

## THE TELEPHONE-REGISTER.

HARDING & HEATH, Publishers.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.  
One Copy, per year, in advance, \$1.00  
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All subscribers who do not receive their paper regularly will confer a favor by immediately reporting the same to this office.

Thursday, July 28, 1892.

THE ADVERTISING RATES OF THE TELEPHONE-REGISTER are liberal, taking into consideration the circulation. Single inch, \$1.00; each subsequent inch, .75. Special inducements for yearly or semi-yearly contracts.

JOE WORK NEATLY AND QUICKLY EXECUTED at reasonable rates. Our facilities are the best in Yamhill county and as good as any in the state. A complete steam plant insures quick work.

RESOLUTIONS OF CONDEMNATION AND OBITUARY Poetry will be charged for at regular advertising rates.

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SAMPLE COPIES OF THE TELEPHONE-REGISTER will be mailed to any person in the United States or Europe, who desires one, free of charge.

WE INVITE YOU TO COMPARE THE TELEPHONE-REGISTER with any other paper published in Yamhill county.

### NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,  
GROVER CLEVELAND,  
of New York.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,  
ADLAI E. STEVENSON,  
of Illinois.

For Presidential Electors,  
W. M. COLVING, of Jackson,  
Geo. E. NOLAN, of Clatsop,  
ROBT. A. MILLER, of Jackson,  
W. F. BUTCHER, of Baker.

The democratic states of New York and Indiana have given their judgment upon Pinkertonism by passing laws forbidding employment within their borders of armed bodies of hired mercenaries.

It is said that the amount that will be paid to the Carnegie company for something over 6000 tons of armor-plate will be about \$4,000,000. The contract was let by the secretary without advertising for bids or inviting any competition.

The republicans have a Harryson, the democrats a land to Cleve to, and the prohibitionists a well to bid for and the people's party a web to weave and a field to make hay with. All are satisfied, and the merry work of politics goes on.—E.C.

Millionaire manufacturers who refuse to either compromise, arbitrate or even confer with their workmen, and who refuse to tell a congressional committee anything about their profits or the costs of their products, may reasonably be charged with being in the wrong.

The National Guard of Pennsylvania has been called out three times during the past seven years, each time to subdue a row between H. C. Frick and his laborers, caused in each case by Frick's attempt to reduce wages. No man in the state has cost the commonwealth so much money.

French breeders have become so much interested in making an exhibit of their horses at the World's fair that they have sought to stimulate competition, and thus secure the best results, by offering as a prize a handsome bronze statue of a typical French trotter. This statue is to be modeled from life by M. Isidore Bonheur, and is awarded to the best collection of trotters exhibited at the exposition.

The invasion of Pennsylvania by the armed Pinkertons was nothing more than the first act of war, and the Pinkertons, not being citizens, should be treated as hostiles. They did not act as a lawful body under the laws of the state, and it was impossible for them to be appointed deputy marshals, as the law states that such cannot be appointed unless they have resided in the state at least one year next before the appointment.

Following the recent discussion in English journals of the relative merits of English and American locomotives, it is suggested that during the World's fair a contest be had to settle the question. It is proposed that two or more crack English locomotives with English crews make the run from New York to Chicago over one of the main railroad lines, and that the same number of the best locomotives of American manufacture do the same and that the results be compared.

In every labor trouble the anarchist finds a chance to introduce his incendiary views and to do damage to the cause he is attempting to help. The assault of Manager Frick, of the Carnegie company was damnable, and the assault should receive the full penalty of the law; hanging would not be too severe. The publication of anarchistic literature should be prohibited by law, and every meeting of hot-headed foreigners should be aided by the police. The lazy, shiftless element of the United States is imitating the views of foreign anarchists very freely. A fire is put out very easily at the start, but if left to burn will soon get beyond control.

The death of Pablo Alto last week removed from the turf the fastest trotting station the world has ever seen. The removal of this great son of Electioneer leaves but two really great full trotters now before the public. These are Alerton and Nelson—one owned in Iowa and the other in Maine. Axtell and Stamboul are also stallions with very fast records, but apparently their day on the track is gone, and they will only hereafter be heard of in the stud. There is another which may some day set a mark for any of these mentioned in this paragraph. This is Arion, who made such phenomenal time last year as a 2-year-old. For this year at least, the battle for supremacy will undoubtedly be between Alerton and Nelson.

## THE AMERICAN IDEA.

The American idea of righting wrongs is by ballot, not bullets. Mr. Frick's decree that the workingmen of the Carnegie mills shall not organize for mutual benefit is the attempt of an arbitrary and tyrannical man to impose his will upon men as free as himself.

The effectual way to resist such an attempt is to vote down the system which creates Fricks and gives them opportunity for injustice.

The workingmen are at a disadvantage solely because of the system which creates great aggregations of wealth by giving favored men the privilege of taxing all other men under cover of law. That system tends directly to produce those conditions which give to the managers of great industries the chance to exercise arbitrary power in oppressive ways. It tends to the massing of wealth in the hands of a few who have only to combine in order that they may do what they will. It tends to the monopoly of opportunities, to the creation of classes, to the exclusion of competition in every market except that of labor.

Pennsylvania, whose workingmen are now the most conspicuous sufferers from that system, has long been its most uncompromising supporter. It is for her workingmen to throw her influence upon the other side, upon the side of the people, not the plutocrats. They have votes enough to do this, and its doing will be the surest guarantee that no Frick shall hereafter have power to make himself their master or to sell out to the plutocrats with their right to associate themselves for mutual help and protection.

This is the right way, the orderly way, the lawful, American way of combating wrongs that hide under cover of law, and therefore cannot be corrected by the courts.

Violence is crime. Those who resort to it force the public, the government and all the strength of the nation into opposition to themselves and are beaten by their own lawlessness, however just their original quarrel may have been. But a free government, wherein every man has an equal vote, affords a remedy at the ballot box for such wrongs as grow out of these evil conditions. That remedy is to change the conditions.—N. Y. World.

### THE PROTECTION BOOMERANG.

There is the home-market fallacy—can anything be clearer than that American laborers must spend their wages at home and for American products, while it is notorious that their employers not only buy foreign goods, but take their profits abroad and spend them over there. Mr. Carnegie himself being an instance? It is therefore a patriotic course for his laborers to endeavor to increase their wages at the expense of his profits. There is the American laborer fallacy—if the whole community is to be taxed in order to enable the American laborer to earn high wages, why should not the employer, who are directly benefited by the tax, be taxed in their turn by their employees? There is the foreign pauper labor fallacy—it is absurd to attempt to preserve American labor from the competition of foreign labor by keeping out the goods made by foreign labor and letting in the foreign labor itself. And so it is with the whole list of protectionist arguments; there is not one of them that can be relied upon to help the honest laborer without flying back like a boomerang against the protected employers.

### FIGURES ON HOMICIDE.

Oregon stands fifty-fourth in the numerical order of states, according to the number of prisoners in each charged with homicide, says the bulletin on homicide recently issued by the United States census office. Oregon and Arizona have each the same number. The population of this state is 313,767; of Arizona, 59,620. Oregon has 440 prisoners charged with the crime of homicide and they are distributed as follows: Native white—native parents, 187; one parent foreign, 10; parents foreign, 63; one or both parents unknown, 23; foreign born, 100; nativity unknown, 7. Colored—Negroes, 10; Chinese, 25; Indians, 5. Of the 440 prisoners, 438 are males. The executions in the several counties of the state during 1890 are as follows: Coos, 1; Grant, 2; Multnomah, 1; total, 4. Of 82,229 prisoners in the United States June 1, 1890, the number charged with homicide was 7,380 or 8.97 per cent. Of that number, 6,968 were men and 433 were women. As to color, 4,425 were white, 2,739 negroes, 9 Chinese, 1 Japanese, and 92 Indians.

Whilst junketing in California last spring, Andrew Carnegie, whose name is now so familiar to the American public, said in an interview: "In the latter part of the '70s I made money at the rate of \$2,000,000 a year. I am now worth in value of my possessions between \$30,000,000 and \$35,000,000. Besides my American manufactures I own a syndicate of newspapers published in small English towns." But how did he make the money? The whole philosophy is in a nut shell. Says Mr. Carnegie: "It isn't the man who does the work that makes the money. It's the man who gets the other men to do it." Mr. Carnegie has a manor house near Ascot, England, a Highland castle in Scotland, a house on Fifty-first street, New York, a residence in Pittsburgh, and a winter residence in the South. The Carnegie iron and steel combination employs about 30,000 men and includes the following great establishments: The Edgar Thompson Steel works, the Lacey furnaces, the Union Iron mills, the Keystone Bridge works, the Herkman Steel works, the Frick Coke company, the Carnegie iron mines and the Homestead Steel works.

The St. Louis Republic says it was the single taxers who put the mortgage statistics into the census. It was the single taxers who printed a million copies of "Protection or Free Trade?" the Congressional Record, and how these irresponsible agitators have asked the World's fair commissioners to label each foreign exhibit with a card giving the following information: Cost of goods at place of production; amount of duty, including customs brokerage; cost of transportation to Chicago; selling price in Chicago. The request is a reasonable one and compliance with it will prove highly instructive.

## ADLAI STEVENSON.

Ex-Gov. Proctor Knott's Very Interesting Reminiscences of the Democratic Candidates.

My acquaintance with Mr. Stevenson which began with the opening of the forty-fourth congress, soon ripened into an intimacy which enabled me to become thoroughly acquainted with every phase of his character, and my estimate of his many admirable qualities may be truly summarized in the single statement that, taken all in all, he comes as near filling my highest ideal of a model gentleman as anyone I ever saw. I do not allude to his attainments as a lawyer, to his ability as a statesman, nor to those varied talents which have given him such a just distinction among the prominent men of the nation. These are known and conceded by intelligent people everywhere. I refer to the gentle virtues so constantly illustrated in all the relations of his private life—the unaffected kindness of disposition, the purity of thought, the guileless candor, the fealty to truth, the harmless mirth, the forgetfulness of self, the tender regard for the rights and feelings of others, and the genuine sympathy with all earnest efforts to make him the prince of companions and the paragon of friends which clothe his presence of mind in perpetual sunshine and fill his household with domestic affection and happiness.

In fact, I have rarely heard his name mentioned since I first knew him without involuntarily recurring to the quaint but exquisite eulogy of Sir Thomas More upon his pseudo friend at Antwerp: "I do not know if there be anywhere to be found a more learned or better bred man. He is so civil to all men and yet so particularly kind to friends, and is so full of candor and affection that there is not, perhaps, above one or two to be found anywhere that are in all respects so perfect a friend as he is. He is extraordinarily modest—there is no artifice in him—and yet no man has more of a prudent simplicity than he has. His conversation was so pleasant and so innocently cheerful that his company did in a great measure lessen my longings to go back to my own country and to my wife and children which an absence of four months had quickened very much."

The conversation of Mr. Stevenson is not only "pleasant and innocently cheerful," but carries with it a certain indescribable charm which renders him the very soul and center of every social circle in which he may be thrown. Whether surrounded by a group of unlettered laborers, or at a state dinner with cabinet ministers, senators and diplomats, there is the same absence of everything like self-consciousness—the same unaffected deference to all those around him, and the same quiet, unobtrusive modesty, yet the same originality of thought, the same manliness of sentiment, the same sparkle of inoffensive wit, and the same naïveté of humor which invariably impart to his conversation an enchantment as irresistible as it is inimitable. Describing the role of "Sir Oracle," and with a good, sound contempt for the social nuisance known as "The Monologist," he has cultivated the art of silence as well as the art of speech. His words are "like apples of gold in pictures of silver," because they are always "fitly spoken," and many a time I have heard him referred to as the very life of an entertainment in which he had taken an unobtrusive part. One of his rare powers of saying the right thing just at the right time.

I have frequently thought, and it is no doubt true, that the singular fascination of Mr. Stevenson as a colloquialist is due to the fact that many of the finer qualities of his nature are constantly, though quite unconsciously, reflected in his ordinary intercourse with the fellow-men of whatever condition or degree. As I have already said, he is as much at home and equally as entertaining in a crowd of illiterate laborers as with a company of the most distinguished statesmen or in a circle of the highest literary culture, and it is simply because he has the same respect for genuine manhood, whether he finds it in the sumptuous palace of the millionaire or the humble cottage of the honest toiler. With him "rank is but the guinea's stamp, the man's the gold for a' that." He never estimates merit by the accident of birth or the advantages of wealth or position. While he would not, to save his life, "crook the pregnant hinges of the knee where thrift might follow fawning," he is always ready to extend the hand of friendly sympathy to red worth under whatever circumstances he may find it.

And so, too, I have no doubt that the simple, unconscious suavity of manner which invariably characterizes his intercourse with rich and poor alike is due to that sensitive regard to the rights of others, the delicate, ever-present sense of justice which constitutes the leading trait in his character and is as conspicuously visible in the conduct of his private affairs as in his discharge of public duty. It has often occurred to me that he would not know how to do an unjust or an unkind thing to any body or under any circumstances. In my estimation, however, the most pleasing feature in Mr. Stevenson's character is the absolute purity of his thought, the unflinching consistency of his moral conduct. A professed believer in the sublime truths of the Christian religion, he never by word or deed affords grounds for even a suspicion of the sincerity of his faith. I have never known a more blameless life. Throughout an intercourse of exceptional intimacy, running through nearly twenty years, I have never known him to utter under any circumstances, a syllable savoring of profanity or irreverence or impurity.

Testing everything in the light of truth and by the standard of correct ethics, there is a blunt honesty in his convictions upon all subjects which he never fails to defend with a manly independence which commands the respect of every one, however much he may differ from him, yet always with that respectful regard for the opinions of others which to the unprejudiced mind is the highest evidence of the sincerity of his own. It is consequently matter for but little surprise that he is so universally esteemed by those who know him, irrespective of religious persuasion or political predilection.

There is with Mr. Stevenson, as I

have already said, a perennial flow of innocent wit and gentle humor, gushing up from the depths of a joyous and kindly nature, which impart to his conversation a zest quite impossible to describe. They are peculiar to himself and defy either imitation or reproduction. There is a spontaneity, a naturalness, a sort of lambent beauty in his flashes of mirth that cannot be transferred to paper. If they could be I might swell this letter to a volume with the gems of quiet but brilliant rally with which I have known him to enliven an evening's entertainment. I will venture to repeat but one of his mirth, not that it is by any means among the most striking, but because it related to himself.

I happened to be present when he met his cousins, Mr. McKenzie, of Kentucky, and Mr. Davidson, of Florida, for the first time on the floor of the house, and remarked that it was as pleasing as it was unusual to see three cousins, after long years of separation, meet as representatives in congress from three different states. "Yes," replied Mr. Stevenson quick as a flash of lightning and with that peculiar twinkle in his eye which gave the real point to his jests, "and one is not much of an office-seeking family, either." He could well afford to be the butt of his own wit, for if there is an instance in the annals of modern politics, not only of the office seeking man, but finding the right one at that, it is to be found in the career of Adlai E. Stevenson.

The character of this most estimable man is a choice theme with me, and I fear I have already lingered too long upon him, even if it were necessary to revert to the honesty, ability and fidelity with which he has discharged every public duty committed to his trust. All that is part of the familiar history of the times, however, and I have simply to congratulate the country upon the nomination of two such singularly pure, upright and patriotic citizens as himself and his illustrious colleague on the democratic ticket for the two highest offices known to our government.

### J. PROCTOR KNOTT.

### PROTECTION PARADOXES.

That taxing an article makes it cheaper.  
That making an article cheaper enables its manufacturer to pay higher wages.

That taxing raw material cheapens cost to manufacturers and lowers prices to consumers.

That a tariff paying \$155,000,000 a year into the national treasury does not increase the prices of the things taxed to produce this sum.

That foreigners pay the duties, and so largely support our government, but that out of mercy to them the Reid-McKinley congress spent only \$1,000,000,000.

That the price of farm produce has gone up under McKinleyism while the cost of living goes down.

That untaxed foreigners only "reap the fruits" of our tariff.

That high tariffs make high wages in the United States but lower wages in every protectionist country in Europe lower than in free trade England.

That our manufacturers produce staple articles more cheaply than they can be made abroad, but that we need a high tariff to enable them to do it.

That the older infant industries grow the more protection they need.

That a party having more than 6,000,000 workers, nine-tenths of whom are workmen, is an "enemy to labor."

That the protected manufacturers pay large sums into the republican campaign fund, and maintain lobbyists and subsidized newspapers to defend high duties, solely to raise wages in the United States.—World.

The certain effect of free competition in every industry is to reduce the cost of the product to a fair profit on the cheapest cost of production. Cost of production everywhere must adapt itself to this scale and production whose cost cannot so adapt itself must stop or meet ruin. Cotton cloth must be made in New England and iron must be made in Tennessee, Georgia or Alabama, and the Northern products will be driven out of the market by the Southern. This means that workers in cotton and iron in the North must consent to gradual reduction of their wages to the scale of generations of slavery who fitted the blacks of the South to content themselves with this reduction must be made or the Northern manufacturers will be undersold in the market and driven out of business; whereupon wages to workmen will stop altogether.—Oregonian.

An old Umatilla county democrat furnishes the *East Oregonian* with the following definition of democracy: "Democracy is the dream of the past, the voice of the reformer, the majesty of the mind, and the sunshine of the American continent. Democracy is not the offspring of plenty; it always comes up where justice is deserted; in obscurity, where no human hand writes its ambition. Its cradle is below the regard of society. The coarse hands of toil steady its infant step, the rough voices of labor are its childhood's music; the hard work of life its school. Wealth is not its father, indulgence not its mother. This seed of liberty is the twin sister of human progress. It is the mountain range of the mind, the ocean of the feeling, the broadest and deepest of all that is human, the climax of all that is divine—the richest legacy men inherit."

According to the New York Tribune Secretary Tracy is entitled to so much credit for the new navy that he must have planned and built every American steel warship afloat. As a matter of fact, however, there is not a single new warship or cruiser in the water which was designed or contracted for during Mr. Tracy's administration. Moreover, Mr. Reid's newspaper seeks to give credit to Mr. Tracy for the War college. The prizes of the new navy were planned and begun during Mr. Whitney's brilliant administration of the navy department, and the War college at Newport also received its impetus from his enlightened encouragement.

Buckingham's Dye for the whiskers does its work thoroughly, coloring a uniform brown or black, which, when dry, will neither rub, wash off nor soil linen.

The astrologer Zadkiel is doubtless "a most eminent fool," but he understood the art of prediction as well as any one who understands it no better. In his "Voice of the Stars" he has the following forecast for July of this blessed year 1892:

Mars is now stationary in Aquarius 17 deg., 14 min., to the grief of Russia and the perplexity of Prussia; and to the sorrow of humanity, for the violent passions of cruel men are thereby aroused, and deeds of blood disgrace the vaulted civilization at the close of the nineteenth century.

Grief of Russia was a pretty safe prediction, seeing that already for many months she has been "enjoying poor health" on an empty stomach; and Prussia's perplexities from having a lunatic for a King and Emperors are not matters of today. But how, except from the baleful inactivity of Mars, could Zadkiel know that Senators Sherman and Morgan would look horns on the silver question?

The hop industry of this county is increasing rapidly. Probably 40 hop houses have been erected in this section during the past year. Our hardware firms have sold a total of 42 stoves for hop houses, and O. O. Hodson, of this city, has already worked up 1200 pounds of sheet iron into pipe for distributing the heated air. He has orders on hand now that will require 600 pounds more, making a total of 1800 pounds. The farmers are slowly engaging in mixed farming. Fruit trees and hop vines are being planted in greater numbers each year, and already our business men are feeling the benefit of ready money at all seasons, instead of just after wheat harvest.

### Before Starting on a Journey.

A person usually desires to gain some information as to the most desirable route to take, and will purchase tickets via the one that will afford him the quickest and best service. Before starting on a trip to Chicago or any point east, you should provide yourself with a map and time table of the Wisconsin Central lines. The trains run on this route are vestibuled and are equipped with Pullman's latest Drawing Room Sleepers, elegant Day Coaches and dining cars of latest design, built expressly for this service, and are exquisite in furnishings and convenient and comfortable in arrangement and so complete in every detail that they have no superior in comfort and elegance. The dining car service is pronounced by all the most elegant ever inaugurated, and is operated in the interest of its patrons. Fast trains via the Wisconsin Central Lines leave Minneapolis daily at 12:45 p.m. and 6:25 p.m., and St. Paul at 1:30 and 7:15 p.m., making favorable connection with all trains from the west and southwest.

For tickets, time tables, berth reservations, etc., apply to G. F. McNeill, C. P. & T. A., Minneapolis, Minn., or Jas. C. Pond, G. P. & T. A., Chicago, Ill.

### ADVERTISED LETTER LIST.

This List is Published Exclusively in this Paper Every Two Weeks.

Following are the letters remaining for two weeks in the postoffice at McMinnville, Oregon, July 27, 1892:  
Anderson, J. B. Holroy, W.  
Adair, W. Harding, J.  
Albee, Ed. James, G.  
Anderson, Helen B. Murray, Levi  
Ballou, Mrs. A. C. Morgan, Laurence  
Blood, B. F. More, J. B.  
Brandt, M. Miller, Henry  
Borgin, Andrew Painter, Miss Lillian  
Crundall, C. Peterson, Miss S.  
Chapman, J. A. 2. Redd, J. W.  
Ford, E. T. Soper, Mrs. Lee E.  
Fitzgerald, Rachel Spencer, J. T.  
Hill, Joseph. Stockhirsch, C. H.  
White, Mrs. Olie.

Parties calling for the above letters will please say "Advertised." If not called for in two weeks they will be sent to the dead letter office as "unclaimed."

J. C. COOPER, P. M.

### "A Priceless Blessing."

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL is the best remedy for Croup, Whooping Cough, Hoarseness, and all the troubles of the Throat and Lung. It is a simple, safe, and effective remedy, and is the only one which young people are subject to. Keep this medicine in the house. Hon. C. Edwards Lester, late U. S. Consul to Italy, and author of various popular works, writes:—

"With all sorts of exposure, in all sorts of climates, I have never, to this day, had any cold or any affection of the throat or lungs which did not yield to Ayer's Cherry Pectoral within 24 hours. Of course I have never allowed myself to be without this remedy in all my voyages and travels. Under my own observation, it has given relief to a vast number of persons; while in acute cases of pulmonary inflammation, such as croup and diphtheria in children, it has been preserved through its effects. I recommend its use in light and frequent doses. Properly administered, in accordance with your directions, it is a priceless blessing in my house."

Sold by all Druggists. Price 25¢; six bottles, \$1.50.

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Druggists. Price 25¢; six bottles, \$1.50.

### REAL MERIT

Does the Advertising  
PILLS FOR KNOWN BY THE  
S. B. Headache and Liver Cure  
If you take pills it is because you have never tried the  
S. B. Headache and Liver Cure  
It works so nicely, cleansing the Liver and Kidneys; acts as a mild purgative without causing pain or sickness, and does not stop you from eating and working.  
For Sale by Druggists.  
Notice to Creditors.  
Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed administrator of the estate of Samuel Turner, deceased, by the county court of Yamhill county state of Oregon; and has duly qualified as such administrator. Therefore all persons having claims against said estate are hereby required to present them with the proper vouchers therefor to me at my residence near North Yamhill, in said county, within six months from this date.  
Dated July 28, 1892.  
NANCY TURNER,  
Administrator.  
Ramsey & Fenton, Attorneys for Estate.

## THE DAYTON WAREHOUSE!

FARMERS—Don't you know that last year Wheat sold for 2 to 5 cents per bushel more at Dayton than it did at any other warehouse in Yamhill county. This extra price is Pure Profit to you. NOW WHY NOT MAKE THIS PROFIT BY STORING GRAIN IN THE DAYTON WAREHOUSE.

The difference in price is caused by cheap river transportation to Portland, and Dayton is the only town in the county having it.

The proprietor of the Dayton warehouse will buy Wheat, Oats, Hay, Potatoes and all Produce of the Farm for Cash.

Binding Twine Sold.  
Come and get our price on Twine before you buy.

M. W. TALLMAN,  
Proprietor Dayton Warehouse.

## ALL SUMMER GOODS.

AT REDUCED PRICES!

LADIES' JACKETS,

WHITE GOODS,

PARASOLS.

AND A LOT OF FINE DRESS GOODS.

F. W. REDMOND.

WE STILL HAVE

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS

AT 20 PER CENT DISCOUNT!

ALL GOODS ARE NEW AND LATEST STYLES

AND ARE BARGAINS.

KAY & TODD, UNION BLOCK.

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AND ARE BARGAINS.

KAY & TODD, UNION BLOCK.

**Kidney Disease**  
is the cause of no end of suffering. A safe and certain remedy is  
**DR. HEN**