

FAST TRAIN TO OMAHA.

One of the Best Trains to be Found in the World.

"If you will go down to the Union Station almost any evening now you will see the finest mail train in the United States or elsewhere, for that matter," said Chief Clerk F. M. Coates, of the railway mail service in charge of the Chicago and Omaha fast mail. The cars have nearly all been remodeled, renovated, and painted anew. The third set of cars is now in the Burlington company's shops undergoing treatment. All the old oil lamps have been removed and instead the entire train of five cars is lighted with Pintach gas. There are seven lamps of four burners to each car.

The cars have been furnished with new trucks, or the old ones taken apart and refitted piece by piece. All the most modern appliances in the matter of couplings and air brakes help to give the flyer the best possible equipment of any train extant.

The new fast mail engine, No. 590, built especially for service on trains Nos. 7 and 8, by which Uncle Sam's trains on the "Q" between Chicago and Omaha are known has been trained into fine service, and others of the same pattern will soon be on the rails.

The government's train now makes Omaha in eleven and one-half hours, running 500 miles between 3 a. m. and 2.30 p. m.

Chief Clerk Coates says that he cannot remember of a single instance when Uncle Sam's flyer has been one minute late at the Union Pacific transfer this year.

Name Crowded Them Out.

"I read of a Chicago minister who displayed great presence of mind last Sunday when he discovered his church on fire during the services."

"What did he do—order a collection taken so as to have the congregation leave quietly and speedily?"

"No—better plan yet. He announced that Mrs. Smith-Brown-Jones-Robinson-Baker-Porkrib-Pygnote had been run over by a car in front of the church. Almost every man present exclaimed, 'Heavens, my former wife!' and left the building."—Truth.

I know that my life was saved by Pisco's Cure for Consumption.—John A. Miller, Au Sable, Michigan, April 21, 1895.

Her Last Request.

"One moment," said the faded queen of Scots as she paused at the foot of the scaffold. "I have a last request to make. When you come to bury me and are about to restore my head to my body, be sure to remember one thing."

"And what is that," quoth the impatient warder.

"Just try your best to put it on straight."

And the cortege swept on.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Don't Starch Table Cloths.

Never let the laundress in her commendable desire to give a gloss to table linen, starch it. To produce a high satiny polish on damask it should first be thoroughly dampened and then ironed with a heavy flat iron until it is absolutely dry. Table linen should never leave the ironing board until it is absolutely dry.

It's the Baby is Cutting Teeth.

Be sure and use that old and well-tried remedy, Mrs. Winslow's SOOTHING SYRUP for Children Teething.

She Was a New Yorker.

The cannibal king summoned his chef. "I think," he said, "that a light browning will be sufficient for the blond one."

He rubbed his hands together delightedly.

"I overheard her say that she came from the juiciest part of the tenderloin."—New York Press.

FITZ stopped free and permanently cured. No fits after that day. Dr. Kline's Great Kidney Remedy. Free trial bottle. Write to Dr. Kline, 233 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

She Sells Papers.

Miss Clara Howard is working her way through the University of California by selling newspapers. "I believe in work," she says. "I do not think that any woman need allow any pecuniary obstacles to interfere with it. She can always reach an intellectual object through manual labor. It is a means to an end, and, besides, it is conducive to cleanliness of thought."

No one has ever attempted to pull teeth by Christian Science.

Most important people in the world are those who mind their own business.

There is more cruelty to animals in the country than in the city.

SYRUP OF FIGS

Gladness Comes

With a better understanding of the transient nature of the many physical ills, which vanish before proper efforts—gentle efforts—pleasant efforts—rightly directed. There is comfort in the knowledge, that so many forms of sickness are not due to any actual disease, but simply to a constipated condition of the system, which the pleasant family laxative, Syrup of Figs, promptly removes. That is why it is the only remedy with millions of families, and is everywhere esteemed so highly by all who value good health. Its beneficial effects are due to the fact, that it is the one remedy which promotes internal cleanliness without debilitating the organs on which it acts. It is therefore all important, in order to get its beneficial effects, to note when you purchase, that you have the genuine article, which is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only and sold by all reputable druggists.

If in the enjoyment of good health, and the system is regular, laxatives or other remedies are not needed. If afflicted with any actual disease, one may be commended to the most skillful physicians, but if in need of a laxative, one should have the best, and with the well-informed everywhere, Syrup of Figs stands highest and is most largely used and gives most general satisfaction.

BRYAN'S ACCEPTANCE.

ISSUES OF THE CAMPAIGN UNDER DISCUSSION.

State vs. Federal Rights.—The Constitution's Limitations Quoted—Bond Issues Opposed—National Bank Issues Declared Against—Opposition to Treaties—The Tariff After Silver.

Bryan's Acceptance Letter.

LINCOLN, Neb., Sept. 10.—Following closely on his acceptance of the National Silver party's nomination of him as its Presidential candidate, Mr. Bryan made public to-day his formal letter of acceptance of the Democratic nomination for the Presidency. The letter is unexpectedly short and it is as follows:

"The Hon. Stephen M. White and Others, Members of the Notification Committee of the Democratic National Convention: Gentlemen—I accept the nomination tendered by you on behalf of the Democratic party, and in so doing desire to assure you that I fully appreciate the high honor which such a nomination confers and the grave responsibilities which accompany an election to the Presidency of the United States.

"So deeply am I impressed with the magnitude of the power vested by the constitution in the chief executive of the nation, and with the enormous influence which he can wield for the benefit or injury of the people that I wish to enter the office, if elected, free from every personal desire, except the desire to prove worthy of the confidence of my country.

"Human judgment is fallible even when unbiased by self-considerations, and in order that I may not be tempted to use the patronage of the office to advance any personal ambition, I hereby announce, with all the emphasis which words can express, my fixed determination not under any circumstances to be a candidate for reelection in case the campaign results in my election.

"I have carefully considered the platform adopted by the Democratic national convention and unqualifiedly indorse each plank thereof.

DEMOCRACY'S PLATFORM.

"Our institutions rest upon the proposition that all men, being created equal, are entitled to equal consideration at the hands of the government. Because all men are created equal, it follows that no citizen has a natural right to injure any other citizen. The main purpose of government being to protect all citizens in the enjoyment of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, this purpose must lead the government, first, to avoid acts of affirmative injustice, and, second, to restrain each citizen from trespassing upon the right of any other citizen. A democratic form of government is conducive to the highest civilization, because it opens before each individual the greatest opportunity for development and stimulates to the highest endeavor by insuring to each the full enjoyment of all the rewards of toil, except such contribution as is necessary to support the government which protects him. Democracy is indifferent to pedigree; it deals with the individual rather than with his ancestors. Democracy ignores differences in wealth; neither riches nor poverty can be invoked in behalf of or against any citizen. Democracy knows no creed; recognizing the right of each individual to worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience, it welcomes all to a common brotherhood and guarantees equal treatment to all, no matter in what church or through what forms they commune with their Creator.

"Having discussed portions of the platform at the time of its adoption and again when your letter of notification was formally delivered, it will not be necessary at this time to touch upon all the subjects embraced in the party's declaration.

A DUAL GOVERNMENT.

"Honest differences of opinion have ever existed and ever will exist as to the most effective means of securing domestic tranquility, but no citizen fails to recognize at all times and under all circumstances the absolute necessity for the prompt and vigorous enforcement of law and the preservation of the public peace. In a government like ours law is but the crystallization of the will of the people; without it the citizen is neither secure in the enjoyment of life and liberty, nor protected in the pursuit of happiness. Without obedience to the law government is impossible.

"The Democratic party is pledged to defend the constitution and enforce the laws of the United States, and it is also pledged to respect and preserve the dual scheme of government instituted by the founders of the republic. The name United States was happily chosen. It combines the idea of national strength with the idea of local self-government, and suggests 'an indissoluble union of indestructible states.' Our revolutionary fathers, fearing the tendencies toward centralization, as well as the dangers of disintegration, guarded against both, and national safety as well as domestic security, is to be found in the careful observance of the limitations which they impose.

"It will be noticed that while the United States guarantees to every state a republican form of government and is empowered to protect each state against invasion, it is not authorized to interfere in the domestic affairs of any state except upon application of the legislature of the state, or upon the application of the executive when the legislature cannot be convened. This provision rests upon the sound theory that the people of the state, acting through their legally chosen representatives, are, because of their more intimate acquaintance with local conditions, better qualified than the president to judge of the necessity for federal assistance. Those who framed our constitution wisely determined to make as broad an application of the principles of local self-government as circumstances would permit, and we cannot dispute the correctness of the position taken by them without expressing a distrust of the people themselves.

ECONOMY.

"Since governments exist for the

protection of the rights of the people and not for their spoliation, no expenditure of public money can be justified unless the expenditure is necessary for the honest, economical and efficient administration of the government. In determining what appropriations are necessary the interest of those who pay the taxes should be consulted, rather than the wishes of those who receive or disburse public moneys.

BONDS.

"An increase in the bonded debt of the United States at this time is entirely without excuse. The issue of interest-bearing bonds within the last few years has been defended on the ground that they were necessary to secure gold with which to redeem United States notes and treasury notes, but this necessity has been imaginary rather than real. Instead of exercising the legal right vested in the United States to redeem its coin in either gold or silver, the executive branch of the government has followed a precedent established by a former administration and surrendered the option to the holder of the obligations. This administrative policy leaves the government at the mercy of those who find a pecuniary profit in bond issues. The fact that the dealers in money and securities have been able to deplete or protect the treasury according to their changing whims, shows how dangerous it is to permit them to exercise a controlling influence over the treasury department. The government of the United States, when administered in the interest of the people, is able to establish and enforce its financial policy, not only without the aid of syndicates, but in spite of any opposition which syndicates may present. To assert that the government is dependent upon the good will or assistance of any portion of the people other than a constitutional majority is to assert that we have a government in form but without vital force.

NATIONAL BANK CURRENCY.

"The position taken by the platform against the issue of paper money by national banks is supported by the highest Democratic authority, as well as demanded by the interests of the people. The present attempt of the national banks to force the retirement of United States notes and treasury notes in order to secure a basis for a larger issue of their own notes, illustrates the danger which arises from permitting them to issue their paper as a circulating medium. The national bank note being redeemable in lawful money, has never been better than the United States note, which stands behind it, and yet the banks persistently demand that these United States notes which draw no interest, shall give place to interest-bearing bonds in order that the banks may collect the interest which the people now save. To empower national banks to issue circulating notes is to grant a valuable privilege to a favored class, surrender to private corporations the control over the volume of paper money and build up a class which will claim a vested interest in the nation's financial policy. Our United States notes, commonly known as greenbacks, being redeemable in either gold or silver, at the option of the holder, are not at the option of the holder, are safer and cheaper for the people than national bank notes based on interest-bearing bonds.

THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

"A dignified but firm maintenance of the foreign policy first set forth by President Monroe and reiterated by the Presidents who have succeeded him, instead of arousing hostility abroad is the best guarantee of amicable relations with other nations. It is neither of home rule, nor of the United States should resist any extension of European authority in the Western hemisphere rather than invite the continual irritation which would necessarily result from any attempt to increase the influence of monarchical institutions over that portion of the Americas which has been dedicated to republican government.

PENSIONS.

"No nation can afford to be unjust to its defenders. The care of those who have suffered injury in the military and naval service of the country is a sacred duty. A nation which like the United States relies upon voluntary service rather than upon a large standing army, adds to its own security when it makes generous provision for those who have risked their lives in its defense, and for those who are dependent upon them.

THE PRODUCERS OF WEALTH.

"Labor creates capital. Until wealth is produced by the application of brain and muscles to the resources of this country there is nothing to divide among the non-producing classes of society. Since the producers of wealth create the nation's prosperity in time of peace and defend the nation's flag in time of peril, their interests ought at all times to be considered by those who stand in official positions. The Democratic party has ever found its voting strength among those who are proud to be known as the common people, and it pledges itself to propose and enact such legislation as is necessary to protect the masses in the free exercise of every political right and in the enjoyment of their just share of the rewards of their labor.

ARBITRATION.

"I desire to give special emphasis to the plank which recommends such legislation as is necessary to secure the arbitration of differences between railroads engaged in interstate commerce and their employees. Arbitration is not a new idea—it is simply an extension of the court of justice. The laboring men of the country have expressed a desire for arbitration and the railroads cannot reasonably object to the decisions rendered by an impartial tribunal. Society has an interest even greater than the interest of employees or employers, and has a right to protect itself by courts of arbitration against the growing inconvenience and embarrassment occasioned by disputes between those who own the great arteries of commerce on one hand and the laborers who operate them on the other.

IMMIGRATION.

"While the Democrats welcome to the country those who come with love for our institutions and with the de-

termination and ability to contribute to the strength and greatness of our nation, it is opposed to the dumping of criminal classes upon our shores and to the importation of either pauper or contract labor to compete with American labor.

INJUNCTIONS.

"The recent abuses which have grown out of injunction proceedings have been so emphatically condemned by public opinion that the Senate bill providing for trial by jury in certain contempt cases will meet with general approval.

TRUSTS.

"The Democratic party is opposed to the trusts. It would be recreant to its duty to the people of the country if it recognized either the moral or the legal right of these great aggregations of wealth to stifle competition, bankrupt rivals, and then prey upon society. Corporations are the creatures of law and they must not be permitted to pass from under the control of the power which created them; they are permitted to exist upon the theory that they advance the public weal, and they must not be allowed to use their powers for the public injury.

RAILROADS.

"The right of the United States government to regulate interstate commerce cannot be questioned, and the necessity for the vigorous exercise of that right is becoming more and more imperative. The interests of the whole people require such an enlargement of the interstate commerce commission as will enable it to prevent discrimination between persons and places and protect patrons from unreasonable charges.

PACIFIC RAILROADS.

"The government cannot afford to discriminate between its debtors, and must, therefore, prosecute its legal claims against the Pacific railroads. Such a policy is necessary for the protection of the rights of the patrons as well as for the interests of the government.

CUBA.

"The people of the United States, happy in the enjoyment of the blessings of free government, feel a generous sympathy toward all who are endeavoring to secure like blessings for themselves. This sympathy, while respecting all treaty obligations, is especially active and earnest when excited by the struggles of neighboring people who, like the Cubans, are near enough to observe the workings of a government which derives all its authority from the consent of the governed.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

"That the American people are not in favor of life tenure in the civil service is evident from the fact that they, as a rule, make frequent changes in their official representatives when those representatives are chosen by ballot. A permanent office-holding class is not in harmony with our institutions. A fixed term in appointive offices, except where the federal constitution now provides otherwise, would open the public service to a larger number of citizens without impairing its efficacy.

THE TERRITORIES.

The territorial form of government is temporary in its nature, and should give way as soon as the territory is sufficiently advanced to take its place among the States. New Mexico, Oklahoma and Arizona are entitled to Statehood, and their early admission is demanded by their material and political interests. The demand of the platform that officials appointed to administer the government of the territories, the District of Columbia and Alaska should be bona fide residents of the territories or districts is entirely in keeping with the Democratic theory of home rule. It is also heartily in sympathy with the declaration that all public lands should be reserved for the establishment of free homes for American citizens.

WATERWAYS.

"The policy of improving the great waterways of the country is justified by the national character of these waterways and the enormous tonnage borne upon them. Experience has demonstrated that continuing appropriations are, in the end, more economical than single appropriations separated by long intervals.

THE TARIFF.

"It is not necessary to discuss the tariff question at this time. Whatever may be the individual views of the citizens as to the relative merits of protection and tariff reform, all must recognize that until the money question is fully and finally settled the American people will not consent to the consideration of any other important question. Taxation presents a problem which in some form is continually present and postponement of definite action upon it involves no sacrifice of personal opinion or political principle; but the crisis presented by financial conditions cannot be postponed.

"Tremendous results will follow the action taken by the United States on the money question, and delay is impossible. The people of this nation, sitting as a high court, must render judgment in the cause which greed is prosecuting against humanity. The decision will either give hope and inspiration to those who toil or 'shut the doors of mercy on mankind.' In the presence of this overshadowing issue, differences of opinion upon minor questions must be laid aside in order that there may be united action among those who are determined that progress toward an universal gold standard shall be stayed, and the gold and silver coinage of the constitution restored.

WILLIAM J. BRYAN

Mrs. Friellings to Be Pardoned.

TOPEKA, Kan., Sept. 10.—The Mary Friellings pardon case has been favorably reported by the State board of pardons, but Governor Morrill has not yet passed upon it. In 1886, Mrs. Friellings, a German woman, residing with her husband on the farm of John Noelia, in Cowley county, shot and killed her landlord for addressing an improper remark to her.

Woodmen at St. Joseph.

St. Joseph, Mo., Sept. 10.—The annual log rolling of the Northwest Missouri Log Rolling Association began in this city yesterday with several thousand visiting members of the Modern Woodmen of America present from Kansas City and neighboring towns.

WHAT MEN DO.

The fads of W. S. Gilbert, the librettist, are running a model farm and studying astronomy.

Paula, the cafe concert singer, whose "Boulangier March" had much to do with popularizing the general, has just died at his country place.

John D. Rockefeller, president of the oil trust, owns 400,000 out of the 1,000,000 shares of the corporation and they are worth \$100,000,000 according to report. His income from this source is \$1,328 for every hour of the day and his annual income from all sources is estimated at \$30,000,000.

Baron Hirsch's place as the open-handed friend of the British aristocracy will probably be taken by Mr. Belt, a German multi-millionaire, who is interested with the Rothschilds.

Julius Jouy, the writer of many of Yvette Gullbert's songs, among them "La Soularde," has gone mad. A performance to provide the money to keep him in a private asylum has been gotten up by the poet Coppee and the critic Sarcely. Jouy was a commonplace-looking fat little man, very particular about his dress and umbrella. He imagines that he has a handkerchief worth seventy millions of francs.

The man who "never votes" will not be at all prominent this year.

Methods of economy practiced by fashionable people are very clever.

Travelers who grumble most have the fewest comforts at home.

John Hardy.

John Hardy, the inventor of the vacuum brake, who died in Vienna on June 23, was born in 1820 at Gateshead, England, his father being a modeler. He was apprenticed to a locksmith and worked in various factories for some time under George Stephenson. He left England at the age of 21 for France, and in 1860 went to Austria as head of the repairing shop of the Southern railways. He brought out his invention in 1878, and in 1885 retired to private life. He is believed to have been the last of Stephenson's assistants.

Poor Pilgric!

there is no need for you to contemplate a wig when you can enjoy the pleasure of sitting again under your own "thatch." You can begin to get your hair back as soon as you begin to use

Ayer's Hair Vigor.



"Check it!"

BattleAx

PLUG

If he had bought a 5 cent piece he would have been able to take it with him. There is no use buying more than a 5 cent piece of "Battle Ax." A 10 cent piece is most too big to carry, and the 5 cent piece is nearly as large as the 10 cent piece of other high grade tobaccos.

Columbia

YOU SEE THEM EVERYWHERE

BICYCLES

POPE MFG. CO. HARTFORD, CONN.