

# LETTER OF SEWALL

## ACCEPTING THE NOMINATION FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

Discussion of the Financial Issue—He Says All Other Reforms Must Wait Upon the Settlement of the Currency Question—Free Coinage Held to be the Sole Remedy for Existing Evils.

### Sewall's Letter of Acceptance.

BATH, Me., Oct. 8.—Hon. Arthur Sewall, Democratic candidate for Vice President of the United States, has made public his letter of acceptance. It is as follows:

"Hon. Stephen B. White, Chairman, and Members of the Notification Committee: Gentlemen—I have the honor to accept in writing, as I have already verbally done, the nomination tendered by you on behalf of the Democratic party, as its candidate for Vice President of the United States. And in so doing, I am glad, first, to express my satisfaction that the platform of our party, which has commanded my life-long allegiance, is honestly and fully declaratory of all the principles, and especially of the absorbing financial issue, upon which, as you say, I took my stand when the hours of triumph seemed remote and when arrogant money-changers throughout the country boasted that the conquest of the American masses was completed.

"These principles have been of late in abeyance, but only because those whom we trusted to maintain them have failed to do so. These principles can never die. We have rescued our party from those who, under the influence of the money power, have controlled and debased it. Our mission now is to rescue from this same power and its foreign allies our own beloved country. This is the first and highest duty imposed by our party's platform; until the performance of this duty all other reforms must wait.

"The test of party principles is the government they assure. The proof of good government is a contented and happy people, and the supreme test of both is the ability to guide the country through crises, as well as to administer the government in ordinary times. Our people now face a crisis; a crisis more serious than any since the war.

"The best money in the world is none too good for those who have got it, but how is it with the 90 per cent of our people who have got it to get? How is it with those who must buy this 'best money in the world' with the products of their own labor? These are the people for whom the Democratic party would legislate. What is the best money for these is the question for all to ask who really love this land. How else can you increase labor's purchasing power, but by increasing the price of labor's product. Is it a fair measure of value that in our great producing section ten bushels of potatoes must be paid for a dollar, ten bushels of oats for a dollar, six bushels of corn for a dollar, three bushels of wheat, and all other products of the soil and mines and the labor of all wage earners at the same ratio?

"It has brought us at last to the parting of the ways. Whither shall the people go—in the way that has led to their enslavement, or into that which offers them their only chance to begin individual liberty, lasting prosperity and happiness?

"Let not our opponents charge us with creating class distinctions. Alas for the republic, they are already here, created by the Republican policy of the last thirty years, created by the very system we would now overthrow and destroy.

"Behind the strong entrenchment of the gold standard are gathered all those favored classes it has fostered, the only dangerous class of the land, avarice and unholiness are there, every trust and combination are there. Every monopoly is there, led by the greatest monopoly of all, the monopoly of the power of gold.

"With us in our assault upon these entrenchments are all these unselfish men who not now suffering themselves, can not rest content with conditions so full of sufferings for others, and that vast number of our people who have been sacrificed to the small and selfish class who now resist their attempts to regain their ancient rights and liberties.

"These are the patriots of 1896; the foes of a 'dishonest dollar,' which enriches 10 per cent of our people and robs the rest, the defenders of the homes of the land, the public morals and the public faith, both of which alike forbid the payment of government obligations in a coin costlier to those who have to pay it, than that which the contract calls for, the defenders of the nation, whose most sacred charge is to care for the welfare of all its citizens.

"The free and unlimited coinage of silver is the sole remedy with which to check the wrongs of to-day, to undo the ruin of the past, and for our inspiration we have the justice of our cause and those cherished principles of Jefferson and Jackson, which shall be our guide on our return to power. Equal and exact justice to all men, absolute acquiescence in decisions of the majority, the vital principles of republics, the honest payment of our debts and sacred preservation of the public faith.

"ARTHUR SEWALL."

### McKinley on the Money Question.

CANTON, Ohio, Oct. 8.—Shortly after 5 o'clock this morning a small but enthusiastic delegation arrived in a special car attached to the regular train from Goodale, Ind. To them McKinley said in part: "We are engaged this year in a great national contest, the result of which will determine for years to come the public policies which shall govern this country. Government is always an interesting study. There is a good deal of misunderstanding as to how the government gets its money and how it pays it out. There are some people who seem to believe that the way the government gets its money is to make it. The government gets its money by taxation and can get it in no other way. There are three or four sources from which the government of the United States gets money. The chief sources of revenue are through tariffs and internal taxation. Then

the government gets some money from the sale of its public lands and from its postal service—and from these several sources there comes the money that is annually required to meet and discharge the public expenses. It takes about \$450,000,000 a year to conduct this government. A million and one-third dollars for every day are required to keep its wheels in operation. Now, if the government had the power to make money, as some people seem to believe, or had the power to double the value of a thing by its stamp or fiat, it would not need to resort to taxation—it would simply set its mints to work and make the necessary amount of money to pay its running expenses. It would have paid off the national debt long years ago in this way. There is another thing I would have you all know, that the government cannot get gold or silver except through the custom houses or the internal revenue offices without giving something for it just as you and I have to give something for it if we want gold or silver.

"Now how does the government distribute this money? Somebody asked me this question the other day. The government distributes its annual receipts under appropriations of Congress to its creditors. That is the way the money of the government is distributed. It is distributed to the army and the navy, for public improvements, for rivers and harbors, for the great postal service of the country, for the expenses of Congress, for sustaining the judiciary, to pay the principal and interest of the public debt and to pay pensions of soldiers and the other creditors of the government, and there is no other way for the government to distribute any money except pay it to the people to whom it owes money. There is no such thing as a general distribution of money by the government of the United States. The point I want to make in the little talk I am giving to you this morning is this—that the government does not create money, that it cannot create money, and that whatever money it needs it has to collect from taxes, either by a system of direct taxation or by a system of indirect taxation known as a tariff, and that if the government wants to have any gold and silver coined for its own use it has to pay for that gold and silver just as you and I would have to pay for it if we wanted it for our purposes. The idea that the government can create wealth is a mere myth. There is nothing that can create wealth except labor, as my friend to the right puts it."

Mr. McKinley then briefly advocated the protective tariff system of raising revenue and said: "If we could create money by merely starting our mints running, then there would be no necessity of taxes. Now, there is another thing I want to talk to you about for a moment. We want our money good. I do not care what employment we may be engaged in—whether we work in the shop or on the farm, or in a profession—we want the dollar we have in circulation as good as our flag and as unquestioned as the currency of any country in the world; and that is the purpose of the Republican party to day."

### URGED TO FUSION.

#### Mr. Bryan Confers With Indiana Populist Candidates and Leaders.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 8.—The only delegation Mr. Bryan received while in the city was one which called upon him at 10 o'clock last evening, after he had gone to bed. It was composed of the candidates upon the Populist state ticket and a few members of the Populist state committee. He had consented to see them, because the Populist state ticket stands in the way of complete fusion in Indiana. He shook hands with each one of them and said that the work of fusion between the two great parties was begun at St. Louis and had been completed satisfactorily in every state where it was a matter of importance except in Indiana. While he did not know anything of the details of the situation in this state, he sincerely hoped that nothing would be permitted to stand in the way of complete unity and harmony among the forces engaged in the battle of the people against the gold standard policy, the trusts, syndicates and money lenders of Wall street.

The conference only lasted fifteen minutes, and Mr. Bryan was left to sleep while the Populists retired for a brief conference with Chairman Martin of the Silver Democratic State committee. They made Mr. Martin no further promises than that they would confer among themselves and then say definitely whether they would withdraw the State ticket.

### THE FLORIDA ELECTION.

#### The Count Exceedingly Slow—Democrats Elect the Entire Ticket.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Oct. 8.—The counting of the vote of Florida's election is progressing exceedingly slow and unsatisfactorily because it was the first under the new Australian ballot law. Returns are greatly delayed and thus far are so meager that no more can be said than that the Democrats claim a plurality of 30,000, while the Republicans claim that Bloxham, the Democratic candidate for governor, will not have more than 12,000 plurality and that Sheats, who is running for superintendent of instruction on the same ticket, will have even less. Both claims are guesses.

The vote was light, especially in the storm-stricken section, and the Australian ballot law further reduced the total. As to the legislature, it is believed that United States Senator Call secured thirty-five of the 100 members. The election was quiet.

#### No Fusion in West Virginia.

PARKERSBURG, W. Va., Oct. 8.—Colonel N. W. Fitzgerald, Populist candidate for governor; I. H. Olfner, Populist candidate for auditor; "Cyclone" Davis, I. C. Ralphsynder and other Populist leaders, met John T. Degraw, Democratic national committee man; Andrew Edmiston, chairman of the Democratic state executive committee, and other leaders last night and conferred in secret session and adjourned without agreeing upon a fusion. It is rumored that the Democrats made generous offers, all of which were rejected by the Populists.

# CHILDREN'S CORNER.

## TIMELY TOPICS FOR OUR BOYS AND GIRLS.

"There is a Mine of Wealth Untold"—  
"I Cannot Afford to Do It Again"—  
An Office to Which Every American Youth Ought to Aspire.

HERE'S a mine of wealth untold,  
In a hundred fathoms deep;  
There's countless store of the earth's red gold  
In a hundred fathoms deep;  
Glittering gems for a thousand brows;

Curses, prayers, and terrors, vows,  
In a hundred fathoms deep.

The cares of a miser's years,  
In a hundred fathoms deep;  
The child of a mother's hopes and fears,  
In a hundred fathoms deep;  
Side by side in the flowing tide,  
The idol of gold and the idol of pride,  
In a hundred fathoms deep.

The sea king sits upon his throne,  
In a hundred fathoms deep;  
And laughs as he claims all for his own,  
In a hundred fathoms deep.  
These are my riches, these my hoards,  
These the treasures my realm affords,  
In a hundred fathoms deep, etc.

### Life.

Mrs. Barbauld was born in Leicester in 1743. In 1774 she married the Rev. R. Barbauld, a French Protestant minister, who conducted a large school, in the instruction of which she afterward took part. She published a number of works, including poems, essays, tales for children and political pamphlets. She died in 1823. The following stanza in a poem called "Life" was much admired by Wordsworth and Rogers, and is frequently quoted:

Life! we've been long together  
Through pleasant and through cloudy weather,

'Tis hard to part when friends are dear;  
Perhaps 'twill cost a sigh, a tear;  
Then steal away, give little warning,  
Choose thine own time.  
Say not "good-night," but in some brighter clime  
Bid me good morning.

### "I Cannot Afford It."

A young man was invited by a friend to enter a place of amusement which, though very popular and by many looked upon as moral, would not be an uplift to him in his Christian life, and his reply was: "No, I cannot afford it."

"Do not let that make any difference," urged his companion, "I will gladly buy your ticket."

"You misunderstand me," replied the more thoughtful of the two. "I was not thinking of dollars and cents, but of precious time, and in how many more profitable ways I could spend my evening."

"O, well, perhaps you are right in the main, but it won't do for a young fellow to be prudish and narrow; he will make a laughing stock of himself. Go just this once to please me."

But the other replied manfully and firmly: "No, the last time I went there cost me too dear, and I made up my mind I could not run such a risk again."

"Explain yourself," urged his friend. "Didn't get your pocket picked, did you?"

"It was a spiritual loss I suffered," was the low reply. "Perhaps you will think me weak, but the jokes and comic songs I listened to that night seemed to drive all good thoughts from my mind for many days; and when once I regained what I had lost, I determined that nothing should tempt me to go, where my King would not lead the way."

What a noble answer, says a writer in Young People's Weekly. How it would rejoice my heart to know that every King's son who reads this paper had the courage to meet temptations with such a refusal!

### How to Walk.

When a girl walks she should be crained to hold her shoulders well back and to keep her arms close to her body. The chest will then be thrown out, not form an inward curve, and the head must be held up fearlessly. Some women go through life with the head held a little forward, reminding one of nothing so much as an inquisitive tortoise out on a voyage of discovery.

The foot should be placed on the ground on the ball first, not on the heel or quite flat. The latter way robs one of all grace, and to put the heel first is too ungainly for words. It is just as ugly to mince along on the toes; it looks as though the ground was overheated and not to be trodden on. Even when climbing a hill or mounting the rather dingy staircase of town-built houses and flats, the head should be held up, not drooped, as though you were searching for a lost nickel.

### A Good Thing to Be President.

In spite of the money he must spend in keeping up his position, the president of the United States, according to the Chicago News, usually makes a good deal of money during his term of office. The salary amounts to \$200,000 in four years, but this is considered less than two-thirds of what the chief executive really receives.

He has the white house rent free and the appropriation to run it this year was \$43,000. His stables are taken care of for about \$8,000. The president's private secretary gets \$5,000 and the

watchman at his private door \$1,800. The president has fuel, lights, newspapers and stationery free and a stenographer is always on hand to write his letters.

The presidency is a pretty safe life insurance, as the widow of a president who dies while in office has a pension of \$5,000 a year, besides what is usually raised by the people of the country. When Garfield died the sum of \$300,000 was raised for Mrs. Garfield, making her independent for life.

If the president does not die in office his reputation is so made that he can charge anything for after service. Take Harrison, for example; before he went to the white house he never received any abnormal fees, but now gets from \$10,000 up for a single case and can charge \$1,000 for writing a single page in a magazine.

### Pretty Story of Princess Maud.

The following anecdote of the Princess Maud has the distinguished merit of being true: Going shopping one spring morning last year, strictly incognito, and attended only by one of the ladies of the household, Princess Maud was accosted by a little street arab, who was the happy possessor of a pair of large, pathetic brown eyes and a tangled crop of curly brown hair. He was busily engaged in the absorbing task of earning his living (and perhaps some one else's as well) by retailing "fresh spring flowers, penny and tuppence a bunch." The princess stopped by him, and while choosing some flowers she was a little startled by the lad saying in an excited and familiar whisper:

"It's all right, Miss, I know yer; but I'll keep it dark and won't split on yer."

The princess smilingly shook her head in denial.

"Yer, I do knows yer" (more emphatically); "yer Princess Maud; I twigged yer directly."

Princess Maud was greatly amused and we can imagine with what glees she would tell of the incident.

### Got Ahead of Them.

A writer in the Springfield Republican tells a story of the boyhood of Judge C. B. Andrews of the Connecticut Supreme court. The story shows how he, when a freshman at Amherst, got ahead of some hazing collegians.

It was the custom then to smoke out the freshmen. A party of a dozen or more of the fellows would enter the room of an unsuspecting boy, light their pipes and smoke until the victim gave in and offered a treat. When they came into Andrews' room they were without their pipes and had no tobacco about them, but with a stern voice one fellow handed Charles a dollar and ordered him to go out and procure pipes and tobacco for the crowd.

Charles went out, and soon returned with ninety-nine pipes and one cent's worth of tobacco. What the boys did to him for his audacious act, is not related, but it is a fact that they did not smoke him out that night.

### Nothing but the Truth.

One of the most striking traits in the character of Gen. Grant was his absolute truthfulness. He seemed to have an actual dread of deception, either in himself or others.

One day, while sitting in his bedroom in the White House, where he had retired to write a message to congress, a card was brought in by a servant. An officer on duty at the time, seeing that the president did not want to be disturbed, remarked to the servant, "Say the president is not in."

Gen. Grant overheard the remark, turned around suddenly in his chair, and cried out to the servant: "Tell him no such thing. I don't lie myself, and I don't want anyone to lie for me."

### "Whoa."

The word whoa!—used in calling on a horse to stop—is merely a variant and emphatic form of ho! formerly used in the same sense. This is easily proved, for Chaucer has ho in the sense of "halt" ("Cant. Tales," B. 3957). When King Edward IV. had to use this exclamation he actually turned it into whoa! "Then the kyng, perceiving the cruel assaile (onset) cast his staff, and with high voice, cried whoo!" ("Excerpta Historica," p. 221). Which stopped the tournament; and no wonder.—Notes and Queries.

### A Scar.

"John," said a father to his son, "I wish you would get me the hammer."  
"Yes, sir."  
"Now a nail and a piece of pine board."  
"Here they are, sir."  
"Will you drive the nail into the pine board?"  
It was done.  
"Please pull it out again."  
"That's easy, sir."  
"Now, John," and the father's voice dropped to a lower key, "pull out the nail hole."  
Every wrong act leaves a scar. Even if the board be a living tree, the scar remains.

### To Purify Water.

A chemical process of purifying drinking water has been worked out by M. Allain, who does it with iodine and carbon. One part of iodine in 100,000 of water, at the end of a quarter of an hour will free the water from bacilli. The iodine is then neutralized with sodium hyposulphite. The water is then filtered through charcoal, though, if it was fairly pure to begin with, the precaution is useless. The water is limpid, colorless and tasteless.

Furniture made of compressed paper is being manufactured. It possesses the advantage of lightness, and can be molded into any desired shape.

### Guesses at Truth.

The man who is surest of a thing is most likely to be mistaken. Knowledge is apt to be digested; ignorance alone is positively certain.

Passionate and romantic love never reasons because it is too fervid and intense to admit of any such calmness as is essential to reason. If it could reason would it not cease to be romantic or passionate?

To be entirely charming to a man a woman must retain a large part of her mystery.

As no man is a hero to his valet, no woman is a heroine to her husband.—Harper's Barar.

### He Did.

From the Chicago Post.  
The justice leaned over the desk and eyed the prisoner sharply, for he prided himself on being a judge of human nature.

"I suppose you work," he said sarcastically.

"Everyone," replied the prisoner tersely.

"Except me," corrected the judge, feeling that his position entitled him to last throw in the game of repartee. And he was so pleased with his own success as a humorist that he made the fine only \$5 and costs.

I believe Piso's Cure is the only medicine that will cure consumption.—Anna M. Ross, Williamsport, Pa., Nov. 12, '95.

The October number of the North American Review may fitly be called a campaign number. It contains articles on campaign subjects by Speaker Reed, the secretary of the navy, Andrew Carnegie, Bishop Merrill of the M. E. church, Louis Windmuller, and Judge Walter Clark, of the supreme court of North Carolina. Judge Clark's article is especially interesting as being an authoritative outline of the changes which he and other advocates of free silver would make in the constitution if Mr. Bryan is elected.

Hegeman's Camphor Ice with Glycerine, Cures Chapped Hands and Face, Tender or Sore Feet, Chubbins, Pills, Sec. C. G. Clark Co., New Haven, Ct.

Two admirable serial stories will be published in Harper's weekly in the course of the year 1897. One, a New England story by Mary E. Wilkins, will begin in January, and the other, a tale of a Greek uprising against the Turks, by E. F. Benson, the author of "Dodo," will appear during the latter half of the year. Besides these more short stories will appear in the Weekly than it has been possible to publish during 1896. A sequel to "The Houseboat on the Styx," by John Kendrick Bangs, will also appear early in the year, illustrated by Peter Newell.

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### The Lingo Too Much For Her.

Mr. Ferry—During the row, while the visitors were wrangling with the umpire, Batsy took the opportunity to sneak home amid the plaudits of the assembled roosters.

Mrs. Ferry—The ideal Why should they applaud a man who is such a coward as to run home when trouble begins?—Cincinnati Enquirer.

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Mrs. H. C. Aver of Richford, Vt., writes: "After having fever I was very much debilitated and had dyspepsia so bad I could scarcely eat anything; a small amount of food would cause bloating and a burning sensation in the pit of the stomach with pain in side and bad headache. My physician was unable to help me; but I was completely cured by . . ."

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