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All 50c preparations at 4c
All 25c pills and plasmas at 15c
And any articles still over price.
For instance we will sell:
Tichenor's Aniseptic at 2c
Castoria at 2c
Ayer's Hair Vigor at 6c
Hood's Sarsaparilla at 7c
A Leech's Pore Plaster at 10c
Alpine Tea at 10c
Cut Rate Soap at 15c
5 gr. Quinine Capsules or Pills
a doz. at 10c

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destroy worms & remove them from the system.

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Sold by L. M. Carter and Whitworth Bros.

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FILBERT'S TAR

AND WILD CHERRY

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REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION.

ST. LOUIS, MO. JUNE 1896.

IT WILL SEAT 14,000.

ST. LOUIS AUDITORIUM THE LARGEST CONVENTION HALL.

How the Proceedings of the Convention Will Be Handled - Number of Delegates and National Committee - Routine Work.

ST. LOUIS is a hot city in June, but so was Chicago in 1888 and Minneapolis in 1892, as Republican delegates will testify. Over-crowding and inconvenient accommodations are more to be dreaded during National convention week than hot weather. St. Louis, according to all reports, will furnish better facilities than ever before have been accorded to a National convention.

The immense new auditorium, where the Republican National Convention will be held, will accommodate 14,000. There will be 969 National delegates in the convention this year—more than ever before—and the same number of alternates. There will be 53 members of the National Committee present, and the rest of the vast audience will consist mainly of "rooters" for the several candidates whose names are to be presented for the highest honor in the gift of the American people.

According to recent estimate, there will be none too much room. It is customary to give to the city in which the convention is held, the largest block of seats. St. Louis will have more seats in the auditorium than any convention city ever obtained before.

It has put in a modest request for 3,500 seats, and will probably receive 2,500 at least. Ohio and Iowa, being near by and both having prominent candidates, will probably send the two largest State Delegations. Ohio, it is estimated by zealous Republicans of the Buckeye state, may have as many as 20,000 Republicans in St. Louis, but, of course, only a small per cent of them will get seats in the auditorium.

Timothy E. Byrnes of Minneapolis, who has been elected sergeant-at-arms of the convention by the National Committee, will have charge of the distribution of tickets for admission. Each National delegate and alternate will receive two tickets—and as many more as they can get. The member of the National Committee from each state will make out a list of all Republicans in his state who may want to attend the proceedings, and the tickets will be distributed among the different states, pro rata. Under the system of distribution which Sergeant-at-Arms Byrnes will employ it will be practically impossible for the friends of any one candidate to "pack" the convention hall, despite the fears of such an event which have been expressed. Mr. Byrnes has said that, so far as he has the power, the friends of all the candidates will be treated alike.

The real work of the convention, leading up to and providing for the selection of the National ticket, is done in committee rooms. Spacious accommodations for committee work have been provided in the auditorium, and the newspaper facilities will be especially convenient.

A novel scheme is to be put in operation in the convention hall. Each section of the hall where individual State delegations are seated, will be connected by telephone with the chairman's desk, that he may easily ascertain the name of every delegate who may claim recognition. The scheme, it is said, will do away with the usual annoyance and worry in

recognizing delegates who think they have a duty to perform by claiming the attention of the convention.

The telegraph facilities for dispatching to every corner of the Nation the names of the nominees will be ample. Nine new copper wires are strung from St. Louis to Chicago and six from Chicago to New York. About fifty loops will be run into the Auditorium. Wounded delegates can repair for refreshment to any number of gardens and open-air restaurants and cafes, where the best that St. Louis can offer will be placed before them at prices that may make them complain. But what is the loss of a few hundred dollars to an enthusiastic Republican, fired with interest in his party's welfare, and perchance, in some instances, with irons of his own in the fire?

Thomas H. Carter, of Montana, chairman of the National Committee, will call the convention to order. But important work of the convention will have been done by the National Committee even before the delegates assemble in their seats.

On the day preceding the convention a temporary roll of delegates has to be formed, for manifestly no State can have the advantage of another in representation. Some states will send contesting delegations, but only one set can be seated. It would not be proper, on the other hand, to shut a state out entirely because of contests. Each must have representation in the organization of the convention. General Clarkson of the National Committee from Iowa says there will be about 116 con-

tested seats out of the 969, and that the nomination may really hinge upon the results of these contests.

It should not be supposed that the National Committee reserves to itself the power to decide contests; that must finally be done by the convention itself. This much, however, the National Committee will do, and its action may have an important bearing on the result in the convention—the National Committee will meet, and a sub-committee on contests will be selected. Each member of the committee will report to this sub-committee the list of delegates from his state, and if there be no contests these names will be placed on the temporary roll by the

secretary of the National Committee. In states where contesting delegations have been elected the claims of both sides will be heard, and the National Committeeman from the state will give his version of the contest. The sub-committee will decide and instruct the secretary which delegates are entitled to representation.

Bryton Early—I thought you were going to save so much money by resigning from the club. Minos Coyne—Well, just look how much I'm not in debt.—Life.

Conkling Stopped to Talk.

That Incident Prevented Windom's Nomination for the Presidency.

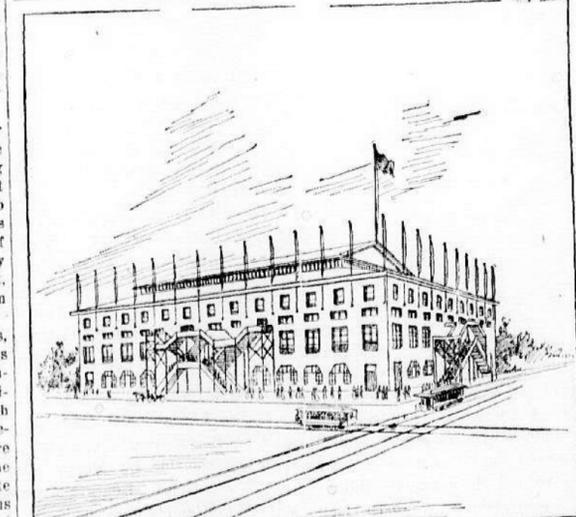
From the Minneapolis Journal: In the political history of the state "Windom Ten" has been written down as a burlesque incident. When the campaign for the republican nomination for president in 1890 was in progress Minnesota was an overwhelmingly enthusiastic Blaine state. Senator Conkling's daring ambition was to defeat Blaine, and he was shrewd enough to see that Minnesota could not be swayed from Blaine save by springing a "favorite son." Mr. Windom was flattered by Conkling's suggestion and the poison spread to his friends, with the result that Minnesota went to Chicago solidly instructed for Windom. At that time Minnesota only had ten delegates to the national convention, and during the four days' balloting the reading clerk would announce in sten-

An Old Loaf.

The Soar family, of Ambaston Derbyshire, England, have a curious heirloom in the shape of a loaf of bread that is now over six hundred years old. The founders of the family, it appears, were great friends of King John. When that monarch died he made several land grants to the Soars. One of these tracts, it appears, had always been conveyed with a loaf of bread along with the "writings," and the deed and the loaf are both kept to this day as sacred relics.

The importance of these decisions in committee cannot be overestimated, for while they are in no way binding upon the convention, the action of the committee, based generally on good and sufficient grounds, is seldom overturned.

The National Committee selects also by a majority vote the temporary and permanent chairman of the convention; that is to say, it selects a name for each position, to be presented to the convention. A bitter contest may arise within the National Committee over these selections. Sometimes, as in 1892, the minority may withdraw their candidate, and make the selection of temporary chairman unanimous, as they did for J. Steat Fessett. Again, as in 1884, a majority and minority report may be presented and the fight brought to a head in the opening of the convention.



REPUBLICAN CONVENTION HALL AT ST. LOUIS.

torian tones, "Windom, ten," and much of the time the announcement would provoke derisive laughter. Blaine's friends always felt that if Minnesota had been loyal he would have been the nominee, and in their estimation "Windom, ten" was a badge of tricky politics. The delegation was undoubtedly sincere, but it seemed at the time like grasping for a will-o'-the-wisp.

I met an old politician yesterday, an intimate friend of Windom, who said he called on Windom in Washington some time after the event and Windom said to him, "Did you know I came pretty near receiving the nomination for president?" The visitor conceded that he did not understand how "Windom, ten" was very near the goal, and Mr. Windom then explained. He said Postmaster General James of New York told him that the Grant forces had decided to go to him and have the credit of nominating the president, even though it was not first choice. This was thought to be better than to allow the Blaine forces to win a semi-victory in a similar manner. Mr. James said that Conkling actually left his seat to go over and notify the Minnesota delegation that they were going for Windom and urge them to do the rest, when someone halted him and advised delaying one more ballot. He accepted the advice. This was fatal. On that one ballot the stampede to Garfield began and then it was too late. If the "Grant 306" had been added to "Windom, ten," it would have carried the stampede in the Windom instead of the Garfield direction.

As the Democratic National Convention in 1892, after Mr. Cleveland's friends, who controlled the Committee on Resolutions, had prepared a tariff plank under Mr. Cleveland's supervision, the convention, which afterward turned to and nominated Cleveland, broke away at one word from Henry Watterson and rejected the tariff plank as presented by the Cleveland committee. No better example of the American principle in politics—that the sovereign will of the people must govern—is recorded than in a National convention.

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