

75,000 IN THE LINE.

THE GREAT CIVIC-MILITARY PARADE AT CHICAGO.

The First Day of the World's Fair Dedication Opens Auspiciously—Half a Million People Throng the Streets and Admire the Decorations.

Chicago, Ill., Oct. 21.—Robed in holiday vestiture of brightest hues, crowned as with a bridal veil by the white sunlight, the bravest, most progressive city of the nineteenth century paid homage to the memory of the boldest, brainiest, most enterprising man of the fifteenth century. Chicago, the young giant of the new world, delighted to honor Columbus, who in his day overtopped all contemporaries even as new Chicago outpaces all competitors. The great city offered tribute to the great man.

By the titanic exhibition of the world's progress which Chicago has prepared the supreme event of the last decade of centuries will be commemorated. Standing at the head of the rank of men whose names and fame have made these thousand years notable in the history of the human race is Christopher Columbus, in whose glory Chicago to-day arrayed herself. The wonderful exhibition of all nations erected by Chicago is ready for formal dedication to the use of science and art. To mark her rejoicing at this happy consummation of the stupendous work, Chicago held to-day her grand civic pageant.

Unqualified was the success of the demonstration. Every condition favored it. Half a million of people were on the streets. The weather was all that could be desired. Though the sun was not bright, the light vapor that hung in the air during the early morning hours was rather pleasant than otherwise. Soft and balmy for a late October day was the atmosphere. The decorations of the city were gorgeous. The best of order was observed. The hundreds of organizations taking part in the parade were at their posts on time. Much less delay than is usual in the case of such monster displays marked the starting of the procession.

The marching column was magnificent. With twenty men abreast and the ranks close together, the array was more than a mile in length. Good judges of numbers in a moving line declared that at least 75,000 men must have obeyed Gen. Miles' orders. Four times that many or even a greater number thronged the streets to view the parade. Within the area bounded by the lake, the river north and west, and Harrison street, there were at noon more than 500,000 people. Men who had seen the great outpourings in London on the occasion of the street displays there said that Chicago's Columbus memorial parade surpassed anything of the kind they had ever witnessed.

The crowds began to gather by 8 o'clock. At that early hour each street leading toward the lake front was already occupied by a procession of sight-seers. State street and Wabash avenue on the south, Clark street on the north, Madison, Van Buren, Lake, and half a dozen other streets on the west, became so many rivers of humanity, all flowing to the living ocean which was at flood tide in the central district of the city. From all directions the people came and soon the streets over which the procession was to pass were crowded. At 9 o'clock there were thousands on the ground. At 10 there were tens of thousands. At 11 one could count by hundreds of thousands. The line of march had become impassable. The sidewalks were covered by men, women and children packed together as closely as human effort could pack them.

The roadways were kept clear by platoons of police who forbade any one to remain in the path of the procession. Venturesome drivers of vehicles who sought to pass over forbidden ground in spite of the prohibitory orders were sent back. No exceptions were made. Magnificent equipages with richly caparisoned steeds driven by strictly "proper" coachmen were treated no less firmly than were the traffic wagons that tried to do business inside the prescribed limits. By such vigorous efforts were the streets kept open for the passage of the paraders.

Meanwhile the crowds waited more or less patiently. On Michigan boulevard and the lake front there were gathered thousands. Men and women stood on the sidewalks for hours. Others more fortunate had places on the many improvised stands along the route. Others yet had secured coils of vantage inside some window or on the carpet covered stone steps of the big houses along the boulevard. So it was all along the line. On Van Buren street, Wabash avenue, Lake, State, Adams, Franklin and Jackson streets it was the same. In solid masses the people stood. Attempts at locomotion through the dense crowd were in vain. The street intersections became grinding whirlpools of humanity. Everybody was trying to make progress. Nobody succeeded. From somewhere in the crowd a movement would be started. With growing impetus the impulse would pass along. Weak women and strong men alike would be swept on by it. It was vain to resist. Sections of the crowd were thrown forcibly against others which, recoiling from the impact, would drive against yet others. So it would go on until the outer line was reached, and this, impelled against the immovable cordon of police, would be crushed between the inner force and the outer resistance. Sometimes the wave of bodies would overwhelm the police line, which would be forced temporarily into the street. But soon it rallied and drove back the crowd.

It was late in the afternoon when the head of the mighty column

wheeled south on State street, debouching into that great thoroughfare from Jackson street. That was the final point in the line of march. As fast as the organizations reached State street for this the second time during the parade, they detached themselves from the main body and took up a line of march for their own particular rendezvous. The regularly organized civic associations proceeded to their halls, where banners were furled and regalia were doffed and laid away. The semi-religious bodies marched back to the churches whence they had started out in the morning. The heterogeneous divisions in the Grand Army disbanded on the spot and their integral members made their way homeward as individuals.

Thus the great parade broke up into numberless smaller demonstrations. Each organization started out on its account. The streets were filled with bodies of men marching and countermarching and trying to keep out of one another's way. The music of the different bands, guided now by no grand marshal's baton, clashed and mingled in a troubled wave of conglomerate melody. Marshals and commanders almost ran over one another in their efforts to keep up a semblance of order. And in and out through the ranks and amid the surging crowd floated the dissolved organizations. You could tell a marcher by his dusty boots, and his proud mien, his badges and his flags. It was a scene of disorder. It was an army in full retreat, flying, but not in fear. No worse foe than fatigue and hunger harassed these divided regiments.

GIVEN TO THE NATION.

World's Fair Buildings Formally Turned Over.

Chicago, Oct. 22.—The ceremonies of the Columbian week reached their culmination yesterday in the dedicatory exercises at Jackson Park. Under the noble roof of the manufacturers' hall the all but completed Columbian buildings were formally tendered by the local corporation to the national commission and then to the Vice President of the United States (acting for the President), who in turn dedicated them in impressive terms to the memory of the great Genoese and the honor and glory of the republic. And thus the Columbian exposition passed at length into the keeping of the nation.

No circumstance, save only the lamentable absence of the President of the United States, was wanted to contribute to the solemnity and impressiveness of these ceremonies. On the rostrum where they were enacted sat 2,000 of the choicer spirits from every quarter of the globe. The Vice-President was flanked by the members of the Cabinet of his chief, gathered for the first time in the history of the government at a point a thousand miles removed from the capital. For the first time, also, since the republic was born, the Chief Justice and his associates of the Supreme Federal bench came together outside of their court. The Senate and the Representative House of Congress sat together almost en masse. The chief officers of the army and navy were present, surrounded by the flower of their respective staffs. One of the two living ex-presidents of the United States held a seat of honor. The Governors of thirty States, officers of the Philadelphia centennial, members of former cabinets, the Mayor of Chicago, great divines, orators, merchants, scholars and lawyers—these were a few of the sons of America who came to sit beside the officers of the exposition in their hour of final triumph.

Nor were the other nations of earth absent from the scene. The heir of Catherine of Aragon sent his deputy to sit beside the venerable minister of that nation, which, if it did not give aid to the Columbian venture, gave birth to Columbus himself. From that faraway Cathay which Columbus thought to find came ministers still fixed in the laws and customs which never change, though new worlds are found and new nations born. The new republics of the south, whose heritage is the very soil touched by the foot of Columbus, sent messengers to bear their greetings to their older sisters of the north. Ministers, consuls and commissioners, in a word, of all the nations who will partake in the great exposition were present to share in the glory of its inauguration.

Uncle Sam's preliminary to the great crowning event of months of labor, the dedication of the world's fair, in the shape of a beautiful military parade and review at Washington park yesterday, was an unqualified success. Fully 60,000 people thronged that beautiful pleasure ground, and in undulating lines checked by hempen ropes an inch in diameter the citizens and strangers added their cumulative shouts of approbation to the reverberations of the nineteen ear-piercing salutes from the cannon of Rodney's battery, located behind a clump of trees north of the mere. It was a battle of Gettysburg on a level moor without the clash of troops, the whizzing of grape and cannon and the shouts of the wounded. Chicago was never more fortunate enough than to witness a review such as Emperor Frederick would inspect at the great maneuver grounds at Charlottenburg, but the review in the 200 acres of meadow at Washington park was by far the grandest that this city has ever seen. Imagine any fifty grand mounts that you have seen at State or military encampments and place them all before your eye in the perspective of 200 acres, and a fair conception of what Gen. Miles' review was to-day can be gained.

The dedicatory ceremonies were formally opened by the performance of Prof. John K. Paine's "Columbus March and hymn," in the manner of

Wagner's "Kaiser March." It is a stirring composition, full of stirring effects, and well calculated to awaken the echoes of patriotism in the soul of every hearer.

After the opening march Bishop Charles H. Fowler, D. D., of California, offered a magnificent prayer. When Bishop Fowler had closed his eloquent prayer and the orchestra had made the immense building echo again and again with the strains of beautiful music, Director General George R. Davis, as master of ceremonies of the dedicatory services, made the introductory address, telling of the cause and the aims and objects of the Columbian exposition.

When Col. Davis had concluded his address he introduced Mayor Hempstead Washburne, who tendered the freedom of the city to the guests. When Mayor Washburne had finished his address of welcome and the guests in the great building felt that the town was theirs, Mrs. Sarah C. Le Moyne of New York read in beautiful pure voice selections from the "Commemorative Dedication Ode," written for the great occasion by Miss Harriet Monroe of Chicago. Those parts of the ode printed in italic were set to music by George W. Chadwick, the celebrated composer of Boston.

After the echoes of the grand chorus of Haydn's "The Heavens are Telling" had died out of the great building, Mrs. Potter Palmer, President of the Board of Lady Managers, who has sometimes been called "The Queen of the fair," told in a characteristically modest address of the work of the remarkable body of women whose work she had directed.

When President Higginbotham had finished his address surrendering control of the buildings on behalf of the local organization, the World's Columbian Exposition to the World's Columbian Commission, President Palmer made his brief address, in which he accepted the grand product of Chicago's labor and asked the Vice President to "dedicate the buildings and grounds to humanity."

Then Vice-President Morton, in response to the request of President Palmer, "dedicated the fair to humanity" in an eloquent speech.

Then Henry Watterson, the "Star-Eyed Goddess," one of Kentucky's most eloquent orators and a favorite in the heart of his nation, arose amid a storm of welcoming applause to deliver the dedicatory oration.

The roar of applause that broke from the vast gathering of people in recognition of those two magnificent national airs, "Star Spangled Banner" and "Hail Columbia," had not died away when Chauncey M. Depew, the gifted Gotham orator, rose to deliver the Columbian oration. That applause broke forth again at Mr. Depew's appearance and swelled to a thunderous ovation. The address was brilliant, like everything else of Depew's.

To bring the magnificent exercises of the day up to a fitting close and to prepare all for the musical praise of God and the benediction that were to follow Cardinal Gibbons offered up the most eloquent prayer of thankfulness and hope.

IN ILLINOIS CITIES.

Columbus Day Fittingly Observed at Galesburg and Jacksonville.

GALESBURG, Ill., Oct. 22.—Columbus day was observed here by a general suspension of business. Schools and colleges were all closed and the city was completely decorated. The Republicans held a big rally with Senator Frye of Maine as orator. Thousands were present from the surrounding towns.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., Oct. 22.—Columbus day was grandly celebrated in this city with exercises at all of the public schools and a grand flag-raising by the Grand Army of the Republic, who were treated to an address by Comrade Judge Whitlock. Civic and military processions were the order of the day. Flags were raised in many parts of the city, while many buildings were beautifully decorated with the national colors.

JOLIET, Ill., Oct. 22.—Seven native Sioux Indians formed a float in the Columbian school parade here yesterday. They were under command of Col. Yates, brother of Capt. Yates, who was killed with Gen. Custer. Over 6,000 school children were in line, and the decorations and floats were extravagantly patriotic.

PEORIA, Ill., Oct. 22.—Columbus day was generally celebrated in this city. All public buildings were closed and business houses and residences were elaborately decorated. Each school had arranged a special program in addition to that arranged by the national committee on public education.

Throughout the Country. CLEVELAND, Oct. 22.—Columbus day was appropriately celebrated in Cleveland by a procession and several mass meetings in different public halls. There were fully 10,000 marchers in the parade, of which the public and parochial schools formed an important part. Gen. M. D. Leggett acted as chief marshal. A large number of military companies, fraternal and religious societies, all in full uniform, also participated. Many thousands of spectators crowded the line of march.

COLUMBUS DAY IN DUBUQUE. DUBUQUE, Iowa, Oct. 22.—There was no general celebration of Columbus day here, and except for the closing of government offices and schools, the day passed without unusual occurrences. Special religious services were held in the Catholic churches.

CHICAGO, Oct. 24.—The great military parade having been finally abandoned Friday night, the exercises in the way of World's Fair matters were exceedingly simple, consisting of the dedication of several State buildings, Massachusetts, Iowa, Rhode Island, New York and Ohio dedicated their buildings to-day.

AMERICA'S PROGRESS.

NOTHING LIKE IT IN THE WORLD'S HISTORY.

A Few Flattering Words About Our Constitution—A Sharp Shot at the Magnificent Strides Made Under Its Protection.



THE DAY, OCT. 21, 1892, is the four hundredth anniversary of America. It was on the same day, 1492, that Columbus and his sailors first set foot on the soil of the New World and claimed it as God's gift to the human race.

In the navigator's imple christian piety he knelt and kissed the virgin soil. Then turning to those brave men who had come with him across the unknown sea, he said, "It is not we who have discovered, but God who has given this land to the oppressed." Then they sang the Te Deum, a song of praise.

Thus the travail of the ages was to produce man, and the incessant work of man has been to discover or devise a form of government best adapted to his necessities and development. It is our boast that the American Constitution is the grandest product of human wisdom known to history. When Gladstone pronounced it "the most wonderful work struck off at a given time by the brain and purpose of man," he paid fitting eulogy to its framers. When that constitution was adopted not many of the statesmen in the old world believed that it would survive the eighteenth century. The shores of time have been strewn with the wrecks of nations. Few are the dynasties that have endured one hundred years with so little change, except in the way of development, as has been experienced in the United States since the adoption of the constitution. Looking back upon the long century we see that the thirteen small colonies of England that bivouacked along the shores of the Atlantic have become a mighty family of independent States, stretching from ocean to ocean, and from the line of the St. Lawrence to the Gulf of Mexico. The colonial population of 3,000,000 has been increased to 62,000,000. The republic is no longer an experiment. It has withstood foreign war and survived civil strife. The development of national wealth has been beyond parallel. Agriculture, manufactures, commerce, industry, have grown to stupendous proportions.

In 1800 railroads and telegraphs steam navigation and lightning communication were unknown. Public libraries had not been instituted, and the yearly almanac supplied the want of the daily newspaper. The nineteenth century will cover the grandest achievements in science, if not in art and literature, that the world has ever known. Even the last half century has produced, in America, the greatest labor-saving inventions of civilization—the mower and reaper, the sewing machine, the rotary printing press, the horseshoe machine, the grain elevator, the telephone, the electric magnet. Scores of cities have sprung up, dotting the face of the country, and becoming magnificent centers of business within a score of years. What will the twentieth century see? The World's Columbian exposition may answer the question in part. It will in all its grandness of conception tell us what our posterity will see one hundred years hence, whether the constitution will still live, whether progress is perpetual.

THE LADY MANAGERS.

Some of the Women Who Have Assisted to Make the Fair a Success. The act of Congress creating the World's Columbian Commission authorized and required that body to appoint a Board of Lady Managers, of such number and to perform such duties as may be prescribed by said commission." In pursuance of this

Columbian exposition by William Harrison Bradley, United States Consul at that city. Touching its history Mr. Bradley writes, as follows: "In De Bry's Grand Voyages, Part V., appears an engraving of Columbus of which De Bry says that it was engraved from a copy in his possession, of the portrait painted during the life of Columbus under the instructions of Ferdinand and Isabella. This original picture, afterwards stolen from the Casa de las Indias and taken to the Netherlands, was copied by an artist of De Bry's acquaintance, and from this copy the engraving appearing in the Voyages was made, toward the end of the sixteenth century. At this time, as later, France was the great art collector of Europe, and the picture went where so much of artistic and historic value was being collected, for we find Imbert de Lonne, a man of letters and the trusted physician of the royal family, facing the terrors of Paris during the Revolution of 1789 to purchase, at a sale of royal effects, keepsakes of the family he had served. Among the articles purchased by him was this picture of Columbus, and the person from whom I purchased it had received the painting from the granddaughter of De Lonne."

The origin of the other portraits are as follows: 2. Portrait of Columbus, by Cogoletto. 3. Portrait of Columbus donated in 1862 to the municipality of Genoa by the sculptor Giambattista Cavasso. 4. Portrait in oil of Columbus, donated to Havana, in 1796, by the Duke di Veragna, seventh descendant of the Grand Admiral. 5. Portrait of Columbus, published in Rome, in 1596, by Aliprando Capriolo, and donated to the municipality of Genoa in 1862. 6. Portrait of Columbus in the collection of Paolo Girolini. 7. Portrait of Columbus, by Lorenzo Lotto.



SOME LEADING LADY MANAGERS.

authority the commission authorized the appointment of two lady managers from each State and territory and the District of Columbia, eight managers-at-large, and nine from the city of Chicago, with alternates respectively. The president of the commission, by order of the Executive committee of that body and on approval of the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, ordered a meeting of the Board of Lady Managers held in Chicago in November, 1890, when a permanent organization was effected by the election of a president and secretary. The appointment of committees on the several departments of exposition work followed the organization of the board.

The value to the exposition from the active participation of the most intelligent women of the country cannot be overestimated. Under the direction of the board, the work of enlisting the cooperation of the women in all parts of the Union gives the highest satisfaction, while the interest manifested by the women of foreign countries promises an exposition of the achievements of womankind far surpassing anything heretofore witnessed. With a commodious and elegant building designed by a woman architect, ample funds for all purposes, and recognition and aid from the exposition directory and the national government, the opportunity which is afforded them to exhibit the achievements of their sex in the numerous fields of endeavor which have been gradually opening their gates to them during the past, is all that could be desired.

The members of the Board of Lady Managers appointed by the president from the city of Chicago are as follows: Mrs. Potter Palmer, 3; Mrs. Solomon Thatcher, Jr., Mrs. J. S. Lewis, 7; Mrs. J. A. Mulligan, 8; Frances Dickinson, M. D., 1; Mrs. M. R. M. Wallace, 5; Mrs. Myra Bradwell, 4; Mrs. James R. Doolittle, Jr.; Mrs. Matilda B. Carse, 2. Mrs. Potter Palmer is president and Mrs. Susan G. Cooke, 6, is secretary of the board.

THE NATIONAL COMMISSION. Members of the Executive Committee of the Controlling Body. The Executive committee of the National Commission which has had executive charge of the exposition consists of five members. The members are: Thomas W. Palmer, president (1); J. A. McKenzie (2); William Lindsay (3); E. B. Marzindale (4) and M. H. De Young (5). A group photograph of the committee is presented above with numbers identifying each person in the group.

Portraits of Columbus. Authentic and Alleged Pictures of the World's Greatest Discoverer. There are in existence seven portraits of the discoverer of America. No. 1 in the group of portraits published herewith is looked upon as the most authentic. It is known as the Nice portrait and was secured for the



THE SEVEN PORTRAITS. Columbus exhibition by William Harrison Bradley, United States Consul at that city. Touching its history Mr. Bradley writes, as follows: "In De Bry's Grand Voyages, Part V., appears an engraving of Columbus of which De Bry says that it was engraved from a copy in his possession, of the portrait painted during the life of Columbus under the instructions of Ferdinand and Isabella. This original picture, afterwards stolen from the Casa de las Indias and taken to the Netherlands, was copied by an artist of De Bry's acquaintance, and from this copy the engraving appearing in the Voyages was made, toward the end of the sixteenth century. At this time, as later, France was the great art collector of Europe, and the picture went where so much of artistic and historic value was being collected, for we find Imbert de Lonne, a man of letters and the trusted physician of the royal family, facing the terrors of Paris during the Revolution of 1789 to purchase, at a sale of royal effects, keepsakes of the family he had served. Among the articles purchased by him was this picture of Columbus, and the person from whom I purchased it had received the painting from the granddaughter of De Lonne."

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