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OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1896.

REPUBLICAN PRESIDENTIAL TICKET.

For President WM. MCKINLEY, of Ohio. For Vice-President GARRETT A. HOBART, of New Jersey. For Presidential Electors T. T. GEER, of Marion County, S. M. YORAN, of Lane, K. L. SMITH, of Wasco, J. F. CAPLES, of Multnomah.

Pitchefork Tillman, at Pendleton, challenged republican orators for a joint debate. John C. Leasure accepted the challenge, but Tillman backed down and would not arrange details.

It is refreshing to see with what warmth democrats are now supporting the opinions of Abraham Lincoln. A little of this "enthusiasm" would have been welcome in the election campaign of 1864.

Gov. Penney has "been true to his principles," but "loose" in his party affiliations. Well, then, the democratic party has not always been the same yesterday, today and forever.

The Pressley affidavit is a forgery which states that Chairman Hanna had declared that in the event of McKinley's election the United States army would be increased to 250,000 men. Sensible men so regarded it from the beginning.

Four years ago democrats stated that we were paying too much for what we bought. Prices were too high. Now the same party says prices are too low, and laboring men are asked to pursue a policy that will double the price of what is bought. It is funny to note how these ward heeleders are trying to fool the people there.

E. Hofer stated at Halsey, Lane county, that Oregon must be carried for free silver; that a free silver senator must be chosen to succeed Mitchell, and if there was not, a thousand enraged farmers, armed with pitchforks, would surround the state house and compel the election of such free silverite. By such intemperate language does Mr. Hofer intend to incite a mob. If not, why does he indulge such wild talk?

Who says that independent free coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1 will raise it to \$1.29 per ounce in gold, except W. J. Bryan? What right, what authority, has he for the assertion? Why stop at \$1.29? If free coinage will raise the price to \$1.29, why will it not raise it to \$1.32, the price in 1870? Or if free coinage by one nation will so affect the price, why can't the commercial rate be put back to what it was in 1892-11 to 1. What kind of a crime was that in 1890, when the ratio dropped to 13 to 1? Looking back over the centuries, where can Mr. Bryan find authority for saying that the price of silver will be restored to \$1.29 per ounce in gold? There is no instance, and Mr. Bryan's words are wind.

It is a good thing for the editorial columns of the "Argus" that Mr. Tongue wrote a letter in 1894, and that the INDEPENDENT was published on those days. It is unnecessary for the INDEPENDENT to publish Mr. Tongue's letter. The "Argus" will do that—garbled once, and again with only a word here and there left out. But the story circulating that money was offered the INDEPENDENT is not true; or, if it was, the offer was made in the merest whisper, fearing, doubtless, that the coin would have been taken. The "Argus" makes a great noise because the INDEPENDENT would not allow itself to be drawn from the main business, and occupy space with side issues. But why does the "Argus" print some of Wm. Stewart's gold standard utterances? John Sherman, or Carlisle, or Cleveland were never more radical gold bugs than Stewart. Mr. Tongue never advocated free coinage of silver; did not in that letter. The editorial in the INDEPENDENT of Nov. 9, 1894, did not favor free silver coinage; said so in many words. It showed the "Oregonian" that Mr. Tongue's letter had not been understood. Mr. Corbett, in a "Oregonian" of Nov. 7th, next day, shows that he could not read the letter and understand it; but an anonymous writer in the "Oregonian" of the 8th shows that he understood that the letter opposed free silver coinage; this correspondent was a friend of Mr. Dolph. But, best of all, Mr. Tongue wrote a second letter to the "Oregonian," also published in the issue of Nov. 8, 1894, in which, in direct words, he states that he opposes free silver coinage. Why does not the "Argus" publish that letter? If truth is what he wants, and if he wants the people to know the sentiments of our public men, why does he omit to publish it? It is short. Print it. Print Stewart's gold speeches. Print Bryan's free trade speeches. Print Penney's lumber trust contract. Print Allgeld's gold leases. Print even Mr. Hare's speeches made at any time between 1873, the time of the "crisis," and 1892. Those things will tell us and make mighty good reading.

LAW AND ORDER.

A fortnight ago the "Other Side" published the fourth resolution of the republican platform of 1860 by the side of the plank in the Chicago Bryan platform that defines the party position on federal interference. Over the republican resolution is the word patriotism. Over the Bryan resolution is the word anarchy. Now, just what the "Other Side" intends to teach is not perfectly plain, unless it is that the Bryan resolution, which republicans have criticized in no unmeasured terms, is a proper doctrine and was endorsed by the Republicans themselves in 1860.

Remembering the circumstances that justified the writing of resolution No. 4 in 1860, it would have been better to have denominated it "law and order." It was a lawless mob from outside the state that entered Kansas to interfere with the domestic concerns. No wonder the then young republican party resolved against outside interference. It was border ruffians that interfered with domestic institutions, but in the Chicago interference it was United States authority interfering with a rioting, murdering mob. It was a greater authority restoring a less and powerless states authority. There is a "mighty big" difference between the two resolutions which the "Other Side," that was not in 1860, may profitably study. The republican party heartily endorses that fourth resolution of the 1860 platform, and most positively condemns the teachings of the Bryan resolution.

ONE OF BARKLEY'S GEMS.

Barkley is a good theatrical declaimer, but he evidently don't understand his subject. In his Forest Grove speech he exclaimed, "Give us back our good old bimetallic days from 1850 to 1860, when money was plenty, times good and everybody had employment." In 1850 the per capita circulation was \$12.02 and in 1860, \$13.85, and the range was between these figures during the intermediate dates. So much for the money. Let President Buchanan in his message to congress, December, 1857, answer the other part of Mr. Barkley's longing for free silver coinage decade. Mr. Buchanan said: "The earth has yielded her fruits abundantly; our great staples command high prices, and up till within a brief period our mineral manufacturing and mechanical occupations have largely partaken of the general prosperity. We have possessed all the elements of material wealth in rich abundance, yet, notwithstanding these advantages, our country in its monetary interest, is in a deplorable condition. In the midst of unsurpassed plenty we find our manufactures suspended, our public works retarded, our private enterprises abandoned, and thousands of useful laborers thrown out of employment and reduced to want. Under these circumstances a loan may be required before the close of your present session, but this, although deeply to be regretted, would prove to be only a slight misfortune when compared with the suffering and distress prevailing among our people."

In his court house speech, Governor Penney admitted that he may have been careless in his party affiliations, but that he "had always been true to his principles." Certainly, they have been payable in gold.

PLAIN FACTS PLAINLY STATED.

To the Editor—I will comply with your request once more, and pen a few lines for your many readers. Since I wrote you my last letter some more thunder has struck this part of the country. W. H. Spauld, ex-chairman of the people's (now the democratic) party, has forwarded a protest to the secretary of state, Mr. H. B. Kincaid (who is now training with Penney), protesting against being placed on the ticket as a monger, and insisting upon his right of being placed as a straight populist, the only party whose nomination he received and accepted.

Spauld, as a candidate nominated by the party when it was still a populist party, declared in his letter: "I cannot consent that the people of the state shall be under any misapprehension as to my political position or party relations." No wonder; it would make even a yellow dog howl to think of the company the populists are in now.

I also hear that the model lumber bug, Mayor Penney, has ordered an increase of five dollars per month on each policeman of the city of Portland, and all of these extra five dollar pieces go to a corruption fund. This great pious fraud has now thrown off the mask and is no longer a populist, but a straight democrat with all his old heeleders doing his dirty work for him. Of course, he has the whisky shops, gambling dens, and all other institutions of this kind behind him and his police and fire department.

Another bombshell has been hurled by N. A. Dunning, the veteran reform editor, on whose ability and honesty every alliance man and intelligent populist has full confidence. He is the author and compiler of most of the literature that aid 1 the late President L. L. Polk, the reform press and the reform campaigners to build up the people's party. He is listed, on the 29th of this month, an appeal that will make the managers of the "union reform forces" howl, and it will no doubt stir up some of the hypothetical populist simpletons. Among other things he says: "Through the agitation and teachings of the alliance the greatest political convention of modern times was held at Omaha in 1892. Its newspapers numbered fully 1,500. It had a delegation in the national house of representatives, and held the balance of power in the United States senate. This required many

years of hard, persistent labor, untold sacrifices and privations, as well as the life-blood of its advocates. All this toil of years, together with the fruits of all these sacrifices and privations, are now threatened with complete destruction. Shall the work of annihilation continue without a protest from the honest populists of this country? I cannot and will not believe it."

He then tells the story how the Bryanized democracy, aided by those who betrayed the party at St. Louis, and subsequently, by the present national committee, have stolen "the fruits of all these sacrifices"; how "this (populist national) committee has been engaged in a propaganda of fusion as disgraceful as it is ruinous." "This treacherous committee have also cunningly arranged that the Bryan and Sewall electors have a majority in every state where fusion has been made, and an elector was given to the silver party, which had no existence, in order to place Mr. Watson in the minority. Mr. Bryan is not a populist, and could not have received the nomination of an untrammelled populist convention. He does not endorse a single populist principle. The facts are that not a single principle of populism is involved in this contest. The entire contention is to save the democratic national organization, and to destroy populism as a result. The democratic managers do not ask for a fusion, but a virtual surrender of the populist organization and the destruction of our party." "We as populists have been humiliated, betrayed and forced into unfair and equivocal positions by the plottings and scheming of our national committee. The populist party and its principles have been completely eliminated. Have they (the populists) so soon forgotten how they have been abused, robbed of their manhood and plundered of their rights, and will they now lick the hands that surely will slay them? Will they form an alliance with the democratic party, and in so doing give the lie direct to all charges they have ever brought against that party? I cannot believe it."

"I am compelled, if I exercise the right of franchise, to make a choice between the democratic and republican parties. In doing so I shall choose between a party that paid off \$241,000,000 of public debt during its last administration, and the party which during the past three years has increased our public debt \$262,000,000. I shall make the choice between the party that bought our bonds in the open market and paid them off, and the party that sold our bonds at a ruinous rate of interest to private syndicate, and under the cover of the darkness of night."

The last paragraph is the most excellent summary of the republican and democratic parties. Coming as it does from a man who has done more toward building the farmers' alliance and industrial union and the populist party than any other, it puts the situation in my populist brethren in unmistakable language. They can now take their choice.

A STRAIGHT POPULIST.

In his court house speech, Governor Penney admitted that he may have been careless in his party affiliations, but that he "had always been true to his principles." Certainly, they have been payable in gold.

The sentiment endorsed by Penney in his court house speech where he advised a laboring man to wear a McKinley button that he might get a job of work and then on election day vote for Bryan is political debauchery. Indeed it is worse. It is moral corruption.

The INDEPENDENT has no more to say at this time about the number of dollars that can be coined from an ounce of pure gold than was written some weeks ago, further than to say that 480 grains of pure gold is enough metal to make \$20.67 plus. If it didn't do that, the "Other Side" is a school-boy catch that has not yet been discovered by the public at large.

Why does Penney talk of trusts, seeing he is manager of a lumber combine to put up the price of building material to the injury of the laboring man—and, worse, making the invoice payable in gold. Why does he rail at gold bugs, seeing he inserts the gold clause in the promissory notes secured by mortgage on the property of these same laboring mechanics. These same contracts have been made within a year, too, at a time when public attention has been called to the subject. Verily, he has "always been true to his principles."

Bryan used a crown of thorns and a cross of gold, and got his nomination. In truth, though the cross was not actually made, but the boy's figure served his purpose, notwithstanding its utterance has shocked the religious sentiment of Christian people. Mr. M. J. Verdy has well answered the catch sentence. He says, in the New York "Times": "No, indeed; no crown with its poisonous prongs shall pierce the suffering head of labor; but, instead, that same head shall by this free silver policy be made to burn and sweat beneath the scorching sun of long days, and receive as reward a spurious coin whose face value belies its real value in the scale of the money changer. No, you shall not crucify mankind upon a cross of gold." Neither was the victim of Calvary's stupendous tragedy so crucified, but he was cruelly betrayed for thirty pieces of silver, and the metal still smells of treachery."

SILVER AS A LEGAL TENDER.

To the Editor—Permit me to make a few notes on the local written by your Grove correspondent, the "Arch Light in the Popocratic Firmament," who claimed that silver was legal tender only for sums less than five dollars.

Not that his arguments merit notice, only that said statement is but the re-echo of populist arguments, so-called, advanced merely to blind the public.

If silver was legal tender for debt prior to 1873, it could only lose that power by special act of Congress. No populist has ever discovered the enactment of such a law, from the fact that no such law was ever placed on the statute book.

Grant, for the sake of argument, that the legal tender power of silver was limited to sums less than five dollars. The Bland act of 1878, and the act of 1890, must have restored the legal tender power of silver, else the untenable position must be assumed that the government would coin millions of dollars of money practically void of legal tender power. This is not all. The government holds several hundred millions of silver dollars as the basis of silver certificates, said silver certificates being redeemable at the option of the holder without regard to number or value. Would the government issue notes based on a practically valueless money? What would we think of the mental balance of a man that would accept said notes if so issued.

What claim do the popocratic debaters advance about those bonds that are to be redeemed in coin. They have maintained during the whole canvass that these bonds should be redeemed in silver, and have severely denounced the present democratic administration because it redeemed said bonds in gold instead of silver. If they are correct, that silver is not legal tender for sums above five dollars, then they coolly intend to defraud the creditors of the government of their rightful money. If they acknowledge that silver is legal tender for any sum, except by special contract, then they are guilty of purposely misrepresenting facts for partisan ends. They can accept either position they choose.

Let us wade through some more of their assumptions. They claim that the present hard times is due to the crime of '73. Is it not strange if their claim is based on truth that twenty years of unexampled prosperity should follow the perpetration of this crime. Was Munnhall's statement founded on fact when he said that the growth of manufacturing interests of the United States was unrivaled in the history of nations.

Thomas Jefferson, the patron saint of the democratic wing of the popocratic army committed the first crime against silver when he discontinued its coinage in 1803. Said crime was not righted till 1834, thirty-one years later.

Yet no financial disturbance resulted from the action of President Jefferson. The act of President Jefferson was thirteen years before England adopted the gold standard, and seventy years before the United States followed suit. What in the name of reason were the plurocrats doing in the early part of the century?

It was left to the Atgolds, the Tillmans, the Spies, to so wrench the democratic party far from its moorings that its founders would not recognize it were they alive once more. The bones of Jefferson would rattle in his grave if he knew that his name was dragged in as the father of the present conglomerate party that bears the name only of the old democratic party.

ANOTHER POPULIST SEES HOW IT IS.

EDITOR INDEPENDENT—I have read with much satisfaction the analysis of the present political situation by "A Straight Populist" in last week's issue of the INDEPENDENT. Among the many good and true things he said, his somewhat incomprehensible reference to the bombshell hurled by Watson at the unholy alliance of the once populist party with what he so neatly designated as "all theimps of Satan," prompts me to give your readers an extract of that pill, and it is not sugar coated by any means. Says Hon. Thomas E. Watson in his epistle to the chairman of the middle-of-the-road populists of the state of Kansas, dated the 15th inst.:

"The middle-of-the-road populists all over the union have my sympathies and admiration. They have been sold out, and this party made a fool map for and under the hypocritical pretense of patriotism. The fusionists have abandoned principle and gone into a mad scramble for the pie counter." I could give you more of his celebrated epistle to "the union of reform forces," but that is enough to condemn this gigantic fraud and humbug. Let every honest and sincere populist read this, and see whether he can cast his vote on election day for "all theimps of Satan" who are parading before the deluded populists as the "union of reform forces." Let them take their medicine, if they can; if they do, they will kick themselves during the rest of their years.

H. A. V.

If all the electors in Multnomah county vote one, and but once, the result can now be foretold. But if Penney's machine is disciplined no one can tell what will happen. It is just possible that Gov. Lord may have to interfere to preserve order. The business men of Portland are in no mood for trifling.

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Are Coming in daily at the Bryan-Laidlaw Co., Cash Store. Wheat goes bounding upward—this makes the farmer feel good—our prices are lower than ever—this makes him feel better after trading with us. Why? because He Has Saved Money.

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Our Grocery Department. Is filled with the best line of Goods that the market affords. We take all kinds of Country Produce in exchange for Goods. Remember we hold prices down. Call and see us and be convinced.

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FANTASTIC IDEAS.

One of the October magazines contains a learned article by a distinguished man of science, in which he sets forth that in this year of grace 1896 there are undoubtedly hundreds of thousands of young ladies able to read and write in the English language, who are of the firm opinion that if at the witching hour of midnight one of them leaves her dowry couch and glides silently into the kitchen and sets the table for two, placing thereon suitable victuals and drink, and begins to eat, after having first repeated a certain rhyme, the shadowy form of a young man whom she is going to marry, will emerge from the invisible vista and begin to eat from the other plate.

And yet there are people who cannot account for it that Mr. Bryan and Mr. Williams, and Mr. Nickerson, of the Bimetallic League, and other sober faces to their argument that all the silver in Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia and the isles of the sea will immediately double in gold price as soon as Congress passes a law and the President signs it, declaring in effect that henceforth 50c shall make a dollar.

"Independent free coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1 will advance the price of silver to \$1.29 per ounce in gold," exclaims Bryan. Who is Bryan? What precedents has he to justify the statement? When has such a thing ever before happened? What administrative experience has he to justify such an assertion? Where and when did it ever before happen? Voters should remember that Bryan is a young man, and thinks he has found a new road at least 1,000 miles nearer the financial heaven than has before been traveled. He makes assertions that no one has or can verify.

Penney wants the protection which he says free silver coinage will give manufacturers and producers. He wants our currency so worthless that the nations will not trade with us. He wants us to be an exclusive people, trading and dealing with each other. Short-sighted man! Does he not know that we produce a surplus; that we manufacture more than we can use? Why, in 1892 we exported merchandise valued at \$1,080,278,148 and in as bad a year as was 1895, we exported merchandise worth \$807,538,165. We know that there have been some idle men within the past three years, but when

we stop selling to foreigners a billion dollars worth of our products, what an army of operatives and laborers will be turned to idleness. If a man cannot find a buyer for what he raises on the farm or makes in the factory, of what use is even free silver to him?

Penney says employees are coering employees to vote for McKinley. Does he judge others by himself? Did he not organize the police department for Bryan? Has he not organized the fire department for Bryan? and levied an assessment on each policeman and fireman of \$5 per month, and then increased their salary \$5 per month? Him talk about purity in politics! Hear him prate about politics! Economy in political expenditures!

In his court house speech Monday evening, Gov. Penney, made the remarkable statement that there had been a gradual contraction of the currency of the government since the "crime of '73." The secretary of the treasury reports that there has been coined since that crime \$897,076,991 in gold and \$544,142,477 in silver. Total added to the circulation, \$1,541,219,468. Does that look like contraction? How did Gov. Penney come to make so great a mistake?

DOOR MAT FOR DEMOCRATS. A special dispatch to the St. Louis "Globe-Democrat" from Topeka, Kansas, under the date Oct. 15th, states that Thomas E. Watson, the populist vice presidential candidate, after waiting five days to reply to a telegram of inquiry, wired his manager there canceling his Kansas appointments.

"Ulcerated throat will prevent my keeping appointments. I greatly regret this. The middle-of-the-road populists all over the union have my sympathy and admiration. They have been sold out and their party made a fool map for and under the hypocritical pretense of patriotism. The fusionists have abandoned principle and gone into a mad scramble for the pie counter. If Bryan is defeated it will be the fault of the traders in his party and ours who have ignored the St. Louis compromise and tried to force populists to vote for Sewall, the bondholder, the national banker, corporation plutocrat and gold clause millionaire."

THE U. S. Gov't Reports show Royal Baking Powder superior to all others.

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THE NEW HOOK SPOON FREE TO ALL. I read in the Christian Standard that Miss A. M. Fritz, Station 4, St. Louis, Mo., would give an elegant planted hook spoon to anyone sending her ten 2-cent stamps. I sent for one and found it so useful that I showed it to my friends, and made \$13 in two hours, taking orders for the spoon. It cannot slip into the dish or cooking vessel, being held in the place by a hook on the back. The spoon is something that housekeepers have needed ever since spoons were first invented. Anybody can get a sample spoon by sending ten 2-cent stamps to Miss Fritz. This is a splendid way to make money around home. Very truly, JENNETTE S. A Chance to Make Money. I have berries, grapes and peaches, a year old, fresh as when picked. I do not heat or seal the fruit, just put it up cold, keeps perfectly fresh, and costs almost nothing; can put it in a bushel in ten minutes. Last week I sold directions to over 120 families; anyone will pay a dollar for directions, when they see the beautiful samples of fruit. As there are many people poor like myself, I consider it my duty to give my experience to such, and feel confident any one can make one or two hundred dollars round home in a few days. I will mail samples of fruit and complete directions, to any of your readers, for sixteen two-cent stamps, which is the only actual cost of the samples, postage, etc., to me. FRANCIS C. CASEY, St. Louis, Mo.

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