee was authorized to appoint the vice presidents for the other States.

A Congressional enactment prohibiting the sale of convict labor goods outside of the State in which manufactured was indorsed by the convention.

Resolutions were also passed asking that the government be required to withdraw Federal prisoners from State prisons worked upon the contract system, and that the purchase of prison labor products for government use be made illegal.

F. A. Flower, Geo. S. Redfield, C. Studebaker, H. C. Wright and C. H. Lee were appointed a committee to formulate a method of employing convict labor less oppressive to the industrial interests of the country than the present system. They were instructed to report before January, 1887.

The convention then adjourned.

Raised the Boycott.

ST. LOUIS, MO., August 26.—The socialists and anarchists of this city will give a picnic Sunday next for the benefit of the Chicago defense fund and in aid of their organ, *Die Parole*.

The Trades Assembly of this city has raised the boycott which for some time has been resting on the Bellfount and the Kelly Nail Mills of Ironton, O., the Cummings Nail Mill of Chicago and the Norton Works, Ashland, Ky., on the ground that these mills are now employing union men and paying wages.

Methodist Sunday School Assembly.

TOPEKA, KAS., August 26.—The Executive Committee of the Methodist Sunday School Assembly met in this city last night and located their assembly in Topeka for the next ten years. A tabernacle, normal halls, boarding halls, etc., are to be built in Garfield Park. The new assembly is to be held July 26, 1884. Rev. J. H. Young, of Pennsylvania, was re-elected Superintendent of Instruction; H. C. DeMott and Mrs. DeMott were also re-elected to their positions. A School of Theology was created and a faculty elected, with Dr. James Marvin as Dean. The committee resolved to publish the *Chautauqua Quarterly*.

THE NEW YORK STRIKE.

THE TROUBLE BELIEVED TO BE AT AN END.

Several Mobs Formed but Dispersed by the Police Without Serious Trouble.

NEW YORK, August 26.—Two cars started out early on the Broadway line. They have a strong police protection, and no crowd is tolerated anywhere that might, by any possibility, obstruct speedy transit.

ATTACKED BY A MOB.

When car No. 290, of the Broadway line, got down to Forty-fourth street, about 10 o'clock this morning, it was attacked by a mob of roughs and strikers and thrown from the track. A wild scene followed for a few moments. The crack of the policemen's clubs upon the heads of the roughs could be heard above the yells and curses of the mob. It took but a few moments of vigorous work by the police to clear Broadway and send the strikers flying down both sides of the streets. A number of cars are being run by the Broadway road, each car carrying six policemen, and the streets are also filled with bluecoats. The mob is in a bad temper, but none of the roughs dare do more than rush out and throw a stone through a car window and then seek the shelter of some alleyway.

MOBS GATHERING.

2 *P.M.*—From police headquarters Police Inspector Steers has just telegraphed Police Superintendent Murray that a riotous mob of strikers has collected in upper Broadway and have started down town. The Reserves have been ordered to the scene.

THE CARS MUST GO AT ALL HAZARDS.

A strong force of police has been stationed at the Forty-fourth street switch, and orders have been issued that it is to be protected at all hazards. Capt. Killilea spoke to the police, and intimated that if any car was not to get through, and the officers on it return alive, they might as well resign from the force.

It is feared that unless there is some settlement before sundown there will be a general tie up tomorrow.

A gang of strikers and other rowdies have been haunting the stables of the belt line at Fifty-third street and Ninth avenue all day spoiling for a fight. No cars will be run from there today. There were several slight disturbances, but the police on guard are preserving order. A plot is on foot to blow up the Third avenue railroad depot, but precautions have been taken against such an occurrence.

A threatening mob near the Broadway stables was quickly dispersed by the police.

THE TROUBLE AT AN END.

This afternoon it was given out that the Broadway car troubles were at an end; that the company and the strikers had agreed and the cars would be running in two hours. At midnight there are no signs of the cars, and it is understood the secret meeting which is trying to settle the muddle is still in session.

WILL TRY THE NEW SCHEDULE.

In a conference this afternoon between the Broadway railroad authorities and the spokesman of the strikers the latter received a renewal of the proposition to try the new schedule of six trips per day with a promise that if after a faithful trial of four days the new schedule was not satisfactory the old one would be restored. The proposition was considered until after midnight by the men and was accepted. They will return to work tomorrow morning. The non-union men now at work will not be discharged. The Belt Line Company will submit a proposition tomorrow. A demand has been made on the Sixth Avenue road for reinstatement of discharged men and three days given for an answer. The Forty-second street line will probably not be tied.

THE STRIKE ENDED.

2 *A. M.*—The strike of the Broadway street car men is settled and the men will go back to work on the terms proposed by President Thompson on Tuesday and which were refused at that time. The Executive Board of the Empire Protective Association has not favored the tie up from the beginning as a matter of policy, and have made persistent efforts to get the men to make some kind of compromise. Up to today the men appeared determined to stand out for five trips as a day's work, but when the company succeeded in running thirty cars today, with the prospect of running twice that number tomorrow, they were put in a more reasonable frame of mind. The first effort at a settlement was made about 10 o'clock a.m., when Arbitration Commissioner Donovan and Railroad Commissioner Kernan went up to the stable and had a talk with President Thompson. This evening the strikers held a meeting. Master Workman Graham, on behalf of the Executive Board, laid before the meeting the propositions of President Thompson without arguing as to their connection with the strike, and urged that they be accepted. At first there was some opposition to the clause about the retention of the men who have been taken on since the strike, but a reference to the fate of the Third avenue men who stood out on a similar point, convinced the men that it would be but to go back to work on terms proposed. After some talk it was decided to do so by a decisive majority, and the committee at once hurried to the stables to inform the officers of the company that their night stablemen were ready to go to work at once, and that their regular hands would report for duty tomorrow, ready to make the six trips, with the proviso proposed by Mr. Thompson. A mob trailed along behind them, and the conductors and drivers of the early runs went home to get a good night's rest, preparatory to going to work. Everybody seemed to feel relieved when the announcement was made that the strike was over.

FEARS OF FURTHER TROUBLE.

2:30 *A. M.*—This morning there were rumors and fears of further disorder in connection with the car strike, but up to this hour they have not been realized. So far as known the Broadway sentiment has quieted the strikers. Certain it is there are no reports received of rioting since yesterday forenoon, and the alarming situation at that hour has happily given way to something more peaceful.

Sozodont.

This word, which has been staring everybody in the face for the past years, and is now getting into everybody's mouth, is a preparation for cleansing, beautifying and preserving the teeth, sweetening the breath, and arresting the progress of decay.

ORGILL BROTHERS & CO.

COTTON GINS AND PRESSES,

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ALL SIZES ON HAND.

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ALL WORK GUARANTEED TO BE FIRST CLASS

In every respect and to give entire satisfaction.

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THE FARMERS' CONGRESS.

SECOND DAY OF THE ST. PAUL CONVENTION.

Chicago the Next Place of Meeting—Resolutions Adopted—The Delegates' Excursion.

ST. PAUL, MINN., August 26.—At the Farmers' Congress, this morning, L. S. Coffin, of Fort Dodge, Ia., read an interesting paper on the "Great Governing Power of Fixing Freight Rates on Railways in America." He closed by urging the appointment of a National Railroad Commission.

At the close of the address the Committee on Resolutions presented a report, which was read by the secretary.

The resolutions adopted ask Congress to create the office of Secretary of Agriculture and to make this officer a member of the President's Cabinet. They also ask the extension of the signal service to all places reached by telegraph. They request Congress to regulate interstate commerce in such manner as to protect the productive industries of the country. They recommend an appropriation of $3,000,000 to stamp out contagious diseases among domestic animals, and request the Secretary of State to instruct the Ministers to Germany and France to use all proper means to prevent restrictions upon American farm products properly inspected and shipped, and urge upon Congress the necessity of a speedy development of the system of water ways, including the Mississippi river.

The resolutions also recommend the restoration of the wool tariff of 1867 and the maintenance of the tariff on rice and sugar; that State Legislatures be earnestly requested to pass laws to prevent what is commonly known as dealing in futures; approves of the oleomargarine law and recommends its strict enforcement.

The final resolution provides for the incorporation under the laws of the United States of the Farmers' Congress of the United States, requesting farmers of each State to form a Farmers' Assembly, which shall be entitled to send representatives to the Farmers' National Congress in proportion to one delegate to each United States Senator and Representative in Congress from that State.

Two propositions, one to adopt the Callom interstate bill and the other to adopt the Reagan bill, were postponed.

During the discussion of the tariff resolution speeches took a wide range, and it was generally treated as a question of protection against free trade. The protection sentiment was decidedly in the ascendant, and when the vote was announced in favor of the resolutions amended, there was much applause. Adjourned until afternoon.

AT THE AFTERNOON SESSION

a lively discussion took place on the resolution recommending the restoration of the wool tariff of 1867, amended to include sugar and rice. The vote was: yeas, 156½; nays, 116½—the Southern delegates voting solidly "no."

The congress indorsed the oleomargarine bill, and urged that glucose be placed on the same footing. It also favored creation of a new Cabinet position with the Department of Agriculture.

It was decided to hold the next meeting at Chicago on the first Tuesday before the opening of the Fat Stock Show in 1887.

The members of the congress leave tomorrow, via Manitoba, for an excursion to Crookstone, Grand Forks, Fargo and Moorehead. The congress will conclude with brief session Monday morning.

DR. JOHN BULL'S

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FOR THE CURE OF

FEVER and AGUE

OR CHILLS and FEVER,

And All Malarial Diseases.

The proprietor of this celebrated medicine justly claims for it a superiority over all remedies ever offered to the public for the SAFE, CERTAIN, SPEEDY and PERMANENT cure of Ague and Fever, or Chills and Fever, whether of short or long standing. He refers to the entire Western and Southern country to bear him testimony to the truth of the assertion that in no case whatever will it fail to cure if the directions are strictly followed and carried out. In a great many cases a single dose has been sufficient for a cure, and whole families have been cured by a single bottle, with a perfect restoration of the general health. It is, however, prudent, and in every case more certain to cure, if its use is continued in smaller doses for a week or two after the disease has been checked, more especially in difficult and long standing cases. Usually this medicine will not require any aid to keep the bowels in good order. Should the patient, however, require a cathartic medicine, after having taken three or four doses of the Tonic, a single dose of Bent's Vegetable Family Pills will be sufficient. Use no other.

DR. JOHN BULL'S SMITH'S TONIC SYRUP,

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A LITTLE SUFFERER

Cleansed, Purified and Beautified by the Cuticura Remedies.

It affords me pleasure to give you this report of the cure of our little grandchild by your CUTICURA REMEDIES. When six months old his left hand began to swell and had every appearance of a large boil. We poulticed it, but all to no purpose. About five months after it became a running sore. Soon other sores formed. He then had two of them on each hand, and as his blood became more and more impure, it took less time for them to break out. A sore came on the chin, beneath the under lip, which was very offensive. His head was one solid scab, discharging a great deal. This was his condition at twenty-two months old, when I undertook the care of him, his mother having died when he was a little more than a year old, of consumption (scrotula of course). He could walk a little, but could not get up if he fell down, and could not move when in bed, having no use of his hands. I immediately commenced with the CUTICURA REMEDIES, using the CUTICURA and CUTICURA SOAP freely, and when he had taken one bottle of the CUTICURA RESOLVENT his head was completely cured, and he was improved in every way. We were very much encouraged, and continued the use of the Remedies for a year and a half. One sore after another healed, a bony matter forming in each one of these five deep ones just before healing, which would finally grow loose and were taken out; then they would heal rapidly. One of these ugly bone formations I preserved. After taking a dozen and a half bottles he was completely cured, and is now, at the age of six years, a strong and healthy child. The scars on his hands must always remain; his hands are strong, though we once feared he would never be able to use them. All that physicians did for him did him no good. All who saw the child before using the CUTICURA REMEDIES, and see the child now, consider it a wonderful cure. If the above facts are of any use to you, you are at liberty to use them. MRS. E. S. DRIGGS,

612 N. Clay St., Bloomington, Ill.

May 3, 1886.

The child was really in a worse condition than he appeared to his grandmother, who, being with him every day, became accustomed to the disease. MAGGIE HOPPING.

Sold everywhere. Price: CUTICURA, 50c; CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, 25c; CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood Purifier, $1.00. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., Boston, Mass.

Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases."

ITCHING, Scaly, Pimply and Oily Skin beautified by CUTICURA SOAP.

WEAK BACK, PAIN and Weakness across the Kidneys, Shooting Pains through the Loins, Uterine Pains, Lack of Strength and Activity, instantly relieved and speedily cured by the CUTICURA ANTI-PAIN PLASTER. At druggists, 25c.

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HER BEST FRIEND!

DR. J. BRADFIELD'S FEMALE REGULATOR

This famous remedy most happily meets the demand of the age for woman's peculiar and manifold afflictions. It is a remedy for WOMAN ONLY, and for one SPECIAL CLASS of her diseases. It is a specific for certain diseased conditions of the woman and proposes to so control the Menstrual Function as to regulate all the derangements and irregularities of Woman's

MONTHLY SICKNESS.

Its proprietors claim for it no other medical property; and to doubt the fact that this medicine does positively possess such controlling and regulating powers is simply to discredit the voluntary testimony of thousands of living witnesses who are to-day exulting in the restoration to sound health and happiness.

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FEMALE REGULATOR

is strictly a vegetable compound, and is the product of medical science and practical experience directed toward the benefit of

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It is the studied prescription of a learned physician, whose specialty was WOMAN, and whose fame became enviable and boundless because of his wonderful success in the treatment and cure of female complaints. THE REGULATOR is the GRANDEST REMEDY known, and richly deserves its name—

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Because it controls a class of functions the various derangements of which cause more ill health than all other causes combined, and thus rescues her from a long train of afflictions which sorely embitter her life and prematurely end her existence. Oh, what a multitude of living witnesses can testify to its charming effects! WOMAN, take to your confidence this

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It will relieve you of nearly all the complaints peculiar to your sex. Rely upon it as your safeguard for health, happiness and long life.

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