

FORT WORTH WEEKLY GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY
BY THE
DEMOCRAT PUBLISHING COMPANY,
Publishers and Proprietors.

SECRET political societies have failed to thrive in the republic; the Mafia went down in blood, and no traffic association, however powerful, can hope to escape the common fate of secret societies in the United States whose aims are dangerous to the public welfare.

When the Noble Old Rips took complete control of the national administration, presidency, senate and house, in 1889, there was a surplus. Instead of reducing the taxes, the Noble Old Rips increased the tariff taxes and squandered the surplus. How long, oh, Lord! how long?

The Cleveland bureau has resumed active operations. All the consuls-to-be are in it. The bureau should take early occasion to demonstrate to the Democratic voters how a man defeated before the country in 1888 can be elected in 1892. Democratic principles avail little if Democratic principles can not be enforced by Democratic success.

A GREAT many Southern politicians gulped down Cleveland's anti-slavery letter, and said it didn't taste so bad after all when you get used to it. But when he spoke of the "rebellious hands" that were raised to destroy the Union, the dose was too strong and they turned. With many men the present and future policy of the government is of less account than reminiscences thirty years old.

WHEN Democratic leaders get up and cry out that national banks won't do, and that the sub-treasury won't do, some old Democratic patriarch will rise up and ask this question, "What will do?" He will ask you to state if favor any circulation of legal tenders, by which method you propose to reach the channels of trade with them. When you answer it will have to be to the point.

THE Republican party believes "there is one more president in the bloody shirt." Therefore the pension list was extended to capture the "soldier vote," and the vote that plays soldier in order to come in for a slice of the pension grab. The Democrats are better to be blind to the campaign to which they are challenged by the Noble Old Rips. A mistake in the Democratic campaign would be a crime against the people.

RECEIVERSHIP is the outgrowth of judicial construction, and not statutory enactments. The sooner there are both state and Federal statutes, the better it will be for the stockholders and the people who pay the freight. In these matters there is too much judicial construction and discretion, and not enough law. It seems to be what the lawyers call an equity proceeding, with very little equity in it. It is referred to the campaign of education.

THE Democrats of Texas are practically unanimous on tariff reduction and free coinage of gold and silver, and an issue by the government of sufficient legal tender to supplement the volume of circulation. The question still remains, how are you to get this additional circulation into the channels of commerce? Shall it be by a banking system of some kind? By a system of deficits or public improvements? By a loan to the individual citizens? This is the issue, and there will be no dodging it.

THE Democratic voter is about as much opposed to do-nothingism as he is to know-nothingism. He does not intend to take too much for granted from his representatives or candidates, and certainly not everything on faith. He is going to stick to the party, and if anybody must go, it will be the leader who wants to keep the party shrinking issues and bowing down to Eastern managers. The Democratic voter knows the party is his even if individual chicken-pie eaters are left out.

DEMOCRATS who think they can induce the party to shift or avoid the issue had as well make up their minds to failure. In this congress and the next national convention Democrats will meet the issue squarely and say how the additional legal tender circulation is to get from the treasury to the channels of trade. Democrats are not bothering themselves about the third party or the sub-treasury, but intend that a campaign of education shall shape the course of the party on this and other issues.

EVERY Democrat and the Democratic platform is in favor of a reduction of the tariff and more money. Every Democrat is in favor of more money and wants to know how it is to reach the channels of trade. He is not expecting the government or politicians to be smart enough to tell him how to get his individual share; he will look after that part of it; but he wants to know it is to be put in reach of his labor or his products, and exactly how it is going to be done. The people know the issue.

WHEN you dispose of the national bank act, the sub-treasury, the deficit scheme, the Gibbs bill, etcetera, the issue still remains. By what method are you to get the legal tender out of the United States treasury into the channels of commerce? This is the question every man is asking the Democratic party to answer. You can't answer them with a speech on the tariff, for they are unanimous in Texas on that issue, and want the financial

issue to go along with it, and a specific national Democratic platform on both questions.

MCKINLEY has been nominated for governor of Ohio by the Republicans. He made a speech. Adversity has taught him nothing. He still has a father's fondness for his little Bill, and he is going to stand by it, if it did wreck the party. That is the kind of a man we admire. Beelzebub, overthrown and cast into hell, would never acknowledge that he had done wrong, and kept up the fight, even when he could do nothing but plot. Who doesn't like pluck of that kind? McKinley has, at least, the virtue of Beelzebub, and that is more of a compliment than most of his party deserve.

If the cattleman are going back in the Cherokee Strip, as is reported, they will find that Jordan is a hard road to travel when the government gets hold of them, and it can not be said that they won't deserve what they get. President Harrison ordered them to vacate the Strip by the 1st of November of last year, but at their earnest entreaties he gave them thirty days more, upon the agreed condition that they would get their herds out by December 1 and stay out. If they, or any considerable number of them, have now violated that agreement and defied the president by returning to the forbidden lands, they are going to feel the weight of the presidential displeasure come down upon them like a pile-driver.

LET THE TRUTH STAND.
The charge made some time ago that the Galveston News was under contract with the Texas railroads to advocate their cause is receiving some ventilation before the International Investigating committee.

IN THE GAZETTE'S report of the investigation yesterday Col. Love of the News is reported as testifying that the News never had any advertising contracts with Mr. Waldo, or with the Texas pool, and that he knew of no annual tax of \$12,000 on the roads to be paid to the News. Col. Love also testified that the News had contracted for advertising with the roads separately, independent of the traffic association.

Receiver Bonner testified on cross-examination that:
"He wrote to Bolo & Co. in good faith, and was acting in good faith when he asked Duncan to file exceptions to the master's report. After the return of Eddy, and when he told Eddy about the matter and the latter opposed an investigation, the exceptions were withdrawn. There was an agreement between the traffic association and the Galveston News by which the railways of the state were to pay the paper under the head of advertisement \$12,000 per annum, but the main purpose of the contract was to secure the influence of the News in shaping legislation favorable to the railways."

The demand of the News and of the press and of the railroads and people should be for a thorough investigation of this charge. At its close no suspicion of "whitewash" should remain to bear out the too frequent charge of corruption against the press. The News has an opportunity to do its guild an inestimable service by challenging the fullest investigation. Mr. Bonner is reported as testifying to a sale of "influence." Col. Love testifies to a contract for legitimate advertising made—not with any man or association but—with the roads independently. Let all the roads be summoned. Let Mr. Waldo be called. If printed assessments on the roads were issued, let copies be produced. Let Col. Love's testimony stand as the honor of the press; or let Col. Bonner's testimony stand as the humiliation of the press. Let the truth be made clear for the sake of the press.

A CRITIC CRITICISED.
It is pleasant to be criticised by a friend who does it so amiably as "Rambler" does in dealing with a recent article in THE GAZETTE. Quoting the offending utterance, he asks, "Is it not about time that newspapers quit publishing such erroneous statements as the above? Are they intended to be a fuddle and deceive the people, or don't the writers really know better?"

Then "Rambler" invites the public to look at the facts and figures, and he marks down the figures. He proves that the retirement and cancellation of the national bank notes will not contract the currency, but will expand it. If, he asks, the bank circulation is only 90 per cent of the par value of the bonds, then the calling in of the bonds and their payment by the government will put in circulation more money than the national bank notes that are destroyed. For every 90 cents called in 100 cents will be paid out. For the \$184,000,000 of national bank circulation based on \$184,000,000 of bonds, the government will turn loose \$184,000,000 and will be \$18,000,000 better off.

There is one thing, however, that "Rambler" has not thought worth while to take into his calculation. Where is the \$184,000,000 to come from?

If he will think a moment, he will see that it must be paid by the people. The government gets it from them and turns it over to the owners of the bonds. When they, the people, have paid \$184,000,000 into the treasury, that much is taken from active circulation, and the currency is contracted to that extent. When the government buys these bonds it pays that money out, and the currency is expanded, or rather the former contraction is overcome. There is then as much money in circulation as there was before it was taken from the people by taxation—no more, no less.

But when those bonds on which the \$184,000,000 bank circulation is based are called in, for which \$184,000,000 is paid, the \$184,000,000 is forever retired from circulation. Then, instead of

having in circulation the \$184,000,000 of gold that was paid for the bonds, and the \$184,000,000 of national bank notes based on them—in all \$368,000,000—we have but \$184,000,000, or \$184,000,000 less than we had before the bonds were paid.

Isn't that plain enough? It is not intended to "buddle and deceive" Rambler or anybody else.

We believe the usual way of retiring bank note circulation is to burn the notes. Can \$184,000,000 of bank notes be cast into the fire and burned, without decreasing the volume of money in the country?

The thing that has caused Rambler to make this blunder is looking at the government as an entity standing to itself. If he will look at the government as the people he will see things with clearer vision. The money that the government pays for bonds is the money that the people pay for bonds. When the people pay a certain sum of money into a common treasury—the people's treasury, mind—and then pay that money out for bonds, there is no more money in circulation than there was before they heaped it up in the treasury. But when, as a result of that bond purchase, they destroy by burning nearly two hundred million dollars of money that was in active circulation, that much is gone out of business and out of the people's hands. It is contraction of the currency.

FOR THE SAKE OF TRUTH.

The writing of an article on the treatment of Confederate soldiers at a Northern military prison, and its publication in the Century, was the turning of a new leaf in our war history. A surgeon, who was captured and confined in the prison at Indianapolis, Ind., was the author of the article. It was temperately written, and dealt only with such facts as were connected with the writer's own experience, or came directly under his observation. But, written ever so temperately as it should be, the exposure excited angry comments in the North, and it was followed with denials from some of the prison authorities, who were in charge at the time the abuses were committed. Upon this, the author of the article published a card in a number of Southern newspapers—among them THE GAZETTE—calling upon other Confederate prisoners to write to him of their own experience, to confirm the evidence he had given. A great number of replies were received, all sustaining the assertions of the Century publication. The letters were from men in all walks of life, who had been captured while in the Confederate service and sent to Northern military prisons. They simply related their experiences, without embellishment or excitement. Their letters have proved, if anything can be proved by competent witnesses, that the writer of the Century article did not go beyond the truth in what he told.

But now we are cautioned against bearing witness to these things, lest the discussion of events of thirty years ago "retard that fraternal spirit which should exist between the North and South."

Do we owe nothing to history? The truth is to be vindicated, and in no way can this be done except by taking the testimony of men who are competent to give evidence. The actors in the great tragedy of 1861-1865 are passing away. While they yet live let them tell what they saw, and heard, and did. They, too, soon will be gone, but their printed words will live, and future generations will look to these words for a knowledge of the incidents of that great struggle that has never been surpassed in the magnitude of its operations.

Historians have been writing of the war, but none that filled the conditions of impartiality and completeness. Northern historians have not dealt fairly by the South. The horrors of Andersonville and the ferocity of Wirz have been so pictured that the civilized world is shocked that such barbarity could have been practiced by a civilized people in this age. They have read only Northern histories, and they know nothing but what they have learned from that source. If we do not correct the false teachings of ignorant or biased historians, the world will never know better. Fifty years hence, when the lips of the soldiers and the statesmen who took part in the war shall be closed, the only evidence we can turn to will be the printed page. Let it tell the truth, and the whole truth. Our children will look upon their fathers as savages, if they have nothing but the histories of to-day to guide them in forming conclusions of the men and deeds of the war. Some day an impartial historian will give to the world a fair and truthful account of what took place between 1861 and 1865. He will need material for it. This material must come from first hands. It must be from the lips and pens of men who spoke of their own knowledge. Who can tell of prison life in the North so well as the prisoners? The men who are telling of their experiences in Camp Douglas or Camp Morton are doing a service to their country. Give all of the evidence to the people, and let posterity render the verdict.

THE MINERAL WEALTH OF EAST TEXAS.

We have received and examined with no little satisfaction a portion of the second annual report of the state geologist, being that part devoted to an exposition of the mineral deposits found in the section of East Texas denominated by the geological survey: "The Iron Ore District." It describes more or less in detail a scope of country embracing nineteen counties, in all of

which iron ore is found, and is published for general information.

Part one gives an interesting historical sketch of the various efforts made from time to time to develop the mineral wealth of the section, a statement of its topography and geology, and of the kinds and manner of occurrence of the various ores.

Part two is devoted to a consideration of the fuel supply, a very essential factor in developing iron industries. It contains two articles—one by Mr. John Birkinbine, secretary of the American association of charcoal iron workers, on the production of charcoal and giving the comparative results and cost of the various methods. The other article gives an exhaustive review of the various uses to which lignite is put in Europe, including its manufacture into coke and compressed fuel. The Texas lignites and their analyses are compared with those of Europe, proving conclusively the great superiority of the Texas lignites in every respect. The article concludes with a complete list of the German authorities from whom the information has been obtained.

The third part is composed of detailed reports from the several geologists who have examined them, describing the counties embraced in the district. They are Cass, Morris, Marion, Upshur, Wood, Harrison, Gregg, Panola, Smith, Van Zandt, Rusk, Cherokee, Henderson, Anderson, Houston, Nacogdoches, Shelby, Sabine and San Augustine. In each of these ores are found, and the area which has been mapped aggregates 1000 square miles. The topography of each county is described, and every workable deposit of ore found is located by the names of the surveys on which they occur, together with a statement of their character and extent, and analyses of the ores. The whole is illustrated by a map at the end of the volume, on which the approximate location of every deposit is shown.

In addition to the iron ores a number of other materials of value are described and located. This includes the lignites, brick clays, potter clays, fire clays and the greensand marls, the last being of especial interest to the farmers of that section. The timber growth and different soils are also discussed, and the whole is illustrated by a number of cuts, showing the position of the various beds and strata described.

The information thus collected and disseminated is just the kind needed in all sections of Texas to develop our undoubtedly rich resources. It is valuable to the prospector, the manufacturer, the landowner and the homeseeker; it is especially valuable to the farmer and the industrial classes generally. We hope soon to see every section of the state receive equally as careful attention at the hands of the geological bureau.

STIRRING UP THE PEOPLE.

The fight over the sub-treasury is raging in Mississippi more heatedly than in Texas. President Polk of the National Alliance and Congressman Livingston, the Alliance representative from Georgia, are conducting a "campaign of education" in that state, and great crowds flock together to listen to their speeches. Col. Hooker, a Democratic congressman and one of the most effective speakers in the country, is canvassing the state against the sub-treasury, and his audiences are as large as those that go to hear the two Alliance campaigners. The people of the state are wrought up as in an ordinary political campaign, and the interest is extending.

That is good for the cause of truth. Once get the people a-thinking, and while their logical ratiocination may not be exact, and may for a while involve them in error, it will bring them at last to the right conclusions. The main thing is to arouse them to take an interest in political work. A big crowd may think wrong and do wrong as well as a small crowd may, but if they think at all they are not so likely to do wrong as if they did not think. More good than evil will come of this stirring up of things in Mississippi.

A RAILROAD COMBINE.

The Chicago Herald of a recent date gives out some information concerning the plans of the Western traffic association, formed about six months ago, that will be of interest to the reading public. From the facts stated the Herald concludes that, innocent as it appeared at first, the association has recently developed the purposes and attributes of a giant trust or combine such as the law frowns on.

General Manager Walker of the traffic association sent a secret order June 11 to the managers of the lines of railroads in the association, instructing them to furnish no information concerning the association or the business of the roads represented in it to any newspaper or representative thereof. Any disregard of the instructions will draw after it consequences similar to those experienced by Traffic Manager Leeds of the Missouri Pacific, who was discharged recently for cutting rates. The instructions have a peculiar significance at this time, when questions of vital importance and great public interest are under consideration by the association, whose decisions are anxiously awaited. These questions, or two of the most important, relate to a division of traffic, virtually a pooling arrangement, and the creation of joint agencies. The roads interested in the association are known as the "Big Six," and are said to be completely under the control of Gould. The combination is a powerful one, that can cripple other lines that may be disposed to do an independent business, and oppose joint agencies or traffic division, or

whatever schemes the combine resorts to for its own aggrandizement.

There is something dark and sinister in the instructions to general managers, forbidding, under severe penalties, the giving of any news concerning the association to the press. Public sentiment will hardly indorse an order of that sort, or look with favor on a combination that hopes to get on and destroy its competitors by veiling its plans and purposes, by working like conspirators in the dark, and by saying in effect, "the public be d—d."

Texas Crops and Weather.

Aransas Harbor Herald.
The Fort Worth GAZETTE has as many good departments for its readers as any paper published in Texas, and under the able heading of "Texas Crops and Weather" the state showing what may be expected by those interested.

More Money Needed.

New York Journal of Finance.
More money in circulation is a great necessity for the relief of the stringency which is so often the cause of commercial and industrial distress. The remedy of these demoralized conditions in business circles is the problem of the day.

Works for Texas.

Galveston Journal of Commerce.
The Fort Worth GAZETTE deserves credit, not only for its excellence and enterprise, but the good it does to its section in particular and the whole state in general. It talks progress and by reliable data that it utters no empty sound. And facts tell.

Progress in Texas.

New York Journal of Finance.
A Texas banker writing to a Boston house says: "Our wheat and corn crop this year is the largest in the history of the state, is now being harvested and the receipts from our products this year over last will be at least \$50,000,000 greater than ever before. It will require 15,000 cars to move the grain crop on the Fort Worth and Denver railroad—a section of country that six years ago did not raise anything but hell and caecus."

The Pension Tax.

Chicago Globe.
This country has had no war for a quarter of a century and yet—
The people of the United States pay a war pension tax of \$10 a minute.
The people of the United States pay a war pension tax of \$18,501 an hour.
The people of the United States pay a war pension tax of \$440,459 a day.
The people of the United States pay a war pension tax of \$3,125,000 a week.
The people of the United States pay a war pension tax of \$12,500,000 a month.
The people of the United States pay a war pension tax of \$150,000,000 a year.
Cease firing.

Neither Deception Nor Ignorance.

Brownwood, Tex., June 15, 1891.
Editor Gazette.

The following article appeared in THE GAZETTE of the 13th inst.:

"Fifty-two million dollars of national bonds mature in about seventy-five days. If they are called in and canceled, the national bank circulation based on them must be retired, and the money volume will be contracted to that extent. They may be extended for awhile, but at last they must be paid, and the contraction will come. There is \$184,000,000 of national bank notes in circulation, based on bonds of about eight years old. These bonds will have been paid and canceled, reducing our circulation by cutting off \$184,000,000. Is it time to be looking for a substitute for the national banking system as it now stands?"

Is it about time that newspapers quit publishing such erroneous statements as the above? Are they intended to be a fuddle and deceive the people, or don't the writers really know better? Let us look at the facts and figures.
The government did not give away its bonds, therefore, when redeemed, they must be paid for, and paid for in gold, silver or greenbacks.
The National bank circulation only represents nine-tenths (90 per cent) of the face of the bonds; that is the limit by law, therefore \$184,000,000 of National bank circulation represents \$184,000,000 of bonds, and when said bonds are called in, the government will have to pay for them and the people will get \$184,000,000 in gold, silver or greenbacks in lieu of \$184,000,000 of national bank notes; an increase of \$18,000,000 circulating currency, in favor of the people.

This is not all. It is a well-known fact that many timid persons and corporations invest their surplus capital in United States bonds in preference to any other bonds or loans, or depositing it in bank. Now if the government were to call in all its bonds and pay gold, silver or treasury notes for same, it would be the happiest day for the masses of the people that has been seen in many years. No doubt it would disturb the serenity of the codfish aristocracy and bloated bondholders of the East, for they would have to look out for new investments for their money, deposit it in the banks, or risk having it lost, burned or stolen, but the masses of the people and the country at large would be greatly benefited; immediately money would be plentiful and cheap; railroad bonds, city bonds, state bonds, waterworks bonds, in fact all kinds of solvent securities would be in demand; real estate would enhance in value; manufacturing enterprises would receive new life; loans on any kind of solvent security could be obtained at low rate of interest, and an era of prosperity would dawn upon the land the like of which has not been seen in many years.

The national bonds and national bank circulation of 90 per cent of the face of the bonds is the greatest financial curse that was ever inflicted upon the people in the interest of a bonded aristocracy, and next to that is the demonization of silver, all in the interest of our masters of the East.

The writer has had twenty-five years commercial experience, a large part of which was in banking institutions, and he challenges anyone to prove that the calling in and paying of the government bonds will contract the currency. On the contrary, every \$900,000 of national bank notes retired will be replaced by \$1,000,000 of gold, silver or greenbacks.

ADDRESS TO THE PUBLIC.

Issued by the National Executive Silver Committee—Danger of the Gold Basis.

New York, June 20.—The National executive silver committee, which met at the Hoffman house last night, was in session again, most of the day. There were present Gen. A. C. Warner of Ohio, chairman; Francis G. Newland of Nevada, vice-chairman; L. M. Rumsey of Missouri and Lee Randall of Washington, secretary. Hon. E. C. Pierson was unable to be present. Senators Jones and Stewart of Nevada were at the hotel and gave the committee the benefit of their advice. As the result of their deliberation the committee gave out this evening the following address to the public.

The national executive silver committee desires to call the attention of the country to the object lesson which is being exhibited in the desperate struggle of the great financial institutions on both sides of the Atlantic to increase their gold reserves to avoid bankruptcy and ruin. The increase by one necessarily diminishes the reserves of the other.

Why should this condition of things exist at a time of profound peace and abundant harvests?
Why should all the great banking institutions attribute stagnation and hard times to a lack of money, while they are exerting all their power to make money scarce by adhering to the gold standard, when they admit that there is not enough gold to main-

tain the business and credit of the commercial world?

For fifteen years the basis of credit in the gold standard countries has been growing narrower as the single standard has been extended, and the production of gold has fallen off, while the structure of credit has been growing more extortionate, larger and more insecure until the relation of credit to the actual money, as disclosed in the Barings' failure on a gold standard in England, has harmed the world, and started a scramble for gold that threatens all business undertakings and stalks as a menace to every legitimate enterprise.

TOM LASSITER KILLED.

Two Prominent Cowmen Meet at Oakville, Live Oak County, and a Business Quarrel Results in Death.

Special to the Gazette.

SAN ANTONIO, TEX., June 19.—At Oakville, seat of Live Oak county, to-day Neel Rix shot and instantly killed Tom Lassiter. The weapon used was a revolver, and a business dispute was the cause. Rix is a cowman. Lassiter was prominent in cattle circles, and unmarried. His brother, Edward Lassiter, owns a ranch in Live Oak county, and is one of the most prominent cattle speculators in Texas, shipping thousands of head each season to Chicago, St. Louis and New Orleans. Oakville is twenty-five miles from the nearest telegraph station, and the details of the tragedy cannot be obtained. Edward Lassiter, who was at Oakville when the killing occurred, charged a special train to Boeville, and will go from there on horse-back to the scene of the death.

THE PARTICULARS.

A special from Boeville gives the following account of the tragedy: "News reached here to-day of a deplorable killing, which took place at Oakville this morning. Mr. Tom Lassiter of the firm of Aycock, Lassiter & Co. of New Orleans was shot dead by Neel Rix, foreman of the Lassiter Bros. ranch near Oakville. Rix rode up to where Lassiter stood on the street, when both pulled their pistols and began shooting. Rix received a painful though not serious wound in the groin. One statement is that the shooting was brought about by Lassiter's interference with Rix's management of the ranch. Mr. Lassiter, having disposed of his interest yesterday evening, indulged in a stiff drink, and the culmination of the trouble came to-day. Lassiter was hit three times. Rix is in jail under medical treatment.

ILLINOIS ZEPHYRS.

A Cyclone and a Deluge of Rain Do Disastrous Damage to Property and Crops—Meager Particulars.

EFFINGHAM, ILL., June 20.—A cyclone accompanied by a deluge of rain passed on miles southeast of here this afternoon. John Berman was fatally hurt, by flying timber. Houses and barns were demolished. Growing crops were destroyed. Orchards were leveled to the ground. Details, which are meager, report the total destruction of houses and barns on the farms owned by John Berman, John Wiefenbach and John Grace. The implements on these farms

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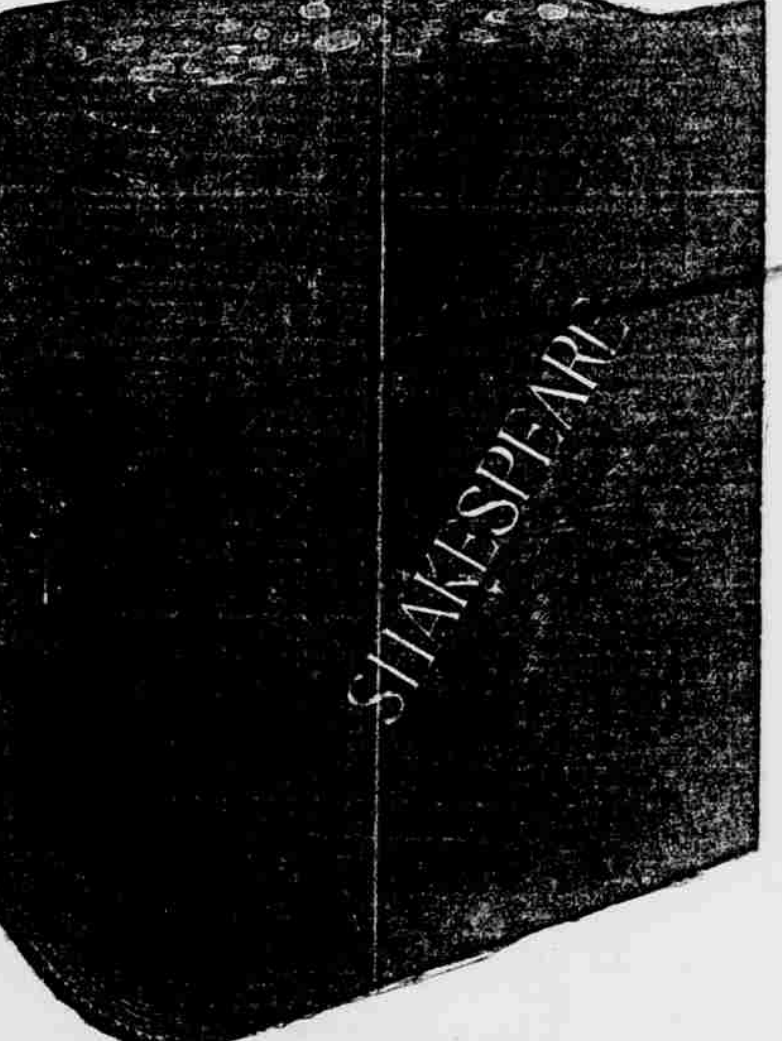
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