BOURKE GOGKRAN'S SPEEGH

Delivered at Madison Square Garden, New York, Tuesday evening, Aug. 18, in reply to William J. Bryan's speech of the week previous.]

the in our ears, who can doubt the fusue of common honesty—an issue bedishonest repudiation of public and priwhether the powers of this government shall be used to protect honest industry or to tempt the citizens to dishonesty. On this question honest men cannot differ. It is one of morals and of justice. It involves the existence of social order. It is the contest for civilimition itself.

Opens Fire on Bryan.

"We would look in vain through the apcech delivered here one week ago to and a true statement of the issue inwelved in this canvass. Indeed, I be-Here it is doubtful if the candidate **himself quite** understands the nature of the faith which he professes. I say this not in criticism of his ability, but in justice to his morality. I believe that if he himself understood the inevitable consequences of the doctrine which he preaches, his own hands ould be the very first to tear downth platform on which he stands. We all must remember that lurid rhetoric which glowed as flercely in the western skies as that sunlight which through the last week foretold the torrid heat of the ensuing day; and here upon this platform we find that same rhetoric as mild, as insipid as the waters of a stagmant bool. He is a candidate who was swept into the nomination by a wave of sopular enthusiasm awakened by appeals to prejudice and greed. He is a candidate who declaring that this was a revolutionary movement, no sooner found himself face to face with the American feeling than he realized that this soil is not propitious to revolution—that the people of this country will not change the institutions which have stood the tests and experiences of a century for institutions based upon the fantastic dreams of populist agitators; that the American nation will never consent to substitute for the republic of Washington, of Jefferson and of Jackson the republic of an Aitgeld, a Tillman or a Bryan.

Attacks mryan's Position. Whatever change may have come over his manner as a candidate, howwer much the rehemence of his eloguante may have been reduced, two things for which he stands remain un-Stered. On this platform he defended the most revolutionary plank of the Chicago convention in speeches vehemant, but not less earnest than that in which he supported their adoption. On this platform be defended the populistic program of overthrowing the integmity of the supreme court. If there be any fruit which has grown for the benefit of all mankind out of the esinhibment of our republic it has been the demonstration that it is possible by the organization of an independent **Aribunal** to safeguard the rights of every citizen, and protect those natural privileges against any invasion from whatever source or however powerful might be the antagonizing elements. In the time to which I must confine my melf to-aight I can do nothing but examine that one question which Mr Bryan himself declares to be the overhadowing issue of this campaign. a Mttle puzzled when I read this peech to secide just what Mr. Bryan imself imagines will be the fruit of a

Brynn on the Wage Question. "If Mr. Bryan could show me that by means known to heaven or on with wages could be increased I wil ready to support him, because of no test of prosperity absoluteinfallible except the rate of wages ald to laborers. When we come to how Mr. Bryan expects to increase wages of labor we find ourselves to a maze of contradiction. No can tell how or where or when the tages of the workingmen are to be inreased; but any one who examines the theme can see that the inevitable tenmey, the inevitable consequence of debasement in the standard of value ment be a reduction in the rate of rages and that is the conspiracy in thich the populists are engaged.

hange in the standard of value

roughout this country.

The Flan to Cheapen the Dollar. "Now Mr. Bryan tells us that he mants to cheapen the dollar; that he wants to increase the volume of money do not believe that any man who ever **Rved** could quite understand a popuat's notion of what money is; further an that he believes it is a desirable ing to get, and that he is not very tienter about the means by which ein get his hands on it. Nothing is ere common than the mistake that mey and property are identical. They not. There may be a very large and circulating medium and very poverty. The issue of paper mimply is no more an increase of with than the issue by an individual his premissory note would show an rease of his property. As a matter fact, an increase in the coinage is proof of an increase in property, but he a strong proof of a decrease in It is not the volume of money. the activity of money that counts.

The Gold Philosophy Outlined. hasis of sound trade is sound

"Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentle-, to. I can take a \$10 gold piece and I men. (Applause.): With the inspiring can defy all the power of all the govstrains of that national song still ring- ernments of this earth to take 5 cents of value from it. Having earned it by the howe of this campaign? (Applause.) sweat of my brow, having earned it by Stripped of all verbal disguise it is an | the exercise of my brain, having earned it by the exchange of my commodities, the honest discharge and the I can go to the uttermost ends of the earth, and wherever I present it its wate obligations. It is a question as to value will be unquestioned and unchallenged. That gold dollar, this meeting, the democratic party, the honest masses of this country, without distinction of party divisions, demand shall be paid to the laborer when he earns it, and that no power on earth shall cheat him of the sweat of his brow. It is perfectly clear that the purpose of the populist is to put up the prices of certain commodities. Mr. Bryan's language is that he is going to improve the conditions of the people of this the government to-morrow he would not create one single thing of value by any exercise of governmental power in the world. No power ever yet exercised by tyrant or by constitutional monarch can cause a barren field to become fruitful; can cause two blades of grass to grow where one grew before; can bring together the stones that compose this building and raise them into a stately temple dedicated to political discussion. No, it requires the labor of man, and the labor of man alone, to create wealth. If Mr. Bryan is going to enrich somebody, the thing which he means to bestow on him he must take from somebody else. Who is to be despoiled and who is to be enriched by the exercise of this new scheme of government? (A cry of "Silver-mine owners.") My friends, the silver-mine owner will get cheated with the nest.

Where the Trouble Rests.

"A government never can be gener ous, because if it be generous to one it must be oppressive to another. But his financial scheme contemplates an increase in the price of certain commodities. We are coming now pretty close to the woodpile behind which the Af rican is concealed. Now, if everything in this world, or in this country, including labor, be increased in value tomorrow in like proportion, not one of us would be affected at all. If everything would be increased to per cent in value we would pay 10 per cent in addition for what we would buy, and get 10 per cent more for what we would sell, and we would be exactly in the same place we occupied before. Therefore it is fair to assume that is not the lame and impotent conclusion which this populist revolution contemplates.

"What, then, is it? It is an increase

in the price of commodities and allowing labor to shift for itself. If the price of commodities be increased and the price of labor be left stationary, why, that means a cutting down of the rate of wages. If instead of a dollar which consists of a given quantity of gold equal to 100 cents everywhere in the world, with the purchasing power of 100 cents, the laborer is to be paid in dollars worth 50 cents each, why, he can only buy half as much with a day's wages as he buys now. 'Wage-earners,' ing upon the theory that men are hosgold standard raises the purchasing power of the dollar it also makes it more difficult to obtain possession of that dollar. They know that employment is less permanent, loss of work more probable and re-employment less

that prosperity is advanced by cheapening the rate of wages, but the fall in the rate of wages alwars comes from a narrow production, and narrow produclabor than when the rate of labor was \$2, and the difference between the populist, who seeks to cut down the rate of the citizens of this nation if the govwages, and the democrat, who seeks to protect it, is that the democrat believes that high wages and prosperity society is one of warfare and strife. are synonymous, and the populist wants to cut the rate of wages in order that he may tempt the farmer to make war upon his own workingmen.

Who Are the Creditors?

"Now, the populist loves to say that the creditor is a person who oppresses the western farmer; the creditors of this country are not the bankers; they are not the so-called capitalists; they are the laborers, and it is at the expense of labor that this change is made. The laborer is always a creditor for at least one day's work. When any man can show me a laborer who has been paid in advance for a day's work I will show him a laborer who is a debtor. The laborer is, by the very law of his being, a creditor for at least one day's work and is generally a creditor for a week's work or two weeks' work. Every great industrial enterprise has for its chief creditors its own laborers. The heaviest account in every department of industry, what ever it may be, is always the wages

"The pretense that the farmer of Nebraska is suffering under the weight of a mortgage contracted under a metal which has steadily increased in value is but a populistic metaphor. Two-thirds of the farmers have no mortgage debts whatever. I do not of decrease in the cost of living. There the that owe a mortgage over three years to a share of God's bounty except old, during which time there has been through a fail in the prices of the affect if it tried | ne change in the value of the metal. | necessaries of life.

About Farm Mortgages.

This proposal of the populists is an intent to enlist the farmer in a conspiracy to reduce wages paid this laborer that he may have a larger proportion of his own products, and they are willing to cut down the wages of every man who works in cities, who toils at the bench, who digs in the mines, who manages the train, in the hope that they can ride into power on a wave of cupidity and greed awakened in the breast of the voter.

Appeals to the Tollers.

"Men of New York, tollers of America, guardians of your own homes, will you allow your rate of wages to be affected (cries of "Never," "Never!") by any man who never has paid wakes at all if he could get out of it? Will you submit to this conspiracy between the professional farmers, the farmers who cultivate the quarrels of their neighbors, the farmers who labor with their jaws, populist agitators of the west and the unreconciled slaveholders of the south. This is a conspiracy between professional farmers who want to pay low wages and the unreconciled slaveholders who would like to pay no wages at all. (Applause.) Here is the real root of this conspiracy.

"Mr. Bryan did not create it. No man can create a movement like this. The forces that created it are active and have been working in a thousand different directions. Mr. Bryan, representing this theory, is but like a drop of water on the crest of the wave, more conspicuous, but no more important than the millions of drops that forms its base. The populistic movement is the attempt of these professional farmers, of these men who are unwilling to share with the laborer, to appeal to their greed. He is the enemy of public order; he is an obstacle to progress; he is a conspirator against the peace and prosperity of the industrial masses of the country.

Lack of Coufidence. "Underlying the whole scheme of civilization is the confidence men have in each other. Confidence in their honesty; confidence in their integrity; confidence in their industry; confidence in their future. If we want silver coinage to-morrow, if we even debase our standard of value, men say that still you would have the same property you have to-day; you would still have the same soil; you would still have the same continent, and it is true. But so did the Indian have the same rivers that roll past our cities and turn the wheels of commerce as they pass. the mountains piled full of mineral treasures 400 years ago. The same atmosphere enwrapped this continent; the same soil covered the fields; the same sun shone in heaven, and yet there was none but the savage pursuing the pathway of war through the trackless forests, and the river bore no single living thing except the Indian in his cance pursuing a pathway of destruction. There was no industrial cooperation because the Indian was a savage and did not understand the principles by which men aid each other in taking from the bosom of the earth the wealth which makes life bearable and develops the intelligence

A Bryan Man Heard From. "Anything that attacks that basis of human confidence is a crime against civilization and a blow against the foundations of social order.

which makes civilization.

"Wherever you find populists assembled you will find discussions proceed-Mr. Bryan says, 'know that while a | tile to each other in their interests; that the condition of life is one of contest. At Chicago Mr. Bryan declared: 'When you come before us and tell us that we shall disturb your business interests we reply that you have disturbed our business interests.' (A "He was right.") He was, my "Mr. Bryan would have you believe friend. When a man loses all sense he has a right to defy those that possess any, (Laughter.)

"In a convention of extremists the most extreme will always be selected tion means there is little demand for for a leader. Your prospects are not labor in the market. When, after the | bad. I merely desire to call the attenpanic of 1873, the price of labor fell to | tion of this gathering to the character 90 cents a day, it was harder to obtain of that speech, to the underlying spirit that pervades it, and then to ask the workingmen of this country, to ask ernment should be trusted to the hands of men whose conception of civilized

Essence of Civilization. "We believe that the very essence of civilization is mutual interest, mutual forbearance, mutual co-operation. We believe the world has got past the time when men's hands are at each other's throats. We believe to-day that men stand shoulder to shoulder, working together for a common purpose beneficial to all. (Applause.) And we believe that this attempt to assail wages, which means an attempt to attack the prosperity of all, will be resisted, not by a class, but by the whole nation. What labor has gained that shall it keep. The rate of wages paid to it today is the lowest rate we will ever willingly accept. We look forward to a further and further increase in the prosperity of workingmen, not merely by an increase in the daily wage, but by a further increasing in the purchasing power of wages. Men who tell us that the prices of farm products have fallen and that the farmer for that reason is a sufferer forget that while the price of wages has risen off the farm the efficiency of labor has increased; that the cost of production has been reduced through the aid of machinery, while the wages of the individual laborer may have risen. While wages remain at their present rate I hope there will be a further and further continuance

Borrows Bryan's Percration.

"While we have in existence a system of mutual co-operation, which is but another name for civilized society, all are admitted to a share in every bounty which Providence showers upon the earth. The dweller in the tenement, stooping over his bench, who never sees a field of waving corn, who has never inhaled the perfume of grasses and of flowers, is yet made the participator in all the bounties of Providence, in the purifying influences of the atmosphere, in the ripening rays of the sun, when the product of the soil is made cheaper to him every day by the abundance of the harvest. (Applause.) It is from his share in this bounty that the populist wants to exclude the American workingman. To him we say in the name of humanity, in the name of progress, you shall neither press a crown of thorns upon the brow of labor nor press a scourge upon his back. (Applause.)

"You shall not rob him of study, of progress in the skill of his craft and by the careful organization of the members who work with him at the same bench. You shall not obscure the golden prospect of a further improvement in his condition by a further cheapening of the cost of living, as well as by the further depreciation of the dollar which is paid to him. (Applause.) The man who raises his hand against the progress of the workingman raises his hand against prosperity. He seeks to restrict the volume of production; he seeks to degrade the condition of the man who is steadily improving himself, and in his own improvement is accomplishing the improvement of all mankind, but this attempt will fail.

People Will Govern.

"I do not regret this campaign. The time has come when the people of this country will show their capacity for celf-government. They will prove that the men who have led the world in the pathway of progress will be jealous guardians of liberty and of order. They are not to be seduced by appeals to their cupidity or moved by threats of injury. They will forever guard, and jealously guard, and trim the lamp of enlightenment and progress. They will ever relentlessly press and crush under their heels the flaming torch of populist dissent, populist agitation and populist destruction. When this tide of agitation shall have receded, this tide of populist agitation, this assault upon common honesty and upon in dustry shall have been abated forever the foundations of this republic will remain undisturbed. This government will still shelter a people indissolubly wedded to liberty and order, jealously forbidding distinction of burden or of privilege, conserving property, maintaining morality, resting forever upon the broad basis of American patriotism and American intelligence."

TRANS-SAHARIAN RAILWAY. There Would He No Advantage Beyond

a Political One.

The trans-Saharian railway is a project worth at least consideration, says the Contemporary Review. The East Algerian railway now reaches Biskra, and might be carried on at any time by Tuggurt to Ouargia; the difficulty of shifting sands engineering enterprise would be equal to and the French have so increased the water supply that by artesian wells want of water would no longer be a serious obstacle. Beyond Ouargia, also, time and the artesian well will smooth the way, but I can see no advantage but a political one in a railway across the Sahara. There is not trade enough to pay for it and it can never be a country for the western colonist. My idea would be, after the fanatical and determined hostility of the Arab merchants and Touares tribes had been overcome, to establish fortifled posts within communication distance of each other, from the Algerian outposts to the French Soudan, and so protect the existing and ancient caravan routes and encourage that form of transit that is fitted to these inhospitable regions. At present a caravan from the south may take years in accomplishing its journey, and arrives, if it escapes the Touareg pirates of the desert, depleted by the blackmailing of the tribes to which it has paid toll. The Arabs of the interior are great traders. Their most lucrative trade is in slaves; they have lost their best markets for these wares by the French occupation in the north and by the English occupation of Egypt in the east: they cling desperately to what remains, either in the cities of Morocco or in Fezgan, Tripoli and the Soudanhence their determination to permit no living European to enter their countries, and, with this object in view, they encourage the Touaregs to thwart every attempt of the French to enter, and hitherto with almost complete success. "Betrayed by guides," "massacred at wells," "poisoned at table"-words such as these describe the fate of each intrepld pioneer into the mysterious lands held by the Imoshag (black veiled) or Imghad (white veiled) Toua regs or into the oases and cities peopled by Arabs, negroes and Berbers.

Paper Furniture Just at present an experiment is beice made at building all the furniture of unpretentious form of compressed paper. This does for the living rooms what aluminium has done for the kitchen-literally decreases the weight | horizon. When that happens, St. Joto a point where a child is able to seph, with its magnificent sewerage move the largest pieca. It is not pro- system, will be an inland town, high posed in this process & detract in the and dry, and its great steel railroad least from beauty of shape or grace and elaborateness of ornamentation, but to lessen the cost as well as the labors of housekeeping.

The most suckcessful men I hav met are those who never think enny honest thing is out ov their reach.

ON THE BIG MUDDY.

VACARIES, ONE OF THE MOST REMARKABLE RIVERS.

Mighty Ourrent Eats Away Big Farms and Throws Them Up in Sand Burs-Continual Fight at St. Joseph.



HE Missouri river has been on its accustomed annual rampage, and, as the receding waters run out the damage done by the rise is becoming apparent, gays a St. Joseph, Mo., special of recent date. Along the shores the scen-

ery has changed. Farms have loosened and dropped into the remorseless stream here and there; other farms have cropped up under the guise of giant sand bars, altering the swift current, itself always an unaccountable

vagary. "The river is rising very rapidly," is a simple statement—one frequently found in the columns of the daily papers, always at this season, under prosaic headlines, perhaps, and tucked away in some remote corner of the page. But for the old residents along this great stream it has a never failing charm. In the mighty river that glides swiftly by the city's gate, washing, cutting, grinding, eating away the earth walled foundation, there is something more majestic than the tranquil sea; there is a distant power of movement that carries with it a hint of unconquerable force, a river unfettered and undammed, and beyond weak mortal's

The plain announcement that the river is rising causes a feeling of awe to creep over the poverty-stricken boat dweller as he gathers his family about him and stands on the shore, gazing askance at the swirling, muddy current. It creeps steadily, stealthily, resistlessly up, inch by inch, foot by foot, until the bottom of the leaky boat is submerged. Its encroachments are

like the ways of the dreaded panther. When the river is rising rapidly the cotter along the shore takes a new reef in the hawsers that hold his small home to the bank beneath the willows, and the gleam of the midnight lantern is seen over the gloomy waste of waters, for it is unsafe to sleep at such a time -when the river is rising rapidly.

Along the shore on either side of the majestic stream the comfortable farmer puts down the bars and permits his stock to roam into the uplands that range away from the towering bluffs, standing like grim, wakeful sentinels above the river's crest-when the river is rising rapidly.

Then he stands sadly by the bank in the green and fertile meadow and watches the rich black soil, in massive sods and patches, crumble and roll into the rapacious jaws of the merciless octopus-when the river is rising rapidly. Standing on the shore at the foot of Felix street, for the watcher gazing westward there is a peculiar and inspiring charm in the scene when the river is rising rapidly. Tons upon tons of loam from the farm lands have discolored the water until its depths are as impenetrable to the sight as solid from or granite. The rivulets from the crystal springs that leap down the foothills of the far-away mountains, dashing through gulch and vale with merry laughter, are changed to black and indigo, but the shifting sands of the Missouri and the soil of the farm land simply discolor, not destroy. A more healthful draught than the cup taken from the rushing current of the stream

was never brewed nor mixed by art. When the river is rising rapidly it bears on its current many strange things. Now a boat, half broken, half sunk, goes swiftly by, bobbing up and down in the sunlight. Again the body of a drowned bullock or a floating cabin. Then a tree-an evergreen, a pine or a cedar-borne on the face of an avalanche, perhaps, from its perch upon some bald mountain side and caught in the sliding snow drifts. Birds hover in its swerving branches and flit and fly as it tosses and rolls in the angry stream. Into the high bank the current rolls, and the swirling eddies growl and roar as the whiripool settles down at the base of the willows, rip-rapped into the bank. And so it goes-rushing. gurgling, roaring, never smiling, never safe, a thing of awe, of grandeur, of wonder and mysterious charm, but always to be avoided—when the river is rising rapidly.

Into the western side of this city the river sweeps straight from the west Here it turns directly south for a mile. then turns westward again. Away over yonder, where the ends of the curves are closest, only a mile strip of loamy Kansas soil stands between a meeting of the waters. And this is daily becoming narrower. The river is eating into it every hour, until it now bears resemblance to a vast peninsula.

A mile out from St. Joseph the strip of land between the river's curves is fully five miles wide. It is predicted by those who have watched the erratic Missouri's course and changes for a querter of a century that it is only a question of a short time until that narrow neck of land in Kansas is eaten away and the Missouri's channel is under the eastern slope of the big, round bluffs that range along the western bridge will be spanning the nucleus of a fertile farm, or, at best, a shallow lagoon. Efforts to prevent such catastrophe by rip-rapping are constantly in progress.

The sack or box coat will be much in evidence this fall,

Everybedy Welcome to take advantage of the lowest rate ever made to St. Paul and Mineapolis, on the occasion of the Thirtieth Annual Encampment of the G. A. R., the first week in September. Only one cent per mile for the round trip is the rate made, fought for and established by the Chicago Great Western Railway (Maple Leaf Route) for the "boys in blue" and their friends, while the tickets are good for return at any time within thirty days. This is your opportunity to visit the "Twin Cities" and the Great Northwest. The Chicago Great Western offers every luxury on the journey-Compartment Sleepers, Free Chair Cars, Dining Cars on the European plan. Take your family with you and remember the road that deserves your patronage is the Chicago Great Western. Full information as to rates, sleeping car reservations, special trains, etc., will be furnished by F. H. Lord, general passenger and

Novel Window Screen.

ticket agent, Chicago, Ill.

A beautiful novelty for a window screen is made of silk bolting cloth. This is intended to hang close to the window, and upon its transparent surface may be painted a broad effect in water colors, embodying a border of conventional design, using alternately salmon pink, blue, India red, tawny or foxy brown and gray outlining in long stitches of silk in appropriate colors. Inside of this border may be worked a design in water lillies, with foliage painted and worked in silks, the water suggested by broad touches of gray blue, with an occasional gleam of silver thread. These are but suggestions of what may be done with this species of screens, as there are many elegant materials and combinations of color, but all depend for their beauty on the artistic make up and the rare qualities of their embroidery.

eed Your nerves upon rich, red blood and you will not be nervous. Blood is made rich and pure by Hoods

Sarsaparilla The One True Blood Purifier. All druggists. \$1.

Hood's Pitts are always reliable. 25 cents.

Why pay the same

price for the inferior " just as good " when you can get

> VELVETEEN SKIRT BINDING

by asking and insisting?

If your dealer WILL NOT supply you we will.

Samples showing labels and materials mailed free. "Home Dressmaking Made Easy," a new 72 page book by Miss Emma M. Hooper, of the Ladies Home Journal, tells in plain words how to make dresses at ome without previous training; mailed for 25c. 5. H. & M. Co., P. O. Box 699, N. Y. City.

ILLINOIS : C R R CENTRAL

Bans Two Solid Vestibuled Trains Daily between Chicago and St. Louis.

Free Reclining Chair Care, Pullman Buffet Parlor lars, Pullman Buffet Open sed Compartment Sleeping Ones. See that your ticket between Chicago and a Lonia Randa via filinois Central Railroad. It can be obtained of your local ticket agent.
A. H. HANSON, G. P. A., Ill. Cont. R. R., Chicago, Ill.

EDUCATIONAL.

THE UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME. Notre Dame, Indiana.

Fall Courses in Classics, Letters, Belonch, Law, Civil, Homanted and Ricetrical Engineering. Thorough Preparator have completed the studies required for admission into the Junior or Sentor Year, of any of the Collegiate Courses. A limited number of Candidates for the Reclosiastical state will be received at special rates. St. Edward's Hall, for boys under 13 years. is unique in completeness . I its equipments. The 105th Term will open September 8th, 1898. Catalogues sent Free on application to THET RET. A. HORRISBET, C. S. C., President,

HICHING. BLIND, and BLEEDING Fisture and all Diseases of the Skin

absolutely cured by the use of ROSSMAN'S Pile Cure.

At all druggists or A. McKinstry & Sons. Hudson, N.Y.

MIDDLE SOUTH" A handsomely Illustrated 16 page Monthly Journal describing the development of the Middle South, the farmer's paradiss. Price 50 cents per year. Send 25 cts, at once mentioning this paper and you will receive

"The Middle South," for one year, postage free, or it send your paper one year free of charge. Address Middle South Pub. Co., Somerville, Tenm. MORRIS PERFECTION WELL POINTS THE BEST IN THE WORLD. ARE VOUR BEALER FOR IT.

EXTEN STROWN, GALVANIZED JUSTOS AND OUT, THREE TIMES MORE HALES

MARK MAMIFACTURING CO., CHICAGO, BL. WE PAY CASH WEEKLY AND want men everywhere to SELL STARK TREES MIllions to-t-

"absolutely best." Superboutfita new system. STARK BROTHERS LOUISIANA, MO., ROCKPORT, ILL. DATENTO TRADE MADVO LAIENIO, INAUE MANYO

Examination and Advice as to Patentability of In-vention. Send for "Inventors' Guide, or How to Get a Patent." O'FARRELL & SON, Washington, D. C. 52 Floral Cards from PAINTINGS from NATURE, The QAME of BOTAMY. Sent postbaid on receipt of Sects. Nex 49 The Hamilton Myers Co., Middletown, Pas