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MEXICO WEEKLY LEDGER.

R. M. WHITE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.] To Our Pride in the Past and Our Hope for the Future, Let Us Add Vigorous Work in the Living Present. [$1.50 PER YEAR IN ADVANCE.

Vol. XXXVIII. Mexico, Audrain County, Missouri, Thursday, September 17, 1896. No. 25.

FARMERS
—TAKE—
The Weekly Ledger
For Its Reliable Market Reports, County Correspondence service, Stock Notes and Agricultural matters generally.
Strictly a Home Journal.

SQUIRE FRIAR presided at the Republican speaking in Mexico Friday.

A. F. REID, of Mexico, is organizing the Republicans throughout the county.

EVERY citizen of Audrain county should vote to keep the capital at Jefferson City.

HON. WM. J. STONE will make a Democratic speech in Sturgeon, Mo., on October 2.

HON. T. B. BUCKNER AND T. A. WHITTEN are billed to speak in Mexico Friday, October 2, at 7:30 p. m.

THERE will be at least one applicant for the Post Office in Mexico for every fifty Republican votes polled in the county.

JUDGE X. J. PINDALL is home from Arkansas. He is very proud of the majority given the Democratic party in that State.

MARY ELLEN LEASE and Tom Watson and the rest of the high principle for the high dollar people will get left this year.

WHEN you vote to move the capital of Missouri you vote a tax which your grandchildren will not be able to finish paying.

THE Republicans of Audrain County are making a very fair effort at whistling while they march through the grave yard.

GOOD cattle are bringing good pric and the farmers of Audrain County are feeling very much encouraged at the outlook.

THE members of the Democratic party in Mexico who are speech-makers are doing splendid work in organizing clubs throughout the county.

THE reports from all Democratic clubs in Audrain County are most encouraging and the prospect is good for a largely increased Democratic majority in Audrain this fall.

A. S. HOUSTON is one of the most clever mixers in Audrain County. He can shake hands with and talk to more people at the same time than any other man in Audrain County.

MR. and MRS. SINGLETON, of Baltimore, Md., were in Mexico to place their daughter in Hardin College. Quite a number of Eastern people are bringing their girls West to attend the very best school for girls in the United States.

THE Populist party claims to be a party of principles. In one state this party is fusing with McKinley, high tariff and the gold standard. In another state it is trying to fuse with free trade and free silver. Is this the party of principle? If so, Good Lord deliver us.

LATEST returns from Arkansas show that the State was carried by the Democrats by at least 80,000. When the full returns are in the probability is that Arkansas will show a much larger Democratic gain than was even anticipated by the most enthusiastic Democrats.

THE Mexico LEDGER is always in favor of all of the Democratic nominees for all of the offices but is as much opposed to Populists as it is to Republicans and bolters. The Mexico LEDGER is a Democratic paper and will always be found supporting the Democratic nominees.

HARDIN COLLEGE will have the largest attendance this year that it has ever had. In fact, the capacity of the institution will be tested. There is no better equipped school for girls in the United States than Hardin College, Mexico, Mo., and the people of the East and West begin to appreciate this fact.

IN to-day's LEDGER will be found a letter from George W. Batterton to Hon. E. E. Jones, of Mexico, Mo., in reference to holding a mass meeting of the members of all the Democratic clubs in Audrain County. This is a grand idea. Let a date be fixed so that every Democrat in Audrain County can meet in Mexico.

HARDIN COLLEGE opened Thursday under the most favorable auspices of any school for girls in the United States. In spite of what is called hard times the attendance will be larger than it has ever been before. Twenty-one girls from one State arrived last night. They were from Arkansas, the State which gives the Democratic ticket 80,000 majority.

JOSEPH PULITZER has a penchant for silence. Last year he had a stone tower built at his summer house. It cost him $100,000, but it was not perfectly noise proof, and he had it tore down. It was rebuilt last winter, and now one could not hear a cannon go off outside the battlements. The walls have been filled with mineral wool, and a noiseless passenger elevator runs from the editor's sleeping apartment in the fifth story to the swimming pool in the basement.

WATSON STILL AT IT.

He Reiterates His Opinion That Sewall Ought to Withdraw.

NEW YORK, Sept. 10.—Tom Watson will have an article in the *Independent* this week on Populism. Of the Vice Presidential wrangle he says: "Mr. Sewall is the man to retire. He represents nothing the Chicago platform stands for except free silver, and his advocacy of that dates from June, 1895. With that exception he is a flat contradiction of Mr. Bryan and a happy corroboration of Mr. McKinley."

Watson says Mr. Sewall can withdraw from the race without hurting his party, whereas, "Mr. Watson, on the other hand, cannot retire without disbanding his party."

He charges that the "pie hunters in the Southern States wish to crush Populism in the South and encourage it in the West," and that wherever fusion has failed the Democrats are at fault.

The Big Picnic.

From the Vandalia Mail and Express.

Genial, jolly Bob White, editor of the Mexico LEDGER, took in the picnic and said it was the biggest thing on record except the combination of governors and deputy governors with which he has lately been pulling wool. White knows a good thing when he sees it. Come again. The latch string is always on the outside.

HANNA'S METHODS EXPOSED.

Secret Political Agitators Employed in Milwaukee Shops by the Republican Committee.

NEW YORK, September 10.—James Creelman, a staff correspondent of of the New York *World*, who has been looking for McKinley sentiment in the west, writes to that paper from Milwaukee:

"The worst element in this campaign is the part which Mark Hanna's fund is playing. Candor compels me to give the facts, without regard to whether Mr. Bryan's election would be a good thing or a bad thing. There is plenty of evidence, in my opinion, to show that this is rapidly becoming the most corrupt and corrupting political struggle known to the American people.

"Bryan may be defeated, but the influence of money and of Mark Hanna's method upon the voters of Wisconsin, in common with the voters of other states, will not disappear after election day. Let me give one example. I speak of a matter I know and understand. The Reliance Machine Works, owned by the Edward P. Allis Company, is situated in Milwaukee. There are employed in this establishment something like 1,800 men. Here the Bryan sentiment is very strong. It is an absolute fact that 18 workingmen in this establishment are at this moment on the pay roll of the Republican State Committee as secret political agitators. Their companions are ignorant of this fact, and do not suspect it. The result is, that these men have an influence which they could not possibly wield were the truth known.

"The Rupublican Committee has also, I am informed, upon its pay rolls a large number of men in another establishment, which employs about 2,000 workingmen. In several of the factories here gold standard arguments are pinned each week to the envelopes containing wages.

"The Republican Committee has also sent men into the mining districts of Wisconsin to offer $5 in Mexican silver for $2.75 in American money. It is impossible to make an honest statement of the political situation in Wisconsin to-day without revealing these facts.

"The Republicans have an enormous campaign fund and a political machine the like of which has never before been seen in the State. The Republican Committee has already distributed more than a million documents in Wisconsin. The McKinley literature is printed in English, French, Danish, Polish, Norwegian and German and spread broadcast by the ton. Yesterday, in anticipation of Sunday and Labor Day coming together after Mr. Bryan's visit to the city, the Republican managers hired every bill board in Milwaukee for three days, and this morning 4,000 cartoons representing Bryan opening the American mints to Europe and Asia and McKinley opening the factories to American workingmen were displayed. It takes money to do that sort of thing."

Mr. Creelman gives the result of an interview with Mr. Bryan in Milwaukee a couple of days ago. "Mr. Bryan," says the correspondent, "dresses more carefully now than he used to, and a tiny diamond sparkles on his bosom, the sort of diamond an austere Presbyterian might justify as an extenuating circumstance in his otherwise severe dress. Mr. Bryan was greatly impressed by the popular demonstrations in New York State. He is firmly convinced that the masses of the people in the Eastern States are as bitterly and unchangeably opposed to Wall street in politics as the people of the West.

"He looks upon the Sound Money Convention (at Indianapolis) as the first instance in American history of a national convention called to nominate candidates for President and Vice President with the implied understanding that its members intended to elect other men. That convention, he believes, unmasked the men who insisted upon the minority report at Chicago, which declared for international bimetallism. At Indianapolis they dropped all pretense and boldly supported the policy of an outright gold standard."

The German Picnic.

The German picnic at Knoebel's grove, northeast of Mexico, on September 10th, was largely attended and a most enjoyable affair. This picnic was non-partisan and was given by the Germans to celebrate the battle of Sedan, which took place September 2, 1870. The Germans of this county will every year give a picnic in honor of this event. There were games, German songs, non-partisan speeches, dancing, and splendid music by the Mexico band. All present enjoyed a splendid social time. There are a large number of Germans in Audrain County and they are among our most substantial and prosperous citizens. A. F. Reid, of Mexico, and Mr. Scherer, a prominent German farmer, of this county, both made speeches, which were closely listened to and highly enjoyed by all present.

At Glens Falls, New York, Sept. 10, John R. Gentry, the pacing stallion, formerly owned by John R. Gentry, of Sedalia, Mo., won the $5,000 match race with Star Pointer in straight heats. Time—2:03¾, 2:01⅛, 2:05¾. In the second heat Gentry equaled the time of Robert J., and it is believed the ex-Missouri horse will be the first to reach the 2 minute mark.

Lakenan & Barnes sold to B. R. Cauthorn, for Mrs. Anne Mundy, 20 acres adjoining Mr. Cauthorn's home farm. Consideration $1,000.

Constipation
Causes fully half the sickness in the world. It retains the digested food too long in the bowels and produces biliousness, torpid liver, indigestion, bad taste, coated tongue, sick headache, insomnia, etc. Hood's Pills cure constipation and all its results, easily and thoroughly. 25c. All druggists. Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.
Hood's Pills

Mr. Lewis' Statements Criticised.

To the Editor of the Ledger.

MEXICO, MO., Sept. 11.—In making his address this afternoon at the opera house Hon. Robert Lewis, Republican candidate for Governor, used the following language:

"The silver dollar from '49 and through the fifties, sixties and down to 1877 would bring a dollar and five cents * * * 371¼ grains of pure silver was worth more than a dollar down to 1873; therefore, the owner could not afford to lay it down just to get the government to stamp it and make it worth less than a dollar."

This was all said in support of his proposition that the value of silver and gold was a purely commercial question.

In relation to the first quotation it is difficult to find a reason why Mr. Lewis should state that the silver in a dollar coin would bring more than a dollar down to as late as 1877, and that statement is counter to the reports in the United States coinage laws and contrary to all published market reports, and as every student of history knows that the price of silver began to drop in a few months after the crime of 1873, just as soon as it was discovered that silver had received a death blow from Sherman, Seyd & Co. and not later than 1874.

But the astounding part of this whole business is, why should Mr. Lewis make such statements in support of the single gold standard heresy of his party.

Is it possible to advance a more cogent reason for the vain statement of silver coinage at 16 to 1 than to tell the people that it was so valuable prior to 1873 that the owner could not afford to have it stamped into dollars at a loss?

With the exception of the above error, of coming down to 1877, instead of stopping at 1874, Mr. Lewis was correct as to the value of silver. In those two statements Mr. Lewis confesses to the indictment charging the act of 1873 as a great national crime.

Mr. Lewis omits giving any reason why the silver dollar should have been attacked and stricken down when it was so valuable as he confesses. Without any explanation from him it must rest as he leaves it, to-wit: because it was more valuable than gold.

The old war horses of plutocracy tell us the reason silver was stricken down was because it was not fit for money—too abundant, too common; it soiled the kid gloves of the coupon clippers.

But Mr. Lewis is not in line with the bosses and boodlers of Wall street and we can readily accord to him the sincere desire to speak the truth on this great question although it is to crucify his own platform.

JOHN M. BARKER.

La Crosse Lumber Co.
Never Fail to Please.

HE TAKES FIRST RANK.

Some of the Reasons For Supporting Champ Clark For Congress—One of the People.

From the Montgomery County News.

First—Because he never losses an opportunity to glorify Missouri. He has said more good things about her than any other man in the State, and they have been more widely copied. When he made his celebrated Tammany hall speech, a St. Louis paper truly declared that he had gotten such an advertisement for Missouri into the New York papers as would have cost a real estate agency three dollars a line.

Second—His fame is naional as an orator. From ocean to ocean his words are quoted.

Third—From his first entrance into Congress he was recognized as one of the readiest "rough and tumble" debaters in the house. The Washington *Post*, which was not very friendly to him, recently said: "Champ Clark was the best extemporaneous speaker who has appeared in Congress in many a day. He takes rank with Wm. J. Bryan, Lafe Pence, Jerry Simpson, Sherman, Hoar and George Fred Williams, as men who won their spurs in their first session in the house.

Fourth—He can be depended on anywhere and at any time to defend the interests of the great masses of the people. He understands their wants and battles for them under all circumstances and conditions.

Fifth—Because he has a wide acquaintance among public men and can, therefore, be of great service to his constituents.

Sixth—Because he is one of the original free silver men and did not wait to see 'how the cat was going to jump' before he declared himself. Next to "Silver Dick" Bland himself he has made more silver speeches than any other man in the State.

Seventh—Because, while in Congress, he was the uncompromising foe of all sorts of jobbery, thievery and extravagance. Before he had been in Congress six months the appropriation committee, of which Governor Sayers, of Texas, was chairman, selected him to make the fight against the revenue cutter job, which would have cost the people about one hundred thousand dollars annually. He fought that bill to its grave and thereby earned twenty times his salary every year.

Eighth—Because he was one of the men who killed the Washington library bill, thereby saving the tax payers millions of dollars and bringing down on his head the abuse of the eastern press.

Ninth—Because he never neglected the interests of his constituents. He looked after their wants and attended to their requests, his first act of consequence being the securing of the mail car on the Montgomery accommodation, which was a great convenience to all the people of six counties, without reference to their political opinions.

These are a few of the reasons why Champ Clark should be returned to his seat in Congress.

La Crosse Lumber Co.
Have the Best Grades.

Orlando Hitt and Hon. W. H. Kennan will address the Bryan-Sewall Club at Gant School House next Saturday night, September 19, at 7:30 o'clock sharp. Everybody invited.

THE DEMOCRATIC NOMINATION.

Mr. Bryan's Letter Accepting the Trust Tendered Him by the Democrats.

LINCOLN, Neb., Sept. 9.—Mr. Bryan to-day made public his letter accepting the Democratic nomination. Its full text follows:

Hon. Stephen M. White and Other Members of the Notification Committee of the Democratic Convention:

Gentlemen—I accept the nomination tendered by you on behalf of the Democratic party and in so doing desire to assure you that I fully appreciate the high honor which a nomination confers and the grave responsibilities which accompany an election to the presidency of the United States. So deeply am I impressed with the power vested by the constitution in the chief executive of the nation, and with the enormous influence which he can wield for the benefit or injury of the people, that I wish to enter the office, if elected, free from any personal desire, except the desire to prove worthy of the confidence to my country. Human judgment is fallible enough when unbiased by selfish consideration and in order that I may not be tempted to use the patronage of an office to advance any personal ambition, I hereby announce, with all the emphasis which words can express, my fixed determination not, under any circumstances, to be a candidate for re-election in case this campaign results in my election.

I have carefully considered the platform adopted by the Democratic national convention, and unqualifiedly indorse every plank thereon. Our institutions rest upon the proposition that all men, being created equal, are entitled to equal consideration at the hands of the government because that all men are created equal no citizen has a right to injure any other citizen. The main object of government is to protect all citizens in the enjoyment of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness; this purpose must lead the government, first to avoid acts of affirmative injustice, and, second, to restrain each citizen from trespassing upon the rights of any other citizen.

A Democratic form of government is conducive to the highest civilization because it opens to each individual the greatest opportunities for development and stimulates to the highest endeavor by insuring to each the full

HON. W. J. BRYAN, the Next President of the United States.

enjoyment of all the rewards of toil, except such contribution as is necessary to the support which protects him.

DEMOCRACY IGNORES PEDIGREE.

Democracy is indifferent to pedigree—it deals with the individual rather than with the ancestors. Democracy ignores differences in wealth; neither riches nor poverty can be invoked in behalf or against any citizen. Democracy knows no creed. Recognizing the right of each individual to worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience, it welcomes all to a common brotherhood and guarantees equal treatment to all, no matter in what church or through what forms they commune with their Creator.

Having discussed portions of the platform at the time of its adoption and again when your letter of notification was formally delivered, it will not be necessary at this time to touch upon all the subjects embraced in the party's declarations.

Honest differences of opinion have ever existed and ever will exist as to the most effective means of securing domestic tranquility, but no citizen fails to recognize at all times and under all circumstances the absolute necessity for the prompt and vigorous enforcement of the law and the preservation of public peace. In a government like ours law is but the crystallization of the will of the people; without it the citizen is neither secure in the enjoyment of life and liberty nor protected in the pursuit of happiness. Without obedience to law, government is impossible.

The Democratic party is pledged to defend the constitution and enforce the laws of the United States, and it is also pledged to protect and defend the dual scheme of government instituted by the founders of the republic.

The name United States was happily chosen. It combines the idea of national strength, with the idea of local government, and suggests an "indissoluble union of distinct states."

Our wise forefathers, fearing the tendency toward centralization as well as the dangers of disintegration, guarded against both, and national safety, as well as domestic security, is to be found in the careful observance of the limitations which they impose. It has been noticed that while the United States guarantees to every state a Republican form of government, and is empowered to protect each state against invasion, it is not authorized to interfere in the domestic affairs of any state, except upon application of the legislature of the state or upon the application of the executive when the legislature cannot be convened.

This provision rests upon the sound theory that the people of the state, acting through their legally chosen representatives, are because of their more intimate acquaintance with local conditions, better qualified than the president to judge of the necessity for federal assistance. Those who framed our constitution wisely determined to make as broad an application of the principles of local self government as circumstances would permit, and we cannot dispute the correctness of the position taken by them without expressing a distrust of the people themselves.

ECONOMY IN EXPENDITURES.

Since governments exist for the protection of the rights of the people and not for their spoliation, no expenditure of public money can be justified, unless that expenditure is necessary for the honest, economical and efficient administration of the government. In determining what appropriations are necessary, the interests of those who pay the taxes should be consulted rather than the wishes of those who receive or disburse public moneys.

An increase in the bonded debt of the United States at this time is entirely without excuse. The issue of interest-bearing bonds within the last few years was defended that they were necessary with which to obtain gold with which to redeem United States notes and treasury notes; but this necessity has been imaginary rather than real.

Instead of exercising the legal right vested in the United States to redeem its coin in either gold or silver, the executive branch of the government has followed a precedent established by a former administration and surrendered the option to the holder of the obligations. This administration policy leaves the government at the mercy of those who find a pecuniary profit in bond issues. The fact that the dealers in money and securities has been able to deplete or protect the treasury according to their changing whims, shows how dangerous it is to permit them to exercise a controlling influence over the treasury department.

The government of the United States, when administered in the interest of all the people, is able to establish and maintain its own financial policy, not only without the aid of any syndicate, but in spite of any opposition which the syndicates may exert. To assert that the government is dependent upon the assistance or good will of a portion of the people or other than a constitutional majority, is to assert that we have a government in form, but without vital force.

NATIONAL BANK CURRENCY.

The position taken by the platform against the issue of paper money by national banks is supported by the highest Democratic authority as well as demanded by the interests of the people. The present attempt of the national banks to force the retirement of United States notes and treasury notes in order to secure a basis for a larger issue of their own notes, illustrates the danger which arises from permitting them to issue their paper, as a circulating medium. The national bank note, being redeemable in lawful money, has never been better than the United States note, which stands behind it, and yet the banks persistently demand that these United States notes, which draw no interest shall give place to interest-bearing bonds, in order that the banks may collect the interest which the people now save.

NECESSITY OF ARBITRATION.

To empower national banks to issue circulating notes is to grant a valuable privilege to a favored class, surrender to private corporations the control over the volume of paper money, and build up a class which will claim a vested interest in the national financial policy.

The United States notes, commonly known as greenbacks, being redeemable in either gold or silver at the option of the government and not at the option of the holder, are safer and cheaper for the people than national bank notes based upon interest-bearing bonds.

A dignified but firm maintenance of the foreign doctrine set forth by President Monroe, and reiterated by the presidents who have succeeded him, instead of arousing hostility abroad is the best guarantee of amicable relations with other nations. It is better for all concerned that the United States should resist any such extension of European authority in the Western hemisphere, rather than invite the continual irritation which would necessarily result from any attempt to increase the influence of monarchical institutions over that portion of the Americans which has been dedicated to Republican government.

ABOUT PENSIONS.

No nation can afford to be unjust to its defenders. The career of those who have suffered in the military and naval service of the country is a sacred duty. A nation which, like the United States, relies upon volunteer service rather than upon a large standing army, adds to its own security when it makes generous provisions for those who have risked their lives in its defense and for those who are dependent on them.

Labor creates capital. Until wealth is produced by the application of brain and muscle to the resources of this country, there is nothing to divide among the non-producing classes of society. Since the producers of wealth protect the nation's flag in times of peril their interests ought at all times to be considered by those who stand in official position. The Democratic party has ever found its voting strength among those who are proud to be known as the common people, and it pledges itself to prepare and enact legislation as is necessary to protect the masses in the free exercise of every political right and in the enjoyment of their just share of the rewards of their labor.

NECESSITY OF ARBITRATION.

I desire to give special emphasis to the plank which recommends such legislation as is necessary to secure the arbitration of differences between employers engaged in interstate commerce and their employes. Arbitration is not a new idea—it is simply an extension of the court of justice. The laboring men of the country have expressed a desire for arbitration and the railroads cannot reasonably object to the decisions rendered by an impartial tribunal. Society has an interest even greater than the interest of employer or employes, and has a right to protect itself by courts of arbitration against the growing inconveniences and embarrassments occasioned by disputes between those who owned the greatest arteries of commerce on the one hand and the laborers who operate them on the other.

While the Democratic party welcomes to the country those who come with love for our institutions and with determination and ability to contribute to the prosperity of our nation, it is opposed to the dumping of criminal classes upon our shores and to the importation of either pauper or contract labor to compete with American labor.

The recent abuses which have grown out of injunction proceedings have been so emphatically condemned by public opinion that the Senate bill favoring trial by jury in certain contempt cases will meet with general approval.

OPPOSED TO TRUSTS.

The Democratic party is opposed to trusts. It would be recreant to its duty to the people of the country if it recognized either the moral or the legal right of these great aggregations of wealth to stifle competition, bankrupt society and then prey on society. Corporations are the creatures of law, and they must not be permitted to pass from under the control of the power which created them; they are permitted to exist upon the theory that they advance the public weal, and they must not be allowed to use their powers for the public injury.

The right of the United States Government to regulate interstate commerce cannot be questioned, and the necessity for the exercise of that vigorous right is becoming more and more apparent. The interests of the people require such an enlargement of the powers of the interstate commerce commission as will enable it to prevent discrimination between persons and places and protect patrons from unreasonable charges.

The Government cannot afford to discriminate between its debtors, and must therefore prosecute its legal claims against the Pacific railroads. Such a policy is necessary for the protection of the rights of the patrons as well as for the interests of the government.

SYMPATHY FOR CUBA.

The people of the United States, happy in the enjoyment of the blessings of free government, feel a generous sympathy toward all who are endeavoring to secure like blessings for themselves. This sympathy, while respecting all treaty obligations, is especially active and earnest when excited by the struggling of neighboring people, who, like the Cubans, are near enough to observe the workings of a government which derives all its authority from the consent of the governed.

That the American people are not in favor of life tenure in the civil service is evident from the fact that they, as a rule, make frequent changes in their official representatives when those representatives are chosen by ballot. A permanent office-holding class is not in harmony with our institutions. A fixed term in executive offices, except where the federal legislation now provides otherwise, would open the public service to a larger number of citizens without impairing its efficiency.

The territorial form of government is temporary in its nature, and should give way as soon as the territory is sufficiently advanced to take its place among the States. New Mexico, Oklahoma and Arizona are entitled to statehood, and their early admission is demanded by their material and political interests. The demand of the platform that officials appointed to administer the government of the territories, the District of Columbia and Alaska, should be bona fide residents of the territory or district is entirely in keeping with the Democratic theory of home rule. I am also heartily in sympathy with the declaration that all public lands shall be reserved for the establishment of free homes for American citizens.

The policy of improving the great waterways of the country is justified by the national character of these waterways and the enormous tonnage borne upon them. Experience has demonstrated that continuing appropriations are in the end more economical than single appropriations separated by long intervals.

THE TARIFF NOT AN ISSUE.

It is not necessary to discuss the tariff question at this time. Whatever may be the individual views of a citizen as to the relative merits of protection and tariff reform, all must recognize that until the money question is fully and finally settled the American people will not consent to the consideration of any other important question. Taxation presents a problem which in some form is continually present, and a postponement of definite action upon it involves no sacrifice of personal opinion or political principles, but the crisis presented by financial conditions cannot be postponed.

Tremendous results will follow the action taken by the United States on the money question, and delay is impossible. The people of this nation, sitting as a high court, must render judgment in the cause which greed is presenting against humanity. The decision will either give hope and inspiration to those who toil or shut the doors of mercy on mankind. In the presence of the overshadowing issue, differences of opinion upon minor questions must be laid aside, in order that there may be united action among those who are determined that progress towards a universal gold standard shall be stayed and the gold and silver standard legislation restored.

WILLIAM J. BRYAN.

AFFIDAVIT NAILING A LIE.

MOUNT VERNON, ILL., Sept. 11.—On Thursday, September 10, 1896, the Toledo Weekly *Blade* in its editorial columns published what it styled "an affidavit made by a reputable citizen of Mount Vernon" as to what W. J. Bryan said in a speech at Mount Vernon, Ill., on March 17 last. Following is a copy of the affidavit referred to by the *Blade* and exactly as published in the *Blade* of that date:

"I hereby certify that I heard W. J. Bryan's speech here March 17 last, and that he used the following language: "'I am neither a Democrat, Populist or Republican,' and in answer to a question he stated that he voted for Weaver, and also that the change to free silver would produce a panic, at least for a time.

"H. F. STEPHENSON."

Subscribed and sworn to before me this twenty-fifth day of August, 1896.

H. C. HUGHES,
Notary Public.

In refutation of the charges in the above affidavit a *Republic* correspondent herewith submits a copy of an affidavit as follows:

"State of Illinois, Jefferson county, ss.—The undersigned, being duly sworn, state that they were present and heard the speech made by W. J. Bryan, present candidate for President, at the Court House in Mount Vernon, Ill., March 17, 1896, and have seen the statements made by H. F. Stephenson, to the effect that W. J. Bryan said: 'I am neither a Democrat, Populist nor Republican,' and in answer to a question he stated that he voted for Weaver and also that the change to free silver would produce a panic, at least for a time.

"The above statements were neither made in words nor in substance, but he did say in substance, 'that if the policy carried out by President Cleveland is Democracy, then I am not a Democrat.'

"'In answer to the question, 'Did you vote for Cleveland?' he answered: 'No; the Democrats in Nebraska supported the Populist ticket so as to take the State away from the Republicans, and according to that understanding I voted for the Populist electors.'

"As to the statement that W. J. Bryan said in the above speech that the change to free silver would produce a panic, at least for a time, it is wholly false and without foundation.

"Lee Jones, Kirby Smith, Wm. Carpenter, John J. Baker, L. Irons, Wm. W. Warman, Frank Suddoth, F. G. Blood, C. P. Rice, E. F. Warman, John T. Crackel, J. O. Chance."

"Subscribed and sworn to before me this 11th day of September, 1896.

(N. P. Seal.) "O. O. PETTIT,
"Notary Public."

The gentlemen signing the affidavit refuting H. F. Stephenson's charges are among the best citizens of Mount Vernon. L. E. Jones is clerk of the Circuit Court. Kirby Smith has been County Surveyor. William Carpenter is a Justice of the Peace. Frank Suddoth is ex-City Clerk. J. O. Chance is ex-Supreme Clerk for the Southern Grand Division of Illinois. The remaining signers are prominent business and professional men. Many other signatures could have been obtained, but these were thought sufficient. The list of signers includes all parties, Democrats, Republicans and Populists. H. F. Stephenson is an ex-soldier, a pensioner and a Grand Army man and a life-long Republican.

Democrats here who heard Mr. Bryan's speech here on March 17 last, are very indignant at the reports that have been circulated in regard to it and were glad to have an opportunity to put Mr. Bryan right before the world.

W. J. BRYAN IN MEXICO.

Mr. Bryan did not speak at the depot last Saturday afternoon as expected. A telegram received stated that he would be at the Jefferson Street crossing and here the crowd was assembled. Many who waited at the depot to see him were disappointed, but the vast crowd at Jefferson Street was amply repaid for their trouble. The Mexico Band and Bryan and Sewall fife and drum corps were on hand and kept the crowd in a good humor while waiting for the train to come in.

The number of people assembled was variously estimated at from 3,500 to 5,000 and were packed and jammed together until all individuality was lost and it seemed one grand conglomorate mass. A more enthusiastic crowd would be difficult to imagine. The cheering began before the engine hove in sight and continued until long after it had disappeared from view, only ceasing during Mr. Bryan's speech.

The train paused only for a few moments and Mr. Bryan, being introduced by Hon. Champ Clark, after cheers as follows by the crowd, said:

Three cheers for Mr. Bryan, our next President.

Three cheers for Mr. Stephens, our next Governor.

Three cheers for Champ Clark, our next Congressman.

BRYAN'S BRIEF TALK.

I have been to Mexico before and if this is a fair representation of the standard of the people here in Mexico then I am in favor of this government being brought to a Mexican standard at once.

You have colleges here. Sometimes they tell us that college professors are against the free coinage of silver. I have had the pleasure of meeting some professors, and out of sixteen in the party eight were in favor of the free coinage of silver, four against the free coinage of silver and four doubtful.

I want you to remember this when you study the money question as a science, that those who years ago discussed bimetallism and monometallism considered the subject under very different circumstances from those surrounding us now.

The speaker was just beginning to warm up when the train pulled out.

THE BRYAN PARTY.

In the Bryan party were Hon. W. J. Bryan, Governor W. J. Stone, Hon. Lon V. Stephens, Harvey Salmon, John I. Martin, Mrs. Lon V. Stephens, Mrs. Paul Moore, Judge Gibson, Judge Davis, E. T. Orear and a large number of newspaper reporters. Mr. C. M. Lackland, of Mexico, was with the party from Kansas City down and says he never saw such enthusiasm. Capt. Buckner, Dr. Cave and R. M. White joined the party at Moberly. At every station, large and small, thousands of people gathered to see the next President. On account of the train being behind time the stop at Mexico was not as long as anticipated.

YOUNG WIVES
We Offer You a Remedy Which Insures SAFETY to LIFE of Both Mother and Child.
"MOTHERS' FRIEND"
ROBS CONFINEMENT OF ITS PAIN, HORROR AND DANGER.
Makes CHILD-BIRTH Easy.
Endorsed and recommended by physicians, midwives and those who have used it. Beware of substitutes and imitations.
Sent by express or mail, on receipt of price, $1.00 per bottle. Book "TO MOTHERS" mailed free, containing voluntary testimonials.
BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., Atlanta, Ga.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Highest of all in Leavening Strength.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.
Royal Baking Powder
ABSOLUTELY PURE

Are You Tired

All the time? This condition is a sure indication that your blood is not rich and nourishing as it ought to be and as it may be if you will take a few bottles of the great blood purifier, Hood's Sarsaparilla. Thousands write that Hood's Sarsaparilla has cured them of that tired feeling by giving them rich, red blood.

Hood's Pills act easily and promptly on the liver and bowels. Cure sick headache.

NAPOLEON RELICS.

Kansas Florist Possesses a Lock of Hair of the Little Corporal.

ABILENE, Kan., September 11.—A curious relic has come to light here in the possession of C. H. Bagley, a florist, in a lock of the hair of the first Napoleon. It is of undoubted authenticity, and is probably the only bit of the dead Emperor on this continent. Mr. Bagley is a native of the Island of St. Helena, and his family has lived there for generations. His father was captain of the tomb for fifteen years preceding the removal of the remains of the Emperor to France. His mother was a friend of Mrs. Lowd, the nurse of Napoleon in his last illness, and when the Bagley family left the island, in 1860, she divided with her friend the choicest of her possessions. She had cut the lock from the head of the Emperor on the night when he was laying in state after he had been dressed for burial. It was done with the consent of Gen. Bartrand, out of respect for the attention the nurse had shown her distinguished patient. About thirty hairs are in the lock, black with a brownish tinge, and they are sealed in a bottle.

Along with them is a bit of plaster from the room in which the Emperor died and a piece of the coffin in which he lay. Mortar from the tomb and a tiny bit of wood from the willow tree that so long wept over the grave are also in the collection. Mr. Bagley was 17 years old when he left the island. His sisters, all over 21 at that time, have made affidavit to the conditions under which the locks came into the family, and this document is filed with the relics.

Yellow Pine Finishing.
La Crosse Lumber Co.

The "Immortal J. N." Bobs Up.

From the Moberly Democrat.

"J. N.," the invincible, who, by Moberly people, was supposed to be dead, struck town Wednesday afternoon and immediately "turned on the pressure." He thinks the "pressure" will be too great for Ohio's Napoleon and that after November 3d he will be politically dead. "J. N." said he came to Moberly on business, and between his lectures he attended the speaking and other festivities of the Republicans. His side partner, Harry Jacobs, of Norborne, came in on the night train and will assist "J. N." in "lifting the veil."

Turkish Women's Bath Money.

Among the Turks bath money forms an item in every marriage contract, the husband engaging to allow his wife a certain sum for bathing purposes. Should it be withheld she has only to go before the Cadi and turn her slippers upside down, and if the complaint be not then redressed it is a ground for divorce.

A HERETIC.

He Didn't Believe in Ghosts Except in His Own Family.

From the Washington Star.

A crowd had gathered in the cabin in North Carolina where I stayed all night, telling ghost stories, all of which were sufficiently vivid and seemingly well authenticated. At last my host had the courage to speak his convictions.

"I don' b'l'eve in ha'nts nohow," he said.

"Don't b'l'eve in 'em?" was echoed by several.

"Waal, of course I've seed a few, but they didn't never do no hurt. Thar hain't half as many as folks let on."

"I'd like to know ef yo' own dad didn' cum back?" indignantly replied a neighbor.

"Yaas, but he jess kep' a comin', till I foun' out what he wanted. Yo' se, we buried 'im jess behind the peach orchard. The ole man knowed I wanted a well the worse kin' an' he kep' comin' every night till I opened the grave ter see what war wrong. Thar I foun' it full o' water. Th' ole man knowed I wanted th' water, an' he wa'n't comfertble in it, so he cum back. I dug a well thar an' moved his coffin, an' he hain't never 'peared no mo'. Thet couldn' be called a ha'nt."

Jesse L. Test, Esq., an old resident and highly respected citizen of our town, called this morning and after purchasing a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, said: "If anyone asks you if this remedy will do what is claimed for it, tell them yes, and refer them to me." H. ALEXANDER STOKES, Reynoldsville, Pa. No one can doubt the value of this medicine after giving it a fair trial. Then it is pleasant and safe to take, making it especially valuable for children. For sale by C. A. Buckner, druggist.

"Boys will be boys," but you can't afford to lose of them. Be ready for the green apple season by having DeWitt's Colic & Cholera Cure in the house. For sale by Wooldridge & Purdy.

"Printers' Errors."

While the frequent list of "funny" typographical errors never cease to be entertaining, American readers are apt to be conscious of a slight monotony in the humor they afford. The following collection of errors made by the types has the merit of a new atmosphere, and will be welcomed for that reason:

A London *Telegraph* compositor, in setting up an article on the popular question of woman's rights, made the writer wind up with a fervid appeal in favor of woman's "tights"!

Shortly after the battle of Inkerman one of the London papers informed its readers that "after a desperate struggle the enemy was repulsed with great laughter." This interesting statement was due to the compositor omitting the "s" in slaughter.

An enthusiastic editor wrote: "The battle is now opened." But alas! the compositor spelt battle with an "o" and his readers said they had suspected it all along!

"Mrs. B. wore nothing in the nature of a dress that was peculiar," was transformed into "Mrs. B. wore nothing in the nature of a dress. That was peculiar."

"Our esteemed fellow-townsman, Mr. Jones, whose health has suffered from the late severe winter, has left us in search of a warmer climate. He is now in Hell" (Hull).

"To be effective the skirt should be displayed," ran the line in the fashion column, but the "k" in skirt got transformed to "b" making it "shirt," and thus greatly altered the sense.

A lecturer before a temperance society in Leeds told his audience, in describing his journeys, that he had merely had "a taste of Naples and Rome." He was horrified the next day, in reading a report of his lecture, to see that he was credited with saying that he merely had "a taste of apples and rum."

A South of England journal said: "The queen drove two cows," for "through Cowes."

All Grades White Pine,
La Crosse Lumber Co.

If you have ever seen a little child in the agony of summer complaint you can realize the danger of the trouble and appreciate the value of instantaneous relief always afforded by DeWitt's Colic & Cholera Cure. For dysentery and diarrhœa it is a reliable remedy. We could not afford to recommend this as a cure unless it were a cure. For sale by Wooldridge & Purdy.

Fatal Oratory.

Tenderfoot—I don't understand the epitaph on this tombstone. It says: "He talked himself to death." How's that?

Bronco Pete—That's right. He called Alkali Ike a liar.

Awarded
Highest Honors—World's Fair,
DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER
MOST PERFECT MADE.
A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder.