

# COXEYISM IS SCORED.

## SENATORS PAY RESPECTS TO THE MOVEMENT.

Senator Allen's Resolution Quickly Side-tracked—The Colorado Senator Tired of National Demonstrations—He Thinks It is Time for Law-Makers to Stand Up for American Manhood and Pay Less Attention to Labor Agitators.

### Allen's Coxe Resolution.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—Immediately after the reading of the journal in the senate yesterday, Mr. Jarvis, recently appointed from North Carolina, to succeed the late Senator Vance, was sworn in.

Senator Allen's Coxe resolution came up, and Mr. Allen stated there would be no opposition to the Democratic side to its passage.

Mr. Vest, however, opposed it. These people should be treated the same as all other citizens of the United States. If they did not violate any laws, they would not be molested, but he deprecated the introduction of such a resolution, because it intimated a want of confidence in the institutions and the laws of the land; their right to come here and visit the capital was so plain, so evident, that any suspicion about it was a reflection on the intelligence of the country.

It was opposed to the preamble, however, if it meant to include these men who had trampled on the laws, injured private property and undertaken to secure transportation to this city by force of arms, for then he emphatically dissented from it.

Mr. Wolcott of Colorado entered a vigorous protest against passing the resolution. There was to-day no man who sincerely desired to work for the support of himself and his family, who could not get work, or bread to put into the mouths of himself and little ones until work could be found.

"I am tired of this talk of national demonstration," he said. "In Colorado to-day, crushed and humiliated as she is by the action of congress, I want to say no man is suffering because he can find no work or unwilling hands to assist in supporting him until work can be found for him. I believe the time has come when those of us who are in public life ought to begin to cultivate more regard for the perpetuity of republican institutions and to ponder less to that miscalled portion of the labor vote, whose labor is with their throats and never with their hands. It is time we stood up for American manhood, for the right of every man to work if he wants to, if it takes the whole army of the United States to enable him to do so.

The right of every man is to enable him to enjoy equal liberty with every other man, and that means he shall have such liberty as is not inconsistent with the equal rights of his neighbor; the right to hold and enjoy the property which the laws of the country have enabled him to secure. It is time we had the courage to stand together against this socialism, populism and paternalism which is running riot in this country and which must end (if not crushed) in the destruction of liberties which the laws give us, liberties which should be dearer to us than life itself.

A number of senators took the pains to go to Senator Wolcott, after he had concluded his remarks, and express their approval of what he had said.

At 1:45 o'clock, before any action had been taken on the resolution, Mr. Harris moved to take up a resolution providing that "to-morrow and until otherwise ordered, the senate shall meet at 11 o'clock a. m."

Sensors Peffer and Allen objected to the pending resolution being displaced and demanded a ye and nay vote. The vote (which also showed the attitude of the senate on Mr. Allen's resolution) was as follows:

Yeas—Aldrich, Allison, Bate, Berry, Blackburn, Blanchard, Brice, Caffery, Call, Camden, Coke, Cullom, Dubois, Faulkner, George, Gibson, Gorman, Gray, Hale, Hansbrough, Harris, Hawley, Higgins, Hunton, Jarvis, Jones of Arkansas, Lindsay, Lodge, McMillan, McPherson, Manderson, Martin, Mills, Mitchell of Wisconsin, Morrill, Palmer, Pascoe, Perkins, Platt, Power, Proctor, Pugh, Roush, Sherman, Shoup, Teller, Turpie, Vest, Vilas, Voorhees, Walsh, Washburn, White, Wolcott—54.

Nays—Allen, Dolph, Frye, Gallinger, Kyle, Peffer—6.

## SENATOR QUAY SICK.

The Pennsylvania Unable to Leave His Home—Grave Reports Circulated.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., April 23.—Senator Quay had arranged to hold a political conference here this afternoon and to attend the American club banquet to-night, but was unable to leave his home at Beaver. A close friend says he was taken sick about two weeks ago, but it was not known to the general public. His affliction is one that may take him off without much warning, and the fact that he did not appear here is the best evidence that he is very ill.

The work on his tariff speech was too much for him in his then weakened condition and for that reason his friends fear he is in a weaker condition than is generally believed.

Extra Guns Sent to Washington.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., April 23.—Major Rexford of the United States army here has shipped to the chief of ordnance at Washington sixty-five carbines and 100 rifles, forty-five calibre. The arms were sent by express and fast freight and have already been received in Washington. Major Rexford says he has 125,000 rifles and a supply of carbines which can be shipped on short notice.

Bank Robbers Frustrated.

CHILLICOTHE, Mo., April 23.—An unsuccessful attempt was made to rob the Farmers' bank of Laclede, twenty miles east of here, last night. The safe containing \$3,000 was blown open, but the explosion aroused the citizens and the burglars fled without their booty.

Governors of Missouri.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., April 23.—Governor Stone has begun making a collection of portraits of Missouri governors which, when completed, will be hung in the grand hall of the executive mansion in the order of their service.

# "DOCKING" SALARIES.

First Effect of Attempts to Enforce the Law in the House.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—Mr. Hepburn of Iowa interposed his daily objection to the approval of the journal in the house and compelled a roll-call, which resulted in its approval—237 to nothing. The speaker appointed the following boards of visitors:

To the Military Academy—Messrs. Black of Illinois, Hatch of Missouri and Curtis of New York.

To the Naval Academy—Messrs. Meyer of Louisiana, Outwaite of Ohio and Randall of Massachusetts.

At this point became visible the first effects of the attempt to enforce the law of 1856 to "dock" members for absence except on account of sickness. Mr. Mahon, Republican, Pennsylvania, precipitated the matter by rising to a question of privilege and offering a resolution directing the sergeant-at-arms to pay members their salaries without deductions on account of absence unless such absence is first certified by some duly authorized officer of the house.

A point of order was raised by Mr. Kilgore and supported by several Democrats, that the resolution did not present a question of privilege. The point was sustained by the speaker on the ground that it was a matter of law and not under the control of the house.

"But that is not the law," interjected Mr. Reed. "That," said the speaker, "is not a question for the house to determine." He added he should decline to certify salaries unless members informed him how much salary was due them.

Another resolution was promptly offered by Mr. Mahon, declaring that the sergeant-at-arms, in the absence of any rule, has no authority to require members to report absences and reasons therefor. This also was ruled out of order by a strict party vote, except that Mr. Lucas (Republican) of South Dakota voted with the Democrats.

The diplomatic and consular appropriation bill was then taken up and after debate passed. The bill as passed carried \$1,513,538, a decrease of \$46,706 compared with the appropriation for the current year. At 5 o'clock the house adjourned.

## TARIFF CHANGES AGREED ON.

Will Be in the Income Tax and Sugar Schedule.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—The principal changes to be made in the tariff bill, in accordance with the agreement made by the Democratic senators yesterday, are in the income tax and sugar schedules. The sugar men have been from the first clamorous for an ad valorem instead of a specific duty, and that change has been conceded. The details have not been absolutely fixed, but there is little doubt the sugar schedule will be entirely supplanted by a new one, which will provide a uniform duty of 40 per cent ad valorem, with an addition of one-eighth of a cent for refined sugar.

The principal change in the income tax, is a provision for the limitation of the time the law shall remain in operation. It will probably be about five or six years. There will be no change in the rate of taxation, which will be left at 2 per cent on amounts in excess of \$4,000.

A number of changes in the rate of duty will be made in the iron schedule, in which there will be a slight advance over the rates fixed by the pending bill. Carpets, also, will secure an advance. In many cases the rates fixed in the house bill replace those of the bill reported to the senate by the finance committee.

Another material concession which will be made to the disaffected senators will be the restoration of the specific system in many places where the finance committee changed the house bill by the substitution of ad valorem duty.

It is understood that the entire Democratic majority of the finance committee is in hearty accord upon the wisdom of the proposed changes.

## ELEVEN O'CLOCK TOO EARLY.

Few Senators Present When the Session Began—A Wait for a Quorum.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—Not more than a dozen senators listened to the prayer of the chaplain when the senate met at 11 o'clock to-day. Mr. Harris, who had moved the early session, was on hand with several of his Democratic colleagues.

During the reading of the journal a few senators came in, but there was still a sparse attendance when Mr. Gallinger of New Hampshire interrupted the reading of the journal to suggest the absence of a quorum. The roll was called and only thirty-nine senators answered to their names.

As soon as the quorum had been secured, Mr. Lindsay of Kentucky spoke on the tariff. He scored the recalcitrant Democrats, defended the Wilson bill and declared that tariff reform would produce better times permanently. He was no foe of the rich but he knew that the class had been unjustly aided by high protection and he believed therefore in an income tax. He denied that there was any discrimination in the proposed measure and declared that the high protection system caused the strikes at Homestead, Pa.

Mr. Sherman disputed the assertion of Mr. Lindsay that the strikes at Homestead were due to the McKinley bill and the latter retorted that the manufacturers' natural desire was to reduce wages without respect to rates of duties.

Mr. Cullom next addressed the senate in favor of protection and in opposition to the Democratic policy.

Unemployed With a Red Flag.

ESCANABA, Mich., April 23.—A mob of 500 unemployed miners paraded the streets of Iron Mountain to-day carrying a red flag and demanding food or work. The mayor will send a committee to Lansing to plead with Governor Rich for help.

Father of Forty Children.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., April 23.—Abram Corrant died to-day at the age of 94. He was a veteran of the Mexican and Indian wars. He had been married twice and was the father of forty children.

# REPUBLICAN DOCTRINE.

SOME COMPARISONS.

The Democratic Tariff Platform of 1875, with Horace Greeley for President, and That of 1892 with Grover Cleveland.

During all the present generation modern democracy has been prolific in queer tariff platforms, never right even by mistake, and each one strangled in fickle disgust before the birth of its quadrennial successor. Let us rescue some oblivion. In 1872, they took the greatest known advocate of protection, he who styled himself a ferocious protectionist, Horace Greeley, for their presidential candidate. The platform on which they crowded their organized appetite for spoils and the highest apostle of protection to everything American, labor, manufacturers and all, declared that owing to differences of opinion they renitted the discussion to the people in their respective congressional districts and the decision to congress "wholly free from executive interference or dictation." That is probably where General Hancock imbibed the idea that the tariff was a local affair.

In 1892 their tariff bantling seems to be subjected to severe executive interference and like its predecessors will be moribund and unsavory long before 1896 thus arrived.

The McKinley act protected labor and manufacturers, paid expenses of government and left a surplus. Democratic free trade brings a deficit, an income tax and issues gold bonds to pay current expenses.

The McKinley bill while it protected American wage earners of all classes, farmers, operatives, builders, etc., provided sufficient revenues to carry on the government, to meet all our obligations to the veterans, to carry on needed public works, increase our navy and extend our foreign trade. Here are the figures:

Receipts and expenditures of the government for the fiscal years 1891 to 1893 inclusive:

YEAR	Total revenue.	Total expenditures, including premium.	Excess of revenue over expenditures.
1891	\$392,142,443.31	\$365,770,045.92	\$26,372,397.39
1892	\$451,834,844.92	\$414,334,633.00	\$37,500,211.92
1893	\$68,818,627.78	\$8,477,944.10	\$2,400,683.29

From this it will be observed that during each of these years the revenues derived under the act of 1890 were somewhat in excess of government needs.

Since July, 1893, the receipts have fallen off at the rate of some \$83,900,000 per annum but this decline in the public revenues during the present fiscal year is not attributable to any defect in the law of 1890, but to the general derangement and prostration of business throughout the country. The ascendancy of a political party pledged to the destruction of our protective policy has not only crippled and suspended the operation of our domestic manufacturers, but the importer of foreign fabrics naturally curtails his importations in the hope of securing their admission into our markets upon more favorable conditions.

If the election of 1892 had resulted in the retention of the republican party in power, accompanied as it would have been with the assurance of the continuance of the American policy of protection, the effect upon the public revenues as well as the general prosperity of the country would have been entirely reversed.

In support of this opinion I beg to refer to the report of the secretary of the treasury of December 7, 1892, wherein he estimates the revenue of the government under the act of 1890, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, as follows:

From customs	\$210,000,000.00
From internal revenue	175,000,000.00
From miscellaneous sources	2,000,000.00
From postal service	9,125,000.00
Total estimated revenue	\$406,125,000.00
The secretary also estimated the total expenditures of the government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, exclusive of the sinking fund at	\$37,261,335.38
Leaving an estimated surplus of	\$268,863,664.62

This surplus has gone glimmering, and our democratic friends will try an income tax and the issue of gold interest bearing bonds to keep the government going.

WHAT THE MCKINLEY ACT DID TO FOREIGN HOME MANUFACTURERS, INCREASE LABOR AND DEVELOPE HOME MARKETS.

As a measure of protection to American industries and American labor, the act of 1890 in its results more than justified the predictions of its friends. That it would stimulate the development of new enterprises and promote the growth of established industries was confidently asserted, but that its beneficial effect would be so quickly manifest and so marvelous exceeded the hopes of the most sanguine. It induced capital to embark in untried ventures, enlarged the field of labor's profitable employment, augmented our domestic and foreign trade, and quickened with a new life the manifold industries of our people.

President Harrison only affirmed the truth of history when in his last annual message to congress he said: "So high a degree of prosperity and so general a diffusion of the comforts of life were never before enjoyed by our people."

This exultant declaration made but a little over one year ago, incredible as it seems in the midst of present appalling conditions, was nevertheless grounded on indisputable facts.

The American Economist, a journal of the highest character, in its issue of October 22, 1892, published the result of a partial census of the industrial growth of the country under the act of 1890, which disclosed that from the time that act went into effect, October 6, 1890, 345 new industries had been established in the United States and 105 existing plants extended and improved, demanding an increased outlay of \$40,499,050 in capital and the employment of 62,675 additional laborers. In the textile industries alone, during the first six months of 1892, 135 new factories were built, comprising

40 cotton mills (21 of which were located in the southern states), 48 knitting mills, 26 woolen mills, 15 silk mills, 14 plush mills, and 2 linen mills.

In September, 1892, there were 15,200,000 working spindles, an increase of 669,000 over 1891; while during the

year 1891, American mills consumed 3,396,000 bales of cotton in the manufacture of domestic fabrics; it required 2,584,000 bales in 1892, showing an increased consumption of 188,000 bales in a single year.

The report of the commissioner of labor for the state of New York discloses the astounding fact that in 67 different industries in that state the value of the increased output in 1891 over 1890 was \$31,315,130.63, involving an increased percentage of wages of \$6,377,025.00.

By the labor report for the state of Massachusetts it appears that 3,745 industries in that state paid to labor in 1891 \$129,416,348, against \$123,030,303 in 1890, an enlarged expenditure of \$6,386,045 in wages alone, with an increase of 7,346 employes and an augmented investment of capital to the amount of \$9,932,490.

We are not doing this sort of business now-a-days. On the contrary we are trying vainly to find "where we are at."

DEMOCRATIC PROPHECIES AS TO THE MCKINLEY ACT AND THE PRACTICAL RESULTS.

You said it would develop no new industries—it created them by the hundreds. You said it would bring no substantial benefits to our workmen—it secured for them enlarged employment and increased wages. You said it would enhance the cost of the protected article—it cheapened it to the consumer. You said it would diminish our foreign trade—it augmented it in 1892 to \$1,857,680,616, an increase over the previous year of \$128,283,604. You said it would shut out our products from foreign markets—our export trade increased \$145,797,388, swelling its volume to \$1,900,378,148, the largest ever known in the history of the country and exceeding the value of our imports by \$202,875,686. You said it would paralyze our domestic trade—it was never more vigorous than in the years immediately following its enactment. And over every prophesy of ill found swift and complete refutation. It increased industrial activity on every hand and enhanced individual and national prosperity.

The McKinley tariff never closed a mill in the United States, shut up a mine, stopped a wheel (or approve), blew out a furnace fire, or drove a single workman into the streets. [Applause.] This general paralysis of business throughout the country comes solely from the ascendancy of a political party pledged to the repeal of the act of 1890, and the substitution thereof of a tariff divested of all protective features. With such a party in full control of the government is it any wonder that domestic manufacturers suspended operations until advised of the conditions under which they must market their output?

Business prudence dictated the suspension of the manufacture of domestic fabrics with high-priced labor until the conditions should be determined upon which the foreign competing products should be permitted to enter our markets. Importers naturally limited their orders to the strict necessities of trade in anticipation of more favorable conditions. And so manufacturer and importer alike prudently suspended business until the democratic party should fix the terms upon which they would be permitted to resume. When the judge pronounces the sentence of death on the convicted felon there is no change in the law, but the victim is apt to lose interest in human affairs.

On an ocean voyage the chart and compass may remain undisturbed, but with a madman at the wheel and a lunatic on the bridge the interest of the passengers will be chiefly centered in the supply of life-preservers.

Let us Translate the Democratic Meaning of "Tariff Reform." It Means Free Trade but Dare not Own It.

You have not now conjured with these words for the last time. Having ceased to be mysterious they will lose their magic power to deceive and mislead the people. "Tariff reform" is finally interpreted to mean "free raw material" and reduction of duties on competing foreign products entering our markets below the protective point, regardless of the consequences to American industries or American labor. This is "tariff reform."

Before proceeding to a specific explanation, I desire to say that this measure as a whole stands without a parallel in the history of proposed tariff legislation in this country. It was framed with the evident intention of carrying out that portion of the democratic platform policy which declared for a "tariff for revenue only," and is the boldest step yet taken by any party in the United States in the direction of free trade—a step which if it shall find popular following in this country, will certainly lead to individual disaster and national bankruptcy.

But daring as is the advance made, it seems from the report of the committee that while adhering to the doctrine of the unconstitutionality of the protective tariff, the majority have been restrained in their headlong course toward free trade by the "existence of great industries" which impede their progress and which they hesitate to utterly destroy; and then in apologetic tone assure their followers and the country that "the bill is not offered as a complete response to the mandate of the American people" and does not "profess to be purged from all protection."

Are we then to understand that further "response" from the democratic party may be expected, in which the tariff is to be wholly "purged from all protection" and the destruction of American industries and the pauperization of American workmen fully consummated? Is this the prospect you hold out to a people already driven by your threatened policy to the very verge of despair and desperation? If such is your purpose, the only escape then lies in the hope that long before you are able to complete your desolating work an indignant people will drive you forever from power.

And in this connection I desire to say that, whatever may have been the purpose of the majority in framing this bill, that in so far as it conforms to the democratic platform of 1892 it will, if enacted into law, prove disastrous to the interests involved, and in so far as it fails to redeem the party pledges it is either a confession of error or an exhibition of cowardice. If in error you ought to be patriotic enough to promptly avow it, abandon the policy upon which you have entered, and permit the country to resume its industrial prosperity. If, on the other hand, you still adhere to the principles of the Chicago platform and have failed to embody them in this measure, you have

openly betrayed the confidence of the people who entrusted you with power. Let us take up the often repeated statement that free trade would give us a wider market for our surplus products. The assertion is constantly made that if we do not buy of foreign countries they will not buy of us. I have, on former occasions, called attention to the fact that we do not buy of any foreign nation; that is, of the government; and no foreign nation buys of us. Our foreign commerce is carried on by individuals, and is regulated, like all commercial transactions, by selfish interests. If an importer is about to purchase goods, he does not stop to inquire whether the balance of trade is in our favor or against us, or what the tariff laws of other countries are. He buys where he can buy what he wants cheapest, and pays for his purchases with gold.

Our own experience shows that the balance of trade with other countries may be largely in our favor for years and the balance be received in gold. Experience with other countries, Brazil for instance, shows that we continue a large foreign trade although the balance of trade may be, for many years, against us. The balance of trade between the United States and Brazil has been for years against us to the extent of about \$50,000,000 per annum. The fact is that other countries buy of our products every year all they need for consumption. They would continue to do so if they could buy as cheaply of us as elsewhere, even though we were to build a Chinese wall around this country to prevent the importation of foreign products. And if we were to admit everything produced in foreign countries free of duty these same foreign countries, or rather the inhabitants of these countries, would not buy a dollar's worth of our products unless these products could be purchased upon the most advantageous terms, or their necessities compelled them to purchase.

We might adopt free trade, and our wheat, corn, cotton, pork, and beef would still be compelled to compete in the markets of Europe with the products of every other country under the sun produced by cheap lands and cheap labor, and their price in London would be fixed, as it now is in London, in gold, by the universal law of supply and demand. Mr. President, there never was a greater fallacy than that free trade would give us a wider or better market for our agricultural products. It would, on the contrary, drive millions of men now engaged in manufacturing or agricultural pursuits, resulting in increased production and depreciated prices.

STATE REPUBLICAN LEAGUE.

The Seventh Annual Convention to Meet in the City of Lincoln, Neb., Tuesday, June 12, 1894, at 10 O'clock A. M.

STATE HEADQUARTERS, LINCOLN, NEB., April 23, 1894. To Republican State League Clubs and all Republicans:

In compliance with a provision of the constitution of the National Republican League, establishing an annual convention, and in accordance with the instructions of the last national convention, supplemented by the action of the executive committee representing all the states and territories, the seventh annual convention of the National Republican League of the United States is called to meet in the city of Denver, Colo., Tuesday, June 26, 1894, at 10 o'clock a. m., and continue its sessions until its business is completed.

The ratio of representation will be six delegates-at-large, from each state and territory and four delegates from each congressional district, and one from each college republican club in the United States.

The state league will meet in the city of Lincoln, Tuesday, June 12, at 10 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of electing thirty delegates to the national league meeting, and for transaction of such other business as required by the constitution.

The ratio of representation will be five delegates from each club having less than one hundred members, and one additional delegate for each additional fifty members or fraction thereof.

The following are ex-officio members, viz: The president, secretary and treasurer of each club.

In issuing a call to the Republican State League clubs and all republicans, we feel confident that at the present time we are addressing a very large majority of the people of our state.

There is no place where education comes so high as in the school of experience. The experimental political school of the past two years has graduated into the time honored republican party a greater number of honest, thoughtful men than has ever been known in the history of any political organization.

The great body of the people who were dazzled by the false cry of republican misrule and tariff robbery, and the glittering democratic promises of better times, cheaper goods, higher wages, and the sophistry and hypocrisy of more money, have for the past year experienced the result, and are now impatiently awaiting the opportunity to aid by their votes in the grand work of rebuilding the tottering temple of American industries and the restoration of American progress and prosperity.

To that end they instinctively turn to that party who by wise and careful legislation have dignified American labor, built up a sound financial policy, and established a credit which has been the envy of the financial world, a party that for thirty years run this great government without resorting to issuing millions of dollars of bonds to pay its annual running expenses.

The republican league stands ready to take the first step in preparing to meet the great national emergency that confronts us, and with that end in view we earnestly request active organization of republican league clubs in all parts of the state and that you send full delegations to our state league meeting.

I. W. LANSING, President. BRAD D. SLAUGHTER, Secretary.

Republican papers please copy.

RARE AND READABLE.

Nettles are cultivated in parts of Europe, the fiber being useful for textile fabrics.

The coal cargo of the Scotch ship Ada Iredale, which was abandoned at sea, barned for a year.

There are 21,000,000 church members in the United States and church property valued at \$475,000,000.



Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Wilcox, Cuba, N. Y.

# Hood's Has No Equal

Dull, All Tired Out, Dizzy, Headache, Etc.

"Hood's Sarsaparilla has no equal as a family medicine. My wife has been taking it for an

All Tired Out Feeling

and she now feels like a new woman. As for myself all the fault I find with it is that it costs me as much again to furnish my table as it did before we commenced to take Hood's Sarsaparilla. I was dull, did not have any appetite, and was troubled with dizzy headache spells every

# Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

spring. Since taking Hood's Sarsaparilla I have not been ailed." J. W. Wilcox, Drayman, Cuba, New York. Get only HOOD'S.

Hood's Pills cure nausea, sick headache.

WANTED.—A position on a farm or near a suburban residence as an ornamental and to pump water, suitable for carrying water up stairs, out wood, out feed, run a dynamo for electric light purposes, and do a great variety of odd jobs. For a week I have been a general hand-around-completed domestic proposition that I was only hood.

Also this which de-lights the eye and de-lights the heart, are furnished at prices within reach of all. Cypress, Pine, or Gilted Steel Tanks, with graceful galvanized steel structures, a specialty. We furnish galvanized steel stock tanks that do not rust, and make mud holes at less than wooden cost.

THE ARMOR CO. proposes to distribute \$500 CASH IN PRIZES, for the best essays written by the wife, son or daughter of a republican club member.

For complete particulars send for our circular to the Secretary of the National Republican League, Lincoln, Neb., or to any of our branches.

THE ARMOR CO., Chicago, Ill. Agents, Chicago, Ill. Agents, Chicago, Ill.

Getting Thin

is often equivalent to getting ill. If loss of flesh can be arrested and disease baffled the "weak spots" in the system are eradicated.

Scott's Emulsion is an absolute corrective of "weak spots." It is a builder of worn out failing tissue—nature's food that stops waste and creates healthy flesh.

Prepared by Scott & Bowen, Chemists, New York. Sold by druggists everywhere.

Davis International Hand Cream Separator, 250 lbs to 300 lbs capacity. Every Separator guaranteed first class, send for circular. Agents wanted. Address, Davis & Rankin Bldg. & Mfg. Co., Chicago, Illinois.

W. L. DOUGLAS'S \$3 SHOES equals custom work, costing from \$4 to \$5, best value for the money in the world. Name and price stamped on the bottom. Every pair warranted. Take no substitute. See local papers for full description of our complete lines for ladies and gentlemen or send for illustrated Catalogue giving instructions how to order by mail. Postage free. You can get the best bargains of dealers who push our shoes.

DEE'S OIL

THE HOUSEWIFE'S BEST FRIEND.

ON INSIDE OF EACH CAN LABEL You Will Find a WASHING RECEIPT

BUY IT AND BE SURPRISED.

WATER TANKS for stock or reservoir. Any size, all shapes, at lowest prices. Price List Free. Address: J. M. KILGORE, Red Oak, Iowa.