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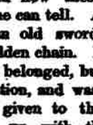

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A Recipe for Cooking Husbands.

A Baltimore lady has written a recipe for "cooking husbands so as to make them good and tender." It is as follows: A good many husbands are utterly spoiled by management. Some women go about it as if their husbands were bladders, and blow them up. Others keep them constantly in hot water; others let them freeze by their carelessness and indifference. Some keep them in a stew by irritating ways and words. Others roast them. Some keep them in pickle all their lives. It cannot be supposed that any husband will be tender and good managed in this way, but they are really delicious when properly treated. In selecting your husband you should not be guided by their silvery appearance, as in buying mackerel, nor by the golden tint, as if you wanted salmon. Be sure to select him yourself, as tastes differ. Do not go to market for him, as the best are always brought to your door. It is far better to have none, unless you will patiently learn how to cook him.

A preserving kettle of the finest porcelain is best, but if you have nothing but an earthenware pipkin, it will do, with care. See that the linen in which you wrap him is nicely washed and mended, with the required number of buttons and strings sewed on. Tie him in the kettle by a strong silk cord called comfort, as the one called duty is apt to be weak. They are apt to fly out of the kettle and be burned and crusty on the edges, since like crabs and lobsters you have to cook them while alive. Make a clear, steady fire out of love, cheerfulness, and neatness. Set him as near this as seems to agree with him. If he sputters and fizzes, do not be anxious; some husbands do this till they are quite done. Add a little sugar in the form of what confectioners call kisses, but no vinegar or pepper, on any account. A little spice improves them, but it must be used with judgment. Do not stick any sharp instrument into him, to see if he is becoming tender. Stir him gently, watch the while, lest he be too fat and close to the kettle, and so become useless. You cannot fail to know when he is done. If thus treated you will find him very digestible, agreeing nicely with you and the children, and he will keep as long as you want, unless you become careless and set him in too cold a place."—*Tid Bits.*

THERE are comparatively few jewels stored in the Treasury vaults at Washington, and how these jewels came there no one can tell. Among the valuables is an old sword, with jeweled hilt and golden chain. No one can tell to whom it belonged, but it is a relic of the Revolution, and was probably captured and given to the Government, but locked up with the treasures instead of being sent to the museum. There are two or three small bottles filled with precious stones, but these are sealed up, and no one knows their value. They may be "stage jewels" for all the keepers know. In the box where these trinkets are kept is a curious old bottle containing attar of roses. It is variously claimed to be worth from $100 to $100,000. Often when the box is struck and jarred or moved, the sweet odor of the attar of roses permeates the vaults and lingers about the cold corridors for days. These, together with a few golden trinkets, make up the wealth of the Treasury.

STATING THE ISSUE.

An Able Speech by Congressman William McKinley, at Athens, Ohio.

Sixteen Months of Bourbon Rule, Without the Development of Purpose or Policy.

FELLOW-PRESIDENT AND FELLOW-CITIZENS: The approaching election is the first essentially national one since the inauguration of a Democratic President and the assembling of the Forty-ninth Congress. It is olves the choice of the House of Representatives for the Fiftieth Congress, which will hold over until the 4th of March, 1889.

We have had the change of administration deemed so essential by our political opponents to the safety and welfare of the country. We have been living under it for the past eighteen months. It has been in operation, therefore, long enough to develop its policy and demonstrate its plans and purposes. Its record, so far as made up, is a legitimate subject of political discussion, and upon that record the people now have an opportunity to pass judgment, either of approval or condemnation. They now have the chance of expressing their views upon the wisdom of that change which in 1884 they decreed should be made. The Ohio Democratic platform of this year, speaking to this subject, says: "The Democracy of Ohio, in convention assembled, congratulate the country upon the fact that the party of the people has been restored to power, and that with it the promises of its leaders and hopes of its followers are being fully realized." This, I am sure, will be surprising news to the Democracy of the country and of the State. A startling revolution to the leaders of the party, whose promises it is alleged have been fulfilled, and to the humble and expectant followers, whose hopes, it is said, are being realized. Happy leaders, exultant followers! Where are the trophies of your victory, where the realization of your hopes and your pledges? What has Congress, with its Democratic majority of forty-two, accomplished? What taxes has it reduced? What customs duties has it removed? What burdens have been lifted from the shoulders of the people? What obstructions removed from the channels of trade? What has been done for fortifications to protect our great coast line, now so exposed and defenseless? What improvement in the public service is marked by your advent to power? What reforms in the administration of the customs service are to be noted? What reduction has been secured in the annual expenditures of the Government? What do you find in the administration of foreign affairs upon which you can congratulate the country, or which you can contemplate with pride as American citizens?

Taxation stands where the Republican party left it, except that a new item has been added to the list of the tax-gatherer. The tariff duties remain undiminished in number and rate. The financial policy established by the Republican party, with some exceptions, on which I shall speak later, has been pursued. It is a noteworthy fact that the Democratic party has not in twenty-six years formulated a revenue scheme, or a system of taxation, or a financial policy, which has not been rejected by the deliberate judgment of Congress and the sober thought of the country. For ten years of that period it has controlled the House of Representatives, two years both the House and Senate, and now the Presidency. The statute book contains no revenue or fiscal legislation to commemorate the work or the wisdom of the Democratic party. What has the new administration done with the civil service of the country? It has suffered in every branch where removals have been made. The House of Representatives, under the lead of Mr. Holman, of Indiana, sought to nullify the civil-service law by a rider to an appropriation bill, in violation of the rules of the House, substituting the pass system for that of merit in the examination for appointments. The revision of the customs service, to prevent frauds upon the revenue, and undervaluations, so earnestly recommended by the President and Secretary of the Treasury, were denied by the Democratic House. The foreign policy has been weak, wavering, and un-American. Bold and defiant when dealing with a small and infeebl republic, conciliatory, if not cringing, when treating with a great and powerful kingdom. Not a dollar was provided for fortifications for national defense.

The expenditures of the Government actually appropriated from the Treasury for the fiscal year commencing June 30, 1885, and ending June 30, 1887, have been increased forty-five millions of dollars over the expenditures of the preceding year. You will remember the "economy" inaugurated at the incoming of the administration. Cabinet Ministers and Bureau Officers sold the horses and carriages in the use of the Government. They must save expense and get back to Jeffersonian simplicity. Secretary Lamar insisted upon riding in a street-car. But all the same the expenditures have increased. The present administration, in the face of its much-parade economy, estimated the amount of money required for the fiscal year of 1887 at $293,676,129.36, against the estimates for 1886 of $268,332,651.68; and Mr. Randall, in his speech of August 4, 1886, states that the aggregate amount of the thirteen appropriation bills providing for the ordinary expenses of the Government for the fiscal year 1887 is $31,607,166.51 less than the estimates which were submitted to Congress, and $24,002,904.26 in excess of the regular appropriations made by the last session of the Forty-eighth Congress for the fiscal year 1886.

The question of polygamy received no consideration from the majority of the House, and that system which shocks our civilization and defies law was left undisturbed, to continue its disregard of Federal authority.

The southern half of the Territory of Dakota, with an area equal to any of the original thirteen States, and more than twice that of Ohio—greater than that of New York or Pennsylvania—with a population of 263,000—larger than most of the States when admitted into the Union, and six times larger than that of Ohio when she was admitted in 1802, and greater than the population in 1810—having fulfilled all the requirements of the law, coming with a constitution republican in form and ratified by her people—free from debt, with schools, colleges and churches rivaling some of the older commonwealths—with an intelligent and industrious people drawn from the best of the great Eastern and Middle States—stood all through the recent session of Congress at the outer door of the House, asking for admission into the Union, that she might enjoy equal representation in the sisterhood of States, and share equally the benefits and burdens of the Republic. The Republican Senate had promptly acceded to her request, and the bill which it passed sleeps in the committee-room of the House, where I fear it will remain until after the next Presidential election, and longer, if the Democratic party is continued in control. This denial is an outrage upon this new and prosperous and law-abiding Territory, and a greater outrage upon the principle of equal representation which lies at the foundation of our political system.

The voice of Republicans is wrongfully stifled in many Southern States by the local democratic governments; the voice of Republican Territories is purposely ignored by the national Democratic House, and the country is deprived of the force and effect which both would have, and to which both are entitled under the laws and settled policy of the Government in the Electoral College and in the two houses of Congress. In both cases the wrong is equally flagrant and demands a quickening of that public sense which must find a remedy.

It is true the Democratic House passed a number of bills whereby large tracts of public lands were forfeited, which had been theretofore granted to railroad companies, but in every case which I now recall, these forfeitures were made under the leadership of Mr. Payson, of Illinois, Republican, and a member of the Committee on Public Lands, who received the almost unanimous support of his Republican associates. To him, more than to any other, is the country indebted for whatever of the public domain has been restored to the Government, through the action of the House, for homestead entry and settlers, but even this action was long deferred and came weeks after a Republican Senate had passed similar legislation.

The surplus in the Treasury has been permitted to accumulate, while outstanding bonds of the Government bearing interest are subject to call. The Secretary of the Treasury, with full authority under the law to employ the surplus for that purpose, has failed to do so. An administration that owes its election to the false cry that the Republicans, with a large surplus in the Treasury, would pay none of it out, practically stops all bond calls from the moment it assumes control and leaves the surplus in disuse. How do you like it, my fellow citizens? Be candidly frank, my Democratic friends—is this particular are you realizing the promises of your leaders? The Ohio Democratic platform declares that it "heartily approves the policy of paying out the surplus revenues on the interest bearing debt." What policy does it approve? Not the Democratic, for it has paid out substantially none. Whose policy does it approve? Surely not that of President Cleveland, for he has paid out less than sixty millions in eighteen months—so little, indeed, that his political associates in the House resolved that they wanted him to pay out more.

The only party that has employed the surplus for uses authorized by law is the Republican, not the Democratic; and it is set an example, in the twenty-five years of its power which has been the wonder and admiration of the financial world, an example worthy of approval and imitation by our political opponents. See its record: It paid out $125,000,000 in 1861, and called in that amount in bonds; in 1862 it called in $172,000,000 of Government bonds and paid them off; in 1863, $86,000,000; in 1864, over $70,000,000. We averaged in the last four years of Republican administration more than $120,000,000 a year. Your administration has paid out but $48,000,000 in sixteen months, and the balance it keeps in the Treasury has exceeded that of any year of Republican control. If the Democratic administration has been derelict of duty in this regard we can not help it. We did not help make it. We did not want it. We left it not only the example but a fair surplus to begin with when we authority to do its whole duty. Those of you who contributed to Grover Cleveland's success have only to blame yourselves. You elected him to administer the Government and its financial affairs. He is answerable for the result, and it is their considerate judgment we ask next November, Democrats as well as Republicans.

Whoever is sincerely in favor of using the surplus to extinguish the bonded debt, can not be in favor of the policy of the present administration. Both the President and Secretary of the Treasury have made open pronouncement of their views through their public acts. The vote of the Democrats in the House upon the surplus resolution was a vote of a want of confidence, a vote of condemnation of their administration. And even after the conference committee of the House and the Senate had so amended the House resolution as to keep sacred one hundred millions for recumption purposes, providing twenty millions for a working balance and giving the Secretary of the Treasury the discretion to suspend the operation of the resolution "in case of an extraordinary emergency, when the public interest requires it," the President declined to give it his approval.

The resolution as finally agreed upon was, in effect and substance, what the Republicans in the House had unsuccessfully sought to make it, unexceptional in every respect, carefully guarded, and acquiesced in by both political parties in the two branches of Congress with substantial unanimity, and yet the President wishhold from it his approval, and gave his reasons for so doing in a memorandum he attached to the bill and filed with the Secretary of State, as follows:

"This resolution involves so much, and is of such serious importance, that I do not deem it best to discuss it at this time. It is not approved because I believe it to be dangerous, and because I am by no means convinced that its mere passage and approval at this time may not endanger and embarrass the successful and useful operations of the Treasury Department, and impair the confidence which the people should have in the management of the finances of the Government."

It may be true that the resolution as finally adopted will "endanger and embarrass the successful and useful operations of the Treasury Department, and impair the confidence of the people in the management of the finances of the Government," but I can not believe it. The practice of the Republican Secretaries of the Treasury was to keep less of surplus or balance in the Treasury than was contemplated by the resolution, and the management of the Treasury was neither embarrassed nor endangered, and the public confidence was never shaken for an instant of time. It would appear from the conduct of the administration in hoarding the revenues and holding the surplus, and the refusal of the President to approve the resolutions to pay out, that he feels a larger balance is required to maintain public confidence under a Democratic than a Republican administration. This is probably true, and may, after all, be the secret of his financial policy, for it must be conceded that a party which was once driven from power in financial dishonor, and again resumes control, is viewed with greater suspicion, and must be intrenched with a larger reserve than the party whose honor has never been tainted, and whose financial management has never disturbed public confidence.

If the Republican policy of paying out the surplus revenues upon the public debt had been pursued, nearly if not all of the "three-per-cents" would have been called in and paid before this time, and that money would now be circulating through the avenues of business, in the hands of the people. The creators of the Democratic party, among them some of its most trusted leaders, who declared from one end of this country to the other that the Republicans were hoarding a large surplus which their party would at once pay out, now stand convicted before their fellow-citizens of either ignorance or falsehood, or both, and still the Ohio Democracy "cordially indorses the administration of President Cleveland."

What is there, I submit in all seriousness, connected with the Democratic administration, either in the House or on the part of the Executive, to command public approval or justify its continuance in power? I have been a close observer of events in the House, and I have not been inattentive to the official acts of the President; but I have failed to discover any policy on the part of either marked by lofty patriotism, high purpose, or broad statesmanship. The loss of a Democrat the President has been the more public condemnation he has received. The more of a Democrat he has been the less has been his public and the more his party's approval.

Being more Democrat than patriot, his chief distinction consisted of vetoes of pension bills passed by both houses of Congress for the benefit of the rank and file of the army. I do not question the constitutional right of the President to approve or veto the resolves of Congress, but his wholesale veto of the class of bills the most deserving upon the calendar of Congress, is such an innovation of the unbroken precedents of his illustrious predecessors, as to provoke the thought and inquiry of the country, and whether it is not time for a change in office for the public good. I and you and all the people conversant with the facts of each case can judge and must judge and record our judgment at the polls. What have other Presidents done? It is interesting to note that Washington in eight years vetoed but two bills; Jefferson, who knew the Constitution and the Presidential prerogative, in eight years vetoed not a single bill; the elder and the younger Adams none; Madison only six in his eight years of service; and Jackson, whose courage was never doubted, in his two full terms but eleven; Van Buren none; Taylor and Fillmore none; Buchanan four; Lincoln one; Garfield and Arthur four.

They held the power conferred on them by the Constitution to override the will of both branches of Congress so sacred that it was only to be invoked upon extraordinary occasions. From Washington down to Cleveland, a period of nearly one hundred years, there have been cast all vetoes of all the Presidents was but 109, while Cleveland in eighteen months issued 103. This excess any record yet made in ancient or modern times.

The unfriendly spirit of the President toward the deserving soldiers was quickly caught up by the Democratic House, and resulted in the proposal of a rule which received the approval of the Speaker of the House, Mr. Randall of Pennsylvania, and Mr. Morrison of Illinois, and a united Democratic majority—requiring on all general pension bills that provision be made by taxation for the payment of the appropriations which they involved. A more covert assault, a more masked attack, was never conceived against the soldiers of the republic who lost health and limbs and life in defense of the country. Every general pension bill must carry with it a tax bill, a suggestion never thought of, much less made, concerning any other bill or proposition requiring the payment of money, and this with an unused balance in the Treasury, more than ample for all the demands of the Government and the public service. Every other appropriation comes out of the general revenues; but the pensioners, if not the most deserving, certainly equally meritorious with the most favored of all of the Government creditors, are required as a condition precedent to any legislation in their behalf to provide the money in advance, by special taxation, for its payment. No more unholy proposition was ever submitted to an American Congress; it was intended to prevent all pension legislation, and that would have been its effect if it had become a part of the rules of the House. It was not adopted because of the united action of the Republican party, which resorted to every obstruction unavoidable justified by parliamentary laws to prevent it. This rule is now pending for consideration; it was not defeated, only postponed by the use of extraordinary means, and will come up next December. The people should express their views upon this monstrous proposition in the only way open to them—through the ballot-box—and advise those of us in the minority, and those who are in the majority of their wish and will.

There are other important questions which confront us, and demand our judgment at the coming election. In addition to the proposed change of the rules in the manner I have indicated, there are pending, and on the calendar of the House of Representatives, two bills, national in their character, which will be considered next December, and are now before the people, whose verdict upon them will be cast at the polls next November, will control their fate.

The one is what is known as the free ship bill, and the other the Morrison tariff bill; neither of them was defeated at the session just closed, only deferred, and both will be called up at the meeting of Congress next December, unless the vote of the people this year be so strong in condemnation of their author, the Democratic party, as to drive them from their threatened purpose. I want the people to vote upon these two bills. If they are in favor of them they should vote the Democratic ticket; if they are against them they should vote the Republican ticket. Now, what are they? First, the shipping bill:

The first section of this bill authorizes American citizens to purchase foreign-built ships, and admits them free of duty to American register as vessels of the United States. The second section admits, duty free, all materials of every kind and quality which may be used in the complete construction and equipment of a ship to be built in the United States. It should not be forgotten that American citizens can now buy ships anywhere and own them to any extent, but the proposed bill repeals our registration laws, which exclude foreign-built vessels from American register.

It gives to the foreign-built ship owned by a citizen of the United States all of the rights and privileges and protection accorded an American-built ship. It is absolute free trade in ocean carriages, to be bought anywhere, and admitted to this country free of custom-house charge or duty. It is also absolute free trade in the materials entering into a ship constructed in the United States, whether material be iron, steel, castings, forgings, bolts, boiler plates, power, rope or cordage, and these articles can be imported from any country of the world exempt from duties. All duties now imposed upon these articles imported here are released if the articles are to be used in the construction of ships. Why free for this purpose and dutiable for all others? If free for foreign materials for ship building, why not free for other industries? If free steel for ocean carrying, why not free steel rails for American railroads? If free ships for the American capitalists, why not free wire for the American manufacturer? The reason for this discrimination does not appear in the report of the committee or the discussions in Congress. One thing is certain, this bill is dangerous in every respect it is considered, and is so radical a change from the national policy to which we have adhered since the foundation of the Government, that it should receive the most profound attention of all the people whose votes make and unmake legislation in Congress. It is an entire reversal of our navigation laws as they have stood since 1792, and is a long stride in the direction of free trade. Leaving the patriot's and national side of the question, and viewing it only from a business standpoint, I can see in it only destruction of the ship building interests of the country, representing millions of capital, and most serious consequences to the skilled and unskilled labor it employs, without any compensating advantage.

Its provisions do not limit the ships so purchased in other countries to the foreign carrying trade, but opens up our great coastwise trade to foreign ships, made of foreign material, with foreign labor, it is a virtual abandonment of American ship building, so long as the labor of this country receives higher rewards than its rivals on the Clyde or the Tyne. We can not make iron ships here and compete with Great Britain while the labor of the latter can be had from seventy to eighty per cent. less than our own.

Even if we could build the ships, having all the materials free, and compete successfully with England when I deny, we would still inflict a great injury upon the manufacturers of materials in this country which enter into ship building as well as the labor they employ. These materials would come from abroad, and to that extent our market and our power to employ labor curtailed. I admit that if all the conditions were equal, labor the same in price, material costing the same, we could adopt this bill and keep open our shipyards; but they are not equal and ought not to be. It is our proud boast that in the reward to labor we excel any other nation, and in this no backward step must be taken.

If this bill should become a law, its author (Mr. Dunn, of Arkansas) does not conceal its effect upon the labor of the country. He announces, in his speech published in the *Congressional Record*, the outcome, boldly, and with a frankness which his party should continue. He says: "We have the ghost of 'pauper labor' of the balance of the world shaken before us, like the ghost of Banquo, to frighten and stampede us. We have been told that we must protect American labor against the pauper labor of the rest of the world by restrictive legislation, prohibitive and protective tariffs. If my voice can reach my countrymen, let me say to them that the days of protection have passed. You can not protect any longer. You are face to face, American laborers, with the laborers of the whole world."

I hope the voice of the gentleman will reach his countrymen, and penetrate every part of the Republic. I will be glad to aid him in that direction. I want the country to hear, the workingmen of the country to hear, that the distinguished gentleman from Arkansas, chairman of an important committee of the House, and a leading Democrat, declares that labor is to be no longer protected; that "the pauper labor" of other countries, competing with our free labor, will not frighten or stampede him from the execution of his and his party's purpose. You cannot protect any longer he asserts. "You are face to face, American laborers, with the laborers of the whole world," and must meet them on exactly equal terms, and the gentleman and the party which stands behind him threaten, in this and another bill to which I shall refer, to remove every protection, every safeguard, to our industrial interests, so that the laborers of this country must meet in free and open competition the cheap labor of the world, no matter what its condition. We must come down to their standard—accept their wages, be content with their comforts and opportunities, adopt their conditions. This is the doctrine of free trade, this the voice and logic of free ships and free materials for ships—for this doctrine will not stop here if this first move be successful. The issue, therefore, is no longer concealed, the real effect is no longer in doubt.

My fellow-citizens, the country may be forced to come to this; the policy of the party in control is leading that way. I hope it will never come. Every patriotic instinct, every true national interest is against it. You have the power in your own hands to prevent it; if it comes you will have nobody to blame but yourselves; your ballot can prevent it; nothing else will.

Whatever else free trade and free ships may mean, I know they mean cheap labor, and that means the degradation of men whose only means of sustenance is toil, and whose only capital is the labor of their hands. The gentleman from Arkansas, the author of the bill, is equally frank with the farmer. He says: "The wheat producer of the Northwest is standing face to face with the wheat producer of India." For this admission from such a quarter we are thankful, for it simplifies the discussion.

Again, he says: "A few years ago India shipped 40,000 bushels of wheat; last year she put into the market forty millions of bushels. Can you protect the Northwest farmer against that labor? India can put wheat down in the markets of consumption in Europe cheaper than we can transport it from the fields of production to the markets of consumption." That is so. India can raise and market her wheat for what it costs the American farmer to convey his product to the market of consumption, allowing him nothing for the cost of production. And yet this is the very market which the Democratic leaders are constantly inviting the American farmer to enter. The remedy, says the gentleman, is cheaper production, which means, of very necessity, cheaper labor, and with that problem we are confronted, he is candid enough to state. How does the Western farmer like the remedy? How does the Democratic farmer relish it? Cheaper labor and lower prices, to enable him to compete with labor paid less than ten cents a day! This is the inevitable outcome if he would meet India wheat in the European market, and it is to meet that wheat—to export it beyond the sea—that the Democratic leaders advocate free ships! He is generous enough to admit that we can keep India wheat out of the United States with our protective tariff; that we happily know; that we have provided for; that we discovered long ago, and have used it scarcely a month after the inauguration of the present Democratic party; but this bill would force the farmer into the foreign market. His policy and that of his party would diminish the consumption here by diminishing the consumers, by breaking down our shipyards, by driving from the destruction of other industries, curtailing the power of the laborers to buy, by dismissing them from manufacturing industries and driving them to the farm.

Foreign markets for our agricultural products, is the cry of the free trader and the dominant element in the Democratic party. What kind of a market? What is it when we get there? What do we find? We meet the wheat of India selling at eighty cents per bushel for production, cultivated by the cheapest and most degraded labor of the world! That is the field to which you call the American farmer. That is what you tender in exchange for the market here, which your policy will destroy. That is all you have to offer, and the American farmer scorns it. The American people, who love their country and believe in the dignity and independence of labor, spurn it. The American farmer is his own good home market best, a market which our industrial policy has created and which its friends intend to maintain. The advocates of this bill, and all kindred measures, would destroy the home market for the farmers of the United States by having our manufacturing done abroad, with foreign materials and foreign labor, and then force them to send their products to the European markets to compete in condition with the products raised in other lands by the poorest paid labor. The policy of the Republican party is, first of all, to maintain for our farmers a home market, by adequate protection, and to enlarge it by increasing and diversifying manufactures, which will give employment to more men, thus increasing the domestic consumers. This is the best market of the world. It is the prize which the world seeks. Let us be consistent, let us be encouragement justified by organic law. Let not the tempting cry of "free ships," and the delusive catch phrase of "unrestricted commerce," lead us from our moorings, or induce us to abandon the national policy founded by the fathers, and sacredly preserved for near a century by the patriotic men of every political faith.

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Remember when you pay for the charge that you are dishonest in your business transactions that this will also include a letter from "Tax-payer" claiming that you were guilty of defrauding a poor widow out of her farm. This makes our price remarkably low when everything is taken into consideration.

Any candidate wishing to be abused will greatly facilitate matters by pointing out any dark places in his record. This will greatly assist us in tearing it up and giving him a boom.

In this connection attention is called to our unsurpassed facilities for furnishing communications from "Tax-payer," "One Who Knows Him," "Vox Populi," "Sic Semper Tyrannis," and "Nux Vomica." We have a man, a graduate of a prominent Eastern veterinary college, at work on the fall's supply. Write us what you want and let us submit samples.

Notice our great mark-down sale in the line of petty abuse such as "chief," "scoundrel," "politician," "carpet-bagger," and "unit associate for our better class of citizens." Only fifty cents apiece. Any man who expects to be elected can afford to invest a few dollars.

During the campaign we shall make a specialty of offering to prove everything. Proof offered on any charge for 10 per cent. extra; furnished for 20 per cent. This will make things look better all around, and it is expected to win many votes.

Remit by draft, postoffice order, or by wadding the money into an envelope.

We refer to several members of the last Legislature whom we helped to elect in the way advertised above.

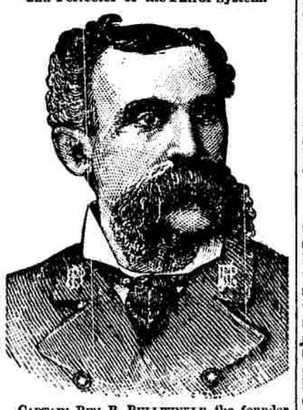
We have a man specially engaged for candidates to jump onto and pound with a club during the campaign and thus get more advertising. No objections to our patrons firing blank cartridges into the windows, and such occurrences will always be noticed in our local columns.—*Estelline Bell.*

Slightly Inactive.

Mrs. Homespun's nephew, Tom Darry, is not possessed of what one might call an active temperament; on the contrary, Tom is pre-eminently tired, not to say lazy. Tom's father, you see, has a little property, which Tom naturally expects to fall into his lap one of these days; therefore, argues Tom, what is the use of working myself to death? Mr. Homespun, who had often talked to Tom before on the subject of the young man's idleness and improvidence, remarked that a nice, likely young fellow like Tom should be ashamed to go idling about waiting for dead men's shoes. "Dead men's shoes!" exclaimed Mrs. H——. "H'm! wouldn't have the spunk to go for the shoes after the man was dead. He'd just wait until the dead man took 'em off himself and brought 'em to him."—*Boston Transcript.*

CHICAGO FIRE INSURANCE PATROL

Brief Sketch of the Life of the Founder and Perfecter of the Patrol System.



CAPTAIN BEN B. BULLWINKLE, the founder and improver of the fire insurance patrol system of Chicago, and now Agent and General Manager of the Arizona Cattle Company, is one of the most popular and best known firemen in America, and, during the past year, has become prominently identified with the most extensive cattle interests of the far West. Captain Bullwinkle is a native of New York City, where he was born, the eldest of three children, March 17, 1847. His father, Charles T. Bullwinkle, died in 1857, and his mother, Eliza Laughlin Bullwinkle, three years prevous to that date. With a younger brother and sister dependent upon his sole energies, at the age of ten years Captain Bullwinkle became an errand boy, and contributed to the support of his family until his sister was married and his brother became a jeweler. When he was fifteen years old the ambitious Ben entered the Chicago Fire Department, then a volunteer service, and drove the chief's wagon. This necessitated his attendance at all fires that occurred, and he became practical as a fire-fighter and in every detail of the system. His diligence and ability soon commanded attention, and when the insurance companies organized the fire patrol service in New York, Philadelphia, and Boston, and their committees of three completed the service in Chicago, the indisputable qualifications of Captain Bullwinkle led to his selection as head of the system, and Oct. 2, 1870, the first company in Chicago was established. The great fire of 1871 did not prevent its reorganization. From this grew the West Division and Stock Yards companies, all under the control of the Captain, who, in the meantime, made numerous improvements in the system, and so increased the utility and rapidity of the service that the President of the United States and dignitaries of various lands regarded his manipulation of the wagons as a marvel. He was consulted frequently by the chief boards of underwriters in fire matters, and in December, 1875, and in February, 1878, was presented with a badge and gold watch and chain, of a value aggregating nearly a thousand dollars, as a token of appreciation and respect. As a member of the Apollo Commandery, Knights Templars, as an attendant of the Presbyterian Church, as a business man, and socially, Captain Bullwinkle was prominently and universally esteemed. He was married Nov. 5, 1873, to Miss Angelica J. Moody. They have one child, a son. In 1885 the Captain found a change of climate desirable to his health, and accepted his present important and responsible position, as manager of the Arizona Cattle Company, with extensive ranches at Fort Rickerson, near Flagstaff, Arizona. There, as in Chicago, his business ability and popular social qualifications have made him a useful and eminent member of the community.

Under date of Aug. 31, 1886, Captain Bullwinkle accepted an offer from The CHICAGO LEDGER, and consented to identify himself with literary fame. The result is a story—"Rube, the Ranchman"—which, while depicting the experiences of ranch life, also contains some pleasing allusions to the old fire-patrol career, with which the Captain is so familiar. The story is replete with the most interesting details, and will prove a charming novelty. The opening chapters of this popular story will appear in No. 42 of THE CHICAGO LEDGER, the only first-class story paper published in the West, sample copies of which will be mailed to any address free. Send your name and address upon a postal card get a specimen copy of the paper and see how you like it. We know it will please you. Address THE CHICAGO LEDGER, Chicago, Ill.

The Wrong Tip.

The benefits which drug-stores confer on a community by enabling a fellow to take a drink under conditions where his dearest and most aristocratic friend cannot accuse him of bad taste cannot be overestimated. Whisky is rather vulgar. But No. 6 is a medicine, and acts purely as a life-giving or life-saving article. The trouble is that the code is not universal, and different drug-stores have different names for it. Consequently you have to be very careful. One night a young man took his sweetheart into a drug-store to give her some soda water. She had her vanilla and cream. He did not know the drug-store.

"Have you any No. 6?"

"Certainly, sir."

"I'll take some of that."

He watched the clerk take down the bottle and measure the stuff very carefully.

"This fellow's a jewel," he said to himself. "She'll never know it's whisky, he's so particular about it."

Then with great satisfaction he drank it off and they walked out. Next day the young man reappeared in the drug-store.

"What was that terrible stuff you gave me last night?"

"When?"

"I came in here with my girl and asked for No. 6"

"Well, I gave you No. 6—No. 6 drops, good for stomach ache; the best in the world."

"But I wanted whisky. Didn't you understand?"

"O, whisky! You should have asked for essence of tomato."—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

SEVERAL THINGS WORTH REMEMBERING.—It is said that salt should be eaten with nuts to aid digestion. That milk which stands too long makes bitter butter. That rusty flat-irons should be rubbed over with beeswax and lard. That it rests you in sewing to change your position frequently. That a hot, strong lemonade taken at bedtime will break up a cold. That tough beef is made tender by lying a few minutes in vinegar water. That a little soda will relieve sick headache caused by indigestion. That a cup of strong coffee will remove the odor of onions from the breath. That a cup of hot water drank before meals will prevent nausea and dyspepsia. That well-ventilated bedrooms will prevent morning headaches and lassitude. That one in a faint should be laid on the flat of his back; then loosen his clothes and let him alone. That consumptive night sweats may be arrested by sponging the body nightly in salt water. That a fever patient may be made cool and comfortable by frequent sponging off with soda water. That to beat eggs quickly add a pinch of salt. Salt cools, and cold eggs froth rapidly. That the hair may be kept from falling out after illness by a frequent application to the scalp of sage tea. That you can take out spots from wash goods by rubbing them with the yelk of eggs before washing. The white spots upon varnished furniture will disappear if you hold a hot plate over them.—*Family Doctor.*

At Her Own Option.

Burlesque Actress—"Yes, Doctor, the dog bit me just below the knee."

Doctor—"Yes, it is a painful wound, but not dangerous, I assure you."

Burlesque Actress—"But will the scar be noticed?"

Doctor—That will depend entirely on you, madam."—*The Rambler.*

Important.

When you visit or leave New York City, save baggage, expressage, and $3 carriage hire, and stop at the Grand Union Hotel, opposite Grand Central Depot.

618 rooms, fitted up at a cost of one million dollars, $1 and upwards per day. European plan. Elevator. Restaurant supplied with the best. Horse cars, stages, and elevated railroad to all depots. Families can live better for less money at the Grand Union Hotel than at any other first-class hotel in the city.

MR. J. E. BONSAL, New Bloomfield, Pa., clerk of the several courts of Perry Co., Pa., was afflicted with rheumatism for more than thirty years. After spending hundreds of dollars with different physicians, and trying every known remedy without benefit, he used St. Jacobs Oil, which affected an entire cure.

AN actor may be another actor's enemy and yet take his part.

MR. GEO. W. WALTS, General Agent, Freight Department, Union Pacific Railway, San Francisco, Cal., says: "I have derived much benefit from the use of Red Star Cough Cure, in cases of coughs and colds." No opiates.

The Days of Whipping Are Over.

As light has dawned on the ways of the world, and the wooden prow, the sickle, and the chimney crane have been thrust aside by newer and better ways of accomplishing the same end, school teaching has tried to keep pace with this advance, and the "gad" and rule by brute-force have given place to gentler and more civilized methods, and the teachers are usually heartily seconded in their efforts to teach and rule by parents who understand and appreciate their efforts. As a result of this advance in methods and means the muscle has been called to other pursuits, and it has been found possible to employ ladies to teach school, and it is generally conceded that the boy who rebels because he can "lick" the teacher or defy her authority is a relic of the barbarous ages and is denied the privilege of the school whose benefits he so little appreciates. A majority of the teachers now employed in the public schools are ladies, and right well have they sustained their reputation as teachers. This is proven by their constantly increasing numbers. The time will come, and shortly, too, when the teachers will be chosen solely upon their ability to teach, and this implies ability to rule without the use of brute force.—*Logansport Pharos.*

Over Many a League

Spreads the miasma, or poisonous vapor, that begets malarial and typhus fever. Wherever there is stagnant water in which vegetation, or refuse of any kind decays, there, as surely as the sun rises, are generated the seeds of fever and ague, dumb ague, and other endemic maladies of the malarial type. For the effects of this envenomed air, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters furnishes an antidote, and prevents both the contraction and recurrence of such maladies. Even along the line of excavation for the Lesseps Panama Canal, where malarial diseases are not only virulent but deadly, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters has demonstrated its incomparable medicinal qualities. Not only with great benefit, after having been treated by two physicians without relief. I now am in better health than I have been in years.

MRS. J. W. HOLT, St. Charles, Mich., says: "I used Brown's Iron Bitters for female weakness with great benefit, and recommend it to my acquaintances."

Genuine has above Trade Mark and