DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM

HOW THE PARTY STANDS ON IMPORTANT QUESTIONS.

Republican Protection Declared to Be a Fraud on Labor to Benefit a Few—A Tariff for Revenue Only—The Coinage Question.

Text of the Resolutions.

The following is the full text of the platform adopted by the National Democratic Convention at Chicago:

The representatives of the Democratic party of the United States, in national convention assembled, do reaffirm their allegiance to the principles of the party as formulated by Jefferson and exemplified by the long and illustrious line of his successors in Democratic leadership from Madison to Cleveland. We believe the public welfare demands that these principles be applied to the conduct of the Federal Government in the present crisis of our affairs, and we therefore invoke the accession to power of the party that advocates them; and we solemnly declare that the need of a return to these fundamental principles of a free, popular government, based on home rule and individual liberty, was never more urgent than now, when the Federal power to centralize all power at the Federal capital has become a menace to the reserved rights of the States that strikes at the very roots of our government under the constitution as framed by the fathers of the republic.

Federal Control of Elections.

We warn the people of our common country, jealous for the preservation of their free institutions, that the majority of Federal power in elections to which the Republican party has committed itself, is fraught with the gravest dangers, scarcely less momentous than the result itself—a revolution, practically establishing monarchy on the ruins of the republic. It strikes at the ballot as well as the bayonet. It injures the colored citizen even more than the white; it means a horde of deputy marshals at every voting place, supplanting with Federal power returning boards appointed and controlled by Federal authority, the outrage of the electoral frights of Louisiana, the force bill measure for disfranchisement of the colored people to the control of the party in power and the reviving of the race problems now happily abated, of the utmost peril to the safety and happiness of all; a measure deliberately framed by the author of a leading Republican Senator as the "most infamous bill that ever crossed the threshold of the Senate." Such a policy, if sanctioned by law, would mean the dominance of a self-perpetuating oligarchy of officeholders, and the party first intrusted with its machinery could be dislodged from power only by an appeal to the reserved right of the people to resist oppression which is inherent in all self-governing communities. Two years ago this revolutionary policy was emphatically condemned by the people at the polls, but in contempt of that verdict the Republican party has defiantly declared in its latest authoritative utterance that its success in the coming elections will mean the enactment of the force bill and the usurpation of despotic control over elections in all the States. Believing that the preservation of republican institutions and the life of the United States is dependent upon the defeat of the policy of legalized force and fraud, we invite the support of all citizens who desire to see the constitution maintained in its integrity with the laws pursuant thereto which have given our country a hundred years of unexampled prosperity, and we pledge the Democratic party, if it be intrusted with power, not only to the defeat of the force bill, but also to all partisan opposition to the Republican policy of profligate expenditure, which in the short space of two years has squandered an enormous surplus and emptied an overflowing treasury, after piling new burdens of taxation upon the already overtaxed labor of the country.

Declaration for Tariff Reform.

We denounce Republican protection as a fraud on the labor of the great majority of the American people for the benefit of the few. We declare it to be a fundamental principle of the Democratic party that the Federal Government has no constitutional power to impose and collect tariff duties except for the purpose of revenue only, and we demand that the collection of such taxes shall be limited to the necessities of the Government when honestly and economically administered. We denounce the McKinley tariff law enacted by the Fifty-first Congress as the culminating atrocity of class legislation; we indorse the efforts made by the Democrats of the present Congress to modify its most oppressive features in the direction of free raw materials and cheaper manufactured goods that enter into general consumption, and we promise its repeal as one of the beneficent results that will follow the action of the people in intrusting power to the Democratic party. Since the McKinley tariff went into operation there have been reductions of the wages of laboring men to one average. We deny that there has been any increase of prosperity to the country since that tariff went into operation, and we point to the dullness and distress, the wage reductions and strikes in the iron trade, as the best possible evidence that no such prosperity resulted from the McKinley act. We call the attention of thoughtful Americans to the fact that after thirty years of tariff taxation shared by the importation of foreign wealth in exchange for our agricultural surplus the homes and farms of the country have been burdened with a real-estate mortgage debt of over $2,500,000,000, exclusive of all other forms of indebtedness; that in the last ten years the agricultural States of the West there appears a real-estate mortgage averaging $100 per capita of the total population, and that similar conditions and tendencies are shown to exist in the other agricultural exporting States. We denounce a policy which fosters no industry so much as it does that of the Sheriff.

The Question of Trade Reciprocity.

Trade interchange on the basis of reciprocal advantages to the countries participating is a time-honored doctrine of the Democratic faith, but we denounce the sham reciprocity which juggles with the people's desire for enlarged foreign markets and freer exchanges by pretending to establish closer trade relations, for a country whose articles of export are largely exclusively agricultural products, with other countries that are also agricultural, while erecting a custom-house barrier of prohibitive tariff taxes against the richest countries of the world that stand ready to take our entire surplus of products and to exchange therefor commodities which are necessaries and comforts of life among our own people.

Trusts and Combinations.

We recognize that the trusts and combinations which are designed to enable capital to secure more than its just share of the joint product of capital and labor are the natural consequence of prohibitive taxes which prevent the free competition which is the life of honest trade, but we believe their evils can be remedied by law, and we demand the rigid enforcement of the laws made to prevent and control them, together with such further legislation in restraint of their abuses as experience may show to be necessary.

Lands for Actual Settlers.

The Republican party, while professing a policy of reserving the public land for small holdings by actual settlers, has given away the people's heritage, until now a few railroad and non-resident aliens, individual and corporate, possess a larger area than that of all our farms between the two seas. The last Democratic administration reversed the improvident and unwise policy of the Republican party touching the public domain and reclaimed from corporations and syndicates alien and domestic, and restored to the people nearly one hundred million acres of valuable land to be sacredly held as homesteads for our citizens, and we pledge ourselves to continue this policy until every acre of land so unlawfully held shall be reclaimed and restored to the people.

The Coinage of Silver.

We denounce the Republican legislation known as the Sherman act of 1890 as a cowardly makeshift fraught with possibilities of danger in the future which should make all of its supporters, as well as the author, anxious for its speedy repeal. We hold to the use of both gold and silver as the standard money of the country and to the coinage of both gold and silver without discriminating against either metal or charge for mintage, but the dollar unit of both metals must be of equal intrinsic and exchangeable value or be adjusted through international agreement or by such safeguards of legislation as shall insure the maintenance of the parity of the two metals and the equal power of every dollar at all times in the markets and in the payment of debts; and we demand that all paper currency shall be kept at par and redeemed on demand in such coin. We insist upon this policy as especially necessary for the protection of the farmers and laboring classes, the first to be made defenseless victims of unstable money and a fluctuating currency. We recommend that the prohibitory 10 per cent. tax on State-bank issues be repealed.

Reform of the Civil Service.

Public office is a public trust. We reaffirm the declaration of the Democratic National Convention of 1876 for the reform of the civil service, and we call for the honest enforcement of all laws regulating the same. The nomination of a President, as in the recent Republican convention, by delegations composed largely of his appointees, holding office at his pleasure, is a scandalous satire upon free popular institutions and a startling illustration of the methods by which the Executive may gratify his ambition. We denounce a policy under which Federal officeholders usurp control of party conventions in the States, and we pledge the Democratic party to reform these and all other abuses which threaten individual liberty and local self-government.

An Honorable Foreign Policy.

The Democratic party is the only party that has ever given the country a foreign policy consistent and vigorous, compelling respect abroad and inspiring confidence at home. While avoiding entangling alliances it has aimed to cultivate friendly relations with other nations, and especially with our neighbors on the American continent, whose destiny is closely linked with our own; and we view with alarm the tendency to a policy of irritation and bluster which is liable at any time to confront us with the alternative of humiliation or war. We favor the maintenance of a navy strong enough for all purposes of national defense and to properly maintain the honor and dignity of the country abroad.

Oppression in Russia and Ireland.

This country has always been the refuge of the oppressed from every land—exiles for conscience sake—and in the spirit of the founders of our government we condemn the oppression practiced by the Russian Government upon its Russian and Jewish subjects, and we call upon our national government, in the interests of justice and humanity, to use all right and proper means, to use its prompt and best efforts to bring about a cessation of these cruel persecutions in the dominion of the Czar, and to secure to the oppressed equal rights. We tender our profound and earnest sympathy to those lovers of freedom who are struggling for home rule and the great cause of local self-government in Ireland.

Restriction of Immigration.

We heartily approve all legitimate efforts to prevent the United States from being used as the dumping ground for the known criminals and professional paupers of Europe. We demand the rigid enforcement of the laws against Chinese immigration and the importation of foreign laborers under contract, which degrade American labor and lessen its wages, but we condemn and denounce any and all attempts to restrict the immigration of the industrious and worthy of foreign lands.

Pensions for Soldiers and Sailors.

This convention hereby renews the expression of appreciation of the patriotism of the soldiers and sailors of the Union in the late war, and reaffirms, and we favor just and liberal pensions for all disabled Union soldiers, their widows and dependents, but we denounce with the work of the pension office shall be done industriously, impartially, and honestly. We denounce the present administration for its incompetent, corrupt, disgraceful, and dishonest.

Waterway Improvements.

The Federal Government should care for and improve the Mississippi River and other great waterways of the republic so as to secure for the interior States easy and cheap transportation to the tide-water. When any waterway of the republic is of sufficient importance to demand the aid of the Government, such aid should be extended upon a definite plan of continuous work until permanent improvement is secured.

The Nicaragua Canal.

In support of national defense and the promotion of commerce between the States we recognize the early construction of the Nicaragua Canal and its protection against foreign control as of great importance to the United States.

The World's Fair.

Recognizing the World's Columbian Exposition as a national undertaking of vast importance, in which the General Government has invited the cooperation of all the powers of the world, and appreciating the acceptance by many of such powers of the invitation thus extended and the broad and liberal efforts being made by them to contribute to the grandeur of the undertaking, we are of opinion that Congress should make such necessary financial provision as shall be requisite to the maintenance of the national honor and public faith.

The Common Schools.

Popular education being the only safe basis of popular liberty, we recommend to the several States most liberal appropriation for the public schools. Free common schools are the nursery of good government, and they have always received the fostering care of the Democratic party, which favors every means of increasing intelligence. The absence of education, being an essential of civil and religious liberty as well as a necessity for the development of intelligence must be left entirely to the people, under any pretext whatever. We are opposed to State interference with parental rights and rights of conscience in the education of children, as an infringement of the fundamental Democratic doctrine that the largest individual liberty consistent with the right of others insures the highest type of American citizenship and the best government.

Admission of the Territories.

We approve the action of the present House of Representatives in passing a bill for the admission into the Union as States the Territories of New Mexico and Arizona, and we favor the immediate admission of all Territories having the necessary population and resources to entitle them to Statehood; and while they remain Territories we hold that the officials appointed to administer the Government of any Territory, together with the District of Columbia and Alaska, should be bona fide residents of the Territory or district in which their duties are to be performed. The Democratic party believes in home rule and the control of their own affairs by the people of the vicinage.

Protection of Railway Employes.

We favor legislation by Congress and State Legislatures to protect the lives and limbs of railway employes and those of other hazardous transportation companies, and denounce the inactivity of the Republican party, and particularly the Republican Senate, for causing the defeat of measures beneficial and protective to this class of railway workers.

The Sweating System.

We are in favor of the enactment by the States of laws for abolishing the notorious sweating system by the abolition of the enlarged wict labor and for prohibiting the employment in factories of children under 15 years of age.

Sumptuary Laws.

We are opposed to all sumptuary laws as an interference with the individual rights of the citizens.

Upon this statement of principles and policies the Democratic party asks the intelligent judgment of the American people. It asks a change of administration and a change of policy, in the confidence that we by a change of system and a change of methods, thus assuring the maintenance, unimpaired, of institutions under which the republic has grown great and powerful.

THERE are few more rugged figures among the Scotch scholars of the present generation than is Prof. Blackie, of Edinburgh. Though 83, he has never worn a pair of spectacles, and for thirty years he had no need of medical advice. He attributes the vitality of his old age to his custom of living by an unvarying system, and it is noteworthy that Oliver Wendell Holmes, who is of about the same age and equally well preserved, told an interviewer some time ago that his own good health was due to his habit of living strictly by rule, even to the temperature of his bath. It is interesting to know that Prof. Blackie does not go to bed until the clock strikes 12. He rises at 7:30, and always after his midday meal he takes a nap.

DR. CARL PETERS, writing of his travels in Africa, tells of a camel that, in a half-starved state, ate the flesh of a whole sheep after it had been cooked for him. The Doctor praises banana flour, and speaks highly of the Waganda people about Lake Victoria. They surpass in every other African native in intelligence, and readiness to progress, and subsist mainly on the enormous product of their banana groves. The warriors of the Massai tribe, on the other hand, live entirely on either milk or flesh, but only one of these kinds of food at a time. They will tap a live ox on the neck, and drink the blood as it flows.

WHEN they asked Dr. Edward Everett Hale, the other day, the secret of keeping young at the age of 70, he said: "First, never do anything yourself which you can get another person to do for you; second, never trouble yourself as to what will get the credit for what is done; third, never work after 3 o'clock in the afternoon; fourth, sleep ten hours out of every twenty-four."

THE Druids held many plants sacred, as, for instance, vervain, selago, mistletoe, and among trees the oak and the rowan.

CLEVELAND GETS IT.

STEVENSON HIS RUNNING MATE.

STORY OF THE BATTLE.

HILL AND BOIES ALSO PUT IN NOMINATION.

A Pandemonium of Enthusiasm Fairly Raises the Roof of the Wigwam—The Air Thick with Hats, Canes, Umbrellas, Coats, Handkerchiefs and Banners.

Wednesday's Evening Session.

Chicago special:

Cleveland	616
Hill	114
Boies	103
Scattering	7

When the first taps of the gavel were heard in the Wigwam Wednesday evening the great building was packed from top to bottom. For more than an hour the thousands of hot and impatient people had been bombarding the barn doors or jostling each other in the tunnel entrances. Under the acre of pine roof the heat was intense. No breeze moved the muggy and stagnant atmosphere.

At the announcement that the Committee on Resolutions was ready to report a wild shout went up, and Editor Jones sidled up to the front of the platform and attempted a little extemporaneous introduction to the committee's report, which was drowned out by yells of "Louder!"

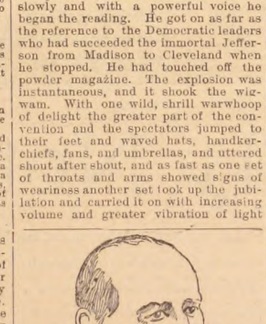
The resolutions were handed to ex-Secretary Vilas, of Wisconsin, but before he had a chance to speak Mr. Patterson, member of the committee from Colorado, who was already on the platform, lifted up his voice and cried that

GROVER CLEVELAND.

the minority of the committee had a report to make through him, and he should expect the committee to listen to this before ordering the previous question. This suited the convention exactly, and it roared its assent.

Reading of the Platform.

Colonel Vilas stepped to the edge of the platform, resolutions in hand, and slowly and with a powerful voice he began the reading. He got on as far as the reference to the Democratic leaders who had succeeded the immortal Jefferson from Madison to Cleveland when he stopped. He had touched off the powder magazine. The explosion was instantaneous, and it shook the Wigwam. With a wild, shrill warwhoop of delight the greater part of the convention and the spectators jumped to their feet and waved hats, handkerchiefs, fans, and umbrellas, and uttered shout after shout, and as fast as one set of throats and arms showed signs of weariness another set took up the salutation and carried it on with increasing volume and greater vibration of light



ADLAI E. STEVENSON.

wearing apparel and the adjuncts of hot weather.

The reading finished, like a tin whistle in a hurricane sounded the voice of the Chairman. He called for a vote on the adoption of the platform. "The platform is adopted," he cried, and then without a moment's delay: "The next business is the call of the roll for the nominations of candidates for President." The great amphitheater was in disorder, commotion was everywhere. The Tammany leaders are on their feet. Sheehan is in front. He turns toward his delegation and beckons them to rise and come forward. He shakes his head angrily as they refuse, and pulls at his tawny mustache. Don Dickinson rubs his hands with satisfaction. The crucial moment has arrived. A curly headed clerk steps to the edge of the platform and sings out in a high nasal tone: "State of Alabama."

A dozen men are standing on chairs asking for information. Fenton, of Kansas, moves to adjourn. The chair pays no attention to him. "Alabama," again cries the clerk. "Arkansas" was the next, and at the call a tall, lank Southerner mounts his chair. "Arkansas yields her place to New Jersey," he says. There is a great shout. The Cleveland men are smiling. Again Tammany is in turmoil. The whole convention knows that Gov. Abbett, of New Jersey, has been chosen to present the name of Grover Cleveland.

Abbett Names Cleveland.

Slowly the New Jersey Governor walked down the center aisle. He is broad-shouldered, heavily bearded, dignified. He climbs the steps and Chairman Wilson meets him with outstretched hand. In slow and measured tone he began to speak. "It is the name of a man who has twice carried the electoral vote of my State whom I shall name," he declared, and the Cleveland crowds cheered. Gov. Abbett was making a strong, thoughtful speech. Without warning, without rhetorical ornament, he mentioned the name of Cleveland.

The volcano is in full uproar. Up, up, all about the hall the delegates are climbing, yelling as they rise.

Above the tumult floats the white banner of Michigan. On either side looks down the face of Cleveland. Up again comes the wild storm of cheers, beating in waves against the snowy ensign. From the seats of Michigan a delegate carries the banner across the aisle to the seats of New York. Gen. Sickles waves his crutch in anger. "Back!" "Back!" cry the chiefs of Tammany. The whole body of delegates face inward about the circumference of the great floor. In the center the Tammany tiger, crouched low, growls ominously at the floating banner of Cleveland. It is like a gigantic prize ring. Lieut. Gov. Sheehan, blue-eyed and smiling, leans over to Don Dickinson. "Don't you worry," he cried. "You have the noise, we the votes." From the galleries hundreds of men, in their shirt sleeves, leaned out into space and screamed.

"The candidate I have named," cries Gov. Abbett, "will carry New York." Up jumps Tammany in protest. "No," they cry, with one voice, and hisses answer them. As chance came, the speaker struggled through his speech. "I nominate that plain, blunt, honest citizen, Grover Cleveland," and so he closed.

A storm of deafening applause united with the thunder of the storm outside seemed to shake the great wigwam from foundation to roof.

At this point proposals to adjourn were volunteered from the galleries, but the convention took a stern view of its duties and kept at work.

Hill and Boies Named.

After the confusion the secretary called the State of Colorado, which replied that it yielded its right to the floor to New York, and New York, in the person of W. C. DeWitt of Brooklyn, took the platform. In due time he said that David Bennett Hill was the candidate of the common people. Mr. DeWitt made ingenious use of Senator Hill's reputation for partisanship, and made a clever appeal to the convention not to nominate a New York man who was not sustained by the delegation of his own State. He distributed graceful compliments to Boies and Palmer and Gorman and Pattison and Carlisle, whose friends were invited to nominate.

John F. Duncombe, of Fort Dodge, in a speech characteristic of the brainy Iowan, placed the nomination of Gov. Boies before the convention. At the mention of the Governor's name his adherents became wildly enthusiastic, and, being joined in their applause by several of the other delegations, it was some time before the speaker could conclude.

The nominations being seconded the convention proceeded to ballot, and at 3:20 o'clock Thursday morning the result of the first ballot was announced. The necessary 605 votes had been recorded for Cleveland.

It was the most remarkable session known in the history of national conventions. From 5 o'clock Wednesday afternoon until the gray of dawn Thursday morning, the huge wigwam was a scene of tumultuous demonstrations.

The hundreds waiting on the streets took up the echo of their cheers. With sunrise came a monster ratification.

Grover Cleveland's nomination was made unanimous. The convention then adjourned until 2 o'clock Thursday afternoon.

Stevenson for Vice President.

The convention assembled in the afternoon, with Gov. Gray, of Indiana, in a fair way to win the second place, but the New York delegation, by throwing its strength to Adlai E. Stevenson, of Illinois, succeeded in making him the victor. He was then formally declared the nominee for Vice President, and after the usual resolutions, etc., the convention adjourned sine die.

YOUTH has a tongue; age, ears.

CHICAGO CONVENTION.

W. S. WILSON THE PERMANENT CHAIRMAN.

Rules of the Last Democratic National Convention Adopted—Report of the Committee on Permanent Organization—The Chair Presented with a Zine Gavel.

Wednesday's Session.

Precisely at 11:30 on Wednesday, Temporary Chairman Owens rapped the convention to order, and called upon the Rev. Alfred H. Henry to offer prayer. He asked that the convention be guided to choose a report sensitive of modern progressive democracy, and prayed that the party might proceed to victory, not for the spoils of office.

Just as the prayer concluded the Iowa phalanx entered the hall, the big blue banner with the picture of Horace Boies borne in front of them. There were cheers from all parts of the hall and the band very inappropriately struck up "Maryland, my Maryland." When the music ceased the temporary chairman brought his gavel down and announced that the first business of the convention would be the report of the committee on credentials. He asked if that committee was ready to report. The committee was then ready and during the interval Senator Palmer was called upon and made a short speech.

When the chairman announced that the committee on credentials was ready to report, Mr. Lamb, of Indiana, took the platform and in a clear, loud voice read the report. There was no objection to it and it was adopted.

The report of the committee on permanent organization was presented by Mr. Fordyce, of Arkansas, and read by one of the clerks of the convention. It named W. L. Wilson, of West Virginia, for permanent chairman and continued the other officers of the temporary organization. The announcement of Mr. Wilson's name was met with loud applause. The report was adopted without dissent. Mr. Dickinson, of Michigan, moved that a committee of five be appointed to notify Mr. Wilson of his appointment as Permanent Chairman. The Chairman appointed as the committee: Don M. Dickinson, of Michigan; J. F. Dunnegan, of Iowa; John R. Fellows, New York; Joseph C. Richardson, Alabama; and M. L. Clardy, Missouri. Temporary Chairman Owens shook hands with Mr. Wilson when he was escorted to the platform, and then said: "Gentlemen of the convention: It gives me great pleasure to introduce to you one of the foremost Democrats in America, William L. Wilson, of West Virginia." As Mr. Wilson came forward he was greeted with a storm of applause. He wore his blue delegate's badge on the lapel of a cutaway coat, under which was prominent a white vest. Mr. Wilson looked calmly over the vast throng, and, securing silence, and then addressed the convention.

When Mr. Wilson concluded his speech the delegates, rising to their feet, waved their hats as they cheered again and again.

The rules of the last National Democratic Convention were adopted for the government of the present convention. No minority report was presented, and on motion the report presented by Mr. English was adopted without objection. Mr. Phelps of Missouri presented the Chairman with a zinc gavel and the convention then adjourned until 5 o'clock in the afternoon.

Passing Events.

A COMPLETE Irish village will be a feature of the World's Fair.

IT is said there are only two women physicians in France.

CHICAGO has a bureau which gives legal advice free to the poor.

FIVE-EIGHTHS of the bread baked in London is made of American wheat.

THE Emperor of China has ten men whose sole duty is to carry his umbrella.

A PHILADELPHIAN has a garden on his roof where he grows his own vegetables.

JAPAN has no fewer than 700 earthquake-observing stations scattered over the empire.

THE manufacture of false teeth for horses is a new industry just opened in France.

SECRETARY RUSK proposes to have a plantation of rubber trees in the everglades of Florida.

SINCE the Franco-Prussian war Germany has spent $2,200,000,000 on her army and navy.

A NEW lining for bearings is reported from Germany as composed of a compressed vegetable parchment.

A FRENCH physician has discovered the composition of quinine, he claims, and can now produce it artificially.

THE government of the Tyrol has passed a bill imposing a heavy fine upon any person caught selling edelweiss.

IN some part or other of the world horses, cattle and sheep are found wild, but nowhere can be found wild camels.

IN making gold threads for embroidery it has been found that six ounces of gold can be drawn into 200 miles of wire.

COSTA RICA is about to have a law making the sale of Indian antiquities to foreigners a crime punishable with severe penalties.

IT has been ascertained that food costs $243.65 per year for each family in the United States, while in Europe the cost is $222.50.

THE Salvation Army in England is going to open a matrimonial bureau, not free, but with a regular price if a suitable partner is procured.

IN a full return of the vintage in Spain last year, the total yield was 540,000,000 gallons, and it is described as good in the provinces, fairly good in 34, and bad in 5.

SOME large blasts of rock have been made to provide material for the new harbor of refuge at Brest, as much as 100,000 cubic yards being thrown out at one time.

AFTER the locomotive department of the Argentine Great Western Railroad had mastered the question of using petroleum as fuel, and excellent results had been attained, the supply of oil gave out, owing to the borings not going deep enough, and wood and coal are again being used.

A NEW HAMPSHIRE man has invented a lawn-sprinkler that is self-propelling. A truck carries a kind of stand-pipe connected with the water supply, and the sprinklers, revolving by the pressure of the escaping water, drive a shaft which engages by means of a worm gear with the wheels of the truck.

Look Out for Your Family

INSURE

IN THE

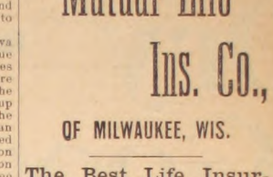
Northwestern Mutual Life Ins. Co.,

OF MILWAUKEE, WIS.

The Best Life Insurance Co. in the Country.

John W. Baker,

Resident Agent.



WHY IS THE

W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE FOR GENTLEMEN

THE BEST SHOE IN THE WORLD FOR THE MONEY.

It is a seamless shoe, with no tacks or wax threads to hurt the feet; made of the best fine calf, stylish and easy, and because we make more of this grade than any other manufacturer, it equals hand-sewed shoes costing from $4.00 to $5.00.

$5.00 Genuine Hand-sewed, the finest calf shoe ever offered for $5.00; equals French imported shoes which cost from $6.00 to $8.00.

$4.00 Hand-Sewed Welt Shoe, fine calf, stylish, comfortable and durable. The best shoe ever offered at this price; same grade as custom made shoes costing from $6.00 to $8.00.

$3.50 Police Shoe, Farmers, Railroad Men and Letter Carriers will wear them; one calf, seamless, smooth inside, heavy three soles, extension edge. One pair will wear a year.

$2.50 fine calf; no better shoe ever offered, at this price; one trial will convince those who want a shoe for comfort and service.

$2.25 and $2.00 Workingman's shoes are very strong and durable. Those who have given them a trial will wear no other make.

Boys' $2.00 and $1.75 school shoes are worn by the boys everywhere, and sell on their merits, as the increasing sales show.

Ladies $3.00 Hand-sewed shoe, new in Opera, very stylish, equals French imported shoes costing from $4.00 to $5.00.

Ladies' $2.50, $2.00 and $1.75 shoe for Misses are the best fine Dongola, stylish and durable.

Caution.—See that W. L. Douglas' name and price are stamped on the bottom of each shoe.

TAKE NO SUBSTITUTE.

Inclose advertised price, state kind of leather and size wanted. Write plainly. Name this paper.

W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass. Sold by

For Sale by MILLER BROS.

MOXIE

The Great Blood and Liver Purifier

is the best Spring Remedy, builds you up to a remarkable power of endurance without medicine.

The following shows its restorative influence. F. A. Cheney writes: "Four years ago, I was an invalid from enlargement of the liver. Tried medicine to no purpose. Commenced to drink Moxie, and cured me, so I am able to do hard work with ease." F. A. CHENEY,

34 Wieland Street, Chicago.

MOXIE CURES ST. VITUS DANCE.

Amelia Kunger, aged thirteen, had St. Vitus dance. Four years ago could not feed herself or even speak. Physicians could do nothing for her. We gave her Moxie, and she rapidly recovered good health. RUSWIG,

226 Vine Street, Chicago.

A very Palatable Drink—Sold Everywhere.

MOXIE CURES SICK HEADACHE.

Every family should keep MOXIE. The genuine has Moxie blown in the bottle. Look out for worthless imitations.

THE CHICAGO MOXIE NERVE FOOD CO., Chicago.

LADIES' PALACE DAY CARS,

PALACE RECLINING CHAIR CARS,

FREE OF EXTRA CHARGE,

PULLMAN PALACE BUFFET COMPARTMENT SLEEPING CARS,

PALACE DINING CARS.

PULLMAN VESTIBULED TRAINS,

FREE OF EXTRA CHARGE,

AND

NO CHANGE OF CARS

OF ANY CLASS BETWEEN

CHICAGO AND KANSAS CITY,

CHICAGO AND DENVER,

CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS,

ST. LOUIS AND KANSAS CITY,

AND

BLOOMINGTON AND KANSAS CITY.

PIONEER PULLMAN PALACE SLEEPING CAR,

PALACE DINING CAR

AND

FREE PALACE RECLINING CHAIR CAR LINE.

JAMES CHARLTON,

General Passenger and Ticket Agent,

120 Dearborn St., cor. cor. Adams St., CHICAGO, ILL.