Ohio's Ex-Governor Vigorously, Denounces Free Trade Before a Vast Audience of Chiesgo Republicans

At the First Regiment Armory, Chicago, on the night of October 26, ex-Gov. Foraker of Ohio, spoke upon the history of the tariff and the political parties before an audience that was limited by the confines of the great building only. He roundly scored the democratic candidates and handled the free trade policy mercilessly. The fol-lowing is the major portion of his

speech:

'The questions in this campaign are of a business character, so much so that they hardly belong within the domain of politics. They are questions that affect democrats precisely as they affect republicans. There should be no differences with respect to that along party lines. They are questions that touch the pockethook. Two questions are of commanding importance. They are the currency question and the tariff question. I shall talk to you to night about the tariff question, and I want to talk to you about that without any politics) bias talk to you about that without any political bias or prejudice. I want to talk to my democratic friends more particularly than to republican friends, for my mission to lilinois is to make votes, to do good. The republicans don't reed any talking to. I want, therefore, the confi-dence of every democrat who honors me with his attention here to-night.

"Now, with respect to the tariff, we have had a great deal of discussion of late years, but this year the discussion takes a wider range. During recent years with respect to the tariff we have been discussing the merits of various bills. A few years ago, you will remember, we were dis-cussing the Morrison bill, as it was called, a bill framed by a democratic representative in the house from your own state. It was the 'Horizontal Reduction' bill. Then four years later, in 1888, we were discussing the Mills bill. and two years ago we were discussing the Mc-Kinley bill. The Morrison bill and the Mills bill are both dead. The McKinley bill is taking bill are both dead. The McKinley bill is taking care of itself. But this year our democratic friends, when they met in convention in this city, went farther in their opposition to a protective tariff than they have ever before gone in the history of their political organization. They not only resolved that tariff for the sake of protection was impolitic, not the sake of protection was impolitic, not intended to subserve the best interest of the country, but they denounced it as unconstitu-tional. Hence it is that we have to discuss this year not simply the wisdom of such a policy but the legality of it. If ever it be true that tariff duties, levied for the sake of protection, are unconstitutional, that is the end of the debate. I might take the constitution of the United States and make an argument to you as to what should be the proper interpretation of that instrument as bearing upon this subject. I might contend here with claboration that the provision which authorizes the general govern-ment to provide for the general welfare was broad enough, as we think it is, to authorize tariff duties for the sake of protection, but I in-tend to content myself by simply pointing to

what history teaches.
"In the first place there was George Washington. He was the president of the convention that framed the constitution of the United States. He heard all the debates with respect to that instrument and each provision in it. He was pretty well acquainted with all that occurred in connection with it. He was the first curred in connection with it. He was the first president of the United States after the adoption of the constitution. In view of all that we may safely assume, I think, that he was pretty well informed on that subject. The second law enacted by the First congress of the United States was signed by him notwithstanding the fact that it contained in its preamble the recital that it was intended, among other purposes, to promote and foster American industries. It is a great pity, if the levying of duties for the sake of protection is unconstitutional, that Grover Cleveland or Adial Stevenson or some other great democratic constituenson or some other great democratic constitu-tional lawyer was not there to keep George Washington from making that kind of provi-

James Monroe was of the same opinion, and, neither last nor least, Thomas Jefferson and Andrew Jackson were of that opinion. And Jackson came very near hanging John C. Cal-houn because he would not agree with him. A little later there were some very emin-ent men of that opinion whose memories we revere and whose opinions we have confidence in. Among them was Henry Clay, and one of his associates, you will remember, in the senate of the United States was Daniel Webster. He was something of a constitutional lawyer in his time, as it was thought. A man by the name of Hayne from the state of South Carolina found that out on one occasion. Then there was Rufus Choate, justly celebrated as one of the greatest lawyers New England has ever produced. He thought it was constitutional. Only a few days ago I read a letter published in all the newspapers of the country from George Ticknor Curtis, one of the greatest living lawyers of this day. He said the country from George Ticknor Curtis, one of the greatest living lawyers of this day. He said that he had always been a democrat until his party adopted that plank in its Chicago platform, and having adopted that plank he felt called upon to part company with that organization—a sort of offset for some people that they claim have been leaving us. Then there was Abraham Lincoin. He studied the constitution of the United States with a great deal of care. He had more occasion to study it than any other president since Washington. Because everything Abraham Lincoin undertook to do our democratic friends claimed was unconstitutional. Especially did they claim it was unconstitutional for him to save the constitution. He not only said he believed in the protective tariff, but he believed in a high protective tariff, but he believed in a high protective tariff, and then Ulysses S. Grant was of the same opinion. So with James A. Garfield and all his distinguished associates in public life in his own party. Now among the living of to-day are Benjamin Harrison and James G. Blaine. Jefferson Davis thought it was unconstitutional and Howeli Cobb thought it was unconstitutional. As against these who thought it constitutional, As against these who thought it constitutional and Stevenson. [Avoice: "And Larry T. Neal."] And Larry T. Neal."] And Larry T. Neal. I know him better than you do. We in Ohio propose without further argument to continue to stand as we have been standing with respect to this question in the company of the George Washingtons and the standing with respect to this question in the company of the George Washingtons and the Abraham Lincolns. If you want to go with the other crowd the way is open, but may the Lord have mercy upon your souls.

"There was in this country for awhile a constitution which was unconstitutional, and that was the constitution of the confederate states of America—Jef. Davis' constitution. Something happened to that instrument. These boys in blue got after it and they punched a hole in it. We are not doing business under that constitution now, but under the constitution of George Washington.

"We have a good deal of experience with tariff.

"We have a good deal of experience with tariff and free-trade legislation respectively. We have had in the history of this country four pe-riods of free trade or tariff for revenue only. and we have had an equal number of periods of protection, tariff for the sake of protection. Now let us look and see what our experiences Now lot us look and see what our experiences have been. In the first place we had free trade under the colonial system before the revolution and until the adoption of the constitution after the revolution. During the colonial period we were subject to the legislation of Great Britain, and Great Britain seemed to be then as now—and as it is with the demorative retains that it about have cratic party—of the opinion that it should have the hives of industry there, and that we on this side should deal only in the raw material, and hence it was that when some enterprising New Englanders, finding iron ore and coal and lime rock, concluding that it would be a good thing cratic party—of the opinion that it should have

to develop these resources here and open an iron manufacturing industry, built a furnace and set it in operation. Great Bergain promotly came to the rescue of Britain and by act of parliament prohibited the maintenancement the operation of iron furnaces in the American colonies. The British said:

ontes. The British said:

"We will make the iron and you content
yourselves with the raising of corn and wheat and rye and onte and barley and park - therax material. We will do the manufacturing. We will keep the aggregations of capital on our side and we will have the skilled artisans and me-chanics over here.

"Then that first law was passed with reference to the industries of this country which George Washington signed, and what was the result? Every man is acquainted with the fact who has read the history of that day that Immediately upon the enactment and the going into force of that law industries in this country into force of that law industries in this country were started, prosperity came, the poverty from which we were suffering was dissipated. The government had money to meet its running expenses, and at once gained a good credit as a government among the nations of the earth. It was continuous prosperity until the free trade idea again became uppermost in 1816 and struck down that first protective tariff legislation, and then we returned at once to the same continuous then we returned at once to the same condition of poverty, bankruptcy and business stagnation, and that continued until 1824, when we again to extricate ourselves from that condition

resorted to protection, and at once prosperity came again. That period continued until 1822, and here is the testimony of Andrew Jackson as to the result of it upon this country. In his message to congress in 1832, he says:

as to the result of it upon this country. In his message to congress in 1832, he says:

"Our country presents on every side marks of prosperity and happiness unequaled, perhaps, in any other portion of the world.

"Notwithstanding such were the prosperous conditions of the country, Calhoun, who came into the leadership of the democratic party at that time, in the interest of slavery again succeeded in fastening upon as free trade legislation. Commencing with the enactment of the free trade laws of 1833 an era of adversity set in such as the American people had never before known, even during the poverty-stricken times immediately after the revolution. That period brought us to the panie of 1837. Thomas H. Benton, speaking of that period, said that the fires were out in the furnaces, the mills were idle, those who had been called to labor were turned out of employment, and in the whole land there was no sound of the hammer, except the hammer of the sheriff and the suctioneer.

"We got out of that difficulty in 1840 by elect "We got out of that difficulty in 1840 by electing on a protective tariff platform old Tippecance, the first Harrison, and by returning to a
protective tariff system in 1842. At once prosperity came again, but it was short-lived. At
that time slavery was making a desperate effort to maintain itself, and in 1846 that element
in national politics succeeded in again fastening upon us free trade legislation, which remained until 1841, a recreated of fifteen was to mained until 1861, a period of fifteen years. It was the most emphatic free trade period the was the most emphatic free trade period the American people had since the constitution was adopted over which George Washington presided. Every democrat who talks to you in behalf of the tariff will take occasion to tell you, as I tell you, that it was a typical free trade period. But they will tell you what I won't tell you, that it was an era of great prosperity, and they seek to justify free trade by reason of the prosperity they claim the country enjoyed during that period.

perity, and they seek to justify free trade by reason of the presperity they claim the country enjoyed during that period.

"Now, to show you that I am not mistaken about that, I have a little testimony here that I want to offer. Gen. Stevenson, this democrate candidate for the vice presidency, is a citizen of your state. He is a representative democrate Certainly no democrat would question his tastement while he has the second place on the ticket. His word ought to be just as good as Grover Cleveland's, for they both had about the same kind of experience with respect to the war. I believe they both hired substitutes. That is the way he got to be general. When his party came into power with Grover Cleveland at the head they made him a general postmaster. Well, here is what he said in a speech at his home in Bloomington on the 24th day of last August:

"The decade and a half extending from the passage of the low tariff of 1845 to the beginning of our civil war has been truly called the golden period of our history. The cost of the necessaries of life had reached.

period of our history. The cost of the necessaries of life had reached a minimum, and at no time in our history was it easier for the wage earner to support his family. The farmer, the mechanic, the day laborer alike realized the benefit of low taxation. A benefit, why? Simply for the reason that it lessened the cost of food, of clothing of every article that conduced to his comfort. Our manufactories did not lan-guish. The fires did not go out in our furnaces.

four or five weeks ago, when they suddenly quit. And why? A dynamite bomb was ex-ploded in their camp in the official report of Commissioner Peck, of New York, on the labor statistics of that state. Commissioner Peck is a good democrat. He was appointed by Grover Cleveland when that individual was the chief magistrate of the Empire state; he was ap-pointed and reappointed by David B. Hill and was continued in office by Gov. Flower. So his was continued in office by Gov. Flower. So his democracy is beyond question. Commissioner Peck reports that in the first year after the passage of the McKinley bill the laborers in that state received \$6,337,000 more than in the year before its passage. He reported that there was a net increase in the value of products in New York of \$31,000,000 as compared with the previous year. He reported that he had found something more than \$9,000 individual cases in which wages had been increased to the extent of \$23.11 per annum. That spoke volumes for the McKinley bill.

"Then the democrats went after Commission-

volumes for the McKinley bill.

"Then the democrats went after Commissioner Peck and actually arrested him for the crime of having reported the prosperity of this country! In the platform of the republican party we declared in favor of a protective tariff high enough to equal the difference in wages abroad and here. The necessity for protection now is wages, and wages alone. In our early days it was to foster our infant industries. When the republican party came into power it came not only to save the union but to do something for humanity, and one of its first results was to faces the wages of the country to the promint high standard. We pay higher wages here than are paid anywhere on earth.

"Let me simply exhort you to look beyond the

are paid anywhere on earth.

"Let me simply exhort you to look beyond the questions and look to the men. For what under the heavens does anybody want to see Grover Cleveland president of the United States? What has he ever done? He has been wrong ever since he came to the estate of manhood. He has been on the wrong side of every great question that has entered into American politics. When he came to manhood there were two claims in respect of slavery. One was that it was a divine institution and a social blessing, and the other was that it was an accursed blight that ought to be exterminated as soon as possible. Grover Cleveland was on the side of the first claim and Benjamin Harrison stood on the other side. James Buchanan was the leader of Cleveland, and Abraham Lincoln was the leader of Harrison. When Abrastood on the other side. James Buchanan was the leader of Cleveland, and Abraham Lincoln was the leader of Harrison. When Abraham Lincoln called for soldlers Benjamin Harrison volunteered and went. Cleveland volunteered, but it was to stay at home. When he and Stevenson were both drafted both sent substitutes. So it was with respect to every question growing out of the war. They stood with the party that pronounced the war unconstitutional and opposed the issuing of the greenback. During the last thirty years the most brilliant and most fillustrious chapter of American history has been written, and Grover Cleveland has no right or title to a single line or word in it. We sabolished slavery without him. We raised the army without him. We previded the financial means to pay that sarmy without him. We sent it to the front and maintained it there without him. We put clothes on our soldiers and guns in their hands without him. They wen victories at the front without him. If the fate of this country had been left to Grover Cleveland and the like there would have been no republic today. If our fate had been in his hands, think you, people of would have been no republic to-day. If our fate had been in his hands, think you, people of Chicago, you would be swelled with pride, and justly, because honored with the world's fair? There would not have been any world's fair in

entitle him to enjoy the highest bonor within the gift of the American people? [Voices: "Noting, sothing:"]

"I don't be lieve any copperhead should ever be made president of the United States. I don't believe that any man should ever be made president or the United States who would not feel at home among the members of the Grand at home among the members of the Grand Army of the Republic. Imagine, if you can, anything more inconsistent and huderous than Grover Cleveland at a campfire. I do not believe any man should be president who signalized his four, years of accidental administration by 529 pension vetoes. No man should be president who has so little respect for that most sacred and hallowed of all days. Memorial day, that when we are gathering about the graves of our dead to scatter flowers over their last resting places, would hie himself off to the Adirondacks to fish for trout. Thank God! he caught only one, and that was a little bit of one that only one, and that was a little bit of one didn't know any better. Even the fish were ashamed to bite.

"Close to the end of this momentous cam-paign. I appeal to you to stand by the wise American policy of protection, of American in-dustry and American labor; and I appeal to you especially to stand by that gallant represents tive of patriotism, of heroism, of devotion to union and liberty without example in the history of the world, Benjamin Harrison, now

#### LIVING ISSUES.

Gov. McKinley Talks to Illinois Reput

In the course of his campaign tour Gov. McKinley, of Ohio, paused at Danville, Ill., October 26, where he was given an enthusiastic greeting by tremendous crowd of admirers and fellow republicans, to whom he spoke in glowing terms upon the principle is-

in glowing terms upon the principle issues of the campaign. He said:

"I am here to-day to discuss with you the past or to relate to you the glories of the republican party. I am not here to speak to you of the democratic party of the past. I am here to address you upon living-present issues that affect every man's calling and occupation, and every man's wages, and every man's investments. The past is behind us, and whatever of good has been accomplished, either by the republican party or the democratic party, is secure to the American people, and to all the American people. The republican party is the only national party in this country to-day. It knows no sections, it knows no geographical diknows no sections, it knows no geographical di-visions, it knows no north and south, and em-braces all the interests of every section, and in all of its legislation, no matter whether any section voted against the party or for it, the republican national party took care of all the in terests of the people. The only sectional party to-day in this country is the democratic to-day in this country is the democratic party. The great body of the democratic party is in the south. The courage, the brains, the statesmanship of the vast majority that gives to the democratic president the majority of the electoral votes are all in the south, and yet the democratic leaders of the morth render ineligible to high places on the national ticket any man who lives in the south. They are good enough to vote the democratic ticket, they are good enough to help achieve victories in the elections, but when it comes to entering the sanctum sanctorum, they are not permitted to enter, because twenty-five or thirty years ago sanctum sanctorum, they are not permitted to enter, because twenty-five or thirty years ago they were engaged in an effort to destroy the union. And it is the leaders of the democratic party that perpetuate the memories of the war and make those memories render incligible the great leaders of the democratic party of the south for either the office of president or vice president of the United States. For twentyave years they have not been able to get a place on the national ticket Mark my prediction that for twenty years to come they will be denied full fellowship with the little remnant of the democratic party of the north, which is only a party in name, and but for its southern allies would not be designated a national party.

would not be designated a national party.

"The democratic platform makes another declaration for British free trade. No party was ever so brave before. Mr. Democrat, do you say you are not for free trade! Then you are not a democrat this year. You say you are for a tariff for revenue only. That is the way England raises \$100,000,000 every twelve months. The speaker illustrated the difference between by taking a pitcher from the table.] There is be per cent tariff on that pitcher. I know, for I belied to put it there, and I make no apology to anybody at home or abroad for doing it. Every dollar's worth of these goods coming from Europe puts 55 cents in Uncle Sam's treasury. Every 1100 worth \$55: every \$1,000 worth \$550. But it is levied not alone for the revenue. It is to encourage our own home factories. Today we manufacture 60 per cent of those goods used here, and the consumer gets the pitcher for less than ever before. If we levy it for re enue alone, 55 per cent is too high, because that discourages foreign importation. Mr. Stevenson said in his Blcomington speech that 20 per cent is sufficient for revenue. Yes, for revenue only But put it at that and shipload after shiploa

But put it at that and shipload after shipload comes over. We raise more revenue at 20 per cent, than 50 per cent, but with the result that you put more money in the treasury, but you put out the furnace fires in the country.

"I wish you could all study the tariff act of 1846, which put out the fires the whig tariff of 1842 had lighted. I wish you could read Webster's speech in Fanuil hall, Boston, 1848, Fillmore's message of 1852, and Buchanan's of 1835. You would rise from that reading a protectionist.

"But they say that it keeps us out of a for-eign market. The tariff of 1890 has been in op-eration two years. We never had such a for-eign trade us the last twelve months. The European trade balance in our favor was \$230,000,-000. We've got it and they have not."

Gov. McKinley used the argument in his treatment of the constitutionality of the tariff, showing how the men who made the constitution viewed it. and said:

"It violates but one constitution—that of the confederate states—and that was shot to death by the union soldiers. But they say we can't make the in this country. We've got thirty-one establishments at it. They said we couldn't make steel rails, glass, silk, china, watches, but we do. Every American watch is ticking out the tune of 'Hail Columbia.' Why, 97 per cent.

make steel rails, giass, silk, china, watches, but we do. Every American watch is ticking out the tune of 'Hail Columbia.' Why, 97 per cent. of sheet tin is sheet steel, and we've been making that for years. I have seen them making American tin in a dozen places. But they say we want free raw materials under democratic rule. The rawest of raw materials in our mountains and hills slept the sleep of death. Protection has developed them. But again they say protection hurts the farmer. You wouldn't know if they didn't tell you.

"What does the farmer want? First, good crops: second, somebody to eat them. The nearer the farmer gets to the markets the better his prices. What you want is men who cat and do not produce. The farmers and planters who made our first tariff bill understood this. They said we have land enough: what we want is factories. And they said so distinctly. Supposing free trade or tariff for revenue comes to this country what is the inevitable result? Either wages must go down or the industries must shut down. Suppose the wages of the working man are reduced one-half, his capacity to buy your bread and meat is decreased one-half. Suppose the industries are broken down. The laborer goes to the soil, and when he raises his own bread and meat he don't cat yours. He is your consumer to-day; he may be your competitor to-morrow. If it were put to a yote whether you would have another farm or a factory by the side of your farm you would oue for the factory. Even were you a democrat. [Cries of "That's so."] Protection builds up home markets. The 8 per cent. goes abroad. We are looking after the 22 per cent. In the democrats propose to share this splendid market with foreigner, though the federal arm is not long enough to reach him and make him pay a part of our burdens. Nover will the European wage scale is on a par with the American wage scale is on a par with the American wage scale, and then we will meet them here and the fittest will survive."

BRADING CHE MORNING

ele on "Some British Castles," written by Oscar Fay Adams, and appropriately frontispieced by a splendid full-page picture by Garrett, of "Marmion's Defiance to Earl Douglas." Alexander Black has a capital descriptive paper on 'The Babies of the Zoo" at Central Park, charmingly illustrated by Irene Williamson, a pupil of Beard. Edith Robinson has a fine story, "Raglan's Substitute," of the pluck and bravery of a Harvard boy at a city fire; Mary Selden McCobb has a good Thanksgiving story, "Why She was Thankful," and "Mabel's Election Day" is an ap propriate November story by Ellen Strong Bartlett. Florence Howe Hall tells of the "Moriarty-Duckling Fair." "How Dorothy Paid her Way," by Caroline E. Hersey, is a bright story of a bright girl. The serials by Kirk Mun-roe, "the Coral Ship," and "That Mary Ann," by Kate Upson Clark," which all the boy and girl readers have voted as "fine," end with this number, for a new volume of the ever-popular Wide AWAKE will begin with the December number. Price 20 cents a number, \$2.40 a year. On sale at news stands or sent postpaid on receipt of price, by D. Lothrop Company, Publishers, Boston.

How Those Girls Love One Another.

Miss Flypp—Yes, Mamie Elder is
married at last. The poor thing was
over thirty, and not at all good-looking. She has no money, and never had an offer before, so she snapped up the first

Mrs. Gazley—Are you sure she never had an offer before?

Miss Flypp-Of course I am. Who should know if I don't? Why, I'm her dearest friend!-Truth. Reckiessness.

sourage, Charlie. You were brave enough to propose to me when you had

Dr. R. Schiffmann, St. Paul, Minu., will mail a trial package of Schiffmann's Asthma Cure free to any sufferer. Gives instant re-lief in worst cases, and cures where others fail. Name this paper and send address.

"Do you know a gas-meter is to me al-most human?" "To me, too. It has that dreadfully human tendency toward un-truth."

Tue flounder is a fish that requires plenty of seasoning, and even then is flat.— Philadelphia Record.

Is Your blood poor! Take Beecham's Pills. Is your liver out of order! Use Boecham's Pills. 25 cents a box.

The sculptor isn't the kind of a man that cuts no figure in the world.—Binghamton Leader.

PLEASANT, Wholesome, Speedy, for coughs is Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar. Pike's Toothache Dro; a Cure in one minute.

One of the most foolish men is the one who worries about things he can't help.— Ram's Horn.

the capital I - Galveston News.

#### THE GENERAL MARKETS.

HOGS-Good to choice heavy	4 50 66 5 5254
WHEAT-No. 2 red	5914 A CO
No. 2 hard	85 @ 66
CORN-No 2 mixed	34 @ 3414
OATS-No. 2 mixed	25 % 2514
RYE-No. 2	45 @ 46
FLOUR-Patents, per sack	2 (0 @ 2 20
Fancy	1 90 @ 2 46
HAY-Choice timothy	7 00 66 8 50
Fancy prairie	6 00 @ 7 00
BRAN	56 60 57
BUTTER - Choice creamery	21 @ 24
CREESE-Full cream	11 @ 13
EGGS-Choice	17 6 17%
POTATOES	45 @ 60
ST. LOUIS.	The State of the last
CATTLE-Fair natives	3 50 @ 4 25
Texans	2 80 6 8 10
HOGS-Heavy	4 80 @ 5 70
SHEEP-Fair to choice	4 00 @ 4 80
FLOUR-Choice	8 20 @ 3 30
WHEAT-No. 2 red	641420 65
CORN-No. 2 mixed	8740 374
OATS-No. 2 mized	27 @ 27%
RYE-No. 2	63 @ 58%
BUTTER-Creamery	2) 6 25
LARD-Western steam	8 20 @ 8 25
PORK-New	12 8) @12 85
CHICAGO.	
CATTLE -Prime to extra	4 75 @ 5 45
HOGS-Packing and shipping	4 50 6 5 50
SHEEP-Fair to choice	4 50 @ 4 75
FLOUR-Winter wheat	4 00 @ 4 30
WHEAT No. 2 red	69 @ 6954
CORN-No. 2	40160 6014
OATS No 9	90 6 9017

"What is August Flower for?" As easily answered as asked. It is for Dyspepsia. It is a special remedy for the Stomach and Liver.— Nothing more than this. We believe August Flower cures Dyspepsia. We know it will. We have reasons for knowing it. To-day it has an honored place in every town and country store, possesses one of the largest manufacturing plants in the country, and sells everywhere. The reason is simple. It does one thing, reason is simple. It does one thing, and does it right. It cures dyspepsia of situations. Write J. BROWN, Sedalls, Mo.

#### The November Wide Awake

Opens with a profusely-illustrated arti-

man that came along.

Clara-You certainly must have some

only known me three days. Charlie—If I had known you longer perhaps I should not have been. - Brook

Have You Asthma?

M. L. TROMPSON & Co., Druggista, Cou-dersport, Pa., say Hall's Catarrh Cure is the best and only sure cure for catarrh they ever sold. Druggists sell it, 75c.

Profile who never worry do a good deal of missionary work that they don't get credit for.—Ram's Horn.

Ms. Oldboy-"I remember the first fish over caught." Miss Pert-"What was it— an ichthyosaurus!"—Life.

THERE is nothing more pretentious than

#### VALEAR CITY ON T

nanaan u	LI I.	UCE.	31.	
CATTLE-Best beeves	3 50	60 4	(A)	н
Stockers '		@ 3	10	ı
Native cows				ı
HOGS-Good to choice heavy				ı
WHEAT-No. 2 red		44	60	ı
No. 2 hard			56	ı
CORN-No 2 mixed			3414	ı
DATS—No. 2 mixed	25			ı
				ı
RYE-No. 2	45		46	ı
FLOUR-Patents, per sack			20	ı
Fancy		@ 2	VG	ı
HAY-Choice timothy	7 00	00 8	60	ı
Fancy prairie	6 00	@ 7	00	ı
BRAN	56	6	67	ı
BUTTER - Choice creamery	21	0	24	ı
CREESE-Full cream	11	0		ı
EGGS-Choice	17		1754	L
POTATOES	45	ä	0	ı
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ST. LOUIS.		301		ı
CATTLE-Fair natives	3 50		25	ı
Texans	2 30	4 1	10	ı
HOGS-Heavy	4 80	0 5	70	ı
LUEED Fair to choice	4 00		80	п

OATS-No. 2 29 6 RYE-No. 2 47 6 BUTTER-Creamery 15 6 



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Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, head-aches and fovers and cures habitual aches and fovers and cures habitual constitution. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and soceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

popular remedy known.

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#### life of both mother and child. MOTHERS FRIEND"

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J. S. Mosrov, Harlew, N. C.

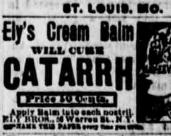
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