

tions were invalidated, while others are of the opinion that each declaration was complete in itself, and that the motion to adopt as a whole was superfluous, and its adoption or rejection by the convention could neither add to nor take from the declarations previously made.

"In my judgment the latter position is the correct one, but I have not been called upon to render a decision upon the question, and to satisfy those who have entertained doubts in the matter, I ask that you clearly define the position you intend to hold along political lines. Whether the declarations made at the Denver convention are approved or disapproved by you, the self-evident truth confronts us that wage-workers cannot hope to be free in the shops, mines and factories while trudging in party slavery to the polls. We cannot close our eyes and thus conceal the glaring effects in our Governmental treatment of industrial labor, nor will we be permitted to much longer neglect our duty to the people's interest and to allow to go on unchecked and unchanged a system of distribution in the value of labor's production which has its greatest achievement during the last decade, according to the late census, in the phenomenal growth of wealth, pauperism and crime.

"We are compelled to admit, as we have long recognized, that the denial of that liberty of action which permits men and women to organize for mutual aid and protection comes largely from corporations engaged in operating plants of a public character and the franchises of which they obtained from the people. The railroad, telegraph and telephone corporations, in the case of the street railway, electric plant and water works corporations in a municipal way, are more responsible for the curtailment of liberty on the part of the employees than is all the manufacturing and producing capital in the country. To destroy this species of tyranny and oppression and to restore and maintain for employees the greatest individual liberty consistent with public good will necessitate the nationalizing of railroads, telegraphs and telephones, and the municipal ownership of street railways, electric light, gas and water plants. The people's interests can be better subserved by employing public servants than they can by the people themselves remaining servants and serfs to individuals in the name of corporations. Besides, the profits of operation should accrue to the people rather than to individuals.

"As an organization we may decide to leave politics alone, but unfortunately for this organization and its members politics will not let us alone, hence we are compelled, not from a sentimental but from a purely business standpoint, to consider and act politically in such a manner and along such lines as will yield practical results to the trade union movement in its efforts to ameliorate the wage-workers' condition in life. We may not be agreed as to the scope of political work needed, and we may differ as to the methods employed in political reform work, but regardless of our differences in opinion as to either scope or methods, we all recognize the necessity of doing something and doing it in a manner that will insure the hearty cooperation of all our forces. The ideal state of society, or form of Government, aimed at by State socialists, philosophical anarchists, Populists, single-taxers and others should not be permitted to stand in the way of immediate and practical efforts, because the ideal state of society hoped for can only be reached, if ever it is reached, by an educational evolutionary process, which means too great a delay to suit the masses of our wage-workers, who are asking for relief from the ills of to-day, rather than agitating for reform that will secure the comfort and happiness of coming generations.

"According to the most reliable statistics obtainable there are fully twenty-three millions of persons employed, or should be at gainful occupations in this country, and in view of the fact that about one-tenth of that number are members of organized labor, and only a small portion of the latter in the American Federation of Labor, it would be a useless waste of time and effort for you to attempt political reform work along independent party lines. While disagreeing over different issues, we all agree that reforms are needed, and it should be our purpose at this time to act only on matters of moment upon which all are in hearty accord, and if this is done it will be an easy matter to form a plan of action—both political and cooperative—that will succeed in taking from our Federal courts powers which have lately been arrogated by and not delegated to them; to agree upon a method for shortening the hours of labor, by legislation to eight or less, thus enhancing the value of work and wages. At this time it is not independent party, but independent voting that will accomplish beneficial and speedy results. By cooperating in the support of men and measures favorable to labor interests you would soon have all parties striving to secure the votes of organized labor. By this means the nationalizing of the means of transportation and communication should be accomplished, and the municipal ownership of water, heat, light and power plants be assured."

On the recent issue of Government bonds President McBride talked some vigorous English. He said:

"The greatest crime of the nineteenth century and the most remarkable ever perpetrated upon our people, was the admitted by the present National administration in adding to the bonded indebtedness of our country during a time of peace. The attempt to retain a gold reserve of \$100,000,000, by a contract such as was made with the Belmont-Morgan syndicate, was farcical as it was intended, but a farce only in so far as it was intended to blind the people to the fact that they were being robbed, deliberately and unmercifully, in the interests of Eastern bankers and bondholders, whose only desire has been and now is the perpetuation of a system of bonded indebtedness on the part of the Government. The wickedness of the bond deal was exposed by the syndicate advancing gold to the Government one day to increase the reserve, and the next day decreasing the reserve by handing in National securities and getting gold for them, and with this gold purchasing new bonds having a long lease of life.

"The Eastern bankers, if permitted, will continue draining the gold reserve until new bonds replace the old ones and an interest-bearing indebtedness has again been established and the life of the National banks prolonged beyond the present generation of men. The bankers are not in business for their health, and they do not care that misery they plunge the people into, how embarrassed the Government becomes or how heavily the people are taxed, so long as their profits are assured, and why should they. They are not to blame.

"It is humiliating, however, to think at

Christmas!

Lots of pretty pocket-books and card-cases at Crocker's.

227 Post street
215 Bush street

the close of the nineteenth century, that a National administration can be found supine enough, or corrupt enough, to permit the Government to be held up and plundered, as ours has been plundered during the last year and a half. In the earlier days of this Government, when statesmen and not politicians were guiding the ship of State, the banks were subordinate to the Government, but to-day the Government is at the mercy of the banks, and the bankers dictate our system of finance and laugh at the protests of the people against the tyranny of their rule. You should not only protest by resolution against the crime committed, but bring your influence to bear upon your representatives in Congress, to the end that they may provide against a repetition or a continuance of this great crime.

"What stronger evidence can be given to the world to demonstrate that the spirit of liberty and progress still lives than that of Cuba, formerly the slave mart of the Western World, now shaken from freedom to circumference by a revolt for freedom on the part of the men, or sons of men, who a few years ago were sold as slaves to the highest bidder? The Cuban revolt is in itself deserving of a consideration and recognition at our hands; but when we remember that the Spanish dynasty has always evidenced hostility to republican governments, even in the case of this country, we should be all the more determined to insist upon fair treatment being extended by the Congress of the United States to the revolutionists of Cuba, and I trust ere this convention adjourns you will have adopted resolutions petitioning Congress to at least recognize Cuba as a belligerent.

"While there has been, and is now, a material improvement in trade conditions as compared to those of the previous two and a half years, yet the improvement has not been as pronounced as press reports would lead us to believe, and such it was, beneficial as it has been, it did not relieve the strain upon the American Federation of Labor until late in the year.

"Regardless of the many disadvantages under which the federation labored during the year, such progress was made in our work that I am able to congratulate you upon the fact that both numerically and financially the American Federation is stronger to-day than it was at the end of 1894, and to assure you that the prospects for the future are full of promise for the success of the trades-union movement.

"The year 1895 has been noted for the large number of small or local, rather than large prolonged strikes. The most pleasing feature of contests of this character between employer and employed was the uniform success met with in the way of obtaining higher wages and improved conditions of employment.

"The constitution of the National and many of the State governments stands today as a monument to the past greatness and grandness of our country. These constitutions were made and adopted for the purpose of protecting men and methods now dead. They are not suited for the changed industrial conditions and improved mental status of the present time, hence if the modern environments of labor are to be authorized by legislation, keeping with the progress of our people along commercial and industrial lines, it might be well to turn our attention to the cutting away of these constitutional barriers which invalidate legislation enacted in the people's interests."

The reports of the secretary and treasurer followed. The report of the secretary says in part:

"The receipts of the fiscal year, beginning November 1, 1894, and ending October 31, 1895, have not been as good as the average of recent years. The causes of this are well known to all of you. The effects of the panic of 1894 extend far into this current year, and many of our unions, while holding up bravely, have suffered considerably, nevertheless, in common with all the members of our organization out of employment wandered into other fields, and thus the unions lost their support. Lately, however, signs of improvement have been noticed. Our unions are reviving slowly but surely, and many advances have been made, increasing wages and reducing hours, during the past few months, and we can confidently hope for better things in the near future. During the year we spent for the defense of miners and other unions, for the defense of Debs, the lecturing tour of Burns and Holmes, etc., \$3467. The receipts for the year were \$18,436 54; expenses, \$15,612 42; leaving a balance on hand October 31, 1895, of \$3331 12. The total amount contributed to the Debs fund this year and last was \$1386 41.

"While we cannot report any great apparent gains in the field of labor during the past year, the agitation and education that is progressing along economic lines is particularly noticeable."

The report of John B. Lennon, treasurer, shows that the total income during the year was \$18,436 54; total expense, \$15,612 42; balance in hand of treasurer, \$3331 12.

At the conclusion of the reading of the reports, John Swinton, the well-known writer on labor subjects, addressed the convention. The speaker denounced the methods of treating strikers by the authorities and instanced the sending of troops to Chicago by the "unspeakable Cleveland." The militia, he said, had become the tools of a plutocracy so base that he would not name them, and that the dirty work of shooting men as they did in Brooklyn, Conlin, the chief of the New York police, he continued, "had talked of grape and canister for the suppression of strikes."

"Shame upon that creature Conlin," exclaimed the speaker, "who is a meaner foe than his predecessor. The time for strikes had not yet passed. How else should the workers meet the oppression of Government and plutocracy? If American labor found that new methods were necessary to preserve American freedom, now imperiled as never before, let them adopt such new methods as would meet the situation and the existing conditions."

Rev. Father Ducey also delivered an address and at its conclusion the convention adjourned until the next morning.

NEW YORK, N. Y., Dec. 9.—Tonight a mass-meeting was held at Cooper Union. Addresses were made by Samuel Gompers, President McBride and others.

Into a Receiver's Hands.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Dec. 9.—The A. E. Burkhardt Company, dealers in furs at 256 and 258 Race street, went into the hands of a receiver this afternoon. The liabilities are said to be \$250,000, assets \$380,000. The trouble was caused by New York people and local banks pressing for a settlement of overdue accounts. It is believed Burkhardt is solvent as an individual.

Threatened With Destruction.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Dec. 10.—Chilton, a town with a population of 2000, is threatened with destruction by fire, which started in the business portion of the town shortly after midnight. Milwaukee was called upon for help at 2 o'clock this morning. Green Bay has sent an engine and ten firemen in response to a telegram from the Mayor.

Two first bills of this Congress were passed to-day—one of them to allow the Superior Court of Pennsylvania the use of the United States courthouses at Scranton and Williamsport, and the other making an appropriation of \$100,000 for a survey and plans of improvement at the entrance of Biscayne Bay, Fla.

Senators Hill of New York and Caffery of Louisiana made their first appearance at this session to-day in the Senate chamber, and the latter took the oath of office under his election for the full term, beginning March 4, 1896.

A joint resolution granting to the State of Pennsylvania permission to use for five years the United States courthouses at Scranton, Pa., and Williamsport, Pa., was reported from the Judiciary Committee, and was passed. This is the first bill passed at the present session.

Callom (R.) of Illinois gave notice that

he would address the Senate to-morrow on the subject of the Monroe doctrine.

Berry (D.) of Arkansas introduced a bill to form the Indian Territory into the Territory of Indianola, and gave notice that he would hereafter address the Senate on the subject.

Among the number of pension bills introduced and referred was one by Voorhees (D.) of Indiana to pay a pension of \$200 a month to the widow of the late Secretary of State Gresham.

A bill to prevent citizens of the United States from accepting titles, patents of nobility or degrees of honor from foreign nations (under the penalty of fine and disfranchisement), was introduced by Allen (Pop.) of Nebraska and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations. It excepts from its provisions ecclesiastical titles.

A bill for the establishment of a cannon factory on the Pacific Coast was introduced by Squire (R.) of Washington, with some remarks as to its importance, and was referred to the Committee on Coast Defenses.

A resolution calling on the President for copies of all correspondence in the State Department on the subject of the trial and imprisonment of John L. Waller by the French authorities at Madagascar was introduced by Baker (R.) of Kansas and was agreed to.

The Senate at 3:40 p. m. proceeded to executive business.

SESSION OF THE HOUSE.

The First Bill Passed Related to the Port of Chicago.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 9.—The House was in session an hour and fifteen minutes and almost that entire time was spent in the discussion of resolutions for the appointment of minor officials and employees of the House, including those by courtesy given to the minority and selected by the Democratic caucus. The first bill passed this session was that changing the collection limits of the port of Chicago so as to include the State of Illinois.

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The consideration of a resolution calling on the Secretary of State for the correspondence in the Waller case and calling on the Commissioner of Pensions for the names of all pensioners dropped from the pension rolls or reduced met with objections. The House then, at 1:15 o'clock, on motion of Thomas (R.) of Michigan, adjourned until to-morrow.

MORGAN'S HOT SHOT.

Address of the Senator on the Bering Sea Claims.

SIR JULIAN ANSWERED.

Comments of the British Ambassador Are Classed as "Intrusive Arrogance."

DAMAGES PLACED TOO HIGH.

Many of Those Who Seek Awards for Seizures Are United States Citizens.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 9.—The Senate was addressed to-day by Morgan (D.) of Alabama, chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, and formerly a member of the Bering Sea Paris Tribunal, in support of his resolution offered on December 3 referring to the Committee on Foreign Relations the President's special message of February 13, 1895, and his recent annual message relating to the payment by the United States of the claims of Great Britain arising out of the Bering Sea controversy, with instructions to examine into the question of liability on the part of the United States and of liability on the part of Great Britain or Canada.

Morgan, who read his speech from printed slips, was very severe on the British Ambassador, Sir Julian Pauncefote, characterizing as "offensive" the Ambassador's comments upon the action of Congress in refusing an appropriation to pay the indemnity for losses of British subjects owing to the seizure of "sealers" by the United States. "Many of those sealers" they were the actual property in whole or in part of American citizens, who had no such claim upon their own Government.

The British Ambassador, Morgan stated with emphasis, had no right to question members of Congress for words spoken in debate; and his doing so in diplomatic papers which he had handed over to the American press for publication was an act of "intrusive arrogance." At one point of the speech he indulged in a touch of sarcasm at the expense of Sir Julian Pauncefote, who had, he said, "buried him in his ponderous logic," and of the Earl of Salisbury, who had "exhumed him for such use as he might be found most convenient."

He asserted that the question whether a negotiation respecting the liability of the United States to Great Britain for the seizure of sealing vessels in the Bering Sea under the orders of Cleveland's first administration should take place under the treaty of February 29, 1892, was still an open question and had not been closed by the award of the tribunal of arbitration. On the contrary, as he proceeded to demonstrate by copious extracts from the treaty and the award, the tribunal expressly refused to make any decision of such liability or to declare that the seizure of the vessels under Cleveland's order was illegal.

These questions, he said, were distinctly remanded by that tribunal to the further negotiations of the treaty powers as original questions. Great Britain, however, contended that the tribunal of arbitration considered and decided this question of liability.

"The President," said Morgan in his most impressive manner, "had sent to the Senate the diplomatic agreement made by him with Great Britain, in which a commitment to the British contention is sought to be apparently avoided by a compromise, but is, in fact, admitted without reserve or qualification, the vote of this body would have settled the attitude of the country by accepting or rejecting that agreement."

"If Congress had thereafter paid the coveted 'lump sum' to satisfy the British demand, we would at least have been free from the acceptance of the humiliating attitude of accepting and indorsing a falsehood as the decision of the tribunal of arbitration, and of paying citizens of the United States for criminal wrongs done to their country. The reassertion by the President of the justice and rightfulness of the demand of the British Government, made with the insulting arrogance of an ultimatum, requires of Congress that its refusal at its last session to vote the 'lump sum' of \$425,000 to satisfy this demand should be defended upon the principles and facts that justified that vote."

Morgan said that the statement sent by the late Secretary Gresham to the House of Representatives, December 20, 1894, in regard to the seizure of British sealing vessels in Bering Sea, was seriously incorrect and misleading, and referred to Sir Julian Pauncefote's statement that the Senate in the last Congress had refused him leave to print a detailed analysis of the claims, presented as a "paltry fling," the fact being that one Senator (Gray of Delaware) for some reason objected, and he had not time in the closing hours of the session to ask a vote of the Senate on that request.

"Having now plenty of time," said Morgan, "I will now read the document," and he proceeded to do so. It showed the actual amount due, excluding the claims of American citizens, to be only \$96,102, instead of \$425,000, as proposed by Mr. Gresham. He renewed his contention that the further negotiations in regard to this, as provided by the treaty, could only be entered upon by and with the consent of the Senate, and gravely suggested that the Senate should not be deprived of its constitutional power because it may suit the present views of the President. He closed by asking a vote on his resolution.

Morgan occupied two hours in the delivery of his speech, and then the resolution was agreed to.

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MARCH OF INSURGENTS.

Soon They Will Fight the Biggest Battle Since the Revolution Began.

Generals Maceo and Gomez Concentrating Forces for the Final Struggle.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 9.—A special to the Transcript from Santiago de Cuba dated November 28 via Tampa, Fla., states that considerable activity is again manifest in the war and that the insurgents are in every manner striving to bring matters to a crisis. The well-known patriot leader General Perote Perez with a large force is once more invading the Guantanamo district.

For some time past he has not carried on any extensive field operations with his army owing, it is said, to a jealous feeling that he did not have any power in the councils of the war party.

This action on his part therefore means a great deal to the cause, as by this action over 2000 trained men, well armed, will enter the field. His invasion of Guantanamo was so sudden that the small force of Spanish was taken unawares and retreated across the mountains without risking a battle.

Matias Vega, another insurgent chief, is also once more active in Mayari, his latest exploit being the capture of a small bark on the Cauto River. The bark was from Nipe Bay and was loaded with provisions and munitions for the regulars.

Another dispatch from Havana states that the combined insurgent forces, under Generals Maceo and Gomez, have begun their forward march toward Santa Clara, and it is only a matter of a few days when they will conflict with the regulars forming the major portion of the Spanish army in the field, so that there is sure to be a large battle, which will undoubtedly be the largest of the war.

Both of the Cuban leaders are showing considerable skill in the method with which their campaign is being carried out, as they are purposely avoiding all small encounters with scattered detachments of the regulars, as this action would mean the crippling of their numbers for the assault without working materially to their advantage.

Private advices received in this city tonight by the steamer Ethelwynn from the agents of the Patriot League, at the seat of war, states that what slight successes existed among the different leaders a month ago have been smoothed over and that the patriots will go into the coming, and what promises to be the final, struggle of the war with a better confidence than they have ever shown before.

The men are all in the best of health, have unbounded confidence in their leaders, and are well armed and have an advantage of position. Knowing this they will not neglect to bring the war to an issue at whatever cost.

RIOTS WERE FEARED.

So the Madrid Merchants Kept Their Shops Closed.

MADRID, SPAIN, Dec. 9.—The shops in the city were all closed to-day, their proprietors fearing that rioting might grow out of the great public demonstration against the scandals in the municipal council and the passive attitude of the Government in regard thereto. Forty thousand persons paraded the streets.

Among the prominent men who took part in the demonstration were several members of the late Ministry, including ex-Prime Minister Sagasta, Senor Silvana, a dissident Conservative, Senors Margal and Salmeron, the Republican leaders, and a number of Senators and members of the Chamber of Deputies. The route of the procession was lined with people, who enthusiastically cheered the paraders. There was a display of gendarmes and cavalry, but their services were not required, as the demonstration was orderly throughout.

Von Koeller's Resignation.

BERLIN, GERMANY, Dec. 9.—The Emperor has accepted the resignation of Herr von Koeller, Prussian Minister of the Interior, who was succeeded by Baron von der Recke Vonderhorst, president of the province of Dusseldorf.

Six of the Crew Drowned.

LIVERPOOL, ENGL., Dec. 9.—The steam collier Ringsend was in collision to-day with an unknown vessel off the mouth of the River Mersey. The Ringsend sank. Five of the crew were saved, but six were drowned.

RAVINGS OF HAYWARD.

Katherine Ging's Slayer Is Probably Feigning Insanity.

SAYS STRANGE THINGS.

And Pretends to Have the Most Horrible of Visions.

OFFERS BRIBES TO ESCAPE.

But There Is Little Hope for the Condemned Man and He Promises to Die Bravely.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., Dec. 9.—Harry T. Hayward, the murderer of Katherine Ging, is bordering on the verge of insanity. Sleeping or waking he sees before him the faces of those connected with the trial wherein he found his doom. Muttering in the dead of night, waving his hands before his face in the daytime, he seems always to see something of which the physician who stood by knew nothing, saw nothing.

"What is it, Harry?" has often been asked, and his reply was: "Don't you see them? They are here and there," pointing in the dark corners of his cell and crouching back as if at last he feared something.

"They talk to me," he continued.

This is all he would say to County Physician Burton, who attended him throughout the long watches of the night and administered opiates to quiet the famous prisoner, whose fatal starts and lunges gave him worry. To a reporter, however, he exclaimed:

"Say, do you know last night I saw the devil. He stood at the foot of my bed and spoke to me. Another stood at the other corner, and I also saw two corpses. I wrestled with the devils and threw them out, but it did no good. I told them that I was not afraid, and the guard will tell you the same. Then I saw the face of Kattie Ging. She spoke to me, but I did not answer. Blixt came, too, and asked me to forgive him, but I would not. Oh, if my brother Adry had only come, I could have strangled him and been contented to hang," with a laugh that sounded harsh in the echoing cell.

A deputy was sent to his cell, and he arrived in time to hear Harry cry, "Good, I've won a thousand; let her go; deuce, then an ace; ha! I've won again!"

As a catch fell from his lips and his talk became rambling and unintelligible. A lucid moment dawned and he was asked how he felt. "Great," he exclaimed. "I never spent a happier day in my life," and the laugh too horrible to find response from his hearers rang out. The old life was lived over again in his sleep, and with a quick start Harry would exclaim words of triumph as if engaged once more in a faro game.

If Hayward has not a hope of commutation of sentence through the play of insanity, he has lost his reason indeed, for but last evening he endeavored to open an avenue of escape by the offer of a large sum of money. The plot was as foolish as one could possibly be. Calling to his cell Adry, the brother who gave deadly testimony against him, he asked forgiveness for all the harsh things he had said against him, and then asked his aid in escape.

"You know that I cannot do it," answered Adry, and Harry broke forth in invectives, shrieking: "I will meet you at the gates of hell with a red hot poker." To the guard he offered \$1000 to aid him, but he might as well have asked it of an infant. A million could not have lured him aid. Although an iron door separated him from the hanging-cour, Harry heard the sounds of the hammerings as they nailed together the parts of the scaffold that was to relieve him. "They're off," he exclaimed with a horrid laugh. "Go it, you fellows. Make it strong, for I don't want any slip."

Then turning to the guard who stood by he demanded: "Say after the drop and they cut me down, if I give up and walk, do you suppose that they will let me go?"

The guard assured the prisoner that he was a free man should he perform this feat. "That's all right," laughed Harry, "I will kick the top from my coffin at the morgue anyway."

The guard immediately turned away and the conversation was over for the moment. Hayward declares that he will prove to the world that he is a man of nerve, when the final moment arrives. "I will walk to the gallows with a firm step," said he to the United Press man this afternoon.

"The papers for months past have wondered if I was possessed of nerve or was a man without a soul. When I am done the press will say whether or not I had the nerve."

All through the day the noise arising from the erection of the gallows smote the ears of the condemned man; but under it all he grew calmer, excepting the repeated statement that he would return in spirit and haunt his brother Adry and Blixt. He was rational in the evening. He declares that he will make a statement on the gallows Wednesday morning and the most expert of the court reporters of Hennepin County have been engaged to take his words. It is believed, however, that Harry will not make a confession, but will simply make a rebash of his former statements regarding his escape plot and his avowed innocence in connection with the death of Kattie Ging.

Everything is to-night completed for the execution. The gallows has been erected in the court where the Barrett boys were hanged and where narrow cells have held condemned prisoners heretofore. Sheriff Holmberg himself will pull the lever that will spring the trap. The structure is not the shaky affair used in former executions. Instead huge and solid timbers have been used, and the spectators will not hear the

horrible booming in the echoing room of loosely constructed planking at the fall.

Hayward has softened under his long imprisonment, and the physicians who made the last examination of his body state that there is danger that at the fall the head may be jerked from the body, so great is the weight of the condemned man. The hanging will occur about 1:30 o'clock Wednesday morning. This is the first execution occurring in the State upon a day other than Friday, Governor Clough leading in the precedent in the belief that the superstition that Friday is ill of luck should be done away in public affairs at least. Hayward refuses to embrace religion.

WANT FAULT TO RESIGN.

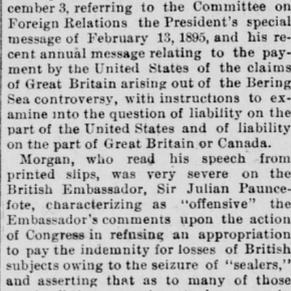
Strange Rumors Concerning an Alleged French Campaign.

PARIS, FRANCE, Dec. 9.—Strange rumors are printed in various papers concerning an alleged campaign to compel President Faure to resign. The object is believed to be to obtain a meeting of Congress at which the question of a revision of the constitution might be raised. La Liberte says that the rumors emanate from the same groups that caused ex-President Casimir-Perier to become disgusted with the office.

'OF MAN'S FIRST

Disobedience and the fruit of that forbidden fruit,' sang and truly sang Pope, the poet sings, the doctor acts—acts in the "All Great Hudyan."

Hudyan cures Constipation, certain liver and kidney complaints, certain forms of weakness and debilitating diseases. Hudyan makes man. Hudyan makes the weak strong. It is purely vegetable. Hudyan cures falling sensations, dizziness, bowel complaints, nervous disorders and certain forms of wasting diseases. Hudyan stops prematureness of the discharge in twenty days; cures lost manhood—restores men



to their true selves. Strengthens, invigorates and tones the entire system. Pains in the back, losses at night and general weakness give way by the use of Hudyan. If you want to be a man use the great Hudyan. Circulars and testimonials will be sent free. Write for them.

HUDSON MEDICAL INSTITUTE, Stockton, Market and Ellis Sts.

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