WORK OF THE REPUBLICAN COMMITTEE

Documents by the Million Printed and Distributed Significant Demand for Speeches on the Tariff.

WASHINGTON, Sept 25 .- (Correspondence of The Bee.)-The literary bureaus of the national campaign committees have never, since the war, done such efficient work as in the present contest. Political managers say this is a reading campaign. Usually the great demand is for small pamphlets and leaflets touching the main issues. This year the cry is for exhaustive documents laying bare every phase of the great financial question which is agitating the country from center to circumference. The democratic campaign committee has issued one seventysix page pamphlet. The republicans tipped the high-water mark in a document consisting of forty pages, and, strange to say, this is one of the most popular pamphlets in their list. The demand has been phenomenal and probably exceeds anything in the history of political campaigns.

Already the republican committee has sued over 20,000,000 copies of speeches made in congress by prominent men on the recently shipped an aggregate of 792,000 documents, all of them going to republican state committees and congressional candidates to be distributed among voters. Here in Washington the congressional headquarters form a distinct feature of interest, and something about the inside workings of a



J. W. BABCOCK, CHAIRMAN.

great campaign and the men who are direct-

ing its operations and the methods they em-ploy will not be amiss.

The committee used to occupy limited quarters in some by-street of Washington, where a few clerks and a small mailing force were employed in sending out about 1,000,000 copies of congressional speeches candidates for congress. In this campaign the committee occupies the entire second floor of the Hotel Normandie for its executive force, consisting of editorial writers stenographers, clerks and messengers; near by the committee has rented two buildings, where about 150 clerks and packers are employed in folding and shipping documents. QUARTERS OF THE COMMITTEE.

The committee rooms at the Normandie overlook McPherson Square, and are among the most pleasant quarters in the capital. There are, altogether, ten spacious apartments, including two basement rooms, where some of the light packing is done. Five of the number are occupied by the officers their assistants. The remainder are reception rooms and apartments devoted to the use of the executive staff, typewriters and telephone attendants.

The officers of the committee are Repre sentative Joseph W. Babcock of Wisconsin chairman; Representative Lewis D. Apsley of Massachusetts, vice chairman; Repre-sentative David H. Mercer of Nebraska. secretary; Warner P. Sutton, assistant se retary; and William B. Thompson of Washington, treasurer.
With something like inspired foresight

there was this year a much earlier organi-zation of the committee's working force than usual. The republican convention was held June 18, but weeks prior thereto the energetic chairman of the committee had his headquarters located in one of the most accessible parts of the city and a force at work preparing the printed matter that was to be sent out during the campaign. At that time it was supposed that the issue be well defined between the protective tariff and the Wilson law. statesmen anticipated that the silver ques tion would project itself upon the political



LEWIS D. APSLEY, VICE CHAIRMAN.

arena like an avalanche. The declaration of the St. Louis convention for the gold standard sounded the key note of the campaign, but the gauge of battle had not yet been picked up by the opposition. CHANGE OF PLANS.

Then came the Chicago convention. Free coinage was declared to be the policy of the democrats who nominated Mr. Bryan, and the hottest political campaign since the

var was begun. Long before the managers had recovered from their surprise, long before the excite-ment which was engendered by this bold divergence of political declarations had subsided, the corgressional committee was at work. Even before the men had been selected who were to direct the campaign as members of the national committee, half a dozen printing presses were running and thousands upon thousands of documents presenting the sound money side of the ques-tion were going out from the Washington headquarters to the various states where republican success was in danger. By the early days of September upward of half a

million documents a day were being mailed.

To no man is due so much credit for the remarkable work which the republicans are doing as to Chairman Babcock Immediately after the organization of the ational committee Bahcock went to Cleveland and had a conference with Chairman Hanna. He was able to report that 200,000 documents were going out from congressional headquarters each day, and that orders had been placed to increase the amount to 500,000. While the democrata and populists were still looking about for suitable headquarters, the republican chair-man was sending out his first edition of 10,000 Campaign Text Books, which was soon supplemented with further editions reaching an aggregate of 50,000. Chairman Hanna could but be pleased and com-mended the work of the pushing westerner in terms of highest praise. As a result of the conference the jurisdiction of the con-gressional committee was largely extended. and the chairman was authorized to take the state committees as well as the con-gressional nominees under his care. He was

given carte blanche in other material re-

the chairman, sasisted by Vice Chairman list, a free silverite and a sound money OMAHA AND MEXICAN PRICES Apaiey and Representative Mercer. The organization, however, is wholly the work of the chairman. How admirably the committee machinery operates is illustrated by the circumstance that a carload of literature numbering 231,000 documents was received at 2 orders Fedday afternoon. Semture numbering 231,000 documents was re-ceived at 2 o'clock Friday afternoon, Sep-tember 11, and by 6 o'clock 200,000 of the documents had been placed in envelopes and reshipped to different states. The whole system of bookkeeping by which these thousands of pamphlets are kept account of. so that a glance at the record will show how many documents of any description are on hand, how many have been issued, what number are being printed, etc. was the plan of the chairman. As a result there has been no confusion, no blundering, no delay, but every part of the work has been pushed with a steady energy that has chal-lenged the praise of republican leaders in



DAVID H. MERCER, SECRETARY.

Forward.

One of the most fetching documents is

handles the silver question with a judicious

and highly seasonable injection of western

delivered his interesting speech some months

WARNER P. SUTTON, ASSISTANT SEC'TY.

pefore the national conventions were held

the house, March 16, 1892, and January 13,

The committee finds that in sections where

the silver question has been thoroughly cov-ered in the way of documents the tariff

nuestion is slowly but surely coming to the

ariff literature came from southern states

A great many orders came from the Pa-offic coast. In the east and middle states

the demand was wholly for sound money literature. Within the past two weeks, how-

ver, orders are increasing in number from

s gradually extending eastward. Chairman

Babcock and his associates regard this as one of the most favorable symptoms of a

reaction and upon it base strong hopes that

the 1st of October will see the tariff ques

CHURCH IS OPEN.

Beston Transcript.

Our pastor comes to work refreshed— Looks like another man; An' Satan trembles when he sees That healthy coat o' tan.

Yis, pastor like a giant comes To wrastle 'rig'nal sin; An' wife she wrastles 'rig'nal sleep Of husband's with a pin.

She never somnolates, herself— Ketch Huldy doin' that; She'd lose th' sermon-perhaps a look At Missis Jones's hat,

Th' church's debt we tackle now, By varied ways an' means; When moral sunsion won't prevail, Try oysters, pies an' beans.

City is William Cookson Carpenter,

A census of centenarians recently taken in France, gives 213 persons of 100 years or over, 147 of them women and 66 men. The

oldest was a woman who had just died at 150, in a village of the Department of Haute

aronne. Nearly all the centenarians be-onged to the lower ranks of life.

After smoking tobacco fifty years or more

New Jersey, centenarian, has thrown away

her pipe with the determination never to use it again. The old lady became con-

Peter Neeb of Shelbyville, Ind., who cele-

session of all his faculties, has never to his knowledge been sick in bed a day, and has never had the rheumatism. On his birth-day he related his reminiscences of General Lafayette, Daniel Webster, Henry Clay, John

celebration of her 198th birthday.

Calhoun and others.

Hannah Chard, a Gloucester county,

as the ploneer of the ploneers.

with its developments.

THE OLD-TIMERS.

tion overshadowing the money problem.

Judge Aldredge is a democrat.

gressional committee has developed from an institution auxiliary in character—except in a congressional campaign—to one of in-fluence paramount with any working department of the republican organization. He is a Vermonter by birth, but a west-He is a Vermonter by the series of the serie his colleagues recently said: "He went to Iowa and Wisconsin with nothing but an axe on his shoulder, and hewed his way to wealth and influence by hard work and en-He is a remarkable combination of ergy. se qualities that make great men in the

TO WHOM CREDIT IS DUE. As chalcman of the congressional commitee in 1904, he contributed more than any single individual to the success of the re publican cause. The democrats controlled he house in the Fifty-second and Fifty hird congresses by great majorities. the Fifty-fourth their number was reduced to 105, out of a total membership of 357. The republicans that year waged one of the most carefully managed campaigns in the history of the party. General attention was quickly fixed upon the hustling chair man who had wielded the thunderbolts In the organization of the house he was given the chairmanship of the committee on the District of Columbia, and common report in congressional circles is that he passed more beneficial bills and wiped from the statute books more obsolete legislation than any member that ever filled the posi-tion. Babcock is what popular parlance designates a "mixer," a hale fellow well met with all men, shrewd in business, openhanded by disposition and a natural-born ampaigner. He is in politics for the ex-itement and because it affords an escape ampaigner.

or his pent-up enterprise.



WILLIAM B. THOMPSON, TREASURER

man Apsley. He is the most popular mem-ber of the Massachusetts delegation in the house, and was associated with Babcock in the management of the congressional campaign in 1894. The two men are warm friends. He is strictly self-made, president and treasurer of the Apsley Rubber com-pany of Massachusetts, and like his Wis consin associate, not in politics for the salary, but the pleasure of it. He has helped to introduce business methods into political campaigning and to redeem practi cal politics from the reproach and odium of corrupt methods. Men like these make politics respectable and a legitimate object of ambition. The best commentary on their work is that they closed their accounts at the head of the committee in 1894, after 1 signally successful campaign, with not a

dollar outstanding. WORK OF SECRETARY MERCER. Representative Mercer, the secretary of the committee, represents the Omaha dis-trict in the house. A better choice could not have been made. He is another type of the high class westerner, popular, aggresself-reliant and practical. He has worked as a harvest hand in the summer, taught school in the winter and practiced politics between times. A man of broad experience in many fields of enterprise, he has proven one of the best working members of the house. It was natural that a man who had overcome untold difficulties to pass a bill in the last hours of congress appropriating \$150,000 to support a Transmississippi Exposition at Omaha should not escape a keen observer like Babcock in organizing his committee. He was offered the

secretaryship and accepted it. William B. Thompson, the treasurer, and keep informed on politics and the talk of th Warner P. Sutton, assistant secretary, are neither of them members of congress. The night. ormer is one of the leading business men Washington, whose interest in the redisinterested character, and the latter is eyes are bright and shrewd, and he might an experienced diplomat and a successful politician, who served his country for many years with marked ability as consul gencity for sixty years. eral to Mexico, and as chief clerk, by Mr. Blaine's appointment, of the Panamerican Mr. Thompson has served the ongress. ommittee faithfully as treasurer in several previous campaigns and is one of the har monious elements in the concert of lead-ers who are commanding the batteries at

the Washington end of the campaign. They have waged a remarkable campaign so far. Within thirty days after the Chicago convention the great work of the com-mittee was beginning to tell, and from all sections of the country republican party vinced recently that smoking was shorten-managers were writing the chairman that the timely work performed by his committee good health and is looking forward to the was having a marked effect and that thousands who had been stampeded for free silbrated his hundredth birthday last week, has been a moderate drinker of whisky all his life. He is in perfect health, is in posver were returning to the republican fold.

DOCUMENTS PRINTED. The committee has so far printed twenty hree different documents. lar one is a sixteen-page condensation of the speech delivered by Representative James T. McCleary of Minnesota in the house last February. The speech was made in reply to his colleague. Representative who was generally credited with making the best speech on the silver ques-tion in the last session of congress. The committee has already issued 2,500,000 copies of McCleary's speech. Next in point of reaching an aggregate of 50,000. Chairman Hanna could but be pleased and commended the work of the pushing westerner in terms of highest praise. As a result of the conference the jurisdiction of the congressional committee was largely extended, and the chairman was authorized to take the state committees as well as the congressional nominees under his care. He was given carte blanche in other material respects.

ENORMOUS SHIPMENTS.

All the campaign work of the committee is done under the personal supervision of the committee is done under the personal supervision of the campaign work of the committee is done under the personal supervision of the campaign work of the committee is done under the personal supervision of the standpoint of a population population being the question. Four neighbors discuss the problem during three evenings. Each has different views and advances his specific argument from the standpoint of a population of the consisting of the question. Four neighbors discuss the problem during three evenings. Each has different views and advances his apecific argument from the standpoint of a population of the consisting of the question. Four neighbors discuss the problem during three evenings. Each has different views and advances his apecific argument from the standpoint of a population.

Senator Sherman is represented in the list by two apeeches, one attributing the financial difficulty to deficiency of revenue, and another embodying his famous speech in the senate of August 36, 1893, in which he gave a complete history of the passage of the act of 1873, showing that all the Pacific coast senators, including Stewart and Jones, voted for the hill on the only roll. Jones, voted for the bill on the only roll COST OF THE NECESSARIES OF LIFE : senate, while he himself voted against it This pamphlet gives coplous extracts from the speeches of Senators Stewart and Jones,

An Object Lesson Illustrating Retail Prices Under Free Silver in Mexdelivered in 1874 in advocacy of the gold standard. Sixteen months after "the crime tee and the Gold Standard in Omahn. of '73' they commended gold as vociferously as they now denounce it. The practice of silver organs and silver orators, extending Labor Commissioner Powers of Minne-nota, in an address to workingmen on Labor even to Mr. Bryan, of quoting Mr. Blaine as opposing the demonetization of silver,

from a speech delivered in the senate in 1878, induced the committee to print 1,000,-000 copies of the full text of the document, the financial question. He suggested to all and families, not to accept as gospel assertions of politicians with respect to the alleged evils of the gold standard. Instead, they were urged to discuss the matter with their wives, particularly the cost of living now compared with that of twenty or more years ago. Mr. Powers declared that such comparison will show that the average of wages is birbor now and the average of prices what a great gulf there is between which has been sent into every part of the country. The committee has reports workingmen of middle age who had homes that the reaction created by this speech among republicans who for a time became wedded to the free eliver doctrines is ex-ceedingly marked. TARIFF SPEECHES. The list includes speeches delivered by Hon. L. D. Apsley, Representative Dingley of Maine, Representative Martin N. John-son of North Dakota, an able refutation of the "Seven Financial Conspiracies;" a speech by Representative Mercer and Reed's great tariff speech of 1894. The tariff ques tion, by the way, is treated directly in but four of the documents issued by the comfamilies twenty-five years ago. Mr. Powers' suggestion is equally applicamittee. They are "Apsley on Reciprocity," Reed on the tariff, Blaine's reply to Gladstone, reprinted from the North Amercan Review, and Grosvenor on the effects o

ble to the conditions existing in silver standard countries. A comparison of wages, prices of the necessaries of life and the cost of household utensits in Mexico and in this country brings home to heads of families the fact that depreciated dollars means the Wilson bill. Indirectly, in connection with the money question, the tariff is touched upon in the speech of Congressman the fact that depreciated dollars means higher prices for all articles. Several of these tables have appeared in The Bec. Later lists of prices in Mexico, from two reliable sources, are published, together with the Omaha price for the articles named. They deserve the thoughtful consideration of the heads of homes in Omaha and viginity. Mercer, and in a document, in conversa-tional form, entitled "The Poor Looking sued by the committee is the speech of Judge George W. Aldredge of Texas, which cinity.

A MERCHANT'S OBSERVATIONS. A letter from Mr. J. L. Pernet, a coffee dealer at Orizaba, Mexico, to Mr. H. C. Nall of Louisville, published in the Louisville Courier-Journal, contains some interesting statements on the condition of labor and

prices in Mexico. Mr. Pernet says:
"It does not require any great ability in
man who has lived in this country any length of time to clearly understand that, if there is any great amount of prosperity here it is not in any way, or to any extent whatever, caused by the fact that the curent money of the country is silver, but on the contrary, any man, with any experience and common sense enough to comprehend the simplest business proposition, can easily see that if silver has any effect on the gen-eral prosperity it is detrimental and not beneficial, and you may be absolutely sure that any man who makes a statement to the contrary is either without experience and ignorant of the truth, or for some reason of his own is willing to misrepresent it.
"The population of Mexico is about 12, 000,000; of this about 9,000,000 are Indians who are in a state of semi-civilization; as a rule peaceful, quiet and, in their way, industrious, but generally very poor, though some individuals among them, and some tribes, have acquired considerable property. These Indians supply the common labor of

STABLE GOVERNMENT.

and Senator Caffery of Louisiana, having inserted it in his remarks in the senate, it becomes frankable matter and is sent out "As you know, up to about fifteen years ago the government of this country was very unstable, and it is only since the beginby the committee in franked envelopes by tens of thousands. ning of the administration of those in power Among the ammunition used by the re-publicans in the southern states where they that there has been any encouragement to outsiders to come in and make investments have a fighting chance is the printed form or embark in enterprises for the developof the address of Secretary Carlisle to the workingmen of Chicago, delivered last April. ment of the resources of the country. Sine that time, however, there has been a con-siderable influx of capital, and railroads have been built, factories established, mines There has been an enormous demand for this speech in Kentucky, Texas and Misopened, etc., and there has been considera-ble progress toward a general development One of the latest documents pre pared by the committee for circulation is a compilation of the leading features of the anti-tariff utterances of Mr. Bryan in of industry.

"These things have required the employment of operatives and mechanics from the outside world, and the activity that has resulted has been largely nistaken for pros-perity that has not yet become a certainty. "I think that mining and manufacturing have generally proven profitable, as well as certain branches of agriculture, but doubt there is a railroad in the whole republic that declares a divident though they are all liberally subsidized by the government.

CURRENT WAGES. "Labor, as a rule, to which I know of n xception, is, as compared with that in the United States, poorly paid.
"In this place, which is one of the most the middle section of states and the demand mportant manufacturing centers in this untry, wages are paid as follows:

Journeymen carpenters......\$1 00 to \$1 50 journeymen brick and stone-

"This is not a complete list, but other trades, as well as clerks, bookkeepers, etc. are paid in the same proportion, and in sil-

for \$1 American money.
"I have not a list of prices of dry goods. but they are relatively quite as high.
Calleo, 3 to 4 cents a yard in the
states, costs here. 12½c
Common domestic, 7½ cents there,
20c on lawn, 7 cents there, costs

William Henry Smith of Burlington came to Iowa in August, 1833, and has lived in Burlington ever since, and unless an older-settler is heard from he will be regarded the cost of living is high. But right in the face of these facts there are men asserting Joseph Bowman, one of the pioneers in the collar industry, of Troy, N. Y., has just died, at the age of 84 years. He did much to develop the collar industry and kept pace daily that as much can be had for a silver

Why such assertions are made is beyond my comprehension, for they are absolutely and equivocally false.

Lady Georgianna Grey, aunt of Earl Grey is nearly 100 years of age, but, though she is not very brisk upon her legs, manages to CHEAP MONEY AND POVERTY. "It is as difficult for a poor man who pends on his daily labor to acquire a silver dollar in this country, as a gold one in that, if not more so, and one gold dollar will buy \$1.90 of this money. The oldest man at the bar of New York

That is the rate of exchange now. It is fluctuated from 84 to 95 per cent in the last six weeks, and, in the last five years. I have seen it range from above 30 per cent to 104 per cent. What more argument can be necessary?

"I have illustrated that under silver the wages of the poor are low, while the exense of living is high. "Being a business/man, you can appre-ciate the inconvenience and necessarily

detrimental effect that a inedium of ex-change, fluctuating, as this does, must have on general commerce, and the merchant who ils goods must protect himself against unfavorable fluctuations by putting high prices on his commodities. So I think it would be there, with gold driven from circulation, and silver, unsupported by the credit of the government, the medfum of exchange.

Mr. Pernet inclosed in his letter a price

Mr. Pernet inclosed in his letter a price list issued by one of the best grocery atores in the City of Mexico. The prices correspond with that of Walter B. Stevens, correspondent of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, who is now in Mexico. Mr. Stevens explains that prices in the City of Mexico are lower than in most parts of the republic, on account of better transportation facilities and more active compelition. The list was only more active competition. The list was sub-mitted to a prominent Omaha grocer, who furnished the retail prices for comparison. COMPARATIVE PRICE.

Parthenia Bragg, a negress, who lives a Frogtown, a settlement of colored people about six miles from Versailles, Ky., Mexican Price Omaha Price (Silver.) (Gold.) probably the oldest inhabitant of the Blue Grass state. She is in her 120th year; as a slave she belonged to the Kentucky family Pea, Hyson, per pound, 1.75 Sugar, American, per our, Mexican, per 25 150754 pound ... yellow, per pound ... 1315 11/2 grits

tarch, per pound. per pound. Mexican, per Hrooms
Whick brooms
Wash boards
Wash tubs, wood
Durkets, wood
Scrabbing brishes
Snoe brushes,
Chibes pins, spring, per dozen Nothes pins, split, per day, made a sensible suggestion concerning

comparison will show that the average of wages is higher now and the amount received will purchase more of the comforts of life that were beyond the reach of most PRICES OF DRY GOODS.

The Globe-Democrat correspondent gives the prices of dry goods in Durango, the sec-ond city of the republic. The figures were obtained not from one but from several of the leading merchants, in response to an official request, and with care as to details A vara is commonly called a yard in English. It is really a little less, about thirty-three inches. The prices on these goods re per vara:

Guadalajara (Mex.) manufacture, 221nches wide, 10c. English manufacture, 77 inches wide, 69c. English manufacture, 83 inches wide, 75c. English manufacture, 321/2 inches wide

English manufacture, 31 inches wide, 22c. English manufacture, 33 inches wide, 18c. English manufacture, 28 inches wide, 15c. Orizaba (Mex.) manufacture, 231/2 inches wide, 12%c. English manufacture, 22 inches, 18c

English manufacture, 27½ inches, 25c. French manufacture, 31 inches wide, 31c. Orizaba (Mex.) manufacture, 29½ inches Parras (Mex.) manufacture, 211/2 inches

English manufacture, 22 inches wide, 18c. Orizaba (Mex.) manufacture, 26 inches English manufacture, 23 inches wide, 22c.

outing and canton flannels-American manufacture, 27 inches wide French manufacture, 24 inches wide, 38c Monterey (Mex.) manufacture, 24 inches

vide, 31c. United States manufacture, 23 inches vide, 44c. Parras (Mex.) manufacture, 22 inches

wide, 25c English manufacture, 24 inches wide, 25c. The Guadalajara sheeting, 221/2 inches vide, at 10 cents a vara, is the coarsest cotn cloth made. It cannot be compared with he imported sheeting, and is almost unknown to American families. If a gardener in the United States wanted the cheapest stuff he could buy for covering of his vegetable frames, what he would get would cor-respond to this 10-cent Mexican sheeting.

An American farmer might use it for hay-stack covering, but not for sheets on his bed. OMAHA PRICES. The foregoing list of Mexican goods and prices was handed to Mr. Thomas Kilpatrick Omaha, for examination. questions as to the price of goods of like uality in this city, Mr. Kilpatrick said: do not have any sheetings as narre as 2214 inches, and we are not aware of their being made in this country. To correspond with the 77-inch goods, we have 9-4, which is 81 inches, at 141/2, 161/2 and 18 cents per

"In muslins, we do not keep anything to correspond to 3214, 31 or 33 inch goods, but we sell 36 inch at 5, 6, 614 and some fine grades up to 1214 cents. American sheetings and muslins are always recognized as being better than English goods, being indeed the best made in the world.

22 inch, we have the best brands of Amer ican calleo, which we sell regularly at 5 and 6 cents, and when they are a little off in style, they are often sold at from 3 to 4 cents. To correspond with English manu facturers, 27½ inches wide, we have a num ber of fancy weaves, usually in French styles, very handsome, price 9 and 10 cents. As corresponding with French 31 inch, and Mexican 29½ inches, we have what we

think are about the same goods for from to 121/2 cents. "In Ginghams to correspond with Mexican 21½ inch and English 22 inch, we do not have anything so narrow, and so far as we know they are not used in this courmade ginghams at 5, 6 and 7½ cents. We have nothing to correspond with the 23 tents.

"In Outing and Canton flannels, to corespond with the American manufacture 27 nches wide at 31 cents, we retail goods at 716 and 10 cents.

"We have nothing to compare with the 24-inch French or 24-inch Mexican. "Jeans-We are not sure what is meant 'United States manufactured jeans' 22-inch Mexican leans,' but we think that they may refer to what is known with us as corset jeans, and if so our price for the best quality is 10 cents." HARDWARE PRICES.

Following is the list of prices of hard-ware and household utensils in Durango: hree-pound axesrdinary table knives, per dozen...

dollar in this country as for a gold one in cepties, according to size.
cettles, iron, each, according to size.
rying pans, according to size.
classors, according to size.
cearl buttons, per gross.
redinary valies, leather
redinary valies, paper.
look stove, No. 7, Mexican make.
amors, out. nterns ink books, 150 pages. Mexican make

They are so little you hardly know you are taking them. They cause no griping, yet they act quickly and most thoroughly. Such are the famous little pills known as DeWitt's Little Early Risers. Small in ize, great in results.

Bohn "Queer Statistics" says that the steam engines of the world represent the work of 1,009,000,000 men.

A50

Bottle of CUTICURA RESOL-VENT, greatest of humor cures, is often sufficient to complete a permanent cure of the most torturing and disfiguring of ckin, scalp, and blood humors.

Speedy Cune Treatment for all Sein and Blood Humors. - Warm baths with Cutticura (oar, gentle applications of Cutticura (ointment), the great skin cure, and mild doses of Cuticura liescovent, greatest of humor cures. Soid throughout the world. Price, Currouns, Sec., Soir, Sec., Herotesur, Sc. and \$1. Forres back as Currou Cour. Sec. Props. Boston.

BENJAMIN WHITE'S STORY By Captain Jack Crawford, "The Poet Scout"

"Benjamin White," the court clerk called, and "Benjamin White" again, When a man of apparently fifty came out of the prisoner's pen.

He leaned on a came of hickory wood, and watked with a limping gait.

And stood at the bar with determined face, and there awaited his fate.

"Benjamin White," his honor said, as the crowd in the court grew still.

"Then we formed a plan for escaping by tunnelin' under the line, An' tuck in a regular soldier, a feller named Jonathan Stine;

An' week after week there we labored till treedom seemed drawin to hand.

An' we cherished the blessed reflection that

"The charge which I see against your name is assault with intent to kill; How do you plead? 'Tis a serious charge, with a heavy populty; es! The court would advise that you pender well ! The court would advise that you pender well before you enter a plea."

The old man slowly raised his head, and looked in the judge's face, and said. "It's true wat you tell me found ourselves carryin' chains,

looked in the judge's face,
And said: "It's true, w'at you tell me,
judge I know it's a serious case. 25045 I ain't goin' to make no trouble for the the court and lawyers here, o are Fur all the witnesses in the world, I guess, couldn't get me clear. But if you will hear what I got to say, won't take much of your time Twill show you the power as urged me to do this most desperate crime, By striking a human belo, with this cane with my utmost might, A deadly weapon you call it, an' I reckon

that's mearly right. 'Way back in ol' Indiany, on Johnin' farms there were two Young boys as were constant playmates, an together they upward grew; In all o' their sports and pleasures, they were like two common pins They stuck so closely together, the folks called 'em Siamese twins.

One of 'em was me, your honor, an' the other leg o' the tongs.

Was a tow-headed rescal, named Billy, a son of ol' Simon DeLong's. We sot in the school house together, an' we helped one another on sums. In all o' that deestrick I recken there want sich affectionate chums.

We grew up from boyhood to manhood, our friendship still solid an' true, in fact it got brighter and brighter, and stronger the older we grew. Folks talked about Damon an' Pythias, some chaps o' the long ago days, An' hinted as how me and Billy was copy-ing arter their ways.

We's heard that a war was a comin.' an' one April day us two chums Hitched up an' went into the village an' there heard the fifes an' drums An' Billy DeLong he says: 'Charlie, them drums is fer me an' fer you. Lets list an' go fight fur our country, as loyal men all ort to do.

Well, we both enlisted your honor, an' was ordered right off to the south To do our duty as soldiers, e'en right at the hot cannon's mouth. An' in all o' the marches and sirges, in al o' the desperate fights.

Us chums could be found right together, an we bunked together o' nights. We shared with each other our rations, we shared all our sorrows an joys. An' I reckon, your honor, we acted jus' like we did w'en we was boys. Fur I tho't the hull world of Billy, an' Billy tho't likewise o' me; There wasn't two chums in the army mor lovin' than we was, you see.

One day in the heat o' the battle, my chum got a shot in the breast An' w'en I was kneelin' beside him he mad a most carnest request.

That I'd say goodbye here an' leave him, you see we was bein' driven back. An' the rebs was a whoopin' an' yellin' like demons close on to our track.

Charlie, he said, 'an' God bless fall back with the regiment, fur I Must stay where I am, you can't move an' perhaps here I may die. If you live till the conflict is over, an' back to the ol' home should go, se tell them I fell like a soldier, that fell with my face to the foe.

looked in his eyes for a moment, the eyes I had long loved so well, An' judge, if ol' Gineral Satan with all o' the forces o' hell An' all armed with blazin' hot sabers had over that bloody field come

right there with my chum. knowed all the horrors of capture, starvation in filth-reckin' pen, The blows an' curses o' demons dressed up in the semblance o' men, Exposures to storms and privations, an sufferin' no tongue could portray; But there was my chum layin' helpless, an right there by him I would stay

They tuk us 'way down to Atlanta in catthe cars all o' the way; set all crouched up in a corner, in my poor old Billy's head lay. I'd fixed up his wound as I could, sir, fur all o' the surgeons behind, Was busy attending the wounded o' their own confederate kind. He kep' up a twistin' an' groanin', fur th pain nearly drove the boy wild, I kep' a soothin' an' cheerin' jus' like he was only a child; sometimes tho't he was dyin', and the pain nearly drove the boy wild, as bad as poor Billy was suffering

from that offul confederate shot. W'en we got to Atlanta they ordered out o' the car with the rest. I told 'em of Billy's condition, of the great gspin' wound in his breast, An' axed if I couldn't stay with him, appealed to their feelin's as men; with blows an' with curses they rushed

me inside of a great prison per

nex' day we started fur Richmond, a leavin' poor Billy behind; My heart an' my soul was in torture, an my eyes with hot tear drops wor blind My God, how I suffered, your honor, with a most unendurable pain, W'en the horrible thought kep' a comin' I'd never see Billy again. Three months on Belle Isle, an' I recke

your Honor knows well what that means. Three months in that hell-hole o' Satan amid the most horrible scenes; But all my woe was forgotten, an' my heart | land show that numerous wrecks' have was just crazy with joy W'en with a new lot of arrivals I saw the dear face o' that boy

10 215 Charles of the an' judge, you may laugh if you But we hugged an' we kissed jus' like

women, an' danced in our old soleless Till the boys must have thought we were erasy, but we didn't keer, not a plu, Fur Billy was livin' an' kickin', an' we was together agin.

freedom seemed drawin to hand, An' we cherished the blessed reflection that soon with our comrades we'd stand.
The sun went down, the west was declining an' ere it again would appear.
We felt that us three would be stealin' to-

That spawn o' the devil betrayed us, that damnable regular cheat Had told of our plot to the robels fur sake of a mouthful to eat. An' Billy an' me made a promise if we ever should strike on his trail.
We'd break in his traitorous noggin, if we spent a hull lifetime in jail.

I met him, judge, right in this city an' all
o' the sufferin' an' pain

That Billy an' me had encountered cum rushin' back to me again.
An' right on that instant I downed him as I would any traitorous cur,
An' I laughed for to hear him beggin' when I told him jus' what it was fur. They tell me the blow nearly killed him,

but that he's recoverin' now.
An' wants me to rot in a prison fur sort o' fulfilling my vow; But one boonin' thought 'll sustain me, that if Billy DeLong isn't dead, He'll some day run into the rascal an' foller my lead on his head. An' I hope time has dealt more indulgent with him an' he's stronger than me, His muscles more solid and springy, his sinews more active an' free,

So's his stroke 'll be more satisfyin' an' fall with more power, fur then
The world 'll be rid of a critter that ain't fit to live 'mong men. An' judge please your honor, I reckon as how I can't get any bail.

An' instead of the A. P. reunion, I guess I must languish in jail. Ye see, I have tended reunions almost since

the war right along, In hopes I might meet my old comrade, my dear of Billy DeLong. An' at Burlington down in Vermont, sir, tomorrow the old boys will meet; I was here on my way when I met him and tackled the cuss on the street, if some loyal comrade would ball me.

right back from Vermont I would An' report to yer honor fur service, for yer see I might light on my chum."

The judge called the district attorney and whispered some words in his ear,

The lawyer seemed filled with amazement, and to all the court it was clear That he looked on the old man with favor, his story had struck the right place. For a tear and a look of compassion was fixed on the old judge's face. He drew from his pecket a check book and filled in the blanks with a jerk,

With quick, nervous movement he signed it and handed it down to the clerk; 'Misdemennor, the charge has been put, sir, and guilty is your plea," then he said, "The court puts the fine at ten dollars with costs, and the fine has been paid."

down from his seat on the stand. Made his way through the lawyers and bailiffs, and grasped the old man by the hand. And hustled him out of the court room and into a carriage near by; Each man in the crowd staring after with

The court was adjourned and his honor came

wonderment fixed in his eye. Then followed a rambling discussion, some blaming the judge for his act, While others with weighty opinions his actions with eloquence backed. But all were of just one opinion when a bailiff cried out to the throng

'You lose sight of the name of his honor, that check was signed William De-

DEATH FOLLOWS PRACTICAL JOKE. Fatal Tragedy Costs Two Lives a a Boarding House. NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 26 .- A double

tragedy occurred in a Bourbon street boarding house this morning. Harry Goldsmith, solicitor for a debenture company, and loseph Goldstein, a clothing drummer, boarded in the house. Recently they have ocen playing pranks on each other. This norning they quarreled about a joke that Goldstein had perpetrated on Goldsmith. The latter secured his revolver and asked Goldstein to his room, and shot him twice n the head, inflicting mortal wounds. Goldsmith then turned the pistol to his own head and blew out his brains. Both men were young and unmarried.

May Postpone Until After Election. ST. LOUIS, Sept. 26 .- It was announced ome time ago that the Carriage Builders National association would call a convention and exhibition in St. Louis, October 13, 14 and 15. Many eastern members of the ssociation claim that times are inauspicious: there have been many business reverses, and members feel unable to bear the expense of a trip to St. Louis. It was suggested that the convention be postponed until after the November election, or else until next year. A meeting of the executive committee a vote as to whether the convention shall be held or not will be taken.

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LONDON, Sept. 26 .- Advices received here from Spain, France and the west of Engoccurred on the coasts, and that the gale has done much damage everywhere.



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