

THE FARMERS' ALLIANCE.

A SKETCH OF THE NEW POWERFUL FACTOR IN POLITICS.

Southern Alliance Men Want the Sub-Treasury, while it is Claimed that Northwestern Farmers Want a Continuation of Protection.

The Philadelphia Press, a strong Republican paper, says:

As the Farmers' Alliance has projected itself into the kaleidoscope of American politics with enough intensity to become a factor in the next Congress and a dictator in several States, a review of the growth of the Order may be of special interest to Press readers.

The various organizations classed under the heads of Farmers' Alliance that have become so important a feature of the body politic are about as follows:

1. The National Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union was organized a year ago at St. Louis by a coalition of the National Farmers' Alliance and Co-operative Union of America and the National Agricultural Wheel. A membership of 2,000,000 is claimed for this body.

2. The National Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry, which claims nearly thirty thousand subordinate granges scattered all over the country.

3. The Northwestern Alliance, which operates in the Dakotas and Kansas and other States.

4. The National Farmers' League, which is of recent origin and asserts that it has a membership, in the State of New York alone, of 40,000.

5. The Patrons of Husbandry. They claim to have 700,000 members in Michigan alone and another 90,000 in other States.

6. The National Colored Farmers' Alliance and Co-operative Union with its officers asserts, 1,000,000 names enrolled.

7. The Farmers' Mutual Benefit Association, pretending to a membership of 500,000.

These Orders are particularly strong in the South, Southwest and Northwest, but as yet have little following in Pennsylvania or in New England or other States.

A careful investigation made by the Alliance movement in Pennsylvania showed that it was practically in its infancy in this State.

THE ALLIANCE'S POWER.

But, as regards the other portions of the country, the figures are startling and indicate an extraordinary state of affairs.

The figures mean that between three and four millions of farmers and persons engaged in agricultural pursuits of one kind or another are banded together to effect certain great social and political reforms in which they, as a class, are particularly interested. They have, like other secret and semi-secret associations, their own ritual and "work," their own signs, passwords, and grips by which one member is known to another.

Their proceedings are guarded with as much secrecy as those of the Masons, the Knights of Labor or the I. O. O. F. They have their own newspapers, some of them with a circulation as high as 100,000 copies annually. They have State and national organizations from which their expenses are paid, insurance funds, co-operative stores and factories, where they purchase their own supplies for the household and the farm.

In the beginning of these associations disclaimed partisanship in politics. Their influence was not to be cast in favor of any man or any party. They were benevolent, some of them were "Alliance," "Granges" or "Wheels," having nothing to do with politics or politicians.

But in the process of their evolution the original ideas upon which they were founded seemed to have vanished, and in their stead are substituted the most advanced and radical theories of the functions of government that, backed by a large and respectable support, have ever been presented to the consideration of the American people.

THE ALLIANCE'S ORIGIN.

The origin of the National Farmers' Alliance dates back to 1857. In that year some of the first settlers in Texas had serious troubles about land. The wealthy cattlemen, who are to-day called "cattle kings," were in the habit of all ancient and nearly all modern kind of taking up the land, and the cattle of the farmers of Louisiana, and to defend themselves and their property the farmers formed what they called an Alliance. Within three years the organization had spread over the adjoining counties and become so powerful that designing men turned it into politics and thereby destroyed it.

The Order, however, spread all through the South, and became a great industrial and political factor in a few years.

In only three years since the National Farmers' Alliance held its first national convention. This was at Shreveport, La., October 12, 1887. The States of Texas, Louisiana, Arkansas, Mississippi, Missouri, Tennessee, Alabama, Florida, Kentucky and North Carolina were represented. "This body," said the president of the Alliance in his address, "is the first organization of the real cotton raisers ever inaugurated on a plan calculated to assist the poor man. This is a gathering of representative men from States, men who represent the greatest of all the grievances, assembled here not merely for the pleasure and amusements to be gained by their attendance, but, first, imbued with proper concern as to the great responsibility resting upon them, thoroughly alive to the conditions of the times and firmly resolved to work out the true and proper solution of how to relieve the depressed condition of agriculture in our beautiful Southland, and when found, to stand shoulder to shoulder in one solid phalanx till the effort is crowned with victory."

GOING INTO POLITICS.

Little was thought of political action then, but the Order soon underwent a revolution in ideas.

It has overlapped all political barriers. The members of the organization who adhered to the principles of Adams or to Federalism, have pitched those principles overboard, while those who were proud to call themselves followers of Jefferson have laid most of his theories aside as inadequate to meet the political and social emergencies which the farmers believe demand solution at the present time. If, for instance, there was any one thing which Mr. Jefferson detested more than another, it was a Government bank. "Banks," he again declared, "were more dangerous to the liberties of the people than standing armies."

But, at the request of the Farmers' Alliance, Senator Vance introduced in the Senate, and Representative Pickler, of South Dakota, in the House, a bill now known as the sub-treasury bill, which provides that the Government shall go into the business of advancing money to the farmers, taking as security for the loans mortgages upon lands or upon growing or gathered crops.

Senator Vance, introducing it, declared that he could not vote for such a measure because he believed it to be not only unconstitutional, but widely unconstitutional. And yet this bill, introduced with a view to its passage, and more so than upon any other question.

IN THE NORTHWEST.

The Western and Northwestern Farmers made a terrible onslaught on the old party. The Republicans in this region, however, are the chief sufferers, and the Democrats are congratulating themselves on the change it gives them.

The National Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry is in point of age at least the chief farmers' association of the West. It holds a high position from politics, combined itself to the working out of purely social, educational and economic problems. The tendency of the hour is, however, over-correcting its conservatism, and it may be said to be as deeply in politics now as though it had not quite so aggressive a style.

It was organized in Washington City twenty-three years ago. Very little progress was made until 1888, when about 200 Granges had been organized in various parts of the country. By 1892 it had developed into a formidable power and two years later it proclaimed that it had nearly twelve thousand Sub-Granges.

These figures were soon nearly doubled with an average membership of forty each, but owing to lack of efficient discipline and thorough organization the body tended from its own weight. The superstructure was too big and too heavy for the foundation.

Smaller in membership now than it was some years ago, it is far more effective in every way and yields a more united and national legislation. It has its representatives at Washington, and its position on the tariff is that if anybody is to be protected the farmers shall have quite as big a slice of the cake as the manufacturer.

THE FARMERS' LEAGUE.

The National Farmers' League is a comparatively new organization. It proposes to work in harmony with all the other farmer organizations, but a distinct aim is to get to the heart of the matter in politics. It defines its own position as follows:

"The Farmers' League is a non-sectarian, independent, non-partisan organization, in harmony with the Alliance, Wheel, Farmers' Union, Grange and kindred associations, agricultural societies, farmer clubs and similar organizations. But the League goes a step further. It objects to the farmers' political welfare. It objects to the farmers' political welfare."

The work of the League is directed toward securing a just representation and treatment of the agricultural interests in Congress and in the Legislature, and the recognition of farmers in all public affairs, without conflicting with the best interests of the entire people. It consists of a National League of State Leagues, with county and town leagues.

The National League has general supervision of the affairs of the Farmers' League and the work of organization, and is especially interested in the farmer's political welfare.

The State League has been organized, and the work of organization in their respective States and attend to the farmers' special interests in the Legislature.

The county Leagues attend to the farmers' county affairs and matters in their respective districts. The town Leagues attend to the farmers' town affairs and matters in their respective States and attend to the farmers' special interests in the Legislature.

This membership fee is not high, and it is said there are forty thousand members of the Order in New York.

The organization was born in Massachusetts and is less than a year old. The farmers' Alliance has been vainly petitioning the Legislature that State for years to pass an obnoxious bill. It always went through the House, but was uniformly rejected by the Senate.

In the middle of the last campaign the New England farmer appealed to the farmers to elect a Senator who would pass the bill. There was an electric response to the suggestion. More than forty thousand farmers were enrolled in a month and the candidates for the Senate from both parties were quick to pool their pledges to vote against the obnoxious bill and on the side of genuine batters.

It was a significant victory and the Yankee farmer has not been slow to profit by the lesson. There are strong organizations in Vermont and a score of other Eastern, Middle and Western Commonwealths. The headquarters are at Springfield.

These in brief are the plans, purposes, methods, aims, social, political and economic of the farmers of the country. The farmers of the States have never been united in all their history, and the first fruit of their organization was the big rotation this fall in the crop politics. The Washington statesman is dazed at the situation.

WHAT THE LEADERS CLAIM.

WASHINGTON, November 6.—At the national headquarters of the Farmers' Alliance in this city a great victory for the farmers is claimed in the results of Tuesday's election.

Secretary Rittenhouse says that in the States where the Farmers' League is strong it has aided in showing this Congress that the demand of the farmers for free exchange of all farm products, notably in Massachusetts and New Hampshire in the East, and Missouri, Kansas, Wisconsin and Colorado in the West. "This groundswell," he says, "does not prove that the Alliance and kindred organizations will support the Democrats in 1892. If the Democrats will receive the same kind of punishment in 1892. We are determined to be felt, and if this House ignores our petitions we will send a House of our own."

Shot His Brother-in-Law.

DARLINGTON, S. C., November 17.—Darlinton was the scene of a sad tragedy at half-past 7 o'clock this evening. Mr. John Floyd shot his brother-in-law, Mr. W. Calvin Rhodes, who is now slowly and heavily breathing his last.

Mr. Floyd was in the employ of Mr. Rosenberg, attending to his billiard and pool table in his store at the corner of Pearl street and the public square. It was here that the tragedy occurred. Mr. Rhodes entered the billiard room and, after cursing Floyd, struck him twice, when Floyd drew his revolver and fired, the ball entering the frontal bone just above the right eye and piercing the brain.

There had been a previous misunderstanding between the two men and Floyd tried to avoid a difficulty. Floyd promptly surrendered himself to the authorities and is now in jail. I visited him to-night and he regrets the affair and is not at all excited. Rhodes cannot possibly survive longer than a few hours, and the plot to fixate is deeply regretted.—News and Courier.

POINTING TO CLEVELAND.

THE WAY MR. SPRINGER READS THE SIGNS OF THE TIMES.

HE SAYS THAT HIS NAME WILL SUIT THE WEST AND THAT CLEVELAND WILL BE NAMED WITHOUT NEW YORK AND WILL CARRY THIRTY-FOUR STATES.

WASHINGTON, November 15.—Representative Springer, of Illinois, whose speech at the Plummer banquet, in which he nominated Mr. Cleveland for President in 1892, was printed in to-day's World, has reached Washington and was seen by the World correspondent to-day. He has not changed his opinion with his environment, except that out of the forty-four States he would now allow the Republicans ten. These are Vermont, Maine, Pennsylvania, North Dakota, South Dakota, Washington, Oregon, Nevada, Wyoming and Colorado, giving the Democrats thirty-four instead of thirty-five, the number which he used in his remarks at the banquet. On the subject of Mr. Cleveland's renomination Mr. Springer to-night dictated the following statement:

"I am as anxious for the Democratic party to succeed in electing a President in 1892 that no preference for candidates based on personal considerations would have the slightest weight in my mind. I rather distrust myself in weighing the chances of those for whom I have especially high personal regard. While fitness for the office must be regarded as the first requisite, yet after that availability alone must be considered. Who can secure the largest vote?"

"That is the question."

"If public sentiment remains as it now is throughout the West, where I have been, the nomination of any other man but Mr. Cleveland for President would be received as a great disappointment, and would throw a wet blanket over the hopes and enthusiasm of the great mass of the Democratic party. The sentiment is now universally in his favor, and seems to be growing continually. He forced the tariff as the leading question before the country in his celebrated message to Congress three years ago. The message, coming as it did just before the Presidential election, undoubtedly secured his defeat. But the principles then enunciated by him were right, and they have been constantly growing in favor."

"The McKinley bill was the opposite policy. Its passage served to emphasize the position which Mr. Cleveland had taken and demonstrated the conclusions he had reached. The immediate object in passing the McKinley bill, as declared by its friends, was to secure greater protection to American manufactures. They could only have greater protection by charging higher prices for their products and when the bill took effect and the object for which it was created was accomplished, the promoters and advocates of the measure declined and greatly surprised that they had been attained—namely, the increase of the prices of all manufactured products affected by it."

"These facts furnished the crowning feature of the campaign and conclusively demonstrated what the Democrats had been asserting—namely, that the tariff was a tax and that it would increase the cost of living as to all arts as upon which it operated. The unprecedented success which was achieved by the Democratic party at the recent elections and the overwhelming defeat of the McKinley bill were regarded as the triumph of Mr. Cleveland's policy, and since the election the demand for his renomination has been intensified, so far as my knowledge extends, in the Northwest. I do not pretend to speak for other sections of the country."

"So great, indeed, is the determination of the people to renominate Governor Cleveland that enough States to nominate him will in my judgment, be instructed for him before any State Convention is held in the State of New York for the appointment of delegates to the National Convention."

"It therefore will make no difference what attitude New York shall assume. He will be nominated before New York speaks, by instructions which will be deemed inviolable. Those who now depreciate this result may as well prepare to accept the inevitable."

"I have a great admiration for Governor Hill, and believe that his best friends will advise him to accept the United States Senatorship, which is within his reach, and bide his time for future honors in a higher sphere. He is still young and will grow in opportunity with increasing years. But his political friends should unfortunately precipitate a contest between him and Mr. Cleveland's friends in the State of New York there can be but one result, and that will be Governor Hill's defeat."

"Mr. Cleveland is not only popular with the Democratic masses, but he is also popular with conservative Republicans, who are in many instances disgusted with Redism and McKinleyism, and desire to mitigate their fortunes at the next opportunity, as they did on the 4th of this month, with the Democratic party. The new recruits to the November 4 will more readily embrace Mr. Cleveland's candidacy than that of any other man who can be mentioned; in fact, such recruits were in many instances secured principally through their admiration for Mr. Cleveland as well as their belief in the tariff reform which he advocated."

"In a speech at Columbus the other night I stated that Mr. Cleveland could carry the electoral votes of thirty-five States. The number should have been thirty-four. I have no doubt he can carry thirty-four States, provided the issues remain then as they were on November 4, and I do not apprehend any change except in our favor."

"In regard to the McKinley bill, the better it is understood the more it will be doomed. Its repeal and the entire overthrow of the leading principle of it will certainly follow in a very short time. Such was the verdict of the people at the recent elections, and from that determination they will not swerve one iota."

"Blaine and Robert Lincoln or Senator Culum seem to be all that are left to the Republican party. But I can see no chance for any of them. The party cannot get on forward on the lines of the McKinley bill, nor retreat and demand its repeal. They are between the devil and the deep sea."—New York World.

THE WAY THE FARMERS' ALLIANCE HAS CAPTURED SOME OF THE REPUBLICAN STRONGHOLDS OUT WEST DOES OUR HEART GOOD.

Most of our Republican exchanges are like the boy who ran over the electric line. They are between the electric and the deep sea.

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IS TILLMAN TO BE TEMPTED?

Talk of Giving the Senatorship to the New Governor.

Some months ago, during the heat of the South Carolina campaign, it was frequently asserted that Tillman would never occupy the gubernatorial chair in that State.

The prophecy has failed completely in the sense in which it was offered, but it seems to be good ground for the belief that Governor Tillman's tenure of office will be very brief.

A prominent Tillmanite and a Chronicle reporter had a long talk on Carolina affairs, and the views presented by the Carolinian are the basis for the foregoing paragraph.

The talk grew out of an inquiry by the Tillmanite as to Gen. Gordon's chances for re-election to the United States senate, followed by a question from the reporter whether or not Gen. Hampton would have any opposition for re-election in Carolina.

"Yes, sir, there is every reason to believe he will have every opposition, and if the Tillman element in the Legislature is solid against him he will be overwhelmingly defeated."

"What is the ground of the opposition?"

"The course of Senator Hampton in the recent bitter Haskell campaign in Carolina gave offence to the whole Tillman following. Senator Hampton's letter to Chairman J. L. M. Ivey, of the State Democratic executive committee, was far from being the letter he should have written under such circumstances. It was no longer an open question. Tillman had been nominated by the Democratic party of South Carolina, was the duly authorized standard-bearer of the party, and entitled to the party support. Gen. Hampton recognized this, and said in this letter that he should be obliged to vote for the Tillman ticket; but this single statement was the only one in the long letter that was favorable to Tillman. The entire letter was a Haskell job, and it ended with the statement that he could not advise the people of South Carolina how to vote."

"It was his duty."

"Why couldn't he advise them? It was his duty to do so. He was holding the highest office it was in the power of the Democratic party of South Carolina to give him; and yet occupying the exalted position—a leader of his party—a sentinel upon the watch tower—he could not advise the people how to vote in one of the tickets in the field was the regularly nominated ticket of his party. No man with such a Carolina name better than Senator Hampton, the vital importance of preserving the integrity of the Democratic party in South Carolina, and it despite his personal friendship he recognized the fact that as a Democrat he must vote for the nominee of the party, then why could he not advise the Democrats of South Carolina how to vote? There is no little resentment among the Tillmanites at his letter, and I think it very probable that there will be opposition to his re-election."

"Could Gen. Wade Hampton be defeated in South Carolina for any office he might ask of her people?"

"He certainly could, if the Tillmanites determine to vote against him. They have the overwhelming majority of the Legislature."

"BENJAMIN R. TIRMAN, THE MAN."

"Who would you name to oppose him?"

"Who of all men present comes uppermost in my own mind; who but the self same Moses, who has just led us to such glorious victory. Why Ben Tillman would be the man, of course. Who else but him could command the solid support of the Tillmanites in the Legislature?"

"Would he be willing?"

"Did you ever know anybody to refuse a seat in the United States Senate that had it offered to them?"

"But would he be willing to give up this light he is making in behalf of the agricultural interests and the people of South Carolina, even for so glittering a prize?"

"Certainly not; he wouldn't be giving it up. He would only be in position to appreciate it more vigorously before the highest council of the nation. He would be more valuable there."

THE STATE IS NOW SAFELY IN THE HANDS OF HIS FOLLOWERS. The Legislature is largely made up of the agricultural yeomanry of the State. The people are in the saddle, and he can safely leave the Governor's chair to mount higher in prosecuting the great work he is enlisted in. The great measures of relief which the farmers of the country want must come from the National Congress, and he will be able to do more in the Senate of the United States than in the Governor's chair."

"Well, this thing is really being discussed in Carolina?"

"Quietly, yes; and I think it by no means a remote possibility."—Augusta Chronicle.

Gov. Tillman's Administration.

Lieut. Gov. Gary, of South Carolina, spent Thursday in Augusta. He says Gov. Tillman's inauguration will take place two weeks from today.

When asked about the policy of the new administration he said it would be to give South Carolina a clean, conservative government, in which the people would have more voice than heretofore and in which the "machine," or "ring," which has heretofore dominated things in the State, would not play so prominent a part.

He says those people who were looking for radical changes and extreme measures would be disappointed. The policy of the new administration would be conservative, and the two leading features in it would be the reduction of taxation, and removing the selection of public servants from the dictation of a circumscribed circle to the great body of the people. This will be "a government of the people, for the people and by the people."

"There will be no scores to settle and no persecution or ignoring of any class. People who look forward to personal features of this kind in the administration will be disappointed. It will be conservative, prudent and temperate."

Incumbent Governor Gary will preside over the Senate by virtue of his office, and will be the youngest incumbent of the office the State has ever had except Lieutenant Governor Sheppard, of Edgefield. He has just passed his thirty-sixth birthday.—Augusta Chronicle.

In the recent tidal wave, Mr. Moonlight, Democrat, goes to Congress from this county. Mr. Goodnight, Democrat, has also been elected to Congress from Kentucky. The great tidal wave is being brought in plenty of political daylight. The country is safe for the present.

How Are the Folks?

"Oh, they're all well except Mother, she's about the same. Poor Mother worn out by household cares, exposure and overwork. No wonder she gives up and takes to her bed. But how much brighter the family around would be if mother's chair was not vacant. The doctors don't seem to be doing her any good. She says her medicines don't seem to do her any good. She feels so weak and lonesome for strength. 'Oh, give me strength,' she murmurs. Why not give her the remedy her system craves? Her impoverished blood and shattered nerves are starving for just such ingredients as are contained in B. B. B. (Botanic Blood Balm). Then try a bottle of this excellent remedy. It is truly woman's best friend. It promptly relieves pain and restores health, strength and functional regularity."

James W. Lancaster, Hawkinsville, Ga., writes: "My wife was in bed helpless for eight years. Five doctors and as many more different patent medicines had done her no good. Six bottles of B. B. B. has cured her."

Freighted Into the River.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 17.—This morning while a freight train on the Kansas City, West and Northwestern was crossing a bridge over the Kaw River, in this city, a span of the bridge gave way and precipitated the entire train into the river, thirty-one feet below. The train consisted of five cars loaded with hogs, farming implements and grain. Ellis Moore, colored, who was steering a ride, was killed. Fireman Fred Allen of Lawrence, Kansas, is missing and is supposed to be under the wreck. The engineer, conductor and five brakemen are badly hurt. The river is fifteen feet deep. The engine and almost the entire train was buried out of sight.

Diseases Peculiar to Women especially monthly disorders, are cured by the timely use of Bradford's Female Regulator.

A complete Bedroom Suit for \$16.50 freight paid to your depot. Send for catalogue. Address L. F. Padgett, Augusta, Ga.

Padgett Pays the Freight.

A GREAT OFFER THAT MAY NOT AGAIN REPEAT, so send for a copy of "STRIKE WHILE THE IRON IS HOT." Write for catalogue now, and say what paper you saw this advertisement in. Remember that I sell everything that goes to furnishing a home—naming a few some things and buying others in the largest possible lots, which enables me to wipe out all competition.

HERE ARE A FEW OF MY STARTLING BARGAINS.

No. 7 Flat top Cooking Stove, full size, 15x17 inch oven, fitted with 21 pieces of ware, delivered at your own depot, all freight charges paid by me, for only Twelve Dollars.

Again, I will send you a 5 hole Cooking Range 14x18 inch oven, 13x18 inch oven, fitted with 21 pieces of ware, for THIRTEEN DOLLARS, and pay the freight to your depot.

DO NOT PAY TWO PRICES FOR YOUR GOODS.

I will send you a nice Parlor suit, walnut frame, either in combination or hand, the most stylish colors for \$35.00. I will also send you a nice Bedroom set consisting of Bureau with glass, 1 high bedstead, 1 Washington, 1 center table, 4 cane seat chairs, 1 cane seat and back rocker for \$16.50, and pay freight to your depot.

I will send you an elegant Bedroom suit with large glass, full marble top, for \$30.00, and pay freight.

Nice window shade on spring roller \$ 40
Walnut large walnut 8 day clock, 4.00
Walnut lounge, 7.00
Lace curtains per window, 7.00
I cannot describe everything in a small advertisement, but have an immense store containing 25,000 feet of floor room, with ware houses and factory buildings, and other parts of Augusta, making in all the largest business of this kind under one management in the Southern States. These goods and warehouses are crowded with the choicest productions of the best factories. My catalogue containing illustrations of goods will be mailed if you will kindly say where you saw this advertisement. Address,

L. F. PADGETT,
Proprietor Padgett's Furniture, Stove and Carpet Store,
110-112 Broad Street, AUGUSTA, GA.

PITTS' CARMINATIVE!

FOR CORRECTING NAUSEA
Dysentery, Diarrhoea and Cholera Infantum. A pleasant medicine of ineffectual in the home circle for child or adult. It is popular, pleasant and efficient. Truly a mother's friend. It soothes and heals the mucous membranes; and checks the mucous discharge from head, stomach and bowels. The mucous discharge from the head and lungs are as promptly relieved by it as the mucous discharge from the bowels. It is made to relieve the mucous system and cure nausea, and it does it. It makes the critical period of teething children safe and easy. It soothes and builds up the system while it is relieving and curing the wasted tissue. It is recommended and used largely by physicians, and is sold by Wamamaker & Murray Co., Columbia, S. C., and wholesale by Howard & Willett, Augusta, Ga.

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