

Eugene Field's Fondness For Children.
Eugene Field was a man of generous, tender spirit and boundless sympathy. He gained and held the love of little children and of men and women; for in his writings he appealed to young and old, and every gentle nature responded to the magic of his honest verse.

He was a great lover of animals, and was constantly making pets of them. He was very fond of birds, but, as he disliked to see them caged, he looked forward to the time when he could add to his new home a good conservatory, where the birds might find a home and fly in and out among the plants. After he had once become attached to a pet of any kind, it was exceedingly hard for him to give it up. For several years he paid the board of two old dogs at a farm. Some of his friends thought this a foolish expense; but he said he would not have the dogs killed, as they had been faithful to him in their younger days, and he did not believe in deserting old friends. Several years ago a Jerusalem donkey was given to the Field boys, and they named it Don Cesar de Buena. After they became too old to drive with him, it was a serious question what to do with "Don." For some time he was boarded at a livery stable. His board bill soon became quite a serious matter. But Mr. Field would not have him sold, for fear that the children's old comrade might fall into unkind hands. At last a friend in Kentucky offered a home for the donkey, and there he is now, spending his last days in luxurious ease on a blue-grass farm.—Martha Nelson Yenowine, in St. Nicholas.

A Singular Form of Monomania.
There is a class of people, rational enough in other respects, who are certainly monomaniacs in dosing themselves. They are constantly trying experiments upon their stomachs, their bowels, their livers and their kidneys with trashy nostrums. When these organs are really out of order, if they would only use Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, they would, if not hopelessly insane, perceive its superiority.

ONLY the man who gives hoping for nothing again, who gives freely, without calculation, out of the fullness of his heart—can find his love returned to him.—F. D. Maurice.

All About Texas.
Address D. J. Price, A. G. P. A., I. & G. N. R. R., Palestine, Texas, sending seven cents postage, for a 300 page handsomely illustrated book telling all about Texas. Texas is now attracting a great number of settlers by reason of cheap lands and mild climate.

"Why, Mr. Fortly, you are all done up. What's the matter?" "Bicycle." "But you don't ride a wheel—?" "No, but the other fellow does."—Fliegende Blaetter.

Fits stopped free and permanently cured. No fits after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Free \$2 trial bottle & treatise. DR. KLINE, 933 Arch st. Phila., Pa.

PARKE—"I don't suppose, old man, you can really appreciate how bright my children are." Lane—"No; I have never met your wife."—N. Y. Herald.

Piso's Cure for Consumption has saved me many a doctor's bill.—S. F. HARRY, Hopkins Place, Baltimore, Md., Dec. 2, '94.

KIND words prevent a good deal of that perverseness which rough and imperious usage often produces in generous minds.—Locke.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally. Price 75c.

PRUDENCE and industry are the best safeguards against hard luck.—Chicago Standard.

WHEN we are good in the right way we are good for something.—Chicago Standard.

Success in life is not so much a matter of talent or opportunity as of concentration and perseverance.—C. W. Wendte.

If we knew what our enemies have suffered, our enmity would often die a sudden death.—Ran's Horn.

WHEN you loaf, remember the rights of busy people.—Aitchison Globe.

In the race of life it isn't the fast men who come out ahead.—Texas Sifter.

Warner's Safe Cure

Has for a Fifth of a Century Cured all forms of . . .

KIDNEY and LIVER DISEASES, THE DREAD BRIGHT'S DISEASE

is but incipient Kidney Disease. Either are Dangerous. Both can be Cured. If treated in time with Warner's Safe Cure.

Large bottle or new style smaller one at your druggist's. Ask for either and accept no substitute.

EFFECTS OF A SMILE: YUCATAN KILLS IT.

PALMER AND BUCKNER.

Nominees of the National Democratic Party Formally Notified.
LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 14.—National democrats notified the nominees of party for president and vice president at the Auditorium Saturday night. The occasion was the formal notification of the candidates of the action of the Indianapolis convention.

Senator Donelson Caffery, in words of warm personal friendliness and expressive of the confidence of the gathering by which he was delegated, made the speech notifying John W. Palmer, Col. John R. Fellows notified Gen. S. B. Buckner.

Immediately above the stage were lifesize portraits of Gen. Palmer and Buckner, and President Cleveland was generously remembered in the decorations. The following telegram from President Cleveland was read:

To Hon. W. D. Byrum:
BUZZARD'S BAY, Mass., Sept. 10.—I regret that I cannot accept your invitation to attend the notification meeting on Saturday evening. As a democrat devoted to the principles and integrity of my party, I should be delighted to be present on an occasion so significant and to mingle with those who are determined that the voice of true democracy shall not be smothered, and insist that its glorious standard shall be borne aloft as of old, in faithful hands.

GROVER CLEVELAND.
Secretary Carlisle also sent a telegram regretting his inability to be present and pledging his support and assistance to the party.

Gen. Palmer, in accepting the nomination, said:
Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen: You give me official information that delegates, representing the national democracy of 41 states, lately assembled in convention in the city of Indianapolis, honored me by designating me the national democratic candidate for the presidency, and that the convention associated with me in the formal temporary leadership of that great historic party of the United States, an eminent citizen of Kentucky—a citizen distinguished in arms, and as the patriotic chief magistrate of his and my own native commonwealth. I accept the unsought honor and responsibility imposed upon me by the national democratic convention. I accept them as proof that my democratic fellow-citizens confide in my devotion to democratic principles so clearly and accurately defined in the proceedings of the convention. I have been at all times controlled by my own convictions of duty, and I have no one whom I can properly invite to share my responsibilities. Taught by Jefferson, I opposed slavery when it existed. Inspired by Jackson, I defended the union of the states to the extent of my ability, and influenced by his example, when my conduct as a military officer was challenged as violative of law, I voluntarily submitted myself to the jurisdiction of the civil courts. When governor of my adopted state, while I opposed, and by peaceful means successfully resisted, the interference of the United States by its military forces, in the purely local concerns of the state, I distinctly conceded the right, and asserted the duty, of that government to enforce within the state or elsewhere its own laws by its own agencies.

The matters to which I have alluded are but reminiscences—they relate and belong to the past. Our duties as lovers of our country are present, and we must meet and deal with existing conditions, and to these the late national democratic convention addressed itself. Its platform asserts truths which can be demonstrated, and it correctly defines democratic principles. It asserts that "the democratic party is pledged to equal and exact justice to all men of every creed and condition; to the largest freedom of the individual, consistent with good government; to the preservation of the federal government in its constitutional vigor, and to the support of the states, in all their just rights; to economy in the public expenditures; to the maintenance of public faith, and sound money; and it is opposed to paternalism, and all class legislation."

It also asserts that "the declarations of the Chicago convention attack individual freedom, the right of private contract, the independence of the judiciary, and the authority of the president to enforce federal laws. They advocate a reckless attempt to increase the price of silver by legislation to the debasement of our monetary standard, and threaten unlimited issues of paper money by the government. They abandon for republican allies, the democratic cause of tariff reform, to court the favor of protectionists to their fiscal heresy."

It then asserts, with earnestness and in terms which will not satisfy those who assert it, to be "the duty of a democrat to first vote the ticket and then read the platform; that in view of these and other grave departures from democratic principles, we cannot support the candidates of that convention nor be bound by its acts." The convention held in Indianapolis then declares, with force and exactness, the democratic doctrines with respect to taxation, whether by tariffs, excises or by direct imposition, and asserts that none of these can be rightfully imposed except for public purposes, and not for private gain, and reaffirms the historic democratic doctrine of a "tariff for revenue only."

It is then asserted by the convention in its declaration of principles that the experience of mankind has shown that by reason of their natural qualities gold is the necessary money of the large affairs of commerce and business, while silver is conveniently adapted to minor transactions, and the most beneficial use of both together can be insured only by the adoption of the former as a standard of monetary measure, and the maintenance of silver at a parity with gold by its limited coinage under suitable safeguards of law. Thus the largest possible enjoyment of both metals is gained, with a value universally accepted throughout the world, which constitutes the only practical bimetallic currency, assuring the most stable standard, and especially the best and safest money for all who earn their livelihood by labor or the produce of husbandry. They cannot suffer when paid the best money known to man, but are the peculiar and most defenseless victims of a debased and fluctuating currency which offers continual profits to the money changer at their cost.

Accepting their claim that under free coinage the dollar of silver would become of equal acceptability and value, and equal power in the markets, and in the payment of debts throughout the civilized world, the silver dollar would then be as difficult to procure as the dollar of gold is now. They complain now that the dollar of gold has too much purchasing power and is too difficult to obtain.

But the real expectation of the great body of supporters of the free coinage of silver, and one much more in harmony with the experience of mankind, is that the unlimited coinage of silver would give to the country a depreciated and cheaper dollar, which would enhance nominal values and be used in the payment of debts, but would be attended and followed by the ruin of all industries, the destruction of private credit, and irreparable mischiefs. Our platform commits us to the maintenance of the democratic faith. Many of our associates, deluded by deceptive sophistries, are supporting a coalition which disavows the traditional faith of the democratic party. The best that we can hope for them is that they may be defeated, and when defeated, they may return to the safe paths that they have heretofore trodden.

M'KINLEY QUOTES LINCOLN.

Stirring Words to Pennsylvanians Who Visit Him at His Home.
A large delegation of Pennsylvania republicans visited Maj. McKinley at his home in Canton on Friday, September 11, and in response to the hearty greeting of the people Mr. McKinley said:

"I bid the Lincoln club of the city of Erie welcome to my home. You bear the most honored name in republican annals, and none is more illustrious in the annals of our country—a name which belongs not to a single city, a single state, to any aggregation of clubs, but to the whole American people. It is not the property of any political party. It belongs to the ages. [Great applause.] It is full of inspirations and embodies every republican doctrine and represents the best aims and purposes of American citizenship.

"I doubt if there is any other name in American history which more fully typifies the possibilities and triumphs of American opportunities than that of Abraham Lincoln. He is the true hero now as in the past. He is the man who has most audaciously promulgated that there are class divisions in the United States. [Tremendous applause and cries of 'Good!'] Humble of birth, surrounded by poverty, forced by circumstances to acquire unaided whatever education he had, he forged his way to the front, reaching the highest plane in the gift of a free people, and the greatest place in the world. [Great applause and cries of 'We'll put McKinley there, too!']

"He demonstrated while in office wonderful ability and met every public exigency in the most trying years in our history with consummate sagacity and strength. It is gratifying to us to know that on the great questions which are dividing us this year Mr. Lincoln stood from the beginning of his early manhood where we stand to-day. We have the satisfaction of knowing that in the present struggle we are close to him and have his approval of the great principles we advocate. [Applause.] No man has shown more thorough knowledge of the tariff and its influence upon domestic property than he.

"Forty-three years ago he made an address upon the subject of tariff and taxation and the effect upon the condition of the country which I think has not been excelled by anybody before or since. It is peculiarly applicable to the present situation: Lincoln said: 'The first of our resolutions declares a tariff of duties upon foreign importations, producing sufficient revenue for the support of the general government and so adjusted as to protect American industries, to be indispensable to the prosperity of the American people; and the second declares direct taxation for national revenue to be improper.' [Great applause.]

"Listen to his description of the condition of the country at the time when he spoke, and how vividly it portrays the times in which we live: 'For several years past the revenues of the government have been unequal to its expenditure, and consequently loan after loan, sometimes direct and sometimes indirect in form, have been resorted to, and by this means a new national debt has been created and is still growing on us with rapidity fearful to contemplate—a rapidly only reasonably to be expected in case of war.'

"You would think that Abraham Lincoln was describing the three years from 1893 to 1896. [Great applause.] It is any wonder when the national convention met in Chicago May 17, 1896—the second national assembly of the great republican party—the following resolution was passed, which is the same doctrine which we advocate now?

"Resolved, That while providing revenue for the support of the general government by duties on imports, sound policy requires such an adjustment of these imports as to encourage the development of the industrial interests of the whole country, and we commend that policy of national exchanges which secures to the workingmen liberal wages, to agriculture remunerative prices, to mechanics and manufacturers an adequate reward for their skill, labor and enterprise, and to the nation commercial prosperity and independence.' [Tremendous cheering.]

"That, my fellow citizens, was the Lincoln platform of 1860, and it is the republican platform of 1896. [Great cheers and cries of 'That's right!']

"I am glad to meet the young men of the republican league of the state of Pennsylvania. There is no surer safety for our institutions than the manifestation of intelligent and patriotic interest by the young men of the United States. America is the country of the greatest and freest opportunity. We have no hereditary rulers, and we will have none. [Applause and cries of 'That's right!'] We have no privileged class and we will have none. [Cheers and cries of 'That's right, too!']

"We do not delegate to anybody our right to govern. We cannot delegate the right to anybody. It is sacred trust which cannot be performed by a substitute, but must be done by each citizen for himself. Inference to our duties as citizens will inevitably be followed by incompetency and corruption in public affairs. There is no higher evidence of true patriotism than hearty and earnest interest in the affairs of the government with the object in view of securing to all the people the greatest possible good.

"The discussion, such as we are having now, and at last the sober, intelligent use of the ballot, is the surest foundation upon which our republic can rest, and it takes the places of revolution in despotic government. [Great applause.] The source of all power is from the people themselves. That is everywhere accepted as the foundation of our political fabric.

"The republican party has always been the party of lofty purposes. It never had an aim from the first moment of its existence until now which did not embrace the common good of all. [Loud applause and cries of 'That's right!'] It never fought a battle against liberty and equality. [Applause.] It never struck a blow except for mankind. [Applause.] It was organized in conscience. [Great applause.] No political party has been formed since the beginning which appeals to the intelligence, enthusiasm and conscience of the young men and the old men as the republican party. [Great applause and cries of 'That's right!']

"It never waged a contest in all its glorious past which more strongly appeals to the best sentiments and the noblest aims of the human mind than the one which is now being waged for the welfare of the country and maintains the lofty purpose which has characterized it from the beginning. It stands for country now, and will guard with equal vigilance its honor as it guarded its life in the mightiest crisis in our history. [Cheers and cries of 'You bet you will!']

"Gentlemen, for the assurance of support, I thank you, and I thank you most heartily, and with a full appreciation of what you assurance means. Fighting under the banner of protection to labor and home industry, reciprocity, sound money, and a tariff for revenue, we have come to march to a triumphant victory in November. [Tremendous cheering and cries of 'We will elect you all right!']

FRIENDSHIP is a plant of slow growth, and must undergo and withstand the shocks of adversity before it is entitled to the appellation.—Washington.

THE GENERAL MARKET.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 15.	
CATTLE—Best beefs	3 50 @ 4 00
Stockers	2 80 @ 3 40
Native cows	1 85 @ 2 40
HOGS—Choice to heavy	5 70 @ 6 00
WHEAT—No. 2 red	55 1/2 @ 57 1/2
No. 2 hard	52 @ 53 1/2
CORN—No. 2 mixed	18 1/2 @ 19
OATS—No. 2 mixed	14 1/2 @ 15
RYE—No. 2	25 @ 30
FLOUR—Patent, per sack	1 40 @ 1 50
Fancy	1 15 @ 1 20
HAY—Choice timothy	7 50 @ 8 00
Fancy prairie	4 50 @ 5 00
BRAN—(Sacked)	20 @ 30
BUTTER—Choice creamery	12 1/2 @ 13 1/2
CHEESE—Full cream	9 1/2 @ 12 1/2
EGGS—Choice	10 @ 10 1/2
POTATOES	19 @ 20
ST. LOUIS.	
CATTLE—Native and shipping	3 40 @ 4 00
Texas	2 40 @ 3 30
HOGS—Heavy	3 10 @ 3 35
SHEEP—Fair to choice	2 50 @ 3 30
FLOUR—Choice	3 20 @ 3 40
WHEAT—No. 2 red	61 @ 61 1/2
CORN—No. 2 mixed	19 @ 19 1/2
OATS—No. 2	17 @ 17 1/2
RYE—No. 2	29 1/2 @ 30
BUTTER—Creamery	12 @ 18
LARD—Western mess	3 12 1/2 @ 3 30
PORK	6 00 @ 6 50
CHICAGO.	
CATTLE—Common to prime	3 40 @ 3 75
HOGS—Packing and shipping	2 50 @ 3 25
SHEEP—Fair to choice	2 00 @ 3 00
FLOUR—Winter wheat	3 20 @ 3 40
WHEAT—No. 2 red	60 @ 61 1/2
CORN—No. 2	20 1/2 @ 21
OATS—No. 2	19 @ 19 1/2
RYE	28 1/2 @ 30
BUTTER—Creamery	9 @ 15
LARD	3 20 @ 3 22
PORK	5 70 @ 5 72
NEW YORK.	
CATTLE—Native Steers	4 00 @ 4 65
HOGS—Good to Choice	3 60 @ 4 10
FLOUR—Good to Choice	3 20 @ 3 75
WHEAT—No. 2 red	63 1/2 @ 64 1/2
CORN—No. 2	21 1/2 @ 22
OATS—No. 2	19 1/2 @ 20 1/2
BUTTER—Creamery	11 1/2 @ 16 1/2
PORK—Mess	9 25 @ 10 50



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 then 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.

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