

Scratch pads one cent up at Meyer's drug store.

We are the only steam laundry in town. SPITLER & KIGHT.

Everything nice, new and clean at H. J. Dexter's new grocery.

#### BUCKLIN'S ARNICA SALVE.

The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by F. B. Meyer.

#### Wealth Of A Tammany Chieftain.

(E. J. Edwards, in McClure's for November.)

A few months after the Fasset committee had concluded its labors, Mr. Croker bought a residence near Central Park, on East Seventy-fourth Street, of the kind that requires the expenditure of at least thirty thousand dollars a year to maintain. For doing this he was severely criticised by some of his friends in Tammany. The house itself is probably worth to-day not far from a hundred thousand dollars; but the cost of the house alone represents only a part of Mr. Croker's outlay, for it was decorated and furnished with a regal magnificence. The wood-carving, the frescoing, and the painting were of the finest that money could buy. The furniture was specially designed. The lighting was by electricity. In short, it was designed as the home of a man possessing great wealth, and the intention to use it for great entertainments.

He bought a stock farm near Richfield Springs, spent a great deal of money in improving it, and stocked it with promising young horses, his outlay, according to common report, being not far from a hundred thousand dollars. Not long after, he bought four or five high-priced race-horses. He paid twenty-four thousand dollars for "Yorkville Belle," ten thousand for another, "Fairy," fifteen thousand for "Red" Banner, and twenty thousand for the famous "Dobbin." Besides, he offered fifty thousand dollars for the brood mare "Thora," and thirty thousand dollars for the filly "Helen Nichols." Here, altogether, was an expenditure made and proposed of nearly two hundred thousand dollars. But Mr. Croker did not stop here. Only a few months later he bought a half interest in what is perhaps the most famous stud in the United States, at least east of California, paying two hundred and fifty thousand dollars for it. Among the horses included in this last transaction were "Luke Blackburn," "Iroquois," "Inspector B.," "Tremont," "Clarendon," and "Enquirer." At the same time Mr. Croker bought the famous "Longstreet," paying thirty thousand dollars for him.

Here, then, was an investment, in racing farm and stud, of at least half a million dollars, made by a man who, less than three years before, had testified to his comparative poverty.

#### DEALS IN DIRT.

Warranty Deeds When Not Otherwise Specified

John W. Paxton and wife to Thomas Smith and wife, Oct. 1, lts 5, 6, bl 10, Newton's Addition, Rensselaer, \$2075.

Nancy James Coleman, et al, to Stephen G. Coleman, et al, Aug. 20, et sw 4 7-31-5, Walker, 80 acres, \$75.

Joseph F. Iliff and wife to Robert and Walter M. White, Oct. 7, lts 3 pt lts 8 and 9, bl 9, Rensselaer, \$2525.

Harvey J. Dexter and wife, and James H. Cox and wife, to Robert and Walter M. White, Oct. 4, lts 10, bl 9, Rensselaer, \$2250.

John E. Dechman, to F. M. Mercer, July 31, '94, n 1/2 sw 3-30-6, Barkley, \$3,600.

G. Small to Sylvester H. Young, Oct. 4, se ne 20-28 5, \$600.

Sidney King to Mattie A. Tynner, Sept. 17, lts 16, et lts 18, bl 29, Weston Add, Rensselaer, \$140.

John E. Randle to A. McCoy, Mattie McC. Rinehart, July 12, w 1/2 se sw 33-29-5, 20 acres, Hanging Gr's \$300.

Wm D. Saylor to Alfred McCoy, Oct. 5, 50 acres in ne 5-28-7, \$1500.

Carroll C. Kent to Alfred McCoy and Walter V. Porter, Oct. 8, 974 acres in 8-9-16, 17-30-7, Union, \$11,688.

Wilbur O. Florence to Wm B. Austin, Sept. 17, lts 12, bl 4, Leopold's Add, Rensselaer, \$275.

Cornelius M. Horner to Edward Cull, Aug. 10, w 1/2, nw ne 3-30-7, 360 acres, Union, bond for deed, \$11,700.

Wm Deering to Benjamin Gifford, Oct. 3, w 1/2 22-31-6, 320 acres, quitclaim, Gillam, \$5130.

Fred B. Schultz to John C. and L. Ella Kresler, Aug. 28, lts 8, bl 40, Weston's 2nd Add Rensselaer, \$800.

Nehemiah Littlefield to John C. Kresler, Sept. 2, lts 7, bl 10, Weston's 2nd Add Rensselaer \$725.

Chester T. Miller to B. J. Gifford, Oct. 11, ne 30-32-6, Wheatfield \$3200.

Sheridan Cooper to Mary E. Peck, Aug. 28, pt nw sw 26-32-7, Keener, \$175.

Chas. J. Lindeman to Larkin Henry Whittaker, Sept. 13, lts 5, bl 4, Wheatfield, \$100.

Chas. J. Lindeman to Larkin Henry Whittaker, Sept. 3, pt ne sw 55-32-6, Wheatfield, \$500.

Samuel E. Kerns to Benj. J. Gifford, Oct. 2, s 1/2 se ne 31-35-6, 30 acres, Walker, \$600.

Henry Bernstein et al to Wm McNeil, Oct. 10, sw sw, se sw 23-31-6, 80 acres, Walker, \$2,000.

Simon P. Thompson to Wm L. Wood, Sept. 26 lts 5, bl 1, Parr, \$1,200.

Rebecca Jenkins et al to Anderson W. Jenkins, Apr. 6, '92, sw nw 28-30-6, Barkley, quitclaim, \$800.

John M. Beal to Chas. E. Harlacher, Aug. 13, west end outlet 5, Remington, \$60.

S. J. Bently to Wm M. McNeil, Oct. 9, lts 5, bl 2, Bently's Add, Wheatfield, \$75.

Wm Meyers to John E. Meyers, Carrie Shirer and Geo. F. Meyers, Oct. 14, pts 11-12-14-31-6, Walker \$1.

Christopher C. Sigler to Isaac J. Porter, Aug. 3, lts 1, 2, in outlet 14, Kannal's Sub div Rensselaer, \$650.

Max Goodman to Thos. A. and Elizabeth Spencer, Oct. 12, et w 1/2 sw, se sw, 16-28-5, 440 acres, Marion, \$5,500.

Jos. S. Watson to Lillian G. Troxell, Aug. 22, s ne ne 1-31-7, 80 acres, Keener, \$1,200.

Thos. Drider to Thos. Driver and Maria C. Driver, Aug. 22, et sw 10-30-6, 80 acres, Barkley, \$3,200.

Rachel E. Scott to David Nowels, Sept. 12, lts 13, bl 38, Weston's Add Rensselaer, \$500.

Isaiah Gwin to H. G. and C. Elda M. Daniels, Oct. 11, s 1/2 ne nw 22-30-5, 50 acres, Barkley, \$600.

Alice Osborne to Wm. Bennett, Oct. 16, et lts 22, lts 23, bl 30, Weston's 2nd Add Rensselaer \$300.

Thos. Thompson to Benj. J. Gifford, Oct. 16, ne sw 3-31-6, 40 acres, Walker, \$525.

Presley E. Davis to Benj. Van Wicklin, Oct. 14, lts 11, 12, bl 3, Wheatfield, \$500.

S. P. Thompson to Frank J. Gant, Apr. 1, et ne se 36-31-7, Union \$200.

Emmett L. Hollingsworth to Wm. H. Schwartz, Oct. 17 se et sw, 9-29-5, 240, Hanging Grove, \$8,400.

Grant Conard to Benj. J. Gifford, Oct. 16, ne 31-32-6, 160 acres Wheatfield, \$3,440.

Same to Same Oct. 19, et, nw 32-32-6, 480 acres, Wheatfield, \$10,320.

Benj. J. Gifford to Marion L. Spitler, Oct. 9, ne sw 12-31-5, Walker, \$600.

Claus Rachaw et al to Benj. J. Gifford, Oct. 8, sw nw 15-31-6, Walker, \$500.

Wm. A. Hennegar to Wm. Pittsick, Sept. 16, ne ne 36-30-5, Gillam, \$1400.

Albert Murphy to David D. Augspurger, Oct. 4, s pt sw 32-28-7, 100 acres, Jordan, \$4050.

Schuyler C. Allman to David D. Auspurger, Oct. 4, n pt sw 32-28-7, 60 acres, Jordan, \$1950.

Simon P. Thompson to James C. Cox, Oct. 19, se et sw 4-30-7, Union, \$2900.

James C. Cox to Alfred C. Robinson, Oct. 21, same as above, \$6000.

James B. Graham to Katie A. Schmidt, Oct. 17, lts 1, bl 1 Gra's Add Wheatfield, \$75.

Wm. H. Nichols to Henry T. Thornton, Sept. 30, lts 22, bl 33, Weston's Add Rensselaer, \$535.

Chas. G. Spitler to Geo. F. Meyers, Oct. 22, n 1/2 ne 6-31-6, Union, \$500.

Mary E. (Reed) Nichols to Wm. Cooper, Oct. 22, n 1/2 s 1/2 se 8-30-6, 40 acres, Barkley, \$1000.

John Makeever to Geo. K. Hollingsworth, Oct. 10, nw se 11-31-5, 40 acres, Walker, \$600.

Mrs. Hester A. Cripps to Brazillia F. Ferguson et ux, Sept. 23, et lts 21, w 1/2 lts 22, bl 30, Weston's Add Rensselaer, \$1200.

Henry Aldrich to Lillie May Clinger, Oct. 23, pt ne 19-29-6, Rensselaer \$850.

Wm. I. Yates to Chas. J. Dean, Oct. 19, house and lot on Front St Rensselaer, \$1605.

Rens. Land and Imp. Co. to Sarah E. Miller, Oct. 7, lts 11, 12, bl 9, Weston's 2nd Add Rensselaer, \$125.

John A. Randle to Robt. Randle, Sept. 5, and 1/2 ne ne 9-29-5, Barkley, \$1.

## "DEAR MONEY" MEANT.

THE POWER OF THE GOLD SYNDICATE MONOPOLY.

A Severe Arrangement by a Leading Ohio Democrat Paper—The Gold Standard Means Dear Money Instead of "Sound Money."

The gold syndicate is the largest and strongest syndicate in the world. It controls all the great government loans as well as the great loans made to railroads, states and city corporations. Its object is to make dear money. It uses the words "sound money" instead of "dear money." Now, dear money is money that demands a large amount of other property in exchange for it; for instance, dear money means more acres of land for a given amount of money; it means more bushels of wheat and more pounds of cotton and more hours of labor for the money received. This syndicate subsidizes every known influence to strengthen itself, it controls papers in the great money loaning centers; it controls politicians; it controls statesmen, or men who claim to be statesmen; it has its agents in every bank and broker's office where bonds are for sale and mortgages are negotiated, its end it great gain. When a government, strong and rich, even as the United States, needs money, this syndicate will take the loan for a consideration. There is no missionary business in it. No one expects it. This syndicate is as wide reaching as the arms of Briareus; it will at one time control all the gold or nearly all the gold in the world. It will parcel out a portion of this gold to the government that is in need; it will take the securities; it will sell them to the people and to institutions; always at a profit and a good round profit.

It is said that this same syndicate made from fifteen to nineteen millions of dollars in the last bond sale of the United States. This is no mean sum, but every dollar of that must come out of the work and the industry and the honest business of the people of the United States. Not only that, but the principal must be paid, as it is with every debt. What this great gold syndicate wants is to have its hand on the necks of nations, so that the people themselves shall do its bidding.

The silver men are no less for sound money or honest money, but they are for money that is good both for the people who do business and for the money lender. The silver men have been forced to be the representatives of the business world; they are no more friends to silver than of gold, but they are decidedly opposed to a monopoly in money and this gold syndicate is the greatest monopoly that the world has ever known. The gold syndicate has already established a bureau in New York, and in nearly all our Eastern cities, to disseminate gold monetarism literature. They are afraid that the people will be enlightened on the subject of bi-metalism. Some of their arguments are the most frivolous, most of them are the arguments of paid attorneys; all of them are special pleading in favor of gold miners and the owners of gold bullion and gold money. They are all in the interest of the money lenders, and plainly, yet very adroitly, against the interest of the plain people of this country, and those who produce, those who work and those who do the business. Forget it not, the word to use is "dear money" instead of "sound money" when referring to the gold standard.—Plain Dealer.

#### HE MISSED THE FIGURES.

A True Incident that Shows How Ohio Is Being Overrun.

A representative of Sound Money while traveling on the cars during the last week fell in with a fellow traveler who had a few days before visited Lima, O. In the course of conversation the traveling man said that he had a cousin in Lima who was the proprietor of a hotel. "I stop with him between trains," continued the traveling man, "when I have occasion to pass through that city. A few days ago I dropped into the office of the hotel just as a gentleman was leaving. 'Did you notice that man that just left here?' inquired my cousin as I came forward to shake hands with him. 'Not particularly,' I said, but turned around and saw an elegantly dressed gentleman passing down the street. 'Well,' said my cousin, 'that is a Brice agent. He laid a \$3,000 check on this counter not five minutes ago and said I could have it if I would use my influence and vote for the democratic candidates for the legislature in this county.' 'Did you take it?' I inquired of my cousin. 'Well, hardly,' he said, 'he missed the figure. I am not selling myself to Brice or any other man in this campaign.' The traveling man turned to our representative and said: 'Is not that kind of business most damnable? Does Cal S. Brice actually think that the voters of Ohio are a purchasable quantity? That all he has to do is to put out his cash, hire a lot of shrewd gamblers to distribute it and the voters of Ohio will fall over each other in their eagerness to grasp it?' Our representative gave the traveling man his opinion of such proceedings, who went on his way utterly unaware that his conversation would reach the columns of Sound Money.

The state of Ohio is overrun with these scoundrels with unlimited means at their command. They are seeking every avenue of bribery and leaving their slimy trail behind them. These agents are shrewd, unprincipled scoundrels who gauge their man from a meal of victuals to a newspaper plant, and are equally ready to promise the one or the other when occasion offers.—Sound Money.

## A HORRIBLE OUTRAGE

LESS THAN 1,500,000 PEOPLE PAY \$13,000,000 TAXES.

A Call to Arms—Great Excitement—Civil War Probable! Arm! Arm! and Defend Your Rights—Who Will Volunteer?

We heard the other day of a nation to which the foregoing figures fully apply. Less than 1,500,000 people, men, women and children, are taxed for \$13,000,000 annually, and no one can tell what they get in return!

It must be Russia! Can we stand idly by and see our fellow beings, even though they know no more of English than John Norrish does of French, robbed, plundered, impoverished in that terrible fashion? They are human and, after their own way, Christians. It is our duty to defend them. Recruiting quarters will be opened in the office of The Representative, and volunteers enrolled to march on Moscow and put an end to this tyranny.

"Hold on, Mr. Donnelly," cried our foreman, "you have got the wrong pig by the ear. It isn't Russia at all. It is true that Russia collects her taxes with the cat-o'-nine tails, applied to the soles of the farmers' bare feet; and we have not quite got to that yet; but we're getting there! Now we simply take away the farm for one-tenth its value."

"Well, what country is it? I certainly saw those statistics somewhere."

"Certainly; you saw them in our state auditor's report. The country referred to is Minnesota! Only thirty of forty years ago immigrants swarmed over our fat fields, lying broad and open, the magnificent gift of God; and they took them as a free gift; and now three-fourths of them are mortgaged, and the value of their products has decreased one-half; and in the midst of an unexampled abundance, which neither bin nor cellar nor crib can hold, the people are in sore straits of sorrow, excepting the money-lenders and the few who are out of debt. They have tried everything. They tried the Republican party for thirty years, and the Democratic party for eight years; and they followed the Howling Dervishes—the dancing Judases—into the mud of the Dismal Swamp, and they can't go any further in that direction!"

"Well, foreman," said a typo, "will we print that call for volunteers?" "Call for volunteers! The very men you are trying to help would be the first to hang you. The theory of this Republic is: 'Every man for himself and the devil take the hindmost!' And the devil seems to have cornered the whole nation."

No; no; they will gather around the shores of the Dismal Swamp and howl for the macadamized highway that ought to cross its dreadful depths:—howl for promises, howl for lies, howl for disappointments, howl for destruction, howl for shame and poverty and misery.—Representative.

#### Senator Allen on the Silver Party.

Senator Allen, of Nebraska, speaking at Butte, Mont., on Labor day, said: "I think that the disposition to put a strictly silver party in the field is confined to the mining states, and I am very doubtful of the wisdom of the movement. Those who are urging it are making a great mistake. There are many silver men who believe the Populist party is simply a temporary growth and that it will soon disappear with slightly changed conditions. Therefore there are many who urge the organization of a straight silver party, but they are making a great mistake, in my judgment. The Populist party is as well founded, and for its numbers, as well organized, and as determined as any other political party, and it has come to stay. We will not be absorbed by any other political party, and we expect to open our doors sufficiently wide to admit all honest men who want to see a reform in our government. There is no doubt that there will be an overhauling of the Omaha platform to some extent, but its cardinal principles will be maintained. I think that the so-called sub-treasury scheme will be eliminated. At least I hope and look for some revision of the minor details."

#### Getting Rich Without Work.

If you held the title to ten thousand acres of good land, couldn't you get rich—without work?

If you could borrow money from the government at 1 per cent and loan it to the farmers in your county at 10 per cent, couldn't you get rich—without work?

If you happened to be born rich, had plenty of money, lived in a country where men were made cheap and money was made dear, couldn't you get rich—without work?

If you had obtained a monopoly on some natural product, like coal, or oil, or lumber, or silver, or gold—things that you could not make—millions of people wanted them, couldn't you get rich—without work?

If you have brains and can think for yourself, hadn't you better think?—Coming Nation.

Will some of the Napoleons of finance please explain how Uncle Sam can redeem the \$811,031,490.44 paper money, now unredeemed, with \$107,236,486.79? No use to deny these figures; they are exactly as given by Secretary Carlisle. Just think of it! Only a little over 13 cents in gold to cover \$1 in paper. The national banks in the United States and the national treasury together have only about \$275,000,000 in gold, while they have obligations out (their notes) to the amount of \$1,068,000,000.—Southern Mercury.

## PLUTOCRATIC PLAN.

HOW THE MONEY POWER EXPECTS TO WIN A VICTORY.

The Money Power Will Have Two Complete Machines, One in Each of the Old Parties, for Downgrading the Divided Reformers of All Kinds.

The main thing from the standpoint of the gold-bug money power is to prevent a union of the anti-monopoly element of the people.

It is not necessary to unite the gold-bugs in one party, if the silver men can only be held in the two old parties and kept divided.

The tools of the money power are at work in both of the old parties, imploring the silver men to stay with the party in this crisis lest the other party win.

Time enough to talk of reform, say the Republican heelsers, after we have taken the administration out of the hands of the Democrats. When the party gets in power, it will be so strengthened that we can undertake anything the people demand, and the silver people will be heard just as well after election as before—besides, we shall then be in position to do something in answer to their demands.

As it is now, we are out of power, and divisions in the ranks will only perpetuate the Democratic party in power, and prevent our carrying out any policy at all.

Democrats are implored by the heelsers to stick to the party, since it is in power, and if it were defeated now would have no opportunity to justify its record and complete the work already begun.

By loyal Democrats and stand by the ticket, lest the Republicans get the honor of working out the reforms the silver men demand and thus deprive us of the opportunity to make our party solid. The majority sentiment in the party should rule, and all good loyal Democrats believe in the principle of majority rule. The main thing is to save the party, then we can discuss reform in a caucus just among ourselves without asking any concessions from other parties.

The result of all this is that the money power rests serenely confident that the anti-monopolists can be kept divided, and gold can control the leaders of whichever one of the old parties that wins.

The money power will have two complete machines, one in each of the old parties, for downgrading the divided reformers of all kinds.

The silver Democrats are gradually falling in line, stopping their silver conferences, and devoting themselves to local politics under the plea that national issues have no part in a state campaign—and doing nothing to educate their party on national principles. They will postpone further discussion until after the local elections are over, and then advise a short campaign next year, so that their sleeping forces may not wake up again to the silver issue.

Republicans hardly ever bolt their party, no matter what it advocates, hence the gold-bugs are perfectly safe in counting on the unanimous support of that party. All the Republican leaders have to do to keep their party in line is to whoop a few times, holler "Old glory," and start a campaign band playing.

The gold-bugs have begun to realize that the silver-reform-inside-the-party agitators are doing more to help the gold-bug cause than they can do themselves, hence they will stop their fight, and let the silver men do all the talking, so that the voters may think everything is coming their way and rest easy, while the gold-bugs secretly make their plans to capture the whole shooting match.

#### NOT OVER PRODUCTION.

The Trouble Is That the People Have No Money.

The clothing merchant advertises his bargains, while hundreds of men walk past his door, who have not a change of clothing to their backs. Why don't they stop and buy?

The hardware man has a big stock of goods on hand, while scores of housewives bend over burnt-out, smoky kitchen stoves and cook in worn and rickety pots and pans. Why do not they purchase new ware?

The grocery-man's stock is slow to leave his store, though many a farmer's table is set without luxuries of any sort. What makes people so afraid of a grocery bill?

The music-dealer finds it hard work to sell an organ, even one of the cheaper grade; though the love of music is increasing among the younger folks every year. What is the matter?

The shoe man has his shelves loaded with bargains in foot wear, while hundreds go past his place of business, whose feet are but half-clad. Why are they not better shod?

The dentist waits in his office day after day for customers, while bad teeth are found in every other person's mouth. Why don't he get more patronage?

Physicians, again and again, are called to the bedside of patients to whom he comes too late. Why was he not sent for sooner?

The blacksmith refuses jobs of mending, saying: "You should have brought this to me a week ago—it is past fixing, now." Why did the delay occur?

The rich farm, the cherished homestead, the familiar fields, have all been taken to satisfy the mortgage. Why was it not paid off?

What political party dares to answer these questions truly? Why do politicians dodge?

What is your answer, reader?—Nevada (Mo.) Director.

## LETTER FROM DEBS.

SAYS THAT TAGGING IS DEGRADING TO LABOR.

Next Will Come the Branding Iron—He Pronounces the System an Invasion of the Liberties of Americans—Reduced to the Level of Cattle.

Chicago Daily Press: From time to time plutocratic employers of laboring men spring the question of the advisability of tagging their employees as Western ranchmen brand their steers. These plutocrats claim that the employment of vast herds of human cattle makes it necessary to tag and number them, that their business may be conducted more satisfactorily to themselves; and with an impudence that defies exaggeration they "round up" their cattle and submit to them the propriety of substituting tags and numbers for names. One of the strange features of this scheme of degradation is seen in the fact that the men whom the plutocratic employers propose to tag and number as if they were penitentiary convicts deem it prudent to discuss the subject as if it were a business proposition rather than a shrewdly devised scheme to ignore their manhood, destroy their individuality as men and citizens, and make labor unspeakably odious.

That this is the case, advices from Milwaukee, Joliet and Chicago fully establish. In these localities, where corporations are engaged in iron and steel manufacturing enterprises, and a large number of workmen are employed, the proprietors have unblushingly proposed to tag the men, and the men are discussing the proposition; but so confident are the plutocrats that the men will consent to their own degradation that the tags have been ordered and are ready for use.

It is difficult to grasp the ineffable infamy of this degrading scheme. If it were devised for convicts, galley slaves, criminals transported to penal colonies, it might be regarded as prudent; but that plutocratic employers should suggest the infamous practice for American workmen is to emulate the policy of the Russian despot, who tags and numbers the victims of his wrath whom he consigns to torture and to death in his Siberian mine.

The scheme of tagging and numbering workmen proposed by the Illinois Steel company and kindred corporations leaves little more to be done to reach the lowest depths of wage-slave degradation in the United States. The tagging and numbering infamy accomplished, the branding iron and the iron collar will be in order.

Will American workmen quietly submit to be tagged and numbered? Indeed, will they accept the degradation under any possible circumstances or conditions? Confronted by propositions and preparations to degrade workmen to the level of beasts of burden, to the level of "dumb driven cattle," is it not time for American workmen to protest and resist to the death, if required, to maintain their liberty and their manhood, to rescue their home from being numbered as stalls for cattle, their wives from the degrading designation of "dams," and their children as the progeny of some sire known only by his tag and number?

If American workmen had not abdicated their manhood, if the fires of liberty and high aspirations are not totally extinguished, they will give corporations to understand that at any and every sacrifice they will resist this last and most infamous invasion of their rights and liberties, and that with their wives and children they will go down to honored graves rather than live the tagged and numbered slaves of corporations.

EUGENE V. DEBS.

#### Augusta Frauds By An Eye Witness.

People's Party Paper: I was in Augusta on the 2d of October and saw some of the damnable work that was done by Mr. Black's friends to defeat Mr. Watson. The twenty-one-year-old negroes were divided into squads with a couple or more "heelers" in charge who would vote the scions of Democracy in one ward, and then take them to another, vote them under another name; then move on to the next ward and continue the work indefinitely. For fear a mistake would be made, young Democrats stood near the polls with polling lets and the heeler would approach with his man; he given a name and vote him. The gang of twenty-one-year-old negroes, instead of leaving the polls would squat around and wait for the squad to be moved to the next ward. Electric cars were used to transport heelers and their men from ward to ward. When voting lagged at any precinct, some good