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CLEVELAND'S LETTER.

The Democratic Nominee for the Presidency Formally Accepts.

Previously Expressed Opinions on Current Issues Formally Reiterated —Tariff Reform Still His Watchword.

NEW YORK, Sept. 27.—Following is the letter of Grover Cleveland accepting the nomination as the democratic candidate for president of the United States:

To Hon. William L. Wilson and Others, Committee &c:

GENTLEMEN—In responding to your formal notification of my nomination to the presidency by the national democracy, I hope I may be permitted to say at the outset, that continued reflection and observation have confirmed me in my adherence to the opinions which I have heretofore plainly and publically declared touching the questions involved in the canvass. This is a time, above all others, when these questions should be considered in the light afforded by a sober apprehension of the principles upon which our government is based, and a clear understanding of the relation it bears to the people for whose benefit it was created. We shall thus be supplied with a test by which the value of any proposition relating to the maintenance and administration of our government can be ascertained and by which the honesty of every political question can be judged. If doctrines or theories are presented which do not satisfy this test, loyal Americanism must pronounce them false and mischievous.

Protection of the People.

The protection of the people in the exclusive use and enjoyment of their property and earnings concededly constitutes the especial purpose and mission of our free government. This design is so interwoven with the structure of our plan of rule, that failure to protect the citizen in such use and enjoyment, or their unjustifiable diminution by the government itself is a betrayal of the people's trust. We have, however, undertaken to build a great nation upon a plan especially our own. To maintain and to furnish through its agency the means for the accomplishment of national objects, the American people are willing, through federal taxation, to surrender a part of their earnings and income.

Grover Cleveland.

Tariff legislation presents a familiar form of federal taxation. Such legislation results as surely in a tax upon the daily life of our people as the tribute paid directly into the hands of the tax gatherer. We feel the burden of these tariff taxes too palpably to be persuaded by any sophistry that they do not exist or are paid by foreigners.

Such taxes, representing a diminution of the property rights of the people, are justifiable when levied and collected for the purpose of maintaining our government and furnishing the means for the accomplishment of its legitimate purposes and functions. This is taxation under the operation of a tariff for revenue. It accords with the profession of American free institutions and its justice and honesty answer the test supplied by a correct appreciation of the principles upon which these institutions rest.

Economy in Government.

This theory of tariff legislation manifestly enjoins strict economy in public expenditures and their limitation to legitimate public uses, inasmuch as it exhibits as absolute extortion as any exaction by way of taxation from the substance of the people is void the necessities of a careful and proper administration of government.

Opposed to this theory the dogma is now boldly presented that tariff taxation is justifiable for the express purpose and intent of thereby promoting especial interests and enterprises. Such a proposition is so clearly contrary to the spirit of our constitution and so directly encourages the disturbance by selfishness and greed of patriotic sentiment, that its statement would rudely shock our people, if they had not already been insidiously allured from the safe landmarks of principle. Never have honest desire for national growth, patriotic devotion to country and sincere regard for those who toil, been so betrayed to the support of a perverted doctrine. In its behalf the idea that our infant industries should be fostered did service until discredited by our stalwart growth; then followed the exigencies of a terrible war which made our people heedless of the opportunities for ulterior schemes afforded by their willing and patriotic payment of unprecedented tribute; and now, after a long period of peace, when our overburdened countrymen ask for relief and a restoration to a fuller enjoyment of their incomes and earnings, they are met by the claim that tariff taxation for the sake of protection is an American system, the continuance of which is necessary in order that high wages may be paid to our workingmen, and a home market be provided for our farm products.

A System Contrary to Justice.

These pretenses should no longer deceive. The truth is that such a system is directly antagonized by every sentiment of justice and fairness of which Americans are preeminently proud. It is also true that while our workingmen and farmers can, the least of all our people, defend themselves against the burden of home life which such tariff taxation decrees, the workingman is suffering from the importation and employment of pauper labor instigated by his professed friends, and seeking security for his interests in organized cooperation, still waits for a division of the advantages secured to his employer under cover of a generous solicitude for his wages; while the farmer is learning that the prices of his products are fixed in foreign markets, where he suffers from a competition built up by the system he is asked to support.

The struggle for unearned advantage at the doors of the government tramples on the rights of those who patiently rely upon assurances of American equality. Every governmental concession to clamorous favorites invites corruption in political affairs by encouraging the expenditure of money to debauch suffrage in support of a policy directly favorable to the private and selfish gain. This in the end must strange patriotism and weaken confidence in the rectitude of republican institutions. Though the subject of tariff legislation involves a question of markets, it also involves a question of moral principle. We can not with impunity permit injuries to taint the spirit of right and equity, which is the national destiny if greed and destiny lead the way.

A Question of Equity.

Recognizing these truths, the national democracy will seek by the application of just and sound principles to equalize to our people the blessings due them from the government they support; to promote among our countrymen a closer community of interests cemented by patriotism and national pride and to point out a fair field, where prosperous and diversified American enterprise may grow and thrive in the wholesome atmosphere of American industry, ingenuity and intelligence.

Tariff reform is still our purpose. Though we oppose the theory that tariff laws may be passed having for their object the granting of discriminating and unfair governmental aid to private ventures, we wage no exterminating war against any American industry. We believe a readjustment can be accomplished, in accordance with the principles we profess, without disaster or demolition. We believe that the advantages of freer raw material should be accorded to our manufacturers, and we contemplate a fair and careful distribution of necessary tariff burdens, rather than the precipitation of free trade.

We anticipate with calmness the misrepresentation of our motives and purposes instigated by a selfishness which seeks to hold in unrelenting grasp its unfair advantage under present tariff laws. We will rely upon the intelligence of our fellow countrymen to reject the charge that a party comprising a majority of our people is planning the destruction or injury of American interests; and we know that they cannot be frightened by the specter of impossible free trade.

Federal Control of Elections.

The administration and management of our government depend upon popular will. Federal power is the instrument of that will—not its master. Therefore, the attempt of the opponents of democracy to interfere with and control the suffrage of the states through federal agencies develops a design, which no explanation can mitigate, to reverse the fundamental relations between the people and their government. Such an attempt cannot fail to be regarded by thoughtful men as proof of a bold determination to secure the ascendancy of a discredited party in reckless disregard of a free expression of the popular will. To resist such a scheme is an impulse of democracy.

At all times and all places we trust the people. As against a disposition to force the way to federal power we present to them as our claim to their confidence and support, a steady championship of their rights.

Sound and Honest Money.

The people are entitled to sound and honest money, abundantly sufficient in volume to supply their business needs. But whatever may be the form of the people's currency, national or state—whether gold, silver or paper—it should be so regulated and guarded by governmental action or by wise and careful laws, that no one can be deluded as to the certainty and stability of its value. Every dollar put into the hands of the people should be of the same intrinsic value or purchasing power. With this end absolutely guaranteed, both gold and silver can be safely utilized, upon equal terms in the adjustment of our currency.

In dealing with this subject, no selfish scheme should be allowed to intervene, and no doubtful experiment should be attempted. The wants of our people arising from the deficiency or imperfect distribution of money circulation ought to be fully and honestly recognized and efficiently remedied. It should, however, be constantly remembered that the inconvenience or loss that might arise from such a system, can be much easier borne than the universal distress which must follow a discredited currency.

Civil Service Reform.

Public officials are the agents of the people. It is therefore their duty to secure for those whom they represent the best and most efficient performance of public work. This plainly can be best accomplished by regarding ascertained fitness in the selection of government employes. These considerations alone are sufficient justification for an honest adherence to the letter and spirit of civil service reform. There are, however, other features of this plan which abundantly command it. Through its operation worthy merit in every station and condition of American life is recognized in the distribution of public employment, while its application tends to raise the standard of political activity from spoils-hunting and unthinking party affiliation to the advocacy of party principles by reason and argument.

Liberality to Soldiers.

The American people are generous and grateful; and they have impressed these characteristics upon their government. Furthermore, all patriotism and justice must command liberal consideration for our worthy veteran soldiers and for the families of those who have died. No complaint should be made of the amount of public money paid to those actually disabled or made dependent by reason of army service. But our pension roll should be a roll of honor, uncontaminated by ill-deserts and unviolated by demagogical use. This is due to those whose worthy names adorn the roll, and all our people who delight to honor the brave, and the true. It is also due to those who in years to come should hear reverently and lovingly the story of American patriotism and fortitude, illustrated by our pension roll. The preferences accorded to veteran soldiers in public employment should be secured to them honestly and without evasion, and when capable and worthy, their claim to the helpful regard and gratitude of their countrymen should be ungrudgingly acknowledged.

Sumptuary Laws.

The assurance to the people of the utmost individual liberty consistent with peace and good order is a cardinal principle of our government. This gives no sanction to vexatious sumptuary laws, which unnecessarily interfere with such habits and customs of our people as are not offensive to a just moral sense and consistent with good citizenship and the public welfare. The same principle requires that the line between the subjects which are properly within government control, and those which are more fittingly left to parental regulation should be carefully kept in view. An enforced education, wisely deemed a proper preparation for citizenship should not involve the wholesale impairment of parental authority, nor do violence to the household conscience. Paternalism in government finds no approval in the creed of democracy. It is a evil in its results, whether it is manifested in unauthorized gifts or by an unwarranted control.

Welcome to Worthy Immigrants.

Our people, still cherishing the feeling of human fellowship which belonged to our beginning as a nation, require their government to express for them their sympathy with all those who are oppressed under any rule less free than ours.

A generous hospitality, which is one of the most prominent of our national characteristics, prompts us to welcome the worthy and industrious of all lands to homes and citizenship among us. This hospitable sentiment is not violated, however, by careful and reasonable regulations for the protection of the public health, nor does it justify the reception of immigrants who have no appreciation of our institutions and whose presence among us is a menace to peace and good order.

The Nicaragua Canal.

The importance of the construction of the Nicaragua ship canal as a means of promoting commerce between our states and with foreign countries and also as a contribution by Americans to the enterprises which advance the interests of the world of civilization, should commend the project to governmental approval and indorsement.

The Columbian Exposition.

Our countrymen not only expect from those who represent them in public places a sedulous care for the things which are directly and palpably related to their material interests, but they also fully appreciate the value of cultivating our national pride and maintaining our national honor. Both their material interests and their national pride and honor are involved in the success of the Columbian exposition, and they will not be inclined to condone any neglect of effort on the part of their government to insure to the grandeur of this event, a fitting exhibit of American growth and greatness and a splendid demonstration of American patriotism.

A Personal Statement.

In an imperfect and incomplete manner I have thus endeavored to state some of the things which accord with the creed and tenets of the party to which I have given my lifelong allegiance. My attempt has not been to instruct my countrymen nor my party, but to remind both that democratic doctrine lies near the principles of our government and tends to promote the people's good. I am willing to be accused of addressing my countrymen upon trite topics and in homely fashion for I believe that important truths are found on the surface of thought and that they should be stated in direct and simple terms. Though much is left unwritten, my record as a public servant leaves no excuse for misunderstanding my belief and position upon the subjects which are now presented to the voters of the land for their decision.

Called, for the third time, to represent the party of my choice in a contest for the supremacy of democratic principles, my grateful appreciation of its confidence less than ever effaces the solemn sense of my responsibility.

If the action of the convention you represent shall be indorsed by the suffrages of my countrymen, I will assume the duties of the great office for which I have been nominated knowing full well its labors and perplexities and with humble reliance upon the divine Being, infinite in power to aid, and constant in a watchful care over our favored nation.

Yours, very truly,

GROVER CLEVELAND.

Gray Gables, September 26, 1892.

CHICAGO'S TRADESMEN.

A Grist of Entertaining Gossip from the World's Fair City.

The Race for Medical Science and Astronomy—The English Sparrow Parades as Quail on Toast—Preparation for Columbus Day.

[Special Chicago Correspondence.]

How the refinement, as they call it, of city life, will effect even the simplest trade!

In most places a blacksmith is a blacksmith and a horseshoer simply shoes horses. In Chicago these tradesmen are more high-toned. They keep step with the progress of civilization and culture, which many people believe to consist in the use of big words.

There is on one of our main thoroughfares a blacksmith shop with a huge sign in front, announcing that the proprietor is a "Pathological horseshoer." He neglects to give a diagram of what he means by that term, and if you consult your dictionary you will not be much enlightened. Pathology is a medical term signifying "the science which has for its object the knowledge of disease." But that does not help us much to understand what a "pathological horseshoer" is. However, a pathological horseshoer probably gets better prices, as a veterinary surgeon charges more than a horse doctor.

Some distance away from this blacksmith shop is another whose owner announces himself as a veterinary surgeon and advertises that he has an "Equine Polyclinic" in his back yard. "Horse hospital" does not sound well and probably does not draw so well either. Probably the shoes are taken off in the "equine polyclinic" and cured in the blacksmith shop and then put on again by the veterinary surgeon.

The names remind me of the announcement made by the academy of sciences of Paris that beer was adulterated with *sulphobenzazolinethylamin*. Let the prohibitionist orators spend a week or two committing that word to memory and then get it off in their speeches. It will be the most deadly blow yet delivered at the drink evil. It will cause the gooseflesh to creep over you till you will think you are a panorama of the Rocky mountains with the Himalaya piled on top.

Medical science has scored another triumph. It not only knows a cholera bacillus when it sees it—although they always have to wait till it comes before they can do anything; it has also discovered a remedy for disabled umbrellas, and as usual the discovery did not come from the learned ones, but like most of the good that comes to the world it emanated from the lowly. On the North side is a man who has put his discovery into practice. He keeps what he advertises as an "Umbrella Hospital." I understand he can set a broken rib in an umbrella and heal it in twenty-four hours, and even a fracture of the spinal column is not fatal if his assistance is sought in time. He used to be a wood and ivory turner, but it is understood will soon apply for a diploma as an M. D.

Astronomy has been rampant in Chicago for some time. Ever since Mars was reported to be in its perihelion thousands of people have been out in the parks, along the lake shore and in the streets getting a glimpse of the red planet. The men with the telescopes offering "a view of the heavenly skies" for ten cents have been doing a rushing business. As a general thing I noticed they had these gun-shaped instruments aimed at the moon while the observer of Mars put his eyes to the touchhole. The newspapers have been full of astronomy and took a fresh start when that additional moon was discovered circling about Jupiter like a moth around a gas jet. The men with the telescopes reap the benefit from this excitement. Many people who went to look through them reminded me of the Irish sailor whom the captain put at the helm of the boat while he went below to sleep. He told the sailor to steer by a certain star. When he came on deck again a few hours later the sailor said:

"Please, sir, will you give me a fresh star. I've passed the last one."

Did you ever eat quail in a city like Chicago? If your nerves are good you will try it again after reading this: if they have any tendency to fail you will never order that dish again. And yet, if one ever eat frogs' legs and snails and oysters and that kind of creatures, there is hardly any reason why one should object to sparrows, for it is sparrows, I am told, that they generally use for "quail on toast" in Chicago restaurants. They are good, too. These animals which live on the most promiscuous and filthy diet generally possess the best flavor. Take hogs and ducks! A dirtier animal can hardly be found, yet both have the most delicate flavor. Then why not eat sparrows? It takes time and practice to acquire a liking for oysters. Most people upon first trying a raw oyster feel as Thackeray did. When he had eaten a raw oyster and paused to feel the consequences a friend asked him how he felt.

"I feel as if I had swallowed a baby," he said.

Sometimes it would seem as if no one had any excuse to go begging or to be unable to make a living. This feeling gets strong when one sees the way some persons who are crippled or otherwise afflicted get through life. There is a man whom most people who have business in the courts and county offices in this city know. He keeps a cigar stand and lunch counter in the courthouse on the ground floor opposite the elevators. He is almost a paralytic. When a little child he was attacked with scarlet fever and was given a large dose of laudanum. It almost killed him. He recovered, but has had practically no control of his body since that time. Yet he manages to support himself and his mother, and he is intelligent and well read and a clever debater.

I saw a colored man the other day who had but one finger on each hand. He makes his living as a musician. He is a whole band in himself. When he plays he blows a mouth harmonica which is fitted on a brass horn to increase the sound and fastened around his neck by a wire frame. He carries the air by this instrument. With his hands he plays an accompaniment on an instrument that he made himself. It looks and sounds like a cross between a zither and a guitar. Being unable to pick the strings because he has but two fingers, he has fixed across the instrument a series of stoppers like those of a piano, which he presses down with his left hand, passing his right hand over all the strings. Of course, only those strings on which there is no stopper, will sound, and thus he produces the chords. Then he has an electric battery that connects with a bass drum and brasses and a snare drum with a bell on it. These things he sets on the floor and has two buttons that he presses with his feet to operate the drums. The box containing the electric battery has a triangle on the outside, the handle being pivoted in the center and also worked by the feet. All these things are worked by one man. He goes to public places, restaurants and saloons, and attracts a good deal of attention. He makes quite a decent living out of his invention.

World's fair officials are busy with the preparations for the dedicatory ceremonies. Fortunately, the idea of having a lot of "floats" in the procession has been abandoned. The pageant should be grand and imposing, but everything too grossly spectacular should be avoided. The float in a procession reminds one too much of the advertising wagons in a labor day parade. They possess little dignity. To my mind it is a case of the sublime becoming ridiculous by exaggeration. The ceremonies should be as grand as human ingenuity can devise, for the event they are to commemorate is one of the most portentious in the history of the race. But they should be dignified. Happily, the directors of the exposition understand this necessity.

There is no longer any question that the buildings will be substantially completed for the dedication, as required by act of congress. The grounds are being prepared for the occasion and will present an attractive appearance though not as perfect as when the exposition opens next May. It would be a waste of money to put them in perfect condition at this time as the work would be destroyed in finishing up the buildings and putting in the exhibits.

H. E. O. HEINEMANN.

TAMING THE TROMBONE.

How This Result Is Accomplished by the Echo Attachment.

The skill and ingenuity of the musical instrument maker have just succeeded in endowing the trombone player with new and somewhat startling powers. The trombone has always seemed an incomprehensibly stupid instrument to the uninitiated auditor. He hears a succession of notes dodging about a rather limited scale, and he watches the gentleman who is industriously engaged in pumping up the music, but on the surface there is something essentially inconsistent between the two phenomena, and he generally abandons the task of connecting cause with effect. A totally new kind of surprise is in store for him. It has hitherto been impossible to "mute" the trombone—as the neighbors of such as still aspire to proficiency upon it know by bitter experience. Cornets, horns and trumpets have all been muted, either by the intrusion of a wooden plug in the bell, or, in the case of the coach horn, by partly closing the bell with one of the hands of the player. In the trombone the bell is not only too far away to be muted in this manner, but the whole structure of the instrument makes such an operation impracticable. The problem has, however, been solved by an invention known as the "echo attachment." A piston placed just under the hand used in holding the trombone can be depressed by a touch of the middle finger and is returned by a spring the moment pressure is removed. The effect of lowering the piston is to switch off the air current into a long and tortuous tube, the same length as the main body of the trombone. This terminates not in a bell, but in a curious, irregular cone, so that the sound is not "blared forth," but only "gently tooted." The echo attachment is so arranged that the whole of it is hidden by the bell of the trombone when the player faces the audience. By its aid seemingly distant music can be produced in the front of the orchestra without the device of hiding the trombone behind the scenery or in an angels' gallery; but, best of all, the trombone player's pupil can spend the evenings in fighting with his octaves.—Pall Mall Gazette.

His Name a Household Word.

"Years and years ago," said the loquacious traveling man as he rested his feet on one of the best chairs in the lobby, "there came to this country a man who had not a dollar in his pocket. To-day his name is heard in every hamlet in the country, and it is familiar to every schoolboy and girl in the United States. The queer thing about it is that he never did anything of a sensational character." "It must have been Carnegie," said the shoe drummer. "No, it was Jay Gould," said the clothing salesman. "You're both wrong. It was Christopher Columbus," said another. "You are all wrong," said the first speaker. "Well, then who was it?" asked the clothing salesman. "John Smith."—St. Paul Pioneer Press.

—The little one-story house of Pau, in which Marshal Bernodotte, the first king of Sweden, was born, is still standing and was recently offered for sale.

—Boarder—"It seems to me that every morning the past week the cakes have grown smaller." Landlady—"You probably forget that these are flannel cakes."—Chicago Inter Ocean.

—He—"Do you believe in love at first sight?" She—"I do if it is accompanied by the engagement ring."—Brooklyn Life.

OF GENERAL INTEREST.

—A peculiar boycott is in progress at Fargo, N. D. The business men of the town have boycotted the Northern Pacific railroad because the company won't build a new station and hotel there. They have issued a circular to all their business connections asking them to ship their goods over other lines.

—At a public sale in the armory, Westchester, Pa., on August 4, of the effects of a deceased old lady, the auctioneer held up an old collar box and said: "Here is a pint of human teeth. What is bid for them?" The teeth were mementoes, gathered from the mouths of scores of the old lady's relatives. They sold for one cent.

—A man at Peak's Island, Me., dropped a nickel into the slot of a phonograph one day last week, but the machine failed to give out the promised music. Thereupon the man became enraged, for nickels are highly esteemed in the outlying neighborhoods of Portland, and smashed the deceitful phonograph into bits to recover his money.

—The largest sample of gold quartz ever mined in Montana was taken out of the McIntyre lode. Its weight is 1,785 pounds. It came from near the surface. There are other large samples, which came from the Shafer shaft at the depth of 110 feet; one from the Musser shaft, 100 feet, and another from the working shaft, 200 feet. All are destined for exhibition at the world's fair at Chicago.

—The young and the old are smart in the Pine Tree state. Ida Gibbs, the ten-year-old daughter of John Gibbs, of Brooks, Me., has driven a horse rake all over one hundred acres of hay fields this summer, raking the hay up clean, and has taken care of the horses besides. The town of Cooper, Me., boasts of a lady of seventy-three who rakes up after a mowing machine as well as any of the men.

—A London paper, mentioning a recent anarchist meeting, says that speeches were delivered in Yddish. This is a term employed to designate the queer mixture of Hebrew, German and other words that is called jargon in New York. Jargon is so extensively spoken and read that it is profitable to issue several newspapers in that language. The expression "our esteemed jargon contemporary" is found occasionally in the Jewish papers of the higher class, and its use does not imply any disposition to speak slightingly.

—"Marshall's gold nugget" will be exhibited at the world's fair by California, and it is safe to say that thousands will consider it one of the most interesting of the innumerable objects which will be displayed at the great exposition. This is the identical nugget which Marshall picked up in the American river, February 16, 1848, when selecting a site for Sutter's mill, and which constituted the first discovery of gold in California. The nugget is about the size of a lima bean, and, on account of its associations and the almost incalculable wealth and development which have resulted from its finding, is regarded as an almost priceless treasure.

—The Hebrew intellect is displayed to great advantage not only in finance, but in chess. Mr. Blackburne, the representative English player, was recently defeated by Herr Lasker, a Hebrew, and it is said that a large proportion, perhaps one-half, of the recognized "masters" of chess in Europe are of Hebrew extraction. Both in London and on the continent Jewish players of talent are to be found in great numbers. In the contest for a trophy lately offered by a London newspaper of the four most successful players three were Jews. The power of close and accurate calculation, which is a characteristic of the race, makes them skillful in the game of chess.

—The streets and public grounds of Washington are shaded by over seventy thousand trees, including eight hundred varieties and species, some of which are to be found nowhere else in America. These trees have been planted by many industrious men, from the first president to the present one. There are in the city six large and small reservations, the latter being formed by the intersection of the avenues, which radiate from the capitol and white house, with the regular streets. In all, these cover an aggregate of 900 acres, all of which are covered with trees, the care of which, with the nurseries and propagating gardens, costs $75,000 annually.

—A New Yorker taking a Sunday stroll not far beyond the city limits was surprised at the conduct of twoscore of sparrows that flittered in the air a foot or so above a bare rock in the midst of an empty pasture. Now and then a bird would light on the rock, but most of the time the grayish-brown flock poised uneasily just over the spot. It looked at first as if the birds were catching insects, though none were visible. On the human intruder's nearer approach the birds still in the air took flight, and almost as many more sprang out of the grass immediately about the rock. At the same instant the head and rapidly moving tongue of a large blacksnake became visible just behind the rock, and he too made off. It was apparently a clear case of bird charming by the snake.

The Newspapers of Persia.

Recent travelers in Persia find the newspapers of that land a source of perennial amusement. There were none till the shah returned from Europe two years ago. While in Paris he saw the cabmen with newspapers in their hands when idle and naturally, it is said, attributed their general intelligence to this fact. As soon as he arrived in Teheran he established a ministry of the press and called upon the nobles to aid him in his plans. As a result there are twelve journals in Persia to-day. Among them is the official organ Iran. To read them, however, requires considerable linguistic ability, as they are printed in a mixture of Turkish, Persian and Arabic, with French and Russian words here and there. Sheref, an illustrated paper in Teheran, contains only portraits of Russian and European celebrities. When one can read them, however, he finds their grave comments on western affairs more amusing than the most labored efforts in Punch or the Paris comics.—Chicago News.

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Physician and Surgeon,
LAUREL HILL, LA.
Offers his professional services to all needing medical aid within the parish.

TRESPASS NOTICES.

FROM AND AFTER THIS DATE ALL shooting on the Lincola, Belleview, Loango and Lake Kelsincy plantations in this Parish will be considered trespassing, and all offenders prosecuted therefor. S. L. JAMES.

FROM AND AFTER THIS DATE ALL hunting of any kind, either with red, dog or gun, on either the Boulton or Brown Corner plantations in this parish, will be considered trespassing, and violators will be prosecuted to the fullest extent of the law.
CHESTON FOLKES, Agent.

HUNTING OF ANY KIND ON THE GREENwood plantation, in this parish, with dog or gun is hereby prohibited, and offenders will be prosecuted to the fullest extent of the law. CHAS. H. REED, Agent.

FROM AND AFTER THIS DATE, ALL hunting with gun or otherwise, on Highland plantation, will be considered trespassing, and offenders will be prosecuted to the fullest extent of the law.
MRS. ELEANOR E. BARROW.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT FROM and after this date, all trespassing upon any of my several plantations in West Feliciana, will be prosecuted to the fullest extent of the law. MRS. L. L. MATTHEWS.

PARTIES CONCERNED ARE HEREBY notified that the gathering of flowers and shrubbery from the gardens on Troy plantation, in this parish, without the permission of the undersigned, will be regarded as trespassing and prosecuted accordingly.
FRANK E. POWELL, Agent.

HUNTING ON THE ROSEDOWN AND Hazlew places, will after this date be considered as trespassing. JAS. P. BOWMAN.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT HUNTing on the Ambrosia and Independence places is prohibited. Violators will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law.
J. W. DEDERICK.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT HUNTing on the Rosale and Linwood plantations in this parish is prohibited. Violators will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law.
ROBT. H. BARROW.

HOTEL
WINDSOR
SLAUGHTER, LA.
(L. N. O. & T. R. R.)
First-Class Accommodations.
Special Attention to Commercial Men
TABLE SUPPLIED WITH THE BEST THE MARKETS AFFORD.
Mrs. J. OSCAR HOWELL
PROPRIETRESS.

DEFIES COMPETITION!

FRANK H. TENNEY,
(Opposite Mrs. E. Weber's)
ST. FRANCISVILLE, LA.
—DEALER IN—
Staple and Fancy Groceries
AND WESTERN PRODUCE.
Dry Goods, Notions,
Boots and Shoes.
Ladies' Fine Dress Goods.
FINE WINES, LIQUORS, ETC.
Tobacco and Cigars.
ROCK BOTTOM PRICES.

C. BOCKEL, Agt.,
Sun Street, BAYOU SARA, LA.
—DEALER IN—
Staple and Fancy Groceries
AND WESTERN PRODUCE.
Sunnyury Department Adjoining Store.
All Work Executed on Short Notice.

NEW
Barber : Shop
In old SENTINEL office, near Kilbourne & Co.'s Drug Store.
ST. FRANCISVILLE, LOUISIANA.
Shave.....15c
Hair Cut.....25c
Shampoo.....20c
I respectfully solicit a share of the public patronage.
GEO. ARNAUD,
PROPRIETOR.

BAYOU SARA AND BATON ROUGE.
U. S. Mail Steamer
CLEON
J. H. MOSSOP, Master.
Passengers from Bayou Sara bound for points below Baton Rouge, will have three hours in the Capital City before taking the train for New Orleans. Meals served on board. For particulars apply on board.

Special Notice.
ALL PARTIES HAVING WORK IN my shop for a period exceeding NINETY DAYS, are hereby informed that the same will be sold to pay cost of repair. CHAS. WEYDERT,
Bayou Sara, La.

STERNS'
Livery, Feed and Sale Stable,
Feet of the Hill, St. Francisville.
Single and double teams and saddle horses for hire. Best accommodations for stock by day, week or month. The best grade of stock for sale. Stable on Sun street.

HENRY ARNAUD,
Barber and Hair Dresser,
BAYOU SARA, LA.
Patronage solicited and satisfaction guaranteed.

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