

DEMOCRATIC TICKET

For Governor, MURPHY J. FOSTER, Of St. Mary. For Lieutenant-Governor, ROBT. H. SNYDER, Of Teusas. For Attorney General, MILTON J. CUNNINGHAM, Of Natchitoches. For Secretary of State, JOHN T. MICHEL, Of Orleans. For Auditor, W. W. HEARD, Of Union. For Treasurer, A. V. FOURNET, Of St. Martin. For Superintendent of Public Education, J. V. CALHOUN, Of Orleans.

District Ticket.

For Senator, 25th Senatorial District, W. M. Murphy. For Judge, 7th Judicial District, F. F. Montgomery. For District Attorney 7th Judicial District, W. S. Holmes.

Parish Ticket.

For Representative, C. S. Wily. For Sheriff, J. W. Dunn. For Clerk 7th District Court, J. D. Dickinson. For Coroner, W. E. Long. For Police Jury, 1st Ward, Robt. Nicholson, 2nd, H. H. Graham, 3rd, Phil McGuire, 4th, P. D. Quays, 5th, C. A. Voelker. For Justices Peace Third Ward, Chas. E. Egely and G. M. Franklin. For Constable Third Ward, W. H. Hunter.

The new St. Charles Hotel was oped in New Orleans on Friday last. It is said to be one of the finest in the United States.

The New Orleans mint has started up again, and will coin 500,000 silver dollars per month out of the bullion now on hand.

Mr. Geo. Nicholson, owner of the New Orleans Picayune, died on Tuesday. He was one of the leading citizens of the Crescent City, having been a resident for nearly fifty years.

Many a good and true Populist will now return to the Democratic fold since the firing of their nominee for Governor. We do not believe that they will swallow such a dish of rubbish.

Pharr wants it distinctly understood that no campaign work shall be done on Sunday. He should be with the angels in heaven—too good a man to run for governor of any state.

Mr. A. B. Booth, who has been pulled down by a committee of his party, asserts that he is the regular nominee of the Populist party and will remain in the political field to be voted for at the State election in April.

It is now said that the Republican and Populist combination don't care so much about their State ticket, knowing they have no earthly chance to win, but that they will exert every plan to defeat the Democratic nominees for the Legislature, and by this may keep the Democrats from electing their United States Senator.

Poor Booth. He was taken by the nap of the neck and the seat of the pants and bounced. He says he won't stand it, and will go right on the same as if nothing happened. Tempt him with a plum the size of a tax collectorship of one of the districts of New Orleans, in case the combine wins, and we'll bet that the old gen comes to his senses. This is all Booth wants.

The Senate Passes a Silver Bill.

At Washington on Saturday last, the United States Senate passed a bill providing for the free coinage of silver, the vote being 42 for and 35 against. The Picayune in an editorial on the passage of the bill, says:

The bill will have to pass the House and secure the signature of the President before it can become a law, and, since it is not at all likely that the House will adopt it, and it may be considered certain that the President would veto it, there is no possibility of its dual enactment. But even should the House concur with the Senate, the Presidential veto will kill the measure, because not even the Senate could muster a two-thirds majority. Therefore there will be no free coinage of silver during President Cleveland's administration, nor is it likely that there will be any change of conditions during the existence of the Fifty-fourth Congress.

The simple fact is, nobody is clamoring for the free coinage of the white metal, except the politicians and those whom they have misled. The politicians, ever ready and always hoping to retain or get power by creating a popular agitation, saw an opportunity, exaggerated by the financial and industrial distresses following the money panic of 1893, to make the silver question the basis of a movement; but the free and full discussions of the subject that have been had throughout the country in the past two years have gone very far towards educating the people on the subject of the finances, and so beneficial has been the effect that the silver wave has very largely subsided.

It is not to be supposed that the politicians who are so actively propagating silverism are ignorant of what they are doing, or of the consequences of what they are trying to do in case they could consummate their design. They know perfectly well that the free coinage of silver at the rate of 16 to 1, when the actual ratio is 32 to 1, would cause the Government to guarantee to the silver miners and holders of silver, just as long as it could, one hundred cents for every fifty cents' worth of silver; but the time would soon come when the power to make good this guarantee would fail.

The guarantee is simply the maintenance of the parity of the white and yellow metals. To-day there is real bimetalism in the country, because gold and silver circulate side by side, and each silver dollar is maintained at an equality with a gold dollar, and there are to-day in circulation just about as many silver as gold dollars. The silver dollar is taken in domestic business, not in foreign trade, just the same as if it were gold, and this is true bimetalism.

But if there were put in circulation so many silver dollars as that the parity of the two metals could not be maintained in the face of an almost unanimous foreign opposition, the silver dollar would quickly drop to its real value in metal, and gold would be held at a corresponding premium.

The result would be that the United States could no longer borrow gold on coin bonds at any rate of interest, and if the credit of the country is to be maintained, the Government would be forced to get gold by levying a gold tax, or by requiring the customs dues to be paid in that metal, as was done during the war. But what the politicians want to do is to destroy the credit of the country, and force its creditors to take pay in depreciated silver, or take nothing. This is the deliberate intention of the leaders of the silver movement.

Well, who would be benefited by it? Somebody must make money out of the project, or there would be no object in carrying it out. The theory of the schemers is that the farmers are the people who would be benefited. They would be able to pay their laborers in 50-cent dollars, and they would sell their cotton and their surplus wheat to foreign buyers for gold.

It has been said that it costs 5 cents a pound to make cotton. Very well, if the cost of production can be paid in silver, of which 5 cents is equal only to 2 1/2 cents in gold, it is plain that the cotton farmers could make a big profit paying a cost of 5 depreciated cents in silver and selling for 5 full cents in gold. It would be equal to paying 5 cents silver for the making and selling for 10 cents silver. The farmers would thus make a big profit; but it would be at the expense of the laborers. The working people would have to suffer in order that the cotton planters might get rich. The same rule would apply to the grain farmers who export corn and wheat.

Alas! what a foolish and disappointing scheme this would be! To make it a success, it would be necessary to assume that the foreign buyers of cotton and grain are a set of ridiculous dunces and stupid asses. But they are not. They must be credited with some enterprise and shrewdness. They would certainly be shrewd enough to buy, with their gold, silver dollars at the rate of two for one, and they would with these silver dollars pay for the cotton at the silver market price. That is all of it. The farmers would be enucleated at their own game.

Possibly some old mortgages might be paid off in depreciated dollars, but beyond the old debts that would thus be got rid of, nobody but foreigners would profit by the silver finances, while in the meantime the nation would be suffering from a loss of credit that would close all the money markets of the world against it.

This is what the silver champions are working for; but they will fail, because the masses of the people are not with them. The masses of the people work for wages, and they want the best dollars that are made. No depreciated money will be accepted for their hard work.

Last week John L. Sullivan got on a howling spree at Davenport, Iowa, and stepped off the platform of a car while the train was running at a high rate of speed. He was knocked out completely and came near going up the spout.

Sea island cotton raised on the Carolina coast the past season, sold for 53 cents a pound.

The Worst Boodle Convention Ever Held.

N. O. States.) The Daily Crusader, printed in this city, is the organ of the colored people of New Orleans, and, we believe of the State. L. A. Martinet, its editor, is an educated colored man; he possesses ability far above the average leaders of his race, and he is believed to be a straight, honest man, and we must say, that if he writes his own editorials he is a writer of no mean capacity. Editor Martinet is a dyed-in-the-wool Republican, as a matter of course. He has sense enough, however, to note the shortcomings of his party and the courage to denounce them. In the last issue of his paper, in an editorial headed, "Come and Gone," relating to the recent negro or old Republican convention, he says:

The "Regular Republican State Convention" has come and gone. Full accounts of its transactions have been published in the morning press and it is unnecessary to lose time and place to reproduce them in detail.

It was one of those gatherings that had better never have been held. As an old timer said: "It was the worst boodle convention he ever saw—and Kellogg did it."

The first day's proceedings were decorous enough, but the second day they were disorderly and riotous to a degree that was disgraceful. It was as if bedlam was let loose. They furnished to the enemies of justice the strongest example that could be advanced for the adoption of the suffrage amendment.

The colored editor concludes his drastic review of the convention and its works as follows:

As to the old party, the final result leaves it where it was before—in the hands of the worst political sharks for the purpose of trading our votes for the next four years. Will we permit it?

This is the view perhaps the most cultivated colored man in Louisiana takes of the convention which turned the negroes of the State over to the sugar-teats, who take about as much interest in the negroes as a bull terrier takes in a rat. What do Capt. Pharr and the other high-toned representatives of "the intelligence and wealth of Louisiana," who are to be the beneficiaries of the action of this negro convention, think of this denunciation of the recent convention as the worst boodle convention ever held by the negro Republicans? We invite Capt. Pharr to contemplate the picture of the power which he and the sugar planters, who are with him, have invoked to elect him governor of Louisiana and destroy the white Democracy. It was, says this intelligent and honest colored man, not only a bad convention, but the worst boodle convention ever held. There was nothing in the carpet-bag days, when Warmoth and Kellogg ruled the villainous elements of the Republican politics, equal in infamy to it. Will Capt. Pharr, who is one of the representatives of the alleged "wealth and intelligence of Louisiana," seek an election at such hands? If he does, and the impossible should happen and he be elected, will he reward the chiefs of this convention by appointments to offices of honor and emolument, or will he play the part of an ingrate and traitor to the negroes, upon whose votes his political fortunes rest?

The result of the convention, Editor Martinet says, leaves the old Republican party, i. e., the negro and carpet-bag Republican party, "in the hands of the worst political sharks for the purpose of trading our votes for the next four years." Read that, Capt. Pharr; put it in your pipe and smoke it. The negro power is turned over to you, it is true, but it is a trade, and if the negroes fulfill their part of the obligation, or trade, will you fulfill yours? They can give you votes; they may perhaps be the balance of power that may make you governor. In that event, what will you give them in return? You will have nothing but the offices, which belong to the people of Louisiana, and the salaries of which are paid by the tax payers of Louisiana, to give in return to the black Republican leaders who are engaged in dickering with you. We contend that you must answer these questions. You owe it to the negro traders, whose votes you are seeking, to tell them whether you are going to give them their stipulated reward or price; and you owe it to the white people of Louisiana to tell them whether or not, in fulfilling your part of this scandalous dicker, this unholy alliance, you are going to bestow the honors and emoluments of their State in a manner which will re-establish in their midst the negro and the insolence of the negro, as the price of negro support of yourself.

This is positively the only issue in this campaign; for, whether you are defeated or elected, you will positively get no bounty. Hence, it is your duty to define yourself in this special and only issue on which you stand before the people.

Isaac M. Mason and W. M. Samuels of St. Louis, Mo., have by bill asked Congress to turn over the improvement of the Mississippi river to them. Would'nt it be a picnic for Mason & Co. We are glad to see the Vicksburg and New Orleans papers opposing the infeasible scheme.

The Standard Oil Company is to be re-organized with a capital of \$200,000,000.

Crop Liens.

One of the most seductive and almost surely one of the most injurious incidents of Southern agriculture is the large amount of credit extended to every farmer because of the fact that all advances properly made for the production of agricultural crops constitute a crop lien thereon, and the party making such advances has precedence over most other creditors. It would seem a harsh measure if all legislation in the direction of crop liens were abolished, and yet such a measure would force such conservative farming upon Southern cultivators as would certainly make them richer in the long run.

When a farmer who expects to raise 10 bales of cotton or 100 bags of rice can go to the neighboring store and buy supplies based upon this expected crop, making the seller a preferred creditor thereon, there is brought about a freedom of buying based upon every cultivator's confidence in the future that would not result if the purchases could only be made based upon the character and financial ability of the buyer. It is a well known fact that many merchants are willing to take large chances in the matter of making advances, believing as they do that with their superior skill they will make themselves secure no matter who else may suffer.

The temptation therefore comes to the farmer to buy goods that he may not really need; to buy to a larger extent than a conservative estimate of his coming crop would justify and to take chances that are unfortunately too often against him. In most of the Northern and Western States crop liens are unknown. A farmer who has any resources and a good character can always secure sufficient credit to carry on his business. In the Southern States the production of special crops and especially of the great staple crops, cotton, sugar and rice, has developed a peculiar credit system, and a class of merchants entirely unknown in many other States.

The cotton factor, or sugar factor who advances money or merchandise to the planter, makes a special business of dealing in this kind of credits, and is willing to advance to any reasonable extent based upon the crop that will probably be produced. In Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, the farmer who raises corn, wheat, hogs and cattle, may have good credit, but he has no factor to go to, from whom he can get advances with which to carry on the business. This factorage business and the incidental crop liens seem to be peculiar to the Southern States, and while margins were large it has generally seemed judicious to avail of such opportunities for credit to enable the cultivator to extend his cultivation to the largest possible limits and to carry the work on in the best possible manner.

It is a statistical fact that ninety merchants or more out of every hundred fail of success. Agriculture is necessarily very uncertain in its results, although averaging large returns in this country. Any cultivator who is in debt for his property is tempted to extend his cultivation to still larger limits to more quickly liquidate his indebtedness, and in doing this takes chances that experience has shown cause failure in commercial circles, and we may fairly add such chances when taken are almost sure to cause failure in agricultural circles.

It is an observed fact that those agriculturists who go the least into debt are the ones who are the most apt to be permanently successful. Some brilliant success have been made by those who are willing to involve themselves very deeply, but the chances are against such. The experience of the last twenty years in Southern agriculture has shown thousands of failures, most of which have been brought about by the fact that the farmers or planters have gone too deeply into one crop, and have not sufficiently provided themselves with those articles that conservative farmers ordinarily produce at home rather than buy on credit. To be more specific we may say that millions of bushels of corn consumed in the South, tens of thousands of horses and mules, and hitherto practically our entire supply of meats, have come from the other States of the Union, when conservative agriculture would demand that these supplies should be produced at home by each farmer to the extent, at least, of his own wants. The temptation to devote one's self exclusively to cotton, sugar or rice because of its promising to be most lucrative, has led to thousands of failures and endless disappointments.

Were it not for the crop lien laws this free credit would not be extended. It is an enormously expensive luxury, as the factor who extends the credit to the farmer or planter must necessarily have a sufficiently wide margin to cover his losses on all of those with whom he deals. Southern agriculture may have been sufficiently lucrative to stand these charges in the past, but that time has ended, and margins now in our staple crops are seemingly as close as those in the great Western staples.

Another very marked advantage which would result to our agriculturists from the restriction of credits would be the fact that they would not be compelled to throw their crops so suddenly upon the market, as is now practically always the case. If a cotton planter gets \$5000 advances from a cotton house, because he expects to ship them 500 bales of cotton, the obligations of the com-

mission house are arranged, based upon the expectation of realizing on this cotton not yet produced. When it is produced, it is necessarily hurried to market, quickly sold, and the full effect of the forced sale is felt by the producer in the low prices realized at the period of greatest receipts. During the glut in the rice market in New Orleans this last autumn reports came in from South-west Louisiana that various carloads of rice scarcely more than paid the charges thereon, the market being glutted, the rice selling low and the charges being perhaps high. Conservative farming, farming done by those who are not in debt, enables producers to hold their crops until they need the funds for general purposes, or until the market presents a satisfactory appearance.

If a crop lien attaches to any agricultural produce it is certain that in nine cases out of ten the produce must be hurried to market and sold at a lower figure than if the sale were made more leisurely, as is generally done with Western produce. This matter has not yet been discussed to any very great extent in the Southern States and many of our leading agriculturists have been looking for greater facilities in the way of securing credit rather than toward the repeal of the existing crop lien laws. It may be a long time before the law now existing will be repealed or materially modified, but it would certainly seem that the time will come when the commission merchant or factor who to-day stands between the producer and the markets of the world will find his vocation lost from the fact that conservative agriculture will lead farmers to produce their crops without going into debt. This condition could be brought about earlier if the crop lien laws were abrogated.—New Orleans Southern Farmer.

Secretary Hester's New Orleans Cotton Exchange statement, issued on Saturday last, covers the month to January 31. The January total of cotton brought into sight is, with the exception of January 1893, the smallest for that month since 1888. Compared with last year it shows a loss in round figures of 401,000 bales, with year before last 169,000, and is ahead of 1893 by 53,000. The total for January was 618,729, against 1,019,797 last year, 788,080 the year before last, and 564,752 in 1893. The decrease in the amount of the crop brought into sight for the five months from September to January, inclusive, was 2,463,871 under last year, 703,473 under the year before last, while an excess is shown of 194,302 over 1893. The total amount of cotton brought into sight during the five months ending January 31, is 5,550,599, against 8,014,470 last year, 6,254,172 year before last, and 5,356,207 same time 1893.

The St. Louis Republic says that "in the South a farmer can live in comparative comfort if he does not sell a dollar's worth of his product. In the North he must sell on a margin of profit or quit farming. When prices reach the level of cost of production in the North, the Southern farmer is still considerably above his level, since his cost of production is much less. In the North the farmer must depend on raising a few staples. In the South he can raise anything. When wheat sells for \$1.00 a bushel the Dakota farmer is prosperous. He has no incentive to move and immigration finds strong inducements to enter the same field. When wheat goes down to fifty cents a bushel in the markets, the Dakota farmer faces bankruptcy and immigration ceases."

We fully agree with our able contemporary, the Baton Rouge Truth, in the following: "In no State in the Union does the negro enjoy greater encouragement or protection in his business enterprises, his schools, his religion and his personal well being than in Louisiana. It is only when he is debauched and misled by the professional politician that he encounters trials and troubles. Let alone and he is all right even on the lines of politics, but when, from personal motives, ambitious political schemers undertake to use him against the best interests of society, then his troubles begin and never end. It is high time that public journals cease to scatter over the land false and libelous reports concerning the relations of the two races in this State."

The value of the tobacco crop of South Carolina is nearly one million dollars. Ten years ago this industry was introduced into that State as an experiment, and to-day the statistics show that there are 11,865 acres under cultivation with a yield of 11,865,000 pounds.

Henry Inwalle, who died in Cincinnati on the 1st, weighed 578 pounds. He died in the third story of a building, and his friends had a time of it getting his remains to the lower floor.

Sling Shots.

The following was sent us this week by a friend living in the parish, with the request to print it, which we do with pleasure:

Sunday school teacher to his class. Teacher: What was the name of the forerunner of Christ? Class: His name was John the Baptist. Teacher: Why do you suppose he was called the Baptist? Class: Because he baptized. Teacher: Then if he was called the Baptist because he baptized, what kind of a preacher was he? Class: He must have been a Baptist preacher. Teacher: If John was called a Baptist preacher because he baptized, who were those whom he baptized? Class: They were Baptists. Teacher: As this Baptist preacher is the first one we have any account of in the New Testament, will the class please tell me from whom he gets his commission to preach and baptize? Class: From the God of Heaven. Teacher: Was this Baptist preacher commissioned to organize these Baptists into a Church? Class: No, he was simply to make ready a people prepared for the Lord, who was to organize His Church. Teacher: Then Jesus was to organize a church, was He? Class: Yes. He said, Thou art Peter, and upon this rock I will build my Church, and the gates of hell shall not prevail against it. Teacher: What do you understand by that revelation of Jesus? Class: That His Church should remain on earth through all the ages until the second coming of Christ. Teacher: Can you give any Scripture proof of this, other than the declaration of Christ above mentioned? Class: Yes. Jesus represented Himself as the bridegroom and His Church His bride, and should He fail to find His bride when He returned, it seems that all the plans of an Allwise God would be thwarted.

Teacher: Let us go back and ask a few more questions. If Jesus organized His Church with these Baptists whom John prepared for Him, what kind of a Church was it? Class: A Baptist Church, since the material was Baptist material. Teacher: Can you give any illustration that will help us to understand this? Class: If you build a house out of brick, it will be a brick house, or if out of stone, it will be a stone house. Teacher: I came near forgetting this question. Christ was a preacher. Will you tell me what kind? Class: He was a Missionary Baptist preacher. Teacher: You speak very positive; will you give some proof? Class: Since He was baptized by John the Baptist, you see He was a Baptist, and the reason we believe He was a missionary, He commanded His disciples to go into all the world and preach the Gospel to every creature; therefore we answer He was a Missionary Baptist preacher. Teacher: If Christ was a Missionary Baptist preacher, what kind of a Church did He organize? Class: As kind produces its own kind, it must have been a Missionary Baptist Church. To illustrate: What produces wheat and corn produces corn.

Teacher: Did this Baptist Church refuse to commune with the other denominations, such as the Methodists, Presbyterians, Campbellites, etc.? The class looked at the teacher in astonishment and said, no. How could they when they could not exist and were never head of for hundreds of years after this.

Editor Cashman of the Vicksburg Post attended the meeting of the National Editor's Association down in Florida last week. He was about stepping on the cars on his return home, thinking of the pleasant time he had spent, when a pickpocket relieved him of his chinik, \$150.00, which he had in the inside pocket of his vest—not in his mind. The idea of a newspaper man handling such a roll as this. The thief must have taken him for some else. We sympathize with him in his heavy loss.

The Southern States Exposition to be held in Chicago in September and October next will be on a grand scale. Nothing but the resources of the South will be exhibited. An exhibition of this kind will do immense good to Dixieland.

The Populists of several parishes say there is only one ticket for them to support, and that one is headed by Booth. They will not support the mixture.

There is no party in the whole country that is a more ardent advocate of white supremacy, than the populist party. It throws down the gauntlet to the Democratic party with a challenge to pick it up, and the Democracy refuses to accept it. Ah! show your faith by your works, or shut up about the question.—New Forum.

How is this from the leading Populist paper of the State? This is lough on the colored brother, who is expected to fall into line and march in the procession.

An anxious reader asked a newspaper: "How did the first kiss come about?" "Precisely as the last one," was the answer. "And after it was over the man looked sheepish and the woman blushed and pretended to be angry. There are some things in this world that evolution has never mork-eyed with."

Fall and Winter Samples. Mr. Walter Goodwin wishes us to say that he has just received his new line of fall and winter samples, and invites his friends to call and take a look at them. On account of the new tariff, clothes are much cheaper.

Court Terms.

EAST CARROLL.—The jury terms of the 7th District Court are fixed for the first Mondays in January and June. The civil terms are fixed for the second Mondays in March and October. MADISON.—Jury terms to begin on 4th Mondays in January and June. Civil terms to begin on 1st Mondays in April and November. TENNESSEE.—Jury terms to begin on 3rd Mondays in February and July. Civil terms to begin on 4th Mondays in April and November. By order of His Honor, F. F. Montgomery, Judge 7th District Court. J. D. Tompkins, Clerk.

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