

REPUBLICAN CRIMES.

Two Years of McKinley and Hanna at Washington.

Workings of the Dingley Law and the Gold Standard—Strikes Instead of Prosperity—The Mission of Democracy.

At the Chicago Auditorium Saturday evening, September 24, ex-Gov. John P. Altgeld, of Illinois, delivered a lengthy address upon the political questions of state and nation, in which he dwelt impressively upon the corruption of republicans and the results of two years of their rule at Washington. In the course of his remarks Mr. Altgeld said:

The Dingley Bill.
"In the campaign of '96 the trusts and the great concentration of capital in this country raised an enormous fund for the purpose of debauching American citizens and carrying the election by improper methods. As soon as President McKinley was inaugurated the different interests which had contributed this fund demanded that they be given an opportunity to collect it back, together with an enormous profit. Congress was at once convened, and although in session many months, it did no business except to enact the Dingley law. Ostensibly it was for the protection of the laborer and to furnish money for the treasury, but it did neither of these things, and really it was for the benefit of monopolies only. The famous McKinley law, then barely dead, had during its life not raised the wages of any laborer in this country, and had, for the year ending July, 1894, produced a deficit in the treasury of \$70,000,000. This was caused by placing duties so high as to stop importations of certain articles. The treasury naturally got nothing, while the advanced price of goods, which the people had to pay, went into the chests of the monopolies. The Dingley law was constructed on the same principle, and the deficit in the national treasury, under this law, promises to be fully equal to that under the McKinley law, nor has it raised the wages of any laborer; but it has created conditions by which the American people are being compelled to pay hundreds of millions of dollars, not into the federal treasury, but into the coffers of private corporations.

The Sugar Trust.
"One illustration answers for all. The great sugar trust had, and has, control of the sugar business and market of this country. It reputed to have given over \$1,000,000 campaign funds in 1892, so that the Dingley law the sugar trust was given such a tariff as it wanted. The result of this was that the price of sugar went up 25 per cent; sugar that the laboring man formerly got for four cents a pound was at once marked up to five cents; instead of getting 25 pounds for one dollar, he got 20; and during the first year after this Dingley law went into effect the sugar trust cleared over \$20,000,000, over and above what it could have made under the former tariff. Not a cent of this went into the federal treasury, but it all came out of the pockets of the people. The trust not only got back the millions it had given, but it got nearly \$20,000,000 besides. Almost the same state of facts exists with relation to the leather trust and a great number of other trusts and combinations. Nothing was done for the laborer, but everything for the manipulator. Home labor is driven out by pauper labor brought over in shipsloads, but the trust is protected. Gentlemen, do you believe in using the powers of government to enable a few men in the market to make fortunes off of the masses of the people?"

The Worst Curse of All.
"Again, two years ago the republicans declared, in their convention, that they would sustain the gold standard until they could get an international agreement restoring bimetalism, and they pledged themselves to do everything in their power to secure such an agreement. During the campaign we charged that this pledge was not made in good faith, that they were really under control of foreign and eastern manipulators, and that that pledge was simply intended to deceive, and in that way secure the votes of conscientious republicans who felt that the gold standard was a curse to this country. We pointed out that the demonetization of silver had resulted in lowering the general level of the price of property nearly 50 per cent; that the total amount of money in circulation in the world determined the demand for property, and thus fixed the general level of all prices, while the law of supply and demand would raise or lower the price of any particular article above or below this general level; that the lowering of this general level had destroyed the purchasing power of our farmers and of the great producing classes, and had thus paralyzed our industries, destroyed our commerce and caused widespread bankruptcy, suffering and distress throughout the civilized world, and that, until the general level of prices was again raised to what it was during the existence of the bimetallic standard, we could not again have prosperity; that the low standard of values always falls hard on the poor and always gives the manipulator an advantage; it breaks manhood and cheapens character; and inasmuch as the debts, interest and taxes and the great burdens of the people were raised, but required just as many dollars to liquidate them as was formerly necessary, that it was a crime to maintain a system which made each dollar twice as hard to get as it formerly was, and we claimed that if silver were restored to the place that it had occupied for hundreds of years, it would again raise the general level of prices of property and enable our people to discharge their debts and to buy freely, and again inaugurate an era of prosperity, industry and happiness.

Lucky Accidents.
"A whole chapter of accidents followed the election of '96, all favorable to the republicans. First, the great drought and consequent failure of crops on three continents, resulting in a terrible famine, temporarily raised the price of wheat far above the general level, and thus helped those farmers that had not yet sold their crops; and second, the same drought caused the loss of about 60,000,000 head of sheep in Australia and the surrounding lands, which fact raised the price of sheep and the price of wool throughout the world; and third, came war, which usually creates more or less activity in commercial circles. Astonishing as it may seem, the republicans attributed all these things to the tariff law. But these accidents have spent their force; wheat is again approaching the 50-cent line, the general level of prices is about where it was two years ago, and is showing a constant tendency to sink still lower, because, while the population of the earth is increasing and demands more and more money, the annual addition to the world's store of money is not increasing in proportion. In consequence of the general downward tendency of prices no man feels like making investments in new enterprises, and the money that we have in the country is collecting at the centers, like blood congesting the heart, and is not circulating in the extremities.

No Prosperity—Plenty of Strikes.
"Instead of the restoration of prosperity, as we were promised, we find that only those classes who in one manner or another devour the substance of other men are prospering, while the great masses of our people find themselves in as much distress as ever. While the brokers and speculators, the manipulators who have absolute control of certain markets, can force the people to pay any price they may ask, are talking about prosperity,

we find that there have recently been, and so far as I am advised are yet in progress, 17 great strikes in industrial centers of this country all on account of wages. In nearly all cases reductions having been made, a reduction, too, from what were already starvation wages. In the great wood-working town of Oshkosh, in Wisconsin, where a strike lasted so long and was so fierce a character that the military had to be sent there to maintain order, an inquiry developed the fact that skilled workmen that used to get \$2.50 a day were getting only \$1.15 a day, working ten hours, and day laborers were getting only 50 cents a day; men 30 and 40 years of age, in the prime life, with families to support, were working ten hours and getting 50 cents. At Pana, in Illinois, we have for months had a strike among the coal miners, because the mine operators insisted on reducing wages below a starvation point, declaring that they could not otherwise run their mines. And they are now driving the white men off and filling their places with negroes brought from Alabama.

THIS IS REPUBLICAN PROSPERITY.
"In almost every industrial center in this country we find a similar condition, and only recently MARK HANNA'S MANAGER, SPEAKING OF THE CONDITION OF THE COAL MINERS IN OHIO AND WEST VIRGINIA, STATED THAT THEIR COMPANIES WERE GOING TO REDUCE WAGES AND THAT HE ANTICIPATED A LONG AND SERIOUS STRIKE IN CONSEQUENCE.

Regenerated Democracy.
"Two years ago our great party adopted a new declaration of independence. It cut loose from the forces that were degrading it—that were robbing it of its mission. It devoted itself anew to the service of mankind, to the elevation of humanity. Since then it has demonstrated that a resolute, compact minority party with high aim and lofty purposes can frequently accomplish more for the welfare of the human race than a majority party; that while a majority party has to busy itself with patriotism and compromises to keep its supporters together, the minority party can keep its face to the sun, constantly holding its hand on the sword of justice.

Glories Achieved.
"I want here to congratulate the democracy of America upon the fact that since its release two years ago from the paralyzing influences that had controlled it, it has made an achievement which will forever sild the close of this century with glory. It has driven that tyranny, that robbery, that assassination, which for centuries has darkened our skies near our borders, forever off the western hemisphere. It has rescued suffering millions; it has lifted the standards of justice. It has opened a career for countries which have tasted nothing but the curse of oppression for centuries. It has done more: it has put in practice, and thus enforced recognition of, a new principle of international law, and that is, that no great nation has the right to rob and murder its citizens, and that wherever it does so, it is the duty of other governments to interfere and protect the people. This principle marks a new advent in the history of the world, and has a meaning for the coming millions of the earth that only the eye of the omniscient can measure. Should the regenerated democracy never accomplish anything more, this one achievement will cover its memory with glory.

The Chicago Platform.
"I further congratulate the democracy upon the fact that every day since 1896 it has demonstrated the wisdom and the position then taken, not simply on the money question, but upon all the other great questions. The money question lies at the base of our distress, and must be righted before we can again prosper. We must and will restore the dollar of the future. The gold standard is a disastrous failure in every country that has recently tried to establish it. It has utterly ruined India, and recently the bankers and brokers and gold standard writers of London have had to protest against it. They attempt to establish the gold standard in India, declaring that it has not only ruined India, but that it would produce a panic in London, because there is not enough gold for the purpose. In England and in the German empire the agricultural interests are paralyzed, and a parliamentary inquiry as to England has shown that this condition is due to the gold standard, and in both of these great countries there is now a powerful movement for the reestablishment of bimetalism. The regenerated democracy is the only power in the world, and will continue to do so until it is settled right.

Mission of Democracy.
"So, with the questions of corruption, of corporation rule, of usurpation by federal courts, etc. The intelligence, the patriotism and the manhood of the country are with us. The scribbling by hand-hired men is against us, but is lost in the future. The regenerated democracy will take no backward step. It has a great mission, and under the peerless Bryan will perform it. It stands for higher ideals, stands for a higher justice, stands for a new era, stands for a new republic."

NOT TO BE EXTINGUISHED.
The Money Question is an Issue That the Monopolists Cannot Put Down.

The anxiety of the money trust to attract attention away from financial subjects, and, if possible, prevent their further discussion during the present and future campaigns, is entirely natural. It cost these people not less than \$30,000,000 to secure the election of William McKinley in 1896. Notwithstanding their enormous financial resources, they came perilously near failure. Worst of all, however, that campaign set the middle classes to thinking upon matters of finance as they had never thought before. This is what members of the money trust dread more than any other one thing. They understand if the time should ever come when our people shall carefully consider questions of finance the day of fat stealing is over for them. To carry the election of 1900 on the financial issue would cost them not less than \$40,000,000, and then the result would not be a foregone conclusion. Perhaps they believe by the judicious expenditure of \$5,000,000 or \$6,000,000 they can control the current of political discussion this year, and thus side-track a dangerous issue. They have already practically shut off the great city dailies. Through the Associated Press, the American News company, and other news agencies, they hold the metropolitan press in the hollow of their hands. Every agricultural and religious journal willing to prostitute itself for money has been secured. Party leaders with life in them are now in strong demand. They do not invest in dead politicians any more than in dead horses, so, when you see a politician trying to crowd the money question to the rear and minor issues to the front, it is safe to bet there is a hen on. The people crowded the slavery question to the front and kept it there until it was settled in spite of politicians and financial interests. They can be trusted to treat the money question in the same way.

IT IS STILL ALIVE.

The Goldbug Party Cannot Kill the Free Silver Movement with Their Bombast.

"The silver craze is dead" is the oft repeated cry of the goldbug party, says E. E. Ewing, in the Silver Knight-Watchman. Wait and see. The silver men are intelligent thinkers. They have read and studied the silver question and understand the magnitude and influence the free coinage of silver would have for the good of the business of the country. They are not standing around in groups talking, neither are the gold or the tariff advocates found in that position. The money question is to be more the issue in the future than ever in the past. In fact, there is no other prominent question before the American people today on which party lines are so clearly drawn, and silver must occupy the forefront of the question in opposition to the gold craze. The gold craze is as much of a craze to-day as the worship of Baal had become among the Jews when Elijah mocked the idol's priests, telling them to call louder, that maybe he was asleep or on a journey. But their frantic screams and rending of garments did not bring rain or fire down from Heaven to kindle wood under the burnt offering; and neither do the promises of prosperity by the priest of mammon, "sound money" and gold standard bring prosperity. Their gold idol like Baal must be asleep or on a journey and hears not, however much the worshippers of the calf rend their garments and cry "we are on the edge of prosperity. The greatest boom is about to start ever known; silver is dead!"

The new relations which the war with Spain has created in the east and the extension of our power and government over the most important islands of the West Indies call for more money, and they call loudly for more silver money than for any other kind. As our territory and business expands our money must be increased to supply that business with the sinews of trade, and silver of all other moneys is the money of the Asiatic people. With the silver which our mines produce coined into American money we can control almost the entire trade of the east in a short time and force the whole of Europe to adopt our money policy in self-preservation of their foreign trade.

Cuba and Puerto Rico will have to be supplied with American money. As for Cuba becoming an independent nation with an army and navy to support is the veriest moonshine. The island will be filled with American capital and dominated by American enterprises which will demand the protection of a strong nation that will assume the expense of national government, and guarantee domestic tranquility, free and stable government and defense against imposition by strong nations of Europe. It is possible that Cuba may monkey awhile at independent government, but it is hardly probable.

With Manila and the island on which it is located, and the principal city, island and seaport of the Ladrone group in our possession the whole of these islands is bound to be dominated by American influence, and American money to control the trade will be as necessary as the American navy and garrisons to protect the inhabitants, insure domestic tranquility and spread American institutions. And for the fulfillment of these beneficent objects American silver dollars are fully as necessary as the protecting angels of American law and the United States navy.

American silver is destined to become the greatest power in the old east that has ever been exercised in the west. It will work a fruitful and rejuvenating influence greater than British cannon and western trade has ever exerted. Even the star of empire is fighting against the gold standard. No nation of people are benefited by it except the Jew bankers of Great Britain and their relatives of this continent. The rank and file of the people of every nation and clime under the sun are afflicted by the gold standard, and only the few who own bonds and debts have an interest in keeping up the gold standard, and they because that monetary policy makes all property, labor and men cheap and money dear.

American influence, American silver and American institutions must go hand in hand into the old east to call the dust covered dead from the tomb into which gold and tyranny laid them thousands of years ago, and join bone to bone, as it were, breathe life into the dead, and change the groans of despair into a hymn of hope and rejoicing.

POINTS AND OPINIONS.

—The republican party exhibits its anxiety for a big standing army by favoring all projects that would make a large army a necessity.—Ottumwa (Ia.) Democrat.

—Mark Hanna is not making campaign speeches, but the committees do not complain so long as he has it fixed so they can draw on him.—Chicago Record (Ind.).

—The marked reduction in the republican majority in Maine is indicative of party apathy, and, taken in connection with the slump in the republican vote in Vermont, shows a prevalence of conditions that may well give republican leaders throughout the country concern.—Philadelphia Ledger (Rep.).

—The republican press professes to be perfectly satisfied with the result of the Maine election, and we are sure that the democrats are. Queer things happen in political "off years," but nothing that could be more productive of comfort to the democratic party has occurred in Maine for a good many years.—Rochester Herald.

DEMOCRATS ARE BLAMED.

Republican Ingenuity in Misrepresentation Produces a Strange Charge.

A republican political genius has discovered that the democrats only are to blame for McKinley's and Alger's mismanagement of the war and the sufferings of our soldiers in the field. The ingenious gentleman who made this discovery is Hon. John A. T. Hull, a member of congress from Iowa and said to be chairman of the house committee on military affairs. Mr. Hull says that if a resolution which he offered in the house near the closing hours of the late session had been adopted there would have been a congressional committee on active duty all the time to prevent blunders by army and navy officers and to save the soldiers and sailors from distress through the errors of their commanding officers. A committee of congressmen would have forestalled every order issued through mistake and would have saved the army and navy from the consequences of every military or naval error occurring through incompetence, oversight, insufficiency of help and supplies and from all other causes.

Congressman Hull alleges that near the last hours of the congressional session he offered the following: "That the house committee on military affairs has power to sit during the adjournment of congress and make such investigation as to organization and equipment of all branches of the army as it may deem advisable and report to the next session of congress."

This committee is that of which Mr. Hull is chairman. If he and his committee had been kept on duty no mismanagement of war affairs would have occurred! But the democrats in the house objected to the consideration of the resolution and it was too late in the session to pass a measure against objections from any source. Hence the democrats are responsible for the maladministration of the war department.

The country knows from familiar history the egregious absurdity of clothing a congressional committee with power to exercise supervision over war movements. It was illustrated in the evil results of the action of congressional war committees during the civil war. They embarrassed the administration of Abraham Lincoln and the measures of Grant in the field. If the democratic members of the house defeated a plan to send a republican congressional committee to the camps and the field for the oversight of army movements they rendered to the country a service of the highest value.—Chicago Chronicle.

ALGER IS BLUFFING.

The Secretary of War Is Trying to Play One of His Sly Tricks on the People.

From two newspaper sources in Washington the statement has been disseminated that Secretary Alger has placed his resignation in the hands of the president. The time when he did this is stated to have been on the occasion of his calling at the white house just before setting out on his camp inspection tour.

It will be recalled that Gen. Miles, who has made incriminating statements against Alger and repeated them, returning from Puerto Rico entered Washington about that time. He came in one morning and Alger left hastily that same day. Before leaving, it is now explained, he visited the president and gave him the famous letter asking for an investigation. Then it was that he is said to have placed his resignation in the presidential ear, for he delivered it orally.

It has taken the matter a long time to leak out. That it has finally seeped through the thick wall of secrecy creates the inference that Mr. McKinley is contemplating the acceptance of the resignation of his remarkable secretary of war and has taken this means to prepare the public for the startling denouement. It would not be in keeping with Mr. Alger's braggadocio vaunts, made when the storm raised by the "round robin" first rose against him, "that he would not retire under fire," if he were to quit the cabinet before a court of inquiry could pass upon his responsibility.

He probably deems it wisest to hold on to his job until that tribunal which is yet in the air has a chance to do something. It may not get into working order for a month yet; and it may not get down to the meat of the investigation before congress reassembles. There is, too, that hope of all republican officials, justified by the experience of their investigated predecessors in the past, still remaining to him. He may be whitewashed.

Alger's resignation evidently has a string to it. He will not let go until the fall elections are over. The party's necessity and his own political fortunes alike demand that he shall keep up his bluff for at least seven weeks longer.—St. Louis Republic.

—Imperialism and militarism necessarily go hand in hand. The latter is the natural outgrowth of the former. The recent movement in favor of an imperial policy for the United States, chiefly noticeable in quarters where Mark Hanna is supreme, was supplemented shortly after its inception by a demand for an immense standing army, not unlike the armies of Europe, "to guarantee peace at home and protect our new interests abroad."—Columbus (O.) Press-Post.

—While democrats have leaders like Bland, Bryan and Bailey, standing squarely and uncompromisingly for the principles of the decalogue and the declaration of independence, there is not money enough on earth to control America against the Chicago platform.—Mississippi Valley Democrat.

HOT WEATHER SUITINGS!

All the Latest Patterns and Styles to Select from.
Suits, \$16 and up. Pants, \$4 and up.
Call and See our Piece Goods and Trimmings.
C. A. Burger & Bro., Merchant Tailors.

Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis C. Railroad

Time table in effect Nov. 25, 1897.

St. Louis Fast Exp.	St. Louis Limited.	Stations.	Louisville Limited.	Louisville Fast Exp.
8:00 a.m.	9:00 p.m.	Leave..... Louisville.....	7:00 a.m.	6:45 p.m.
10:45 a.m.	11:40 p.m.	Leave..... Huntington.....	4:25 a.m.	2:55 p.m.
11:05 a.m.	12:01 a.m.	Leave..... Evansville.....	4:00 a.m.	2:30 p.m.
11:32 a.m.	12:14 a.m.	Leave..... Winslow.....	3:32 a.m.	2:16 p.m.
11:38 a.m.	12:30 a.m.	Leave..... Oakland City.....	3:37 a.m.	1:57 p.m.
6:20 p.m.	7:12 a.m.	Arrive..... St. Louis.....	9:15 p.m.	

THE
Short Line
TO
INDIANAPOLIS
CINCINNATI
PITTSBURGH
WASHINGTON
BALTIMORE
NEW YORK
BOSTON
AND ALL PORTS
EAST.

RICHARDSON & TAYLOR,
Attorneys at Law.
Prompt attention given to all business. A Notary Public constantly in the office. Office in Carpenter building, Eighth and Main-sts., Petersburg, Ind.

ASHBY & COFFEY,
Attorneys at Law.
Will practice in all courts. Special attention given to all civil business. Notary Public constantly in the office. Collections made and promptly remitted. Office over W. L. Barrett's store, Petersburg, Ind.

S. G. DAVENPORT,
Attorney at Law.
Prompt attention given to all business. Office over J. R. Adams & Son's drug store, Petersburg, Indiana.

S. M. & C. L. HOLCOMB,
Attorneys at Law.
Will practice in all courts. Prompt attention given to all business. Office in Carpenter block, first floor on Eighth-st., Petersburg.

L. E. WOOLSEY,
Attorney at Law.
All business promptly attended to. Collections promptly made and remitted. Abstracts of Title a specialty. Office in Frank's building, opposite Press office, Petersburg, Ind.

T. R. RICE,
Physician and Surgeon.
Chronic Diseases a specialty. Office over Citizens' State Bank, Petersburg, Indiana.

T. W. BASINGER,
Physician and Surgeon.
Office over Bergen & Oliphant's drug store, room No. 9, Petersburg, Ind. All calls promptly answered. Telephone No. 42, office and residence.

W. H. STONECIPHER,
Dental Surgeon.
Office in rooms 6 and 7, in Carpenter building, Petersburg, Indiana. Operations first-class. All work warranted. Anesthetics used for painless extraction of teeth.

C. C. MURPHY,
Dental Surgeon.
Parlors in the Carpenter building, Petersburg, Indiana. Crown and Bridge Work a specialty. All work guaranteed to give satisfaction.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons interested that I will attend in my office at my residence
EVERY MONDAY.
To transact business connected with the office of trustee of Marion township. All persons having business with said office will please take notice.
T. C. NELSON, Trustee.
Postoffice address: Winslow.

NOTICE is hereby given to all parties concerned that I will attend at my residence
EVERY WEDNESDAY.
To transact business connected with the office of trustee of Madison township.
Positively no business transacted except on office days.
J. D. BARKER, Trustee.
Postoffice address: Petersburg, Ind.

NOTICE is hereby given to all parties interested that I will attend at my office in Stendal
EVERY SATURDAY.
To transact business connected with the office of trustee of Lockhart township. All persons having business with said office will please take notice.
J. L. BASS, Trustee.

NOTICE is hereby given to all parties concerned that I will be at my office at Pleasantville
MONDAY AND SATURDAY
of each week, to attend to business connected with the office of trustee of Monroe township. Positively no business transacted only on office days.
J. M. DAVIS, Trustee.
Postoffice address: Spargow.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons concerned that I will attend at my office
EVERY MONDAY.
To transact business connected with the office of trustee of Jefferson township.
L. E. TRAYLOR, Trustee.
Postoffice address: Algiers, Ind.

B. & O. S-W. RY.
TIME TABLE.
Trains leave Washington as follows for
EAST BOUND. WEST BOUND.
No. 12..... 8:08 a.m. No. 13..... 1:23 a.m.
No. 14..... 8:17 a.m. No. 15..... 5:03 a.m.
No. 16..... 8:27 a.m. No. 17..... 8:34 a.m.
No. 18..... 1:38 p.m. No. 19..... 12:49 p.m.
No. 20..... 1:47 a.m. No. 21..... 1:42 p.m.
No. 22..... 11:47 a.m. No. 23..... 11:35 p.m.
* Daily.
* For detail except Sunday.
For detail information regarding rates, time on connecting lines, sleeping, parlor cars, etc., address
T. S. DONAHUE,
Ticket Agent, B. & O. S-W. Ry.,
Washington, Ind.
J. M. CHESBROUGH,
General Passenger Agent,
St. Louis, Mo.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RY. ANNOUNCEMENTS.

SOUTHERN HOMESEEKERS GUIDE
A new 1898 edition, entirely rewritten and conditions, brought down to date, of the Central's Southern Homeseekers' Guide has just been issued. It is a 34-page illustrated pamphlet, containing a large number of letters from homeseekers now prosperously located on the line of the Illinois Central railroad in the states of Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi and Louisiana, and also a detailed write-up of the cities, towns and country on and adjacent to that line. To homeseekers or those in search of a farm, this pamphlet will furnish reliable information concerning the most accessible and prosperous portion of the South. Free copies can be had by applying to the nearest of the undersigned.
Tickets and full information as to rates in connection with the above can be had of agents of the Central and connecting lines.
Wm. MURRAY, Div. Pass. Agt., New Orleans.
JOHN A. SCOTT, Div. Pass. Agt., Memphis.
S. G. HATCH, Div. Pass. Agt., Cincinnati.
F. R. WHEELER,
G. P. & T. A., I. C. R. R., Evansville, Ind.
A. H. HANSON, G. P. & T. A., Chicago.
W. A. KELLOD, A. G. P. A., Louisville.

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE
PATENTS
TRADE MARKS
DESIGNS
COPYRIGHTS &c.
Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. Handbook on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents. Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice, without charge, in the
Scientific American.
A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, \$3 a year; four months, \$1. Sold by all newsdealers.
MUNN & CO., 361 Broadway, New York
Branch Office, 635 F St., Washington, D. C.

PATENTS
Careful and Trade-Marks obtained and all Patent business conducted for MODERATE FEES.
OUR OFFICE IS OPPOSITE U. S. PATENT OFFICE and we can secure patent in less time than those remote from Washington.
Send model, drawing or photo, with description. We advise, if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fees are small and secured.
A PAMPHLET "How to Obtain Patents" with full of same in the U. S. and foreign countries sent free. Address
C. A. SNOW & CO.
Opp. PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Skin Diseases.
For the speedy and permanent cure of tetter, salt rheum and eczema, Chamberlain's Eye and Skin Ointment is without an equal. It relieves the itching and smarting almost instantly and its continued use effects a permanent cure. It also cures itch, barber's itch, scald head, sore nipples, itching piles, chapped hands, chronic sore eyes and granulated lids.
Dr. Cady's Condition Powders for horses are the best tonic, blood purifier and vermifuge. Price, 25 cents. Sold by