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BED

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We have still about twenty-five pieces

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One lot, former price 20c., 25c., 35c., and 40c.; your choice this week

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44-inch Storm Serge, black and navy, cheap at 60c; this week at

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SHOES

per cent on

THE ROOT OF THE EVIL.

If You Would Save Girls from Lives of Shame See That They Get Good Wages. There are hundreds of thousands of reformers in this country who are fighting all sorts of evils, but they do

not seem to be doing much good. The trouble is these reformers want to fight somebody, instead of fighting for somebody. They are never happier than when they are denouncing sinners, but they are not spending much time and money in saving them and starting them on the right path. Anybody can abuse a saloonkeeper, a gambler or a drunkard, but the man who can win them over to a better way of life does the work that counts.

Some of the facts brought out at the Baltimore Social Purity congress suggests a wide field of work for genuine reformers. One of the speakers, Mrs. Charlton Edholm, of Chicago, said in the course of her address:

"Of the 230,000 erring girls in this country over half have been snared or sold into their lives of shame. Their average life is five years. Fortysix thousand are carted out to Potter's field every year. "Isn't it time that somebody is trying to save these girls from falling into those dens of iniquity? Twenty million Christians can rescue 230,000 erring girls, or surely the religion of the Lord Jesus Christ is a failure."

Then Mrs. Edholm read a long list of statistics bearing upon her subject, and added:

"Men go out into the country districts and bring these girls into our cities. A mock marriage is often performed, and the girl is taken into these haunts of shame, believing she is going to a boarding house. One man who was recently converted told me he had gone through the marriage ceremony twenty times and every time sold the girl into a house of ill-repute."

The delegates investigated some of the disreputable localities in the city. At one place a girl said:

"I know you mean well in coming here, but you don't know how much good it will do. Instead of coming here you had better go around to some of those factories and shops that grind a poor girl down to \$2 a week and get them to pay better wages. It's no use; a girl can't live on what she gets. You had better put in your efforts there."

If half the things told at this congress are true the reformers who really desire to accomplish some good should go to work to save the girls who are forced into lives of shame by their poverty. Places of refuge should be provided for them, and they should be aided in securing work that will support them.

It is very probable that poverty drives hundreds of thousands of men and women into drunkenness, debauchery and other evil ways of life. It should be the aim of our reformers to remove the causes of these evils and give the sinners a chance to get on their feet again. An ounce of sympa-thetic help is worth a ton of abuse. A little white hand held out to a sinner is more powerful than a policeman's club. - Atlanta Constitution.

### GRAVE PORTENT.

A New York Daily Sees the Sinister Shadow of Coming Events.

The New York Mercury sees the shadow, and says:

"If the people of this country are not to be slaves, they must organize to oppose the money power. That is a contract that will be difficult of execution. It is foolish to belittle the contest with the money power. Combined capital is an enemy hard to vanquish. "Reformers should not underesti-

mate the battle that is impending.

"That battle must be fought and victory over gold won by some means. "If it cannot be done without revolution the revolution must come.

"There are but two alternatives: Whip the money power or accept slavery for the masses.

"Men may cry peace and conservatism, but there is no peace nor conservatism but leads to dishonor and slavery.

"Every one is in favor of a peaceful political revolution if possible.

"The country can be carried by a peaceful revolution and a president elected.

"The tug of war is to come when the seating of the reform president comes

"The Mercury verily believes that the money power will prevent a man representing the masses from taking his seat as chief executive regardless of the number of votes he may receive.

"It is well in time of peace to prepare for war. That war will come the very next inauguration day. If the masses of the people expect to inaugurate their president they must be in a position to do it; peaceably if possible, but forcibly if necessary."

Ancient Populists.

Andrew Jackson and John C. Calhoun for president and vice president on the people's party ticket in 1828. Sound so there is no disputing the assertion. They were probably democrats till that party got so corrupt they saw the need of of a new party and then turned populists just like all true patriots are doing to-day. If you are so stuck on being a follower of Andrew Jackson, why don't you follow him into the sixty years ago the old party was so here we have men who claim to be respectable trying to be democrats yet .-Farmers' Tribune.

### Deafness Cannot Be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to care leafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an infamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets infamed you have a rumbling sound or impertect hearing, and when it is entirely ctosed beainess is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces. We will give One Hundred Boilars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be ss (caused by catarrb) that cannot be cured by Hail's Catarra Cure. Send for circulars, free. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 75c.

THE POSTAL TELEGRAPH.

The Populist Demand for Government Telegraph Is Becoming a Popular Issue

A growing sentiment in favor of cheaper telegraph facilities has led to the publication of a number of interesting and well written articles on the subject recently. Judge Walter Clark, in an article on the subject of attaching the telegraph and telephone systems to the post office department, names the following as some of the advantages which would be a natural re-

"(1) A uniform rate of 10 cents for ten words, between all points, or possibly less; (2) an increase in individual messages of at least ten for every one word sent now; (3) an increase in the press dispatches of thirty words or more for every one now sent; (4) a popularization of the telegraph for all uses, social or business; (5) an increase in the promptness of delivery, (6) no section would be destitute, but at each one of our 70,000 post offices there would be a telephone or a telegraph. By adopting the telephone at most post offices, instead of the telegraph, the increase in the number of post office employes would be inconsiderable.

"Originally the telegraph belonged to the post office, but was abandoned to private corporations, against the advice of Henry Clay and other statesmen, on account of the supposed ex-

"The high rates at present prevailing cause the telegraph to be little used for ordinary social or business messages, not more than 8 per cent. of the messages being of that character. In Belgium, where the rate is less than 1 cent a word, the social and ordinary business messages are 63 per cent. The average telegraph rate now charged in this country is 31 cents per message.

"Experts say that our government could probably afford, with the vast increase in business, a uniform rate of 5 cents, as the averege cost of a message is about 3 cents. According to experts the telegraph plants now in use could be superceded by the government with a superior plant at \$15,000,000, while the present corporations are strangling commerce to earn heavy dividends on a watered stock of over \$150,000,000.

"As a matter of law the telegraph system is the most essential part of the postal service and ought not to be left in the hands of private corporations.

"In England, in 1870, under private ownership, 7,000,000 individual messages and 22,000,000 words of press dispatches were annually sent. Now that the telegraph is operated by the post office the annual number of individual messages sent is 70,000,000 (ten times as many), and over 600,000,000 words of press dispatches (thirty times as many) are used. This at a glance demonstrates the overwhelming benefit to the public of the change and their appreciation of it.

"The press rates have been reduced so low that every country paper can afford to print the latest telegraphic dispatches as it goes to press, and a telegraph or telephone is at every country post office. In London the telegraph has largely superseded the mail for all the small and necessary details of life-to announce that you are going to dine at a certain house, or to inform your wife that you are detained on business and not to keep dinner waiting, and the like-over 30,000 telegrams being sent daily in that city alone.

"The following is quoted verbatim from the report of the United States consul at Southampton:

"The service is performed with the most perfect punctuality. It is calculated that the average time employed to-day in the transmission of a telegram between two commercial cities in England varies from seven to nine minutes, while in 1870 (under private ownership) two or three hours were necessary.

"The rate of one cent a word includes delivery within the postal limits of any town or within one mile of the post office in the country. Beyond that limit the charge is twelve cents per mile for delivery of a message. The telegraph being operated as a constituent part of the postal service, it is not possible to state how much profit the government receives from it, but the English government does not consider that it should be treated as a source of revenue. It regards it as a means of information and education the center of the city at its for the masses and gives facilities of all kinds for its extension in all direc-

### GOVERNMENT BANKS.

tions."

A Demand for Them Would Prove to Be

Popular and a Sure Vote Winner. A correspondent of the Missouri World writes from Connecticut as follows: "It is so very seldom that any correspondent from this part of our were people's party men. They ran great and glorious country is seen in your paper, I thought I would write a few lines. It is now nearly nineteen Money publishes a copy of the ticket, years since I stepped outside of old party lines, and it is with great pleasure that I watch the forming of the lines for the great battle of 1896, and I sincerely hope the money power will meet its Waterloo. In looking about for our leaders for 1896, we should bear in mind that we must have men good and true-one from the south and one populist party? Just think, more than from the west; and if any one state more than another is entitled rotten as to disgust its founders and to furnish one of our leaders, it is Kansas. So take your choice, Peffer and Watson, or Watson and Peffer. The main principles of the Omaha platform are O. K. Although some little difference in the wording of it would be better. For a central figure on the money question, I think that "government banks by, of and for the people" would be best. With the exception of the present bankers and their hired assistants all through the country, I do not see who could find fault with it. Let it take the place of "the sub-treasury plan or some better system" and He said he had had poor success and "postal savings banks."

-There is no money of the world. Reduction to a commodity is the condi-Reduction to a commodity is the condi-tion of acceptance when foreigners Judge Jones sent him to the workhouse take our gold and silver money.

AN IMPORTANT MOVE.

The Temperance Women of the Nation Boldly Advocate Radical Populist Demands.

Miss Frances Willard's address to the national convention of the W. C. T. U., at Baltimore recently, was a notable production in more ways than one. She urged the necessity of broadening the scope of the movement so as to take in many of the matters of practical reform besides that relating to the liquor traffic. Miss Willard urges a union of all reform forces in favor of the following propositions:

"Direct legislation; the initiative and referendum in national, state and local matters; the imperative mandate and proportional representation. (2). When any branch of legitimate business becomes a monopoly in the hands of a few against the interests of the many that industry should be taken possession of, on just terms, by the municipality, the state or the nation, and administered by the people. (3). The election of president and vicepresident and of United states senators by direct vote of the people, and also of all civil officers, so far as practicable. (4). Equal suffrage without distinction of sex. (5). As the land is the rightful heritage of the people, no tenure should hold without use and occupancy. (6). Prohibition of the liquor traffic for beverage purposes, and governmental control of the sale for medicinal, scientific and mechanical uses.

(7). All money-paper, gold and silver -should be issued by the national government only, and made legal tender for all payments, public or private, on future contracts, and in amount adequate to the demands of business. (8). The free and unfimited coinage of silver and gold at the ratio of 16 to 1."

The significance of this is the indication it gives of the spread of those ideas which the populists took up and have been urging so long. It will be seen that they are making headway outside of populist ranks. Heretofore the W. C. T. U. has confined itself strictly to a non-partisan advocacy of temperance reform. It took no interest in, or at least never publicly discussed, what are regarded as political questions. Now, if Miss Willard correctly represents them and no doubt she does, that powerful and widely disseminated association of influential women have embraced and are ready to urge the adoption of numerous radical reforms hitherto found only in populist platforms, and their influence will greatly aid in establishing populist principles. In time they will learn that the drink evil, great as it is, is by no means the only one nor the cause of all our woes. A salutary suspicion seems to have crossed Miss Willard's mind that if extreme poverty could be abolished or even materially mitigated, that would react to diminish the vice of intemperance. A happy and contented people is not apt to become either a drunken or a wicked people. Heretofore the good ladies of the W. C. T. U. have contented themselves with trying to scale Mount Usquebaugh where John Barleycorn's citadel is entrenched. It is jut possible that a flank attack on Fortress Plutocracy may lead, not only to the fall of that, but also to the undermin-

ing of the power of his ally ensconced in Fort Gambrinus.-Nonconformist.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

Men Only Should Be Elected to Office Who

Have the Interest of the Citizens at

Heart. Good government, like charity, begins at home. A municipality may be regarded as a corporation in which the citizens are stockholders, and its elected officers are its directors or managers. But it is unlike corporations which are organized for business purposes and for a resulting profit in the fact that a municipal corporation has for its object the common welfarethe welfare of its citizens. In considering how this may be promoted, questions of public policy arise and there is an honest difference of opinion as to the method to be pursued. Some of these questions can be formulated into a platform of principles that will enable the citizens to express an opinion for and against. For instance -Shall the municipal corporation hire other corporations to do its work or shall it do its own work by the employment of citizens? Shall the system of taxation discriminate against improvements as it does at present, or shall it recognize vacant land in market value? Shall it give away franchises to corporations or shall it receive compensation for them?

Shall it rigidly enforce the will of the people expressed at the ballot box, or shall it "wink the other eye?" To obtain the sentiment of the people upon a number of matters of this nature is of far more importance than the question of who shall be mayor or how shall a candidate be nominated; and we cannot agree with the opinion that the whole question should be settled by abandoning party nominations and having a citizens' caucus. The men who control the one would be apt to control the other; and the mayor, when elected, has very little power under the average city charter. The responsibility comes upon the aldermen and councilmen; and if the public sentiment as to a municipal policy could by some method be more clearly defined, it would be a guide for legislative action on the part of the aldermen and councilmen, to whom the people must look for the reforms they demand. Principles, not men, should

campaign. - Brockton (Mass.) Diamond. A Christian (?) Country.

be the basis of action in a municipal

Frank Miller says he is a printer from St. Louis. He came to Kansas City recently and was begging from house to house in the eastern portion of the city when he met Police Officer James. Miller approached the officer and told him he had been begging. asked the officer to lock him up, as he was afraid he might grow desperate and break into a dwelling. . Miller was for twenty days.

Morgan County, Colorado

5 cents per yard.

It is a sweeping statement, but it is a fact nevertheless that the irrigated district surrounding Fort Morgan, Col., is not surpassed in any of the essentials that make an ideal location by any other section of the country in the United States. The climate is perfect. The system of irrigation economical. The water supply ample. The markets good. The yields enormous. The people friendly. The towns prosperous and attractive.

Everything that grows in the temperate zone is there raised to perfection. Wheat, alfalfa, potatoes, corn and oats are the staple crops, but market gardening and fruit culture are beginning to receive a great deal of attention.

Fifty out of the 500 farmers in the county have this year an average yield of 50 bushels of wheat to the acre and more than 100 exceeded 40 bushels. Alfalfa makes a larger crop than any where else in the country. Average yield 5 tons to the acre.

The price of land varies from \$15 to \$30 an acre, including perpetual water right. Eighty acres is as much as one man can farm, and if he goes in for fruit raising or market gardening, half that much will be found to be enough to keep

him busy. Detailed information about Morgan County is contained in an illustrated booklet issued by the Passenger Department of the Burlington Route, and now ready for free distribution. A copy will be mailed to any one who will write to J. Francis, G. P. A., Omaha, Neb., for it. No one who is really in earnest in his desire to find a better location than his present one will fail to do this.

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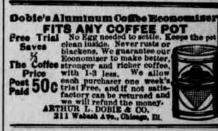
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