## PLATFORM FOR FREE SILVER

We, the Democrats of the United States, in We, the Bemocrats of the United States, in convention assembled, do affirm our allegiance to those great essential principles of justice and liberty upon which our institutions are founded and which the Democratic party has advocated from Jeffers, possible to our own— freedom of speech, freedom of the press, free-dom of conscience, the preservation of per-sonal rights, the equality of all citizens before the law, and the faithful observance of con-stitutional limits attended.

the law, and the faithful observance of con-stitutional limits tions.

During all these years the Democratic party has resisted the tendency of solfish interests to the centralization of governmental power and steadfastly maintained the integrity of the dual scheme of government established by the founders of this republic of republics Under its guidance and teachings the great principle of local self government has found its best expression in the maintenance of the rights of the states and its assertion of the necessity of confining the gaseral government to the exercise of the powers granted by the constitution of the United States

The constitution of the United States guar antees to every citizen the rights of civil and religious liberty. The Democratic party has always been the exponent of political liberty and of religious freedom, and it renews its ob-ligations and resilirms the devotion to those fundamental principles of the constitution.

Recognizing that the money question is par-amount to all others at this time, we invite attention to the fact that the federal constitution names silver and gold together as the money metals of the United States, and that the first coinage law passed by congress under the constitution made the silver dollar the monetary unit and admitted gold to free coin-

monetary unit and admitted gold to free coinage at a ratio based upon the silver unit.

We are opposed to the policy and practice of surrendering to the holders of the obligations of the United States the option reserved by law to the government of redeeming such obligation in either silver coin or gold coin.

We are opposed to the issuing of interest-bearing bonds of the United States in times of peace, and condemn the trafficking with banking syndicates which, in exchange for bonds and enormous profit to themselves, supply the

and enormous profit to themselves, supply the federal treasury with gold to maintain the policy of gold monometallism. policy of gold me

Congress alone has the power to coin or issue money, as President Jaskon declared that this power could not be delegated to corporations or individuals.

tons or individuals

We therefore denounce the issuance of notes intended to circulate as money by national banks as in designation of the constitution and we demand that all paper which is made a legal tender for public and private debts or which is receivable for dues to the Utiled States, shall be issued by the government of the United States, and shall be redeemable in coin. in many cases the creditor involved in

We hold that tariff finties should be levied for purposes of revenue, such duties to be so adjusted as to operate equally throughout the country, and not discriminate between class or section, and that taxation should be limited by the needs of the government honestly and economically administered. We denounce as disturbing to business the Republican threat to restore the McKinley law.

Until the money question is settled we are apposed to any agitation for further changes in our tariff laws, except such as are necessary to meet the deficit in revenue caused by the adverse decision of the supreme court or

the adverse decision of the supreme court on the income tax.

But for this decision by the supreme court there would be no deficit in the revenue under the law passed by a democratic congress in strict pursuance of the uniform decisions of that court for rearry one hundred years, that court having under that decision suscained constitutional objections to its enactment, which have been overruled by the ablest judges who have ever sat on that bench. We declare that it is the duty of congress to

use all the constitutional power which re-mains after that decision, or which may come from its reversal by the court as it may hereafter be constituted, so that the burdens of taxation may be equally and impartially laid, to the end that wealth may bear its due proportion of the expenses of the government We hold that the most efficient way of pro-tecting American labor is to prevent the im-portation of foreign pauper labor to compete portation of foreign pauper lanor so competes with it in the home market, and that the value of the home market to our American farmers and artisans is greatly reduced by a victous monetary system which depresses the prices of their products below the cost of production

ries.

And as labor creates the wealth of the country, we demand the passage of such laws as may be necessary to protest it in all its rights.

An absorption of wealth by the few, the consolidation of our leading railroad systems and the formation of trusts and pools require a stricter control by the federal government of those arteries of commerce. We demand the enlargement of the powers of the interatate comme on commission, and such restric-tions and gui rantees in the control of rail roads as will protect the people from robbery

and thus deprives them of the means of pur chasing the products of our home manufacto

We denounce the proffigate waste of the maney wrung from the people by oppressive taxation and the lavish appropriations of re-cent Republican congresses, which have kept taxes high, while the labor that pays them is unemployed, and the products of the people's toil are depressed in price till they no longer

reray the cost of production.

We demand a return to that simplicity and economy which tests a democratic government and a reduction of the number of useless offices, the salaries of which drain the substance of the people.

We Grounds & Fütrary interference by foderal authorities in local offices as a violation

eral suthorities in local affairs as a violation of the constitution of the United States and a crime against free institutions, and we es-pecially object to government by injunction as a new and highly dangerous form of op-pression by which federal judges, in contempt of the laws of the states and rights of citizens, become at once legislators, judges and execu-tioners, and we approve the bil passed at the last session of the United States senate and has session of the United States senate and now pending in the house of representatives relative to contempts in federal courts and arrayiding for trials by here cases of contempt.

No discrimination should be induled in by the government of the United States in favor of its debtors. We approve of the refusal of the Fity-third coursess to pass the Pacific rait oad funding bit and denounce the effort of the present republican congress to enact a similar measure.

Hecognizing the just claims of the Generaling

Recognizing the just claims of the deserving Union soldiers we heartily endouse the rules of the present commissioner of pensions, that no names shall be arbitrarily dropped from the pension roll, and the fact of enlistment and service should be deemed conclusive evidence against disease and disability before en-

dence against disease and disability before enlistment.

We favor the admission of the territories of
New Mexico, Oklahoma and Arizona to the
union as states, and we favor the early
admission of all the territories to statehood, and while they remain territories we
hold that the officials appointed to adminiter the government of any territory, topeling
with the District of Columbia and Anasa
should be bena fide residents of the territory
or district in which their duties are to be performed.

with the District of Columi is and Assas, should be been fide residents of the territory or district in which their duties are to be performed.

The democrtic party believe in home rule, and that all public lands of the United States should be appropriated to the exhalishment of free homes for American citizens.

We recommend that the territory of Alaska begranted a delegate in congress, and that the general land and timter laws of the United States be extended to said territory.

The Monroe doctrine, as originally declared and as interpreted by succeeding presidents, is a permanent part of the foreign policy of the United States, and must at all times be maintained.

We extend our sympathy to the people of Cuba in their heroic struggie for liberty and independence.

We are opposed to life tenure in public service. We faver appointments based upon merit, fixed terms of office, and such an administration of the civil service laws as will afford equal opportunites to all citizens of ascertained fitness.

We declare it to be an unwritten law of this republic, established by custom and usage of 160 years and sanctioned by the examples of the great est and wisest of those who founded and have maintained our government that no man should be eligible for a third term of the presidential office.

The federal government snould care for and improve the Mississippi river and other great wateaways of the republic, so as to secure the interior states easy and cheap transportation to tide water. When any waterway of the republic be of such a definite plan to continuous work until permanent importance to demand aid of the government such aid should be extended upon a definite plan to continuous work until permanent improvement is secured.

Confiding in the justness of our cause and the necessity of its success at the polis, we submit the foregoing declaration of principles and purposes to the consideratic judgment of the American people. We fivite the support of all citizens who approve them and wis desire to have them made e

More Smportant.

The sweet girl graduate came across the word "unique" in her essay and pronounced it "un-i-kwee," to the astonishment of the attentive populace. But, gracious her dress did set beautifully.—Lew-

SUMMED UP. What the Present Agitation Means Tersely

Set Forth In Paragraphs The idea that the overproduction of commodities is the cause of all trouble is refuted by the fact they are harder for the poor to get at their present prices than they would be at higher prices with full circulation, because it is harder now to get the half dollar than it used

to be to get a dollar to buy them with. If machinery has increased the prodact of commodities, it would also have increased the product of money of redemption if silver had not been demonetized. The relation between the two would have been approximately sustained. Stoppage of coinage without the stoppage of the production of commodities has limited the supply of money and increased the quantity of commodities. The cheapness of the commodities is but another expression

for the dearness of money.

This question is one between labor and capital, and with the appreciation of money the laborer must always get

It is a question also between Ameries and Europe. Europe, being a creditor country and America a debtor country, with dearer money Europe must get richer and America poorer. It is a question between the masses of

the people and a few magnates of wealth, and with dearer money the people must get poorer and the mag-It is a question between the taxpayer

and government, and with dearer money the taxpayer must be more heavily burdened. It is a question between debtor and

creditor, and with dearer money the debtor must go to the wall. It is a question between property and the charges upon it, and with dearer money property must be sacrificed and

rain with his insolvent debter. It is a question between democracy and autocracy, and with dearer money the antograts of the world have filled their strong boxes with American gold, dipped out of the treasury with greenbacks, and every monarch of the old world has been strengthened, while free, liberal and independent movements have

been proportionately checked. It is a question of America and her freemen on the one side and her rivals and enemies on the other side. —Senator

SENATOR HILL IN 1893.

He Declared For Free Silver and Said It Should Be the Issue In 1896.

On July 18, 1893, Senator Hill, in a letter to The Constitution, announced that the Democrats must make free coinage the issue for the presidential campaign of 1896. The letter was personal and hence was not published at the time it was written. About a year ago, however, Senator Hill authorized its publication, and so general has been the demand for it of late that The Constitution herewith produces that part of it relating to the currency question. Senator Hill's advice has been taken by the Democratto party. This is what he wrote:

As to the repeal of the Sherman law, I favor the unconditional repeal of the law. I have al-ways been opposed to it. It should be also doned by general consent. My views were par-tially expressed in my recont Tammany letter, which you have undoubtedly seen. Personaliy I should prefer not to repail the law until an acceptable substitute was provided, in or-der to render more probable the adoption of such substitute and not because I approve at all of the Sherman silver law. But from a party point of view the wisest course is un-conditional repeal. The country expects it. and the party will be found fairly well united in favor of it. Therefore it is unwise, while agreeing upon the general proposition, to waste our time in agreeing upon a substitute pending the repeal. Let the repeal be made at once, and let us differ us to other financial matters afterward. I am in favor of bimetalmatters afterward. I am in favor of blinetar-lism as the issue of the future. We should seek to freep that issue to the front. We should not strive for temporary smoress or compromise. We should be for free coinage under an inter-national agreement, if it he possible to pro-oure one, and, if not possible, then for inde-pendent bimetallism. This is the great goal for which we should strive. It cannot be done at once. Our friends must not be impations. at once. Our friends must not be impatient. The people must be educated. The unexpected action of India and the general scatiment of the muneyed classes conspire against us at this time. I do not believe in the Bland hill or any other measure which guarantees any-thing less than an unrestricted coinage for gold and silver allie, as predged in the Demo-cratic national platform. Let us prepare not for present victory, but for victory upon that issue in 1836. The repeal of the Sherman law will not give the raise which is anticipated. It will ald business temporarily, but in a year times will be hard, and the demand for permanent financial relief will be irresistible should continue to hold out free coinage as the goal which the country must ultimately reach. The triumph of the monometallists will be but emporary. Albany, July 13, 1898. DAVID B. BILL

Wealth Increase and Circulation. According to Mulhall, the foot tons per capita have doubled since 1840, and since the demonetization of silver the foot ton energy per capita has increased at least 50 per cent. At the same time the total wealth per capita between 1870 and 1800 has increased 50 per cent. In other words, the wealth per capita in 1873 was \$675 for each man woman and child in the United States, while in 1890 the wealth per capita was \$1,030.

Now, then, what do these facts prove They must necessarily prove that the demand for money has increased in the same proportion, and that, although in 1890 the per capita circulation was greater than in 1878, it had not increased in anything like the proportion to the wealth and volume of business.

Bigoted Provincialism

When Senator Tillman spoke of the lense ignorance existing on Manhattan Island on the money question, he utter-ed the naked truth. There is less general information in New York city on financial as well as other issues in proportion to the square acre than in any other portion of the United States. It is very largely due to the one sided manner in which the newspapers are conducted, as the senator says. Still there is a bigotal provincialism-they think they are metropolitan-about the average New Yorker that leads him honest ly to think that the sun rises and sets on Manhattan Island.—Denver News.

Justifiable.

"It has been proved," said the justice, "that you tried to kill this man. Have you any special grudge against him?"
"Your honor," replied the prisoner, '
am a married man."

'That is totally irrelevant to the point

at Issue in this"—
"That's where you're wrong, your honor," interrupted the prisoner. "I am s married man, trying to worry along on a small salary, and I was informed that this man devotes his entire time to devising new fashions in all kinds of women's gar

ments."
"Case dismissed," said the justice promptly. "T Chicago Post. "The attack was justified."- THE MEXICAN PROGRAMME.

The Country Is Prosperous and Has No Use For the Gold Standard.

The newspapers of North America which advocate gold monometallism assert that the prosperity of Mexico is due given a supposed value which in reality it has not, and that it has brought into existence an activity which is anything but normal and on a solid foundation. It is not at all surprising to us that on the eve of a presidential election, which perhaps may be decided in favor of the free coinage of silver and against the gold monometallism, that the "sound money" press of that country should endeavor to deceive the American public with regard to the condition of affairs in Mexico.

It is to their interest to make the peo ple believe that Mexico has no foreign market for its "depreciated silver dollar." These assertions are preposterous. Our circulating medium fulfills all the needs of the nation. It supplies the demand created by reason of the activity in our commercial and agricultural affairs. Our bankers are not issuing any more than the usual amount of bonds, which are based upon silver. The mints are not coining dollars in an unusually large quantity. China and Japan are buying these silver dollars in such quantities as to avoid the superabundance of silver in Mexico. Therefore how can it be said then that our circulating medium is defective, whether it be silver or cil-

ver certificates? The reason why Mexico is improving is because the appreciation of gold con-stitutes a premium upon all Mexico's exports and protects its national industries, thus making it more difficult for foreign manufacturers to compete with our home industries. This fact has awakened the slumbering energy of our people and is also attracting foreign are permitted to applaud under his orders capital to share the large profits which our growing industries afford.

It is true that in order to insure the interests of our debts payable in gold we need more silver dollars than before. However, this is counterbalanced by the increase in the government's revenue. Foreign capital in developing the country has increased the government's revenue, capital invested by men who know that investments in Mexico are safe and profitable.

Our progress is slow, but steady. Therefore not even the most cautious of our bankers is alarmed at the condition of our affairs, and it does not afford any opportunity for ruinous specula- paid regularly by artists and authors. tions. However, lands prosper for the cultivation of sugar cane, coffee and tobacco and have increased somewhat in value, but the increase has been steady and solid. And it is due to the fact that a large number of capitalists from the republic of the north are investing their money in these industries. These are not the proper symptoms of "inflated" currency, therefore such currency does not exist, and the American press has no occasion to censure us and should look elsewhere for weapons with which to defend its gold standard doctrine, as it will be unable to find them here, rency, with which it pays its debts and continues to advance in spite of the misrepresentation of the American orators and newspapers. It is not our desire that the United States should adopt the free coinage of silver. Our national programme would be seriously obstructed should it do so. We only wish that our neighbors should leave us alone to enjoy in peace the advantages of our silver currency, and that intelligent and interprising men should continue to some and invest their capital in this country and help in the aggrandizement

of our nation. The Carlisles and the Morgans may do as they please and continue to wership the golden calf as long as they please. Mexico does not need their advice nor ask for their sympathy .-Translated From the Mexican Financier by A. J. Ortiz For Denver News.

Blaine on Silver.

Speaking of the demonetization of ilver by the act of 1878, James G. Blaine, the great successful leader of the Republican party for so many years, in the senate, Feb. 7, 1878, said:

"I believe gold and silver coin to be the money of the constitution—indeed the money of the American people anterior to the constitution which the great organic law recognized as quite independent of its own existence. No power was conferred on congress to-declare that either metal should not be money. Congress has therefore, in my judgment, no power to demonstize sil-ver any more than to demonstize gold no power to demonetize either than to demonstize both. If, therefore, silver has been demonstized. I am in favor of nemonetizing it. If its coinage has been prohibited, I am in favor of ordering it to be resumed; if it has been restricted I am in favor of having it enlarged. In logic and legal construction it would be difficult to show where and why the power of congress over silver is greater than over gold, greater over either than over the two."

The argument so often made that dereased prices must necessarily follow ncreased production is not tenable, although no one denies that if the price of shoes, for instance, decreases the money so received will have a correspondingly greater purchasing power in other commodities. But this will not do, for, although its purchasing power is increased so far as commodities are concerned, debts have not fallen, and as the debts of the country—personal, municipal, state and national-constitute 40 per cout of the entire wealth, which must be borne by the people, it is perfeetly plain that the increased fruits of the people's toil are ignominiously surrendered to the creditor, thus giving the latter an unearned increment for the use of his capital.—Torney E. Wasdner.

An old gentleman, meeting his grand-

son, said to him in an impressive tone of "My dear boy, I hear some very discouraging reports about you. They say that you go behind the scenes and are very much gone on Miss Topsie Lifton. Is that

"Yes, grandpepa, to some extent." "Drop them, my boy. I know them, my son. They are a bad lot."

"But, grandpa, the actresses of the pres ent day are different from what they when you were a young man 50 years ago. "Not much, my boy. They are mostly the same identical actresss. Why, I was engaged once to Miss Topsis Lifton my-sell."—Chicago Times-Herald.

OPERA CLAQUE NOW OFFICIAL.

Head of the Ciaque Has to Do.

An important innovation has been re-cently introduced at the Paris Grand Opera, says Le Figaro, the claque service being taken over by the state and ceasing entirely to the fact that its currency is to be a commercial undertaking. Hitherco "inflated"—that is to say, that it is the claque had been a mere matter of busi-

it in his power to determine the price of tickets bought outside of the box office. To the profits obtained in this way are added "the obligatory gifts" of the artists. many of whom pay from \$30 to \$60 a the public authorities would feel commonth to have their entrance and their recalls looked after. Consequently an intelligent chief of the claque soen bosomes rich and has always \$5,000 or so to help managers who are in trouble. In return he receives \$10,000 or \$12,000 in tickets, or else they let him have the curtain raiser for a certain length of time. He then buys any sort of a play of

200 or 300 times running, keeping the auther's rights. Combinations like these explain why we see the same stupid one act piece performed for two years running at ome of the Boulevard theaters, no matter what the main piece is. At the Opera the head of the claque used to receive some 50 parterre seats which he had sold at a well known office in the Rue Aubest. The normal price was 5 francs, instead of 9, the cost of the seats at the box office, but at first performances or other unusual occasions the price often rose as high as 20 francs. The system long in use at the Comedie Française has now been adopted at the Opera. The head of the claque is employed by the manager and re-octves \$100 a month. He has at his dis-posal 30 tickets, which he must distribute

The change has caused discontent not only among ticket agents, but among many good people of moderate means, but fond of music who were enabled to attend the Opera with these cheap tickets. The new employee is a graduate of the Conservatoire, an excellent artist, who does not give the signal for appleuse according to a cut and dried programme prepared be-forehand, but who selects with tact the moments when applause fits in naturally. The persons whom he has selected to assist

without compensation to the amateurs who

him are doctors, lawyers, engineers or civil service employees drawing no high salaries. Dr. Veron, who was director of the Opera under the second empire, describes in his memoirs a chief of the claque of his day, a gigantic fellow named Auguste, who was all first nights he received at least 100 tickets. After a play had been brought out, if it needed to be helped along, Auguste received 40 or 50 tickets, but if it

was seccessful and the public did its own applauding he only got 10 tickets. He was present at all dress rehearsals, and before each performance he used to have a long and serious conference with the manager. His idea was that at the opera it was not right to warm up too much during the first act, but that his efforts should be reserved for the last act and the finale. "I do not hesitate to give and the finale. "I do not hesitate to give three rounds of applause in the last act to a piece which would obtain only one if its place had been in the first. In the middle for the present at least. This country is of a piece you should caress success and very well pleased with its silver cur- not force it," and then he would say, "But what trouble we used to have with those rascally people who bought their tickets." He used to earn \$6,000 to \$8,000 a year and retired when he had made his fortune Those who followed him made even larger sums

Idaho's "Sinking Mountains."

We are told that we are separated from of the earth by a crust of "earthy matter which is only 18 miles thick, and in some places the crust is actually believed to be nuch thinner. In Idaho, for an instance tt would not take much argument to make some of the goologists believe that it is less than 1,800 feet to the molten interior out posts of the globe. The reason that the earth's shall is believed to be very thin in the region named is the known fact that some of the greatest mountains in that tate are actually settling down through it. According to recent measurements it has been ascertained that at least four difterent peaks in the state mentioned are from 14 to 26 feet lower than they were in 1880. It is believed that these mountains have been gradually sinking into the earth for years, but no cause has as yet been assigned for the phenomena. It will be re-membered by readers of "Notes For the

Louis Republic.

Curious" that we recently gave an article in this department concerning the sinking

mountains of Georgia, which are considered the greatest wonders in the south.—St

The last new craze in Paris is said to be the wearing of a lighted lantern as a personal ornament. The fashion has not been dopted in honor of M. Rochefort, the once dreaded Lanterne man, but originated with a speculative manufacturer, whose petites lanternes were bought by tens of thouands at the fair of Neuilly. The lantern is very small and neat, and made in a Gothic form after an ancient model. It is only of tin, but is sufficiently solid. It has well walnut, burns for some hours, and is sold at the price of 6 sous. Almost everybody who returned from the fair to Paris on Sunday last, as a correspondent tells us, ooked as if he were outwardly symbolizing he midsummer saint, John the Baptist "a burning and a shining light." The men and boys had the little lanterns in their hats and the ladies carried them in their bouquets.—Westminster Gazetta.

Any one desiring information in regard to reasting a whale can be supplied with full particulars on applying to the residents of cottages on the lower end of North Beach. Just how many cords of wood are required it is difficult to say, as in burn-ing the whale which lately came ashore at North Beach the amount of wood was not measured, but a number of teams and great number of men were kept at work for several days, and it was calculated that the original pyre contained 200 cords of driftwood. With all the wood used, the whale only roasted in its own oil, of there was, however, not enough to aid materially in the burning. It is understood that the next whale which comes ashore in that vicinity will be blown into impalpable powder with dynamite, as fire does not do the work rapidly enough .- Portand Oregonian.

Wild Hope.

"Above all," said the throat specialist "the lady must talk as little as possible."
"Doo," eagerly asked Mrs. Greymair's
bushand, "is there any hope of it becoming chronio"'-Cincinnati Enquirer.

The Champion

"I reckon," said the cyclone as it picke up the wayside inn and waltzed it over the undulating country, "that I can hold my own with any of 'em as a hotel bouncer." -Boston Courier.

Beats a Good Wife. Maud-Ah, what is there that beats good wifer Synicus-A bad husband generally. New York Sunday World.

NEW YORK'S FOOD SUPPLY.

Enough Always on Hand to Withstand End of Cheap Tickets in Parts-What the Four Months' Slege.

If the city of New York and the edly the number of those who always go hungry would be increased after two or three days of a siege, and then day by day this number would increase until pelled to take possession of the food sunplies and distribute them among the some other things, the supply of meat, poultry, hardy vegetables and fruits would last for two months at the present rate of consumption. If all the supplies people. With the exception of milk and were taken charge of at the beginning inson be made to last for four months at least. The siege of Paris lasted only four months. Before two months had passed high and low, rich and poor, had learned what hunger was. And, as is well known, the French are the most thrifty and economical people in the world. In the arrangement and disposition of food the Parisians are specially distinguished. But the food supply in New York could be made to last as long as the Paris siege lasted, and the people would still be comfortable - Ladies' Home Journal.

They Had All Been Hunged.

"Were you ever bothered by horse thieve out here?" inquired the tourist. "Well, yes," said the native of Okla homa, "there used to be a good many hanging around, but I haven't seen one fo a year."-Truth

Lightning Hot Drops is the best medicine I ever sold. I had been subject to cramps for ten years, and found more relief in Lightning Hot Drops than in any other medicine I have ever used. I sell it, No Relief, No Pay, and have never had a bottle of it returned. It gives perfect satisfaction.—W. L. MILES, Reade's Wharf, Va. For sale by Chas. F. Clay.

One bottle of Lightning Hot Drops sured me of a very bad bone bruise. on the leg, that six doctors failed to cure. It is the best medicine I ever saw.—C. F. BOUMASTER, Litchfield, Ills. For sale by Chas. F. Clay.

Mr. Fred Smidt, of Summit Ave. Youngstown, O., says; "For summer complaint I find Lightning Hot Drops most beneficial. It also cured me of a severe case of cholera morbus caused by eating unripe fruit.' For sale by Chas. F. Clay, Napoleon

SAILING BETWEEN CHARYBDIS AND SCYLLA.

We are Warned in Time if We Will Only Heed.

Suffering and Death. These are the two rocks of the ancients. threatening destruction to life's frail craft. Beyond the narrow pass lies the horizon-bounded ocean of glorious, happy, joybestowing health.

Pilot, watch those danger signals, learn their portent and heed their warning.
One point off the course means destruc tion on one or other of those hoary-headed rocks; the true course leads to that splendid sea of healthy vigor and exuberant vitality.

Our physical mechanism is wonderful beyond all understanding.

Every part is so delicate that life seems to hang by a thread, and yet the power of resistance to death is marvelous. An all-wise Providence has supplied us with danger signals.

If we heed them we will be saved from the rocks of physical disaster, but too many of us fail to do so. Sick-headache, dizziness, unnatural drowsiness, fever, biliousness, irregularity of the bowels, indigestion, are danger

Keep to the right course by taking Smith s Bile Beans at once, and do not run the risk of chronic disorders which will follow prolonged neglect. Small troubles do not impress us with their true importance, but they are danger signals and the danger is not far away. Smith's Bile Beans are a sure specific for

all liver disorders of which the above are some of the symptoms, They are wonderfully effective right from the start, and are so easy to take that the smallest children will find no incon-

We give, with pleasure, the testimony of a few out of thousands who have found relief from discomfort or serious maladies by taking Smith's Bile Beans.

Mr. E. A. Strong, Arlington, N. J.

writes:

I wish to bear testimony to the efficacy of Bile Beans. For years I suffered with constipation and nothing I did seemed to relieve the trouble. A friend told me of your wonderful remedy and I decided to give it a thorough trial. I have used Bile Beans according to your directions and they do all you claim for them—there is no griping, no pain—and I find myself enjoying good health and entire freedom from constipation. nstipation. I heartily recommend Bile Beans.

Mr. W. J. Cardwell, Irondale, Ala. writes: It affords me great pleasure to add my testi-mony to the value of Smith's Bile Beans; they are certainly an excellent medicine for billous attacks and colds. I have given them a thorough trial and can conscientiously recom-

Mr. J. W. Butler, Cuero, Tex., writes : I have been using Smith's Bile Beans for some time and pronounce the effects charming. In this country they stand as a peer without fault. I shall ever regard them as a safe, pleasant and sure purgative, and would recommend them to all suffering from indigestion, loss of appetite, headache, etc. Mr A. K. Clark, Moravia, N. Y., sends

us the history of a remarkable case, as fol lows:

It is with pleasure that I testify to the merits of your celebrated "Bile Beans." My wife, who suffered more or less for years past, particularly one year ago, when not expected to live. Her trouble was called Gall Stones, or hardening of the gall. On the 15th of July, 1889, I received the bottle of "Bile Beans" you forwarded to me. She gave them a thorough trial, and has not been troubled with liver or stomach complaint since. She gives "Bile Beans" all the credit for ber guite good health for the past five months. We have on hand mearly one bottle, but do not wish to be without them at any time, so please mail 81 worth out them at any time, so please mail \$1 worth for money enclosed.

Every druggist should have Smith's Bile Beans in stock, but if you have any difficulty in getting them send us 25c. for one bottle, or \$1 for five bottles, and we will forward them at once.

Free sample will be sent upon receipt

of 2-cent stamp to pay postage. J. F. SMITH & CO., 114 W. 82d St., N. Y. City. Be sure to get improved new style in green wrappers.

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Is caused by torpid liver, which prevents diges-tion and permits food to ferment and putrify in the stomach. Then follow dizziness, headache,

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Baltimore & Ohio R. R. TIME TABLE. IN EFFECT JULY 19th, 1896.

STATIONS.	44.101	14	16	6	9
CENTRAL TIME.			AM 1 6 05	PM 3 30	
" Deflance	15 41	1 00	PM 1 40	9 05	3 36
" Monroeville.	8 31		4 65		1 4 05
" Sandusky	*8 00		1 3 35		10 35
" Mansfield	10 05		5 33	*****	6 50
" Mt. Vernon-	11 22				
Ar Newark	112 10		7 35	******	8 22
Lv Newark		AM 15 40		11120	8 30
" Zanesville	PM 1 12 PM	6 30			
Ar Wheeling,	5 30	10 55			1 18
" Pittsburgh			*****	8 00	7 30
* Washington.	6 35		*****	4 50	11 58
"Baltimore -		*****			PM 1 00
" Philadelphia	10 25			8 15	4 00
" New York-					6 30
W	est-	Isov	ind,		

STATIONS. CENTRAL TIME. PM AM PM AM AM Lv. Deflance... 8 15 8 22 7 40 11 00 1 26 PM 6 40 7 40 Ar. Chicago..... 9 00 8 85 PULLMAN SERVICE.

Chicago and Cleveland, Trains Nos. 14 and

Chiengo and Pittsburg, Trains Nos. 5, 6, 16 nd 15. Chicago and Columbus, Trains Nos. 14, 16, Chicago and Wheeling, Trains Nos. 7, 8, 46 Chicago and Wheeling, Trains Nos. 5, 6, 7 and 47.
Chicago and Baltimore, Trains Nos. 5, 6, 7 and 8.
Chicago and Philadelphia, Trains Nos. 7 and 8.
Chicago and New York, Trains Nos. 7 and 8.
Columbus and Baltimore, Trains Nos. 7 and Pittsburg and Cincinnati, Trains Nos. 163, Pittsburg and Cincinnati, Trains Nos. 168, 164, 105 and 166.

F Stops to let off passengers from points east of Chicago Junction or to take on passengers for Chicago. "Trains run Daily, 18top on Signat. S Will wait 10 min. for Connection. It will wait 5 minutes for connection if passengers are reported. T Stop for Meals. 1 Daily except Sunday. D Stop on Sundays only, Grand Calumet Heights will be a fing stop for trains Nos. 11, 12, 16 and 17. Wednesdays and Saturdays for train No. 6. Sundays for train No. 7.

J. VAN. SMITH, CHAS. O. SCULL, Gen. Pass, Agt THE LIMA NORTHERN PAILWAY TIME TABLE No. 6.

IN EFFECT JULY 27. 1896 No. 18 No.44, No. 2 | STATIONS No. 1, No. 3, No. 19 A. M. P. M. A. M. A. M. P. M. P. M. A. M. P. M. A. M. Lima. A. M. P. M. P. M. 10 30 5 10 8 10 Lima. 8 20 8 00 4 20 11 45 6 00 9 20 . Ottawa. 7 22 7 14 3 05 12 05 6 15 9 30 Leitele. 7 16 7 00 2 45 12 25 6 57 9 56 Hamler, 6 25 5 37 2 15 P. M. 6 52 10 14 Mailura. 6 57 6 17 15 50 1 10 7 10 10 50 Natorin 6 20 8 6 0 1 29 1 20 7 45 11 0 Water n 5 47 5 25 12 30 2 20 9 10 12 20 Adrian 4 20 4 00 10 25 4 4 0 11 20 6 10 Detrott. 2 50 P. M. 8 25 8 00 4 20 7 14 3 06 7 00 2 40 5 37 2 15 6 17 1 50 6 60 1 12 30 5 25 12 30 4 00 10 26 No. 1 and No. 4 makes direct connections for Cincinnati, Columbus, Dayton and

springheld F. E. FISHER, A. G. P. A., F. LANNEN, T. A., Springfield, O. V Napoleon, Ohio. THE OHIO SOUTHERN.

4. 2. In Effect June 14, '96 2 Su ex Su P. M. A. M. LV. AR. P. M. P. M. P. M. A. M. LV. AR. I
3 49 8 20 Lima ...
4 77 8 46 St. Johns ...
4 25 9 04 Jackson Center ...
4 48 9 25 Quiney ...
5 10 9 50 St. Parts ...
Ar Springfield ...
7 35 11 65 St. St. Johns ...
7 35 11 65 St. Johns ...
7 35 11 67 Jeffersonville ...
8 02 12 23 Washington C. H. ...
18 10 1 45 Benibridge ...
9 00 1 2 38 ...
Waverly ...
11 00 3 38 Ar Jackson Lv 11 48 6 21 11 20 6 02 11 05 5 38 10 41 5 13 7 33 1.50 11 00 3 38 Ar. Jackson Lv A. M. 8 00 3 38 Lv. Jackson Ar 8 17 3 53 Coniton Ar 8 25 4 10 Ar. Wellston Lv A. M. P. M. v A.M. r 5 05 11 80 r 5 05 11 80 4 48 11 15 v 4 30 11 00 P.M. A. M.

No. 1 makes good connection for Columbus, Dayton, Cincinnati, Piqua, Sidney, Van Wert, Ft. Wayne, Ada, Toledo and Detroit, arriving at Toledo 4:00 p. m., Detroit 6:20 p. m.; also good Chieago connection at Lima with Pennsylvania lines.

No. 2 makes connection at Springfield for Dayton, Columbus, Cincinnati, and at Waverly for Fortsmouth, Ironton, Kenova and all Virginia points.

No. 3, in connection with Lima Northern Railway at Lima, makes direct connection for Toledo, arriving at 10:00 p. m.

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