

Ransom & Horton



chillier and it is time to adopt the needful precautions for an agreeable passing of the opening season. Winter and Furs can't be separated, and the thought of facing cold months furless is enough to make any one shiver. Don't do anything

popular all over the East. We feel confident that you can find no stock in the West like ours, but come and see we have THE stock, and that it's way ahead of any others in the tens cities.

whether this policy is to be continued or whether you will return to the ancient

Policy of the Republic, others in the two cities.

You can't all buy



ply say we have everything in Fur Garmenls from \$25 to \$500, and think you will be will be will for you. The little fellow with the candle All Burned Out, buy if you come and look. Anyway, we will be pleased see to continue the investigation, his head stuck almost in the flame, and he was still struggling to get that cat out



MINNEAPOLIS ABLAZE

Continued From First Page.

cause he assumed to be put to the test. The bill was passed on the 30th day of July, 1846, to take effect on the 1st day of December, 1846. Our trade has always been a trade chiefly between American farmers and foreign manufacturers and shopkeepers: from 75 to 80 and 85 per cent of all the exports of this country have been foreign products and are so today. Therefore, everybody knew that whenever the obstruction was removed there would be an increased demand for farm products to go out to removed there would be an increased demand for farm products to go out to pay for the increased importation of manufactured goods. The increased demand for farm products increased the price of farm products, and on the first day of December, when the law went into effect, the increased value of farm products in the United States was on an average 23½ per cent, which added \$350,000,000 to the value of the crop of the United States. It took away the stilted value which the tariff had imposed upon manufactured goods of an equal amount, and \$700,000,000 were left to be enjoyed among the laborers of the country, who had earned it by the sweat of their brows. [Applause.] Do you not suppose that if we should reduce the higher tariff of today that there would be an

Equally Increased Price of agricultural products, and an equally depressed price of manufactured goods? Unquestionably there would. It would be at least 25 per cent, because the price of manufactured goods is much higher

of manufactured goods is much higher than they were in 1842.

What is the value of our farm products today? The agricultural department reports them at \$4,500,000,000.

Add 25 per cent to that price and you will find that the value of the farm products of today would be \$6,000,000,000 instead of \$4,500,000,000. price of the farmers of this country would be \$150,000,000. That value the tariff de-

be \$150,000,000. That value the tariff destroys, because it destroys the market for these goods. [Applause.] They are made here.

This is the richest country in the world. We have the most intelligent and productive labor in the world. We produce the quantity, but if we cannot find a market for the consumption of the product the surplus becomes worthless.

less.

Suppose the protective policy were carried out as some of the philosophers of that school demand that it shall be. Suppose that it should be carried out as Henry C. Carcy, one of the great lights Henry C. Carey, one of the great lights of protection, contends, and that the ocean should be set on fire so that no vessel could cross from this country to a foreign country, nor come from that foreign country to us; Mr. Carey says that that is what ought to have been done; that it would be infinitely better for the country if it were to be done. Now, Democrats are generally very well contented to take this world as they find it, just as God made it, and we all believe that He has made it the wisest The weather is becoming berreeptibly and feelingly chillier and it is time to wonderfully wonderfully

wonderfully

Improve the Works of God,
and if Mr. Carey had been in the Garden of Eden when the world was made,
doubtless he would have called upon
the Almighty and would have suggested some wonderful changes in the
mechanism of the universe. [Laughter.]
Now, here is fifteen hundred millions of
dollars annihilated. And if the
ocean were set on fire so
that we could not send any wheat, any
cotton, any provisions to any other part
of the world after every one in this
country had been satisfied, every single,
solitary dollar of the export business
of this country would be annihilated. It
would be a loss of a thousand millions of the kind, but make suitable selections from our stock of Furs, which includes all the new styles, especially the new and dainty little Fur Neck Scarfs, which are so rould be a loss of a thousand millions \$8,700,000,000 worth of manufactured goods. On the imported goods into this country, about \$450,000,000, we pay an ad valorem average rate of duty of \$45 on every \$100 worth. Say that we pay only 25 per cent upon the domestic product, and, if we do, and give away \$700,000,000 (say that the product is only \$2500,000,000 (say that the product is only \$2500,000 (say that the product

to permit our peeple to work at what-ever occupation they please, and send the products of their labor all over the earth if they please. [Applause.] Now, my friends, these figures re-mind me of the story of a little boy who had gone to school, and his teacher gave had gone to school, and his teacher gave him a sum to work, and he did it very readily and was very proud of it. He ran home and told his father that the At once, or all get waited on in November and December.

We should urge the immediate ordering or selection of your Fur Garment. We hardly know what to call your attention to. We simbly say we have everything the least of the top of the well?" [Laughter.] And the little fellow says, "Well, now, that may take me some time, but I am your adapted."

I meadily and was very proud of it. He ran home and told his father that the teacher had given him a sum and he worked it right off, and he says, "I believe I can do any sum in the arithmetic, any of them, I did that so quick." His father said, "Well, now, my son, I am going to be a great mathematician, and I shall be very proud of you. You know I am digging a well out here in the yard, and I have got down forty feet deep this even jng. It is as dry as a powder house, I haven't got a bit of water; I am tired and I want to go to bed, but I want to give you this sum for you to work, and when you get through with it you can wake me up."

Well, the iittle fellow says, "Well and his father says, "Now, here is the sum: If I catch a cat and throw it in the well, and the cat scratches out two feet toward the top every day and slips back three feet every night, how long will it be in getting to the top of the well?" [Laughter.] And the little fellow says, "Well, now, that may take me some time, but I am very sure about figures, and I will get him out for you." [Laughter.] He

down on all fours before the fire, with the chunks all turned up so he could

APPLES The "Apple of Your Eye" could be no more desira-APPLES ble than the fruit APPLES cy," \$3 per barrel;

of the well. In the morning his father woke up and the little fellow was tossing about on his bed, and he said to woke up and the little fellow was tossing about on his bed, and he said to him, "My son, have you got that cat out of the well yet?" The little fellow says, "Father, did you say 'ou!?" He says, "Father, did you say 'ou!?" He says, "Yes, that is what you promised to do, and that is the sum I gave you; have you got that cat out of the well yet?" He says, "Father, rigures don't lie; that cat's half-way to hell by this time." [Great laughter and applause.] Now, my friends, that is just the copeilion of the people of the United States. [Applause.] They are traveled. Some of them seem to like it. [Laughter.] They continue to vote for the preservation of that policy that continues to push them still farther down instead of one that would alid them in coming towards the top and getting out of the well. Why is it that we continue to pursue this policy? This government was founded by our fathers on the presumption that the people of the United States would have intelligence and common sense enough to know what was best for their welfare, and virtue enough in their hearts when they knew what was for know what was best for their welfare, and virtue enough in their hearts when they knew what was for the best to do what was best. They thought we had, and all the world knows that the people of the United States have, more information diffused among them than any other people in the world. There may be an exception in the case of some brainy philosophers in some parts of the world, but the entire population of

No Country Compares

No Country Compares in intelligence with the population of the United States. [Applause.] It is a land of universities, of colleges, of free schools. We live in the shade of education all the time. We know that this policy is wrong. Now the question arises, knowing that, it is wrong, have we the virtue to tear the abuse out by the root, or would we rather follow our predecessors, would we rather follow our party affiliations, would we rather nurse that insidious monster in our bosom—prejudice against our own interests—and continue blindly to vote for own enslavement? [Applause.] our own interests—and continue blindly to vote for own enslavement? [Applause.] It is a question of virtue. It is a question, not of the head, my friends—you cannot plead ignorance—it is a question of the heart. If you want to emancipate yourselves and your feilows from this condition of things, there is but one way was a condition to the plant of the pl you can do it, and that one way is to begin now and work, and on the 8th day of November vote the straight Democratic ticket from top to bottom.
[Applause.] But this policy of protection claims that it is in the interest of the American work-

ingman, not in the interest of the manufacturer, but the workman—the poor man. It is the patriotic policy, it is the philanthropic policy, it is the humanitarian policy! The men who are propounding it and forcing it upon the country are the manufacturers, hounding the doors of the congress of the United States, and demanding these high duties, and every time in the interest of the workingman! They never claim it is for themselves. [Applause and laughter.] Why, in 1888, Mr. Blaine announced the policy of the Republican party on this question, in a speech delivered in New York, when he said: "Capital Can Take Care of Itself." ingman, not in the interest of the manu "Capital Can Take Care of Itself."

It is not the capitalists. Wealth can always take care of itself. But it is the aiways take care of itself. But it is the poor workingman that we want to take care of. He said, "It is not a question of capital, it is a question of labor, from skin to core, and from core back to skin again." [Applause.] Yes, my friends, it is a question of labor from skin to core. The manufacturer gets the core, the workman gets the skin. [Applause and laughter.] It is the plundering of the pocketbook of the workman. It is a question of labor. He cannot possibly be benefited by any 4ariff. You cannot be benefited by any pariff. You cannot conceive of a tariff that will raise the wages of a workman, high or low, little or much. Every tariff, whatever its amount, is injurious to the man who has

to consume the products upon which it is imposed. I will demonstrate it to you right now. I do not intend to let you go away from here in doubt upon this question. Now I will say that there are two men here; one is a manufacturer of woolen goods the other is his workman. I will say that we are in a state of nature, with no law but God's law of equality among his children—the old Democratic law, equal and exact justice to all [applause]; no class privileges, no class burdens, every one standing upon the fundamental and inalienable principle of free government, equal rights to all, exclusive privileges to none. [Greet applause.] I will ileges to none. [Great applause.] I will say that that manufacturer has to work six days in the week. He gets six yards o cloth, worth in the market \$1 a yard. Well, after he has got as much as he wants for himself and his family, the rest of his cloth is for sale or exchange; he has to sell it to get means to pay for his labor. He goes to the laborer and he says, "You need some cloth for your-self and your family. I will give you six yards of my cloth, of my making, for six days of your labor, you laboring at \$1 a day.

\$1 a day. The Trade Is Made.

The manufacturer gives one yard of cloth, worth \$1, one day's labor, for one day's work of the laborer worth \$1. Here is equal trade; here is fair trade; here is a rightful exchange; each one exchanges one day of toil for the satisfaction on one day's worth of cloth. Now the tariff comes in. This thing is for the benefit of the workman. Let for the benefit of the workman. Let us see how it affects the workman. The manufacturer goes to congress and says I want a tariff to protect me against cheap pauper labor of Europe; I cannot continue this business in competition with these cheap workmen over in Europe; I want 100 per cent duty on my cloth. One hungred per cent duty rope; I want 100 per cent duty on my cloth. One hundred per cent duty means \$1 per yard tax put on it. Then when a yard of cloth like mine is made in Europe and brought to the custom house in New York, or any other custom house, it has got to pay another dollar on the way; that is \$2a yard. The goods have got to be sold in this market for \$2 a yard to cover all cost; that fives the have got to be sold in this market for \$2 a yard to cover all cost; that fixes the price of all goods of that kind, and the yard of goods made in this country is protected to that extent, and it sells, too, for \$2 a yard. Now, what is the condition of the workman? He has got to work twelve days to get \$12 to buy the very same six yards of goods that he got before for six days' labor. [Applause.] He was working at \$1 a day before the tariff came to bless him with its beneficence. He now works at 50 cents a day. For if it takes him twelve days' work to get the \$6 worth of goods, he is certainly working at 50 cents a day. How is it with the manufacturer? They tell us that capital can take care of itself, and it always does. [Laughter and applause.] And it does a good deal of it

Through Acts of Congress, too. [Laughter.] And acts of Repub-

lican congresses. [Great applause.] That manufacturer before was working six days at a dollar a day to get \$6 to pay for six days' work of this laborer. Now, his cloth is worth \$2 a yard and he is working three days to get \$6, while his workman is working twelve days to get \$6. He has taken care of himself. And yet tney tell us that the tariff is for the protection of American labor. It is the labor of getting the arm of the manufacturer into the pockets of his workmen and extracting the last dollar that he can get out of it. [Applause.] Now, my friends, I have demonstrated that to you, and it cannot be answered. A man may answer a great many things, APPLES Yerxa's tomorrow.

APPLES Yerxa's tomorrow.

Baldwins that are strictly "Fancy," \$3 per barrel;

Aman may answer a great many things, but you cannot change the multiplication table. Mathematics is an exact science. There it is: I demonstrated it to you. I will demonstrate it to you again. Take this principle, that the rate of wages of workmen decreases just in proportion to the increase of the tax on the things that they have to consume. It never does increase APPLES are strictly "Fanciple, that the rate of wages of workmen decreases just in proportion to the increase of the wages.

Baldwins that are almost too fine to be graded "Choice" (most dealers call them "Fancy"), \$2.50 per barrel.

YERXA BROS. & CO., SEVENTH AND CEDAR.

SEVENTH AND CEDAR.

That demonstrated it to you. I will be you again. Take this principle, that the rate of wages of workmen decreases just in proportion to the increase of the wages. Now, you see our Republican friends have proceeded on precisely the opposite course. They have increased the finished product. They have increased the market: they have increased the market: they have restricted the production to content with 100 per cent, I want too content with 100 per cent, I want want to content with 100 per cent, I want too content with 100 per cent, I want to want to want to the increase of production and increase the wages. Now, you see our Republican friends have proceeded on precisely the opposite course. They have increased the const of the market: they have increase of the tax. I will prove that, too. Suppose this same gentlem* one—as they have restricted the const of the market: they have restricted the const of the market is posite course. They have increase of the water to consume. It

we always give you whatever you want, we need some votes from you when the tober, 1899, where Election Is Coming On,

Gets Free Trade Prices for his labor he gets from \$1.25 to \$1.50, and, in rare cases, \$1.75 for the labor of making a ton of pig from. The manufacturer gets the \$6.72 and puts it in his pocket, and this is the way it helps the worklunger of the problem of the statement of the stateme

workingman.

Now, I have a proposition to make that I have made all over this country, and I will make it here in this beautiful and historic city, and that is, that if any man will show me how I can get that \$6.72 out of the pockets of the owner of the pig iron, under the tariff, and put it in the pockets of the man who made it. in the pockets of the man who made it, I will vote the Republican ticket and talk for it all over the country. [Great applause.] I can make this proposition without the least peril. [Laughter.] Because you can no more do it than you can stretch your hands up and tear the snn from its conser.

sun from its cousre.

The tariff increases the price of the thing upon which the labor is expended, not the labor; it increases the price of the product imported into the country and the product that is competing with it made in this country. It does not belong to the laborer, it belongs to his employer. When the tariff of 8.72 is put on a ton of pig iron it increases the price of pig iron in this country, not the price of the sweat and strength or the arm of the laboring men that made it. sun from its cousre. arm of the laboring men that made it.
The manufacturers get it all. But still
they say whatever tax is paid at all in
this country is paid by the foreigners
over yonder; that our people do not pay
it; that the duty is

Paid by Foreigners.

My friend McKinley is going about all over the country saying that the issue presented to the American people is whether the American people shall pay their own taxes, or make foreigners pay them. Taxation goes from the citizen to the government in compensation for the protection of the government to his rights. What right have we, professing to be an housest a moral and a radiation. rights. What right have we, professing to be an honest, a moral and a religious people, to lay the hand of power upon a foreign people and take from them two hundred and twenty-five millions of dollars, when we offer them no protection to life, to liberty or to property in our own country? [Applause.] There used to be pirates swarming the seas in the central process. the centuries that are gone; but in the progress of morality and civilization and christianity, the nations of the earth have combined and swept the pirates from the sea. Yet, in the closing years of the nineteenth century, statesmen, claiming to have come from a party of the highest morality of the country, go before the people and advocate a policy of robbing foreign people to make them support this government, when we afford them no protection. [Applause.] But, my friends, if we could do it, and combined and swept the pirates from the But, my friends, if we could do it, and if the moral question is left out of account altogether, why stop at \$225,000,000? The expenditures of this government are \$50,000,000 a year. Why shall we not make them pay it all? Let us take \$500,000,000 from them, and do not let us stop at that either. If we can take \$225,000,000, or \$500,000,000, why not take everything they have got? [Applause and laughter.] Why not divide it up among us? We all need something in this country, we could enjoy it very much; and if we have got the power to take \$225,000,000, we have got the power to take got the power to take

Everything They Have Got. But that is fallacious. It is false. It is not hardly a sophistry, it is so plain. How on the face of the earth can we How on the face of the earth can we collect taxes in foreign countries? Take that ton of pig iron that I have been speaking about. When it is made in Great Britain or Belgium it is worth \$10. Now, then, Mr. Foreigner pays the tax when he sells that ton of pig iron. When he sends that ton of pig iron over here we could, but for the tariff, buy that ton of pig iron at the same price we buy it in Europe. If we pay the tax we buy that ton of pig iron at the price at which it is sold in Europe, plus the amount of duty paid at the custom house. And that is what we do. When the ton of pig iron comes to this connthe ton of pig iron comes to this country it is sold; if it brought there \$10, it is sold here for \$16.72 a ton, with the other charges added to it, and the \$6.72 other charges added to it, and the \$6.72 is collected at the custom house and paid into the treasury at Washington. Do you suppose that any man in the world who is making pig iron is fool enough, when it costs him \$8 out of the \$10 at least for material and labor and then pay \$6.72 and sell it for \$10? [Laughter.] If it cost him \$8 for labor and material and \$6.72 for taxes, that would be \$14.72 that he pays out and he and material and \$6.72 for taxes, that would be \$14.72 that he pays out, and he takes in \$10. And yet they say they are getting rich at it. This is a sample of all the rest. No, my friends, we pay the taxes. We suffer the burdens, and our working people are the chief sufferers from this iniquitous system that is gathering up the wealth of this country and putting it into the receives of and putting it into the pockets of a favored class. There is only one way, my friends,

To Make Wages Higher

-to increase the rate of wages. That one way is to increase the consumption of the products of labor. When you increase the consumption of the product, you must necessarily increase the em you must necessarily increase the employment of labor that produces the products, and when you increase the employment of labor you must necessarily increase the demand for the employment of labor, and that increases the wages. [Applause.]

Now, the first step to take is to take all the taxes off the raw materials of manufacture; that enables them to be cheaper. Then all the taxes off the finished product, except what is sufficient

ished product, except what is sufficient isled product, except what is sufficient to support an honest administration of government: that again makes them cheaper. [Applause.] When you do that you enormously increase their consumption, and when you do that you enormously increase their production, and when you have done that you have increased the demand for labor to make that enormous increase of production.

that enormous increase of production

we need some votes from you when the Election is Coming On, don't you know; [laughter] we will give you what you want, we will make you want, and the United States. That fixes the price of the domestic goods, protected up to that point at \$3 a yard in the United States. That fixes the price of the domestic goods, protected up to that point at \$3 a yard in the United States. That fixes the price of the domestic goods, protected up to that point at \$3 a yard in the United States where wangs in your line of procession this evening a reward of \$300 offered for information of any case where wares had been increased. I thought I might put in an application to any one of the banners in your line of procession this evening a reward of \$300 offered for information of any case where wares had been increased. I thought I might put in an application to any offered for information of any case where wares had been increased. I thought I might put in an application to any offered for information of any case where wares had been increased. I thought I might put in an application to any offered for information of any case where wares had been increased. I want the ware ware shall be increased in your line of the containt of the bonners in your line of the ware wares had been increased. I the work that fund. Down in Illinois a few procession this evening a reward of \$300 offered for information of any case where wares had been increased. I thought I might put in an application to raise in hand, and any the might put in an appl Wages Have Been Reduced, ness, and to know that it was making money very rapidly, and so the two combined and made an agreement to set out upon their own hook and make some money for themselves. In order to buy them off their wages were doubled. The man who got \$5,000 was given ten; the man who got \$3,000 was given six, and then they ran the average of the whole through that, and these two fellows were the only ones that got money; the other workmen got none.

money: the other workmen got none,
[Applause.] This is the only establishment I know of in the United States
where wages of workmen have been increased under the McKinley tariff law.
Now, my friends, the issue is squarely
joined between the two great parties of
this country, one for cheaper products joined between the two great parties of this country, one for cheaper products, one, for higher wages one for more employment, one for more extended commerce and open markets to the world for the sale of the products of American labor, and the other for higher taxes and lower wages and less employment. [Appiause.] You can choose between you, my friends, which of these two you will follow. If you want greater prosperity; if you want to see the wealth of this country distributed among the labor that makes it: if want greater prosperity; if you want to see the wealth of this country distributed among the labor that makes it; if you want to see it in the homes of the poor who earn it; if you want to see equality preserved according to the fundamental principle of association among a free people, vote the Democratic ticket from Grover Cleveland down. [Great applause.] Vote for a Democratic president to sign the bill. Vote for a Democratic vice president; it may be possible that, as with Mr. Dallas in 1846, he may be required to give the casting vote to make it a law. Vote for the Democratic candidate for congress from this district [great applause] to help to pass the law through congress. Vote for Democrats to the legislature of your state to vote for a Democratic United States senator to help to pass the law [applause]. Vote for the Democratic candidate for governer of your state to put the state of

Minnesota in Line with the Democratic procession that is marching on to victory [applause]. If this be the desire of the good people of the United States; if they wish to bring back the government to the old principles of their fathers; if they want to have a government that responds to the public will: a government, that adthe public will: a government that ad ministers its laws in order to promote the happiness of all the people and pre-serve this grand system of free government which our fathers founded, and transmit it unimpaired to our children from generation to generation, fall back into the old Democratic column and march with us to victory on the 8th day of November next.

At the conclusion of Senator Mills' speech the crowd began to shout for Lawler again. He was wanted and wanted badly by his many enthusiastic admirers. He advanced to the front of the platform and asked to be excused. He was too hoarse, he said, to make himself heard, and besides, he was ment which our fathers founded, and

himself heard, and besides, he was very tired. His heart was with the crowd and their sentiments were his. crowd and their sentiments were his. The crowd good naturedly gave up demanding another speech, and the meeting broke up. It was not the work of a few moments, however, to clear the hall, for so densely packed was the crowd that it was an effort for people to extricate themselves from their seats. It took half an hour for the audience to yet out of the huilding. get out of the building.

Although the speech-mading on the interior of the building was over, it was not so on the exterior, where several thousand people were gathered to pick up the fragments, as it were, of Demo-cratic truths. These people had been unable to effect an entrance into the hall and were enjoying themselves by listening to speeches delivered from the big stairway, facing the river, by St. Paul and Minneapolis orators. When the speeches were over the crowd marched back to the city and the big rally was over.

Did as He Pleased. Puck.
Kickwood (to his old classmate, whom he has met by chance)—Come right into the house, old man. Here's the bottle. Have a drink. Bunker-Does your wife let you drink?
Kickwood-Why, of course! Have a cigar, won't you?

Bunker—Thanks. Does your wife (puff) allow you to smoke (puff, puff) in Kickwood-Certainly! We'll have dinner, and then we'll go around to the club and meet some of the boys.

Bunker - Does your wife let you go to the club? Kickwood—Why, of course.
Bunker—Um—where is your wife?
Kickwood—She is visiting relatives in

Set the Boy Thinking.

the country.

Boston Democrat. Mr. Marks-Well, my little man, what do you intend to do when you grow up Little Man-I did intend to be an actor, but my mother wouldn't let me.

Mr. Marks—Did you practice waiking a good deal?

Little Man—No, sir, I read.

Mr. Marks—Oh, well, walking is one of the things an actor must be up in.

A CREED. God sends no message by me, I am mute When Wisdom crouches in her furthest cave; I love the organ, but must touch the lute.

learn;
Give me the whitethroat whistling in the hedge. I am content to know that God is great,
And Lord of fish and fowl, of air and sea—
Some little points are misty. Let them wait,
I well can wait when upland, wood, and dell
Are full of speckled thrushes great with sone,
And foxgloves chime each purple velvet bell.

At eventide I lean across a gate And, knowing life must set as does the sun, Muse on the angels in the Happy State.

My song is all of birds and peasant homes, For on such themes my heart delights to dwell
And sing in sunshine till the shadow comes, I sing of dasies and the colored plot
Where dandelions climb the thistle's knee—
I take what is, nor pine for what is not.
I am for finches and the rosy lass
Who leads me where the moss is thick, and Sweet strawberry-balls of scarlet gleam in grass.
And this I know, that when I leave my birds,
The lichened walls, the heartsease and the
heath,
I shall not wholly fail of kindly words.
And while I journey to the distant Day
That first shall dawn upon the eastern hills,
Perchance some thrush will sing me on my

THE OWL LAUGHED.

The Bird of Wisdom Indulges in a Little Noise VER twenty years ago, traveling on foot through a rough section in the eastern part of Missouri, says a writer in Arkansas City Times, I found myself toward sunset in a solid German settlement. They almost without excep-

tion keep cross dogs— usually bull-dogs of savage · ferocity, often dangerous for their owners if approached after being loosened from their chains at nightfall. For this rea-son it was hazardous to travel after sunset, so I began an hour before sundown to find a lodging place for the night, but the Germans either could not or would not understand me.

The shades of night were gathering when I saw with pleasure the light of a campfire shining on two white-covered

emigrant wagons in the woods down below the road I was traveling. They proved to be Americans, and when I told them how I was situated they gave me a friendly welcome, and we passed a pleasant evening by that campfire.

After we retired to rest, and perfect quiet reigned in the camp, there arose on the still night air the most hideous, distributed that the them.

on the still night air the most hideous, diabolical laughter that ever greeted the ears of mortal man. The boy lying beside me made a fair imitation of the sound. "What is it?" I asked. "That," said the father, "is a laughing owl; the boy is mocking it in his sleep."

Some time after, still prospecting in Missouri, I reached after dark a ferry house and which was also a tavern, on the Osage river, in a thinly populated district. The house was filled with mulattoes and negroes of all shades, from that of a new saddle to a pot black. The ferryman was preparing for spring work on his farm, so there was no room for me. Two negroes rowed me across work on his farm, so there was no room for me. Two negroes rowed me across the river, and going up the bank I soon found by the starlight a road which I followed but a short distance when my way was barred by a fence. As I hoped to strike the road again at another point, I turned off into an apparently new road in the woods, but soon in the darkness lost my landmark, the fence, and my way, too.

my way, too.

To stay in the woods on a very cold April night was not so desirable, so I listened earnestly for some sound of a human habitation, as the crowing of a human habitation, as the crowing of a cock or barking of a dog, that would lead me to a house. Standing there in that impressive silence of the woods at night there came at length a welcome sound, a low laugh as from a distance, from some negro but, perhaps; but better to sit up at night, even in a negro shanty, than to stumble around in the darkness in the strange depths of the Osage woods. I started in the direction, traveled some distance and listened again for a repetition of the sound. tened again for a repetition of the sound, when suddenly, right overhead, arose that unearthly, blood-curdling, fiendish laughter.

I have stood face to face with a furi-

ous maniac and looked on his glaring, bloodshot eyes, lips flecked with foam, face of a cadaverous mue, and mean forced, soulless laughter until it seemed as if more in contact with with some as if more in contact with with some hideous demon than a man; yet to me that night that horrid laughter of the laughing owl was a greater strain on the nerves than the demoniac laughter of the maniac. However, the laughing owl had done

me a good turn in bringing me back to the road again, for his voice was the low laughter in the distance I first heard. I climbed over the fence, followed the road about a mile, roused up the inmates of a farm house and was comfortably lodged. I have examined works on natural history, but cannot find any description or picture of the laughing owl. As I never saw him, he exists in memory and

my imagination only as some imp of darkness.

New York World. The Republicans are claiming-or ev were-that grand old Gabriel Bouck, of Wisconsin, had deserted the Democracy on the "soldier" issue. The denial of this sturdy veteran is em-phatic and streaked with robust pro-fanity. There was no need of any de-mal where Gabriel Bouck is known. If ever there was a Gabriel whose last trump would be sounded to call Repub-lican sinners to repentance, that one is Gabriel Bouck, the veteran soldier and Democrat of Wisconsin.

Theatrical Note.

Texas Siftings. Brown -How did you like Jones' new omedy? Robinson-Well, it's an improvement

on his other comedies.
"Do you think so?"
"in the other one I went to sleep in the first act, but I didn't doze off until the second act of this last one."

Like a Number of Others. Chicago News-Record. "Are you in favor of civil service re-

"Only in certain circumstances."
"What circumstances?" "When the other party is in power."

Something Like a Political Egg. A nation that tacitly consents to one code of morality for its politics and another code for its business and social life is a nation that is already decaying and disintegrating.

HAD NO KICK COMING.

Long was his hair, his raiment ragged, torn, His beard unkempt; his shoes were rough and worn; Dusty was he and dirty and forlorn. As through the village street he slowly passed, Full many looks unkind were on him cast, Until he gladly sought the fields at last, And laid him down beneath the waving trees,
And bared his brow unto the cooling breeze,
And thanked old Mother Earth for rest and
ease.

And, lying there with sullen, upturned face, Reviewing all the features of his case, He turned and groaned, and cursed the hu-man race. No loving friends in all the earth had he No joys, no hopes, nor pleasures yet to be-A hopeless wreck east upward by the sea.

And yet he felt no kick from him was due; His life, though brief, had held more fun than two Lifetimes of ordinary people do.

Weeds weeds that proves something but only the makers of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery adopt it. It's a plan to give you what you ex-

pect, or take no pay.

If their remedy fails to benefit or cure you, they'll return the money.

That proves, for one thing, that it's pretty sure to do all that's claimed for it. And what they claim is, that all diseases or disorders caused by a torpid liver or impure blood are cured by it. For all the many forms of Scrofula, and for the most obstinate Skin and Scalp Diseases, Salt-heum, Tetter, Eczema, Erysipelas, and all kindred ailments, it is an unequaled and unfailing remedy.

It proves that the "Discovery" is the best blood-medicine, or it couldn't be sold on such terms; and the cheapest, for you pay only for the good you get.

And it proves, too, that nothing else, offered in its place by the dealer, can be "just as good."

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ALSO

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