HARRISON'S ELOQUENCE

SPEECHES DELIVERED TO VARIOUS VISITING DELEGATIONS.

A Tribute to the Manhood of New England—Protection Defended—Wage-Workers Could Not Exist on Free-Trade Earnings.

My Michigan, Ohio, and Indiana friends, these cordial manifestations of your personal regard move me deeply; but I do not as all appropriate to myself the great expression of popular interest of which this meeting is only one. I understand that my relation to these public questions and to the people is a representative one—that the interest which this expresses itself is in principles of government rather than in men.

I am one of the oldest Republicans—my first Presidential vote was given to the first Republican candidate for that office, and it has always been a source of profound gratification to me that, in peace and in war, a high spirit of patriotism and devotion to our country has always pervaded and dominated the party. When, during the civil war, the clouds hung low, disasters thickened, and the future was crowded with uncanny fears, never did any Republican convention assemble without declaring its faith in the ultimate triumph of our cause. And now, with a broad patriotism that embraces and regards the interests of all the States, it advocates policies that will develop and unite all our communities in the friendly and profitable interchange of commerce, as well as in a lasting political union. Those great Western States will not respond to the attempt to excite prejudice against New England. We advocate measures that are as broad as our national domain; that are calculated to distill their equal blessings upon all the land.

The people of the Great West recognize and value the great contribution which those Commonwealths about Plymouth Rock have made to the civilization, material growth, and manhood of our Western States. We are not envious of the prosperity of New England; we rejoice in it. We believe that the protective policy developed her great manufacturing institutions and made her rich, and we do not doubt that a continuance of that policy will produce the same results in Michigan, Ohio and Indiana. We are not content to remain wholly agricultural States in our relation to either New England or Old England. We believe that in all these great Western States there are minerals in the soil and energy and skill in the brains and arms of our people that will yet so multiply and develop our manufacturing industries as to give us a home market for much of our [illegible] and always a better home market for consumers at home, we believe, is a better market than a foreign market.

The issue upon this great industrial question is drawn as sharply as the lines were ever drawn between contending armies. Men are now justifying their party relations upon this great question. The appeal that is now made for the defense of our American system is finding its response; and many of those who are opposed to me on other questions are committing such questions to the future for settlement, while they help us to settle now and for an indefinite future the great question of the preservation of our commercial independence. The Democratic party has challenged our protected industries to a fight of extermination. The wage-earners of our country have accepted the challenge. The issue of the contest will settle for many years our tariff policy.

The eloquent description to which we have listened of the material wealth of the great State of Michigan must be an full of interest to us as citizens of Indiana. We cannot doubt that the people of a State having such gorgeous inducements to the development of a great home market in manufacturing and raising pay will wonderfully add the force that is presented and will cast their influence in favor of that policy which will make that development rapid and sure; and, more than all, and better than all, will maintain in her communities a well-paid class of wage-earners. Wage-workers vote; they are American citizens; and it is essential that they be kept free from the slavery of want and the discontents bred of injustice.

Address to a Delegation from Chicago.

Comrades and friends, it is a rare sight and it is one very full of interest to us as citizens of Indiana, to see this great hall filled with the people of another State, come to evidence their interest in the great principles of government. I welcome to-night to my home and my people this magnificent delegation from Chicago and Hyde Park. We have not before, in the procession of these great delegations, seen its equal in numbers, enthusiasm and cordiality. I thank you for whatever of personal respect there is in this demonstration, but, above all, as an American citizen I rejoice in this convincing proof that our people realize the gravity and urgency of the issues involved in this campaign. I am glad to know that this interest pervades all classes of our people. This delegation, composed of the business men of Chicago, and of men who wield the hammer in the shops, shows a common interest in the right decision of these great questions. Our government is not a government by classes or for classes of one fellow citizens. It is a government of the people and by the people. Its wise legislation distills its equal blessings upon the homes of the rich and the poor. I am rejoiced that these skilled, intelligent workmen, coming out of your great workshops, have manifested, by their coming to their fellow workmen in Indiana and throughout the country, their appreciation of what is involved for them in this campaign. May the God, who has so long blessed us as a Nation, long defer that evil day when penury shall be a constant guest in the homes of our working people, and long preserve to us that intelligent, thrifty, and cheerful body of workmen that was our strength in war, and is our guaranty of social order in times of peace.

Comrades of the civil war, it was true of the great Union army, as it is said to be of the kingdom of heaven—not many were rich. It was out of the homes of our working people the great army came. It was the strong arm, inured to labor on the farm or in the shop, that bore up the flag in the shock of battle, carried it through storms of shell and shot and lifted it again in honor over our National Capitol. Notwithstanding so many historical illustrations of the evil effects of abandoning the policy of protection for that of a revenue tariff, we are again confronted by the suggestion that the principle of protection shall be eliminated from our tariff legislation. Have we not had enough of such experiments? Does not the history of our tariff legislation tell us that every revenue tariff has been followed by business and industrial depression; and that a return to the policy of protection has stimulated our industries, and set our idle workshops again in motion? And yet, again and again, the Democratic party comes forward with this pernicious proposition—for it has been from that party always that the proposition to abandon our protective policy and to substitute a revenue tariff has come. I laid placed in my hands yesterday a copy of the *London News* for Sept. 8. The editor says, in substance, that, judging the purposes of the Democratic party by the Executive message of last December, the English people were justified in believing that party meant free trade, but if they were to accept the most recent utterances of its leader, protest it that what was not their purpose, then the editor thus states the issue presented by the Democratic party. I will read but a single sentence: "It is, at any rate, a contest between protection and something that is not protection." It is not of the smallest interest to you to know what that other thing is. It is enough to know that this is not protection. Those who defend the present Democratic policy declare that our people not only pay the tariff duty upon all imported goods, but that a corresponding amount is added to the price of every domestic competing article; that for every dollar that is paid into the Treasury in the form of a customs duty the people pay several dollars more in the enhanced cost of the domestic competing article. Those who honestly hold such doctrines can not stop short of the absolute destruction of our protective system. The man who teaches such doctrines and denies that he is on the road to free trade is like the man who takes passage on a train scheduled from here to Cincinnati without a stop; and, when the train is speeding on its way at the rate of forty miles an hour, denies that he is going to Cincinnati. The impulse of such logic draws toward free trade as surely and swiftly as that engine pulls the train to the appointed destination. It inevitably brings us to the English rule of levying duties on such articles as we do not produce at home, such as tea and coffee. That is a purely revenue tariff, and is practical free trade. Against this the Republican party proposes that our tariff duties shall, for an intelligent purpose, be levied chiefly upon competing articles; that our American workmen shall have the benefit of discriminating duties, upon the products of their labor. The Democratic policy increases importation; and by so much diminishes the work to be done in America. It transfers work from the shops of South Chicago to Birmingham. For if a certain amount of any manufactured article is necessary for a year's supply to our people, and we increase the amount that is brought from abroad, by just so much we diminish the amount that is made at home, and in just that proportion we throw out of employment the men that are working here. And not only so, but when this equal competition is once established between our shops and the foreign shops, there is not a man here who does not know that the only condition under which the American shop can run at all is that it shall reduce the wages of its employes to the level of the wages paid by the competing shops abroad. This is briefly the whole story. I believe that we should look after and protect our American workingmen, therefore I am a Republican.

THE BULL IN THE CHINA SHOP.

BLAINE AT ADRIAN.

A RINGING SPEECH BY THE MAINE STATESMAN.

A Powerful and Convincing Argument in Favor of Protection to American Industries—Cleveland and His Free Trade Idols Shattered.

Following is the text of Mr. Blaine's speech at Adrian, Mich.

There is a contest going on in 1888 which must be decided one way or the other for a generation because if the protective tariff is lost in this election let none of you who are careless as to your votes flatter yourselves that it may be caught up next year or the year after. You will not have an opportunity for year upon year, and the Democrats who are assaulting it know equally well that if they lose this year and the cause of protection triumphs they are beaten finally for this generation. It is a joining of issues for a final combat such as has not occurred in this country on that question since 1833, and every voter within hearing of my voice will take my word for it that whichever party triumphs this year triumphs for all the time in which he will be a political actor on the stage. So that your vote does not only count for this year or next year, but it perhaps counts for all the time that you will be an actor on the political stage.

Now, this question comes to this: Great Britain is a manufacturing country of immense power. She supplies fabrics to the largest number of people on the globe. She has 200,000,000 subjects in India; she supplies the whole of them. She has the colonies of Australia and South Africa and other colonies scattered over the whole globe and she has a practical monopoly in them; but there is one market which she knows is larger and better and grander than all those colonial markets put together. She knows of one market in which 65,000,000 of the most intelligent people on the globe are purchasers and consumers—the United States of America—and she knows that if she can get into that market it means a revival of her trade such as has not been known for a century and such as could not be known before the United States had attained to the great power and the great wealth we now have. England seeks an entrance into this market, and the Democratic party following the lead of President Cleveland is doing everything it can to destroy our home market and give a large share of it to nations beyond the sea. They say, to begin with: "Let us have no duty on wool. Why should we give protection to wool? Why not say to Australia: 'Bring your wool here and you have just as good a market in this country as an American citizen has for his wool.'"

They say to Canada: "Everything you can raise for your vegetable product, your grains, your dairies, shall come in here and have just as good a chance under the American flag as our own people who pay taxes here and support our own Government."

They say to all the people throughout the globe: "You who produce salt, come here and you shall have just as good a chance in our market as the State of Michigan or the State of New York, which supply the United States with salt. And so on throughout the whole list, each State in the Union is struck in one great staple, or two great staples, or three great staples by the declaration that they must be allowed to furnish an article which so many American citizens are laboring to produce unless they do so in direct competition with importations from nations that do nothing to support the United States, who pay no taxes to the Government of the United States, and who are not in any way interested in the Government of the United States. Now, do you think that is fair play? Is that fair play that you, the great State of Michigan, with over 2,000,000 of people contributing your share to the support of the State Government and of the National Government, should have no more right and no more favor under the flag of your country than the men who live in a foreign country beyond the sea? Is that ordinary fair play between man and man?

Well, now, speaking of free trade, there are advantages in free trade, and I will tell you one of them. We are 65,000,000 of people; we have thirty-eight States and eight Territories; we have 3,500,000 square miles of territory; we have 17,000 miles of ocean front, and over that vast area—nearly as large as the continent of Europe, with a much greater water-front on the ocean—we Americans, among ourselves, around the hearthstone and by the firside, have absolute free trade. We do not erect a barrier on the border of any State against another State. If you have a particular article you can come to Maine, to New York, to New England, or you can go to California or Oregon, and you will not be met on the whole way by custom-houses or tax-collectors of any kind. So that, as a matter of fact—and I have brought it to the attention of people beyond the sea—there is not, nor has there ever been, so great a number of millions of people in the world who have had the greatest and highest blessings that free trade can give them as the people of the United States.

But we know also that is free trade among ourselves. That is the intercourse between the great family of the American people, who do not tax each other, and every State in which is granted a home to any man that chooses to settle in it, and every man has the same right in one State that he can have in any other State. But when you come to the question whether the foreign peoples, who pay no taxes, who are not of our family, who live alien to us, who live far beyond the ocean, shall enter into this great home market, that opens another question. There comes in the great doctrine of protection. More than that, let me say here that the principle of protection is not always in every country alike profitable. The principle of protection cannot be applied in every country with the same value and the same profit, and I will tell you why, and I will tell you why it has become of lasting profit to the United States. It is because the United States is a world within itself. Now, if we were a little narrow country that on y had one or two products, probably if we sought to protect those products we would only raise the price upon ourselves; but we have a country that extends from the Atlantic to the Pacific, from the Gulf to the Lakes, from latitude 25 degrees on the borders of the Tropic of Cancer to latitude 49 degrees, away off on the borders of British Columbia. We have the semi-tropical products in Southern California, and in the northern latitudes we have the cereals; we have the fruits, we have the cotton, we have wool, we have hemp—we have a world within ourselves. And so large does this principle of protection become and so varied is its application that no man can say that this man or that man is protected at the expense of his neighbor, because every pursuit, every calling in which man engages, comes in for a share of the great beneficent influence which protection gives to a Nation situated as the United States is situated. So that when they talk to us about free trade I tell them in England that as compared with us they know nothing about it. We have got absolute free trade among 65,000,000 of our own people, and we have protection against the 1,400,000,000 of people that live outside of us.

Now, I understand my duty to be to look out for the 65,000,000 of people at home. The old saying used to be that the city of Prague was the cleanest city in Europe, and the reason was that every man brushed his own doorstep. Now these philanthropic statesmen, like President Cleveland—if I may say so—who want to look out for trade beyond the sea and to benefit mankind beyond our keeping, I think have got a larger job on hand than than they will accomplish; and I know that the nation which most and best looks out for itself is acting not only according to the law of intelligent selfishness but according to the best law of brotherly love and philanthropic regard for man; for the richer we grow the more we impress ourselves upon the entire world as an exhibition and a proof of what intelligent men can do under self-government without the aid of a noble or a king. That is what this country has done. We framed our Government without the protection of kings and in spite of them. We grew up without the favor of the great in Europe and in spite of them. We grew up without the patronage of nations in Europe and in spite of them; and to-day we have grown so large that the little nation of 3,000,000 in the struggle of 1776 has become so great and grand and so powerful that it overshadows them all. The example of this Nation is worth more to struggling nationalities and to suffering humanity throughout this world than anything that it was in the power of the American people to produce. The policy which has done that is the policy of protection, which has built up every industry at home, which has caused our wide interchange of domestic products, and which has surrounded our interests by a great power against injurious importation from abroad and with perfect safety at home.

UNDER WHICH POLICY?

The Senate Bill Protects, the Mills Bill Destroys, American Industry.

The majority report of the Senate Finance Committee emphasizes but does not alter the great issue before the people. It remains as it was an issue not between schedules but between principles; to be discussed not by citing maxims but by quoting measures; to be decided not by comparing percentages but by proving the purpose and tendency of opposing acts. The Mills bill is to be opposed not for its reduction of rates but for its effect on the system it attacks, and the Senate bill deserves support not for its rates alone but for its harmony with the policy of protection, which the American people have maintained for a generation and do not propose to surrender at the demand of a section which seeks to destroy what it once sought to adopt.

When the Mills bill proposes to empty the shopfold and turn out the sheep, the Senate bill enlarges the protection enjoyed by the former and extends the market of the manufacturer. The House bill cut off cheap goods from the poor and closed to American capital the profit of manufacturing the costly fabrics whose duty is lowered, whether of cotton or of wool. The Senate bill, by judicious and symmetrical changes, excludes the heavier foreign imports in cotton and woolen goods and adds to the cost of our labor in general and universal consumption. Where the Mills bill strikes the agricultural product it makes their import easier; where the Senate bill affects the farm it enlarges the home market for its products and excludes foreign competition along the northern border. The Mills bill singles special products to create dangerous and misleading inequalities in the present tariff; the Senate bill rectifies rates so as to remove the inequalities which now exist.

Through every line of both bills a like difference in purpose, in policy, and performance appears. The Mills bill destroys, the Senate bill protects; the one endangers our prosperity as it is, the other seeks to improve the conditions to which it is due; the one makes a two-third of its reductions at the expense of protective duties, the other reduces but real revenue taxation and non-protective tariff rates; one is Democratic and the other Republican; one looks to free trade and the other stands by the protection of twenty-eight years. On this issue, thus emphasized, Republican success is certain.—*Philadelphia Press.*

Wages in America and in England.

Joseph D. Weeks, of Pittsburg, Secretary of the Western Iron Association, and a recognized authority on labor matters, has issued a special number of his paper, the *American People*, in which he illustrates "Why the Gates of Castle Garden Do Not Turn Outward." He gives the wages of the different leading mechanics in this country and England, as follows,

	United States.	England.
Carpenter, per week	$15.00	$7.50
Cooper, per week	13.25	6.00
Bricklayer, per week	21.00	8.00
Butcher, per week	12.00	6.00
Farm hand, per week	7.50	3.00
Laborer, per week	8.00	4.10
Printer, per week	15.00	6.65
Printer, per week	18.00	7.50
Glass-blower, per week	40.00	20.00
Plumber, per week	18.00	8.00
Shoemaker, per week	12.00	6.05
Coal-miner, per week	12.00	5.98
Puddler, per ton	5.50	1.57

The Reduction of the Mills Bill.

The duties collected from foreign importations in the year ending June 30, 1887, statistical abstract, 1887, page 10, was	$212,032,423.93
Additional and discriminating duty	2,189,855.75
Making a total of	$214,223,309.65
Duty equal to unpaid internal revenue tax on domestic spirits and tobacco brought back, but included in "additional," etc.	1,995,528.59
Leaving entire duties from foreign importations	$212,225,781.16
Mills' estimated reduction by his bill, according to the official statement of the Ways and Means Committee	78,176,054.22
Average reduction, 36 8-10 per cent.	

THE NATIONAL SOLONS.

WORK OF THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Our National Law-Makers and What They Are Doing for the Good of the Country—Various Measures Proposed, Discussed and Acted On.

The only really important development in the tariff discussion in the Senate on the 12th inst. was the statement by Senator Allison that the Finance Committee had become convinced that it made a mistake in putting slack or culm of coal on the free list. He said it was difficult to distinguish between coal and coal slack, and at the proper time the committee would propose an amendment putting all coal on the dutiable list at the present rate of 75 cents a ton. The Senate agreed to the conference report on the Fourth of July claims bill and the bill to retire General Pleasonton with the rank of Major. Little business was transacted by the House. Half a dozen more leaves of absence were granted. Mr. Lawler succeeded in securing the passage of a bill for the payment of back bounty to P. C. McQueeny, of Chicago. The report of the Stahlnecker investigating committee exonerating Mr. Stahlnecker from charges of misconduct in connection with the new library building was adopted without discussion, as was also the report of the conference committee on the bill to retire General Alfred Pleasonton with the rank of Major.

The message of the President vetoing the pension bill of Mrs. Sarah Woodbridge, on the ground that her second husband is still living and that such a precedent ought not to be established, was laid before the Senate the 13th inst. The bill and message were referred to the Committee on Pensions. The Senate set down the first Tuesday in December for a discussion of the Pacific Railroad funding bill, subject to the tariff bill. The discussion of the tariff bill was continued. In the House Mr. Wheeler of Alabama offered a series of resolutions denouncing the Senate tariff bill, and after some discussion as to the propriety of the resolution it was referred to the Committee on Rules.

The debate on the tariff bill was continued in the Senate on the 16th. The Senate confirmed J. A. Moore as United States Marshal for Nevada. The House agreed to the Senate amendment to the La Crosse (Wis.) bridge bill. Mr. Oates (Ala.) called up his adjournment resolution in the House and made a vigorous effort to secure its passage. After a long discussion, consideration of the resolution was postponed.

In the Senate, at the beginning of the morning business, on the 17th, the Republican side of the chamber was represented by eight Senators and the Democratic side by ten. On motion of Mr. Morgan, the Committee on Foreign Relations was authorized to sit during the recess at Washington or New York in the investigation of the La Abra claim against Mexico. The House bill granting to the Aberdeen and Northwestern Railroad right of way across a portion of the Sioux reservation in Dakota was passed. Consideration of the tariff bill was resumed. In speaking on the tariff Mr. Teller criticised the administration for putting New York bank men at the head of the Treasury Department and for conducting the financial policy of the Government in the interest of Wall street to the entire disregard of the great interests of the people. He referred to the attempts of the administration to suppress the silver dollar coinage, upbraided the Democratic Senators and Representatives for their failure to oppose them, and charged that they had been silenced—he would not say by administration influence. He characterized the course of the Treasury Department in not using the surplus for the purchase of the 3 per cent. bonds as "imbecility of the grossest character," and in the interest of the bondholder, and said that more money had been lost in that way than would have paid every vetoed pension bill for more than 170 years. Mr. Morgan referred to the Allison recess resolution as a piece of finesse to cover up the death of the Senate substitute. He said the Senate had been deserted for weeks by those who claimed to be the only capable tariff-reformers, for the purpose of delaying a vote on the measure. The fact was that the Republican Senators did not intend to pass the bill now or hereafter. And yet the Senate bill was a triumph for the Democracy, because it was an admission that the people needed and demanded a relaxation of high taxes. At the conclusion of Mr. Morgan's remarks the Senate adjourned. The House agreed to the conference report on the bill granting lands in severalty to the united Peoria and Miami bands of Indians.

How to Make Yourself Agreeable.

Very rarely, if ever, young persons acquire the ability to converse with ease and fluency. This implies, first of all, good ideas, clearly and sensibly expressed. An empty mind never made a good talker; remember, "you can not draw water out of an empty well." Next in importance is self-possession. "Self-possession is nine points of the law"—of good breeding. A good voice is as essential to self-possession as good ideas are essential to fluent language. The voice, from infancy, should be carefully trained and developed; a full, clear, flexible voice is one of the surest indications of good breeding; it falls like music on the ear, and while it pleases the listener, it adds to the confidence of its possessor, be he never so timid. One may be witty without being popular; voluble, without being agreeable; a great talker, and yet a great bore. It is wise, then to note carefully the following suggestions:

Be sincere; he who habitually sneers at everything will not only render himself disagreeable to others, but will soon cease to find pleasure in life.

Be frank; a frank, open countenance and a clear, cheery laugh are worth far more, even socially, than "pedantry in a stiff cravat."

Be amiable; you may hide a vindictive nature under a polite exterior for a time, as a cat masks its sharp claws in velvet fur, but the least provocation brings out one as quickly as the other; ill-natured persons are always disliked.

Be sensible; society never lacks for fools. If you want elbow room, "go up higher."

Be cheerful; if you have no great trouble on your mind, you have no right to render other people miserable by your long face and dolorous tones. If you do, you will be generally avoided.

But, above all, be cordial; true cordiality unites all the qualities we have enumerated.

She Was Well Prepared.

The minister always felt it to be his duty to give each young couple a little serious advice before he performed the marriage ceremony, and for this purpose he usually took them aside, one at a time, and talked very soberly to each of them regarding the great importance of the step they were to take and the new responsibilities they were to assume.

One day he talked in his most earnest manner for several minutes to a young woman who had come to be married to a bright-looking young man.

"And now," he added, in closing, "I hope you fully realize the extreme importance of the step you are taking, and that you are prepared for it."

"Prepared?" she said, innocently. "Well, if I ain't prepared I don't know who is. I've got four common quilts and two nice ones, and four brand-new feather beds, ten sheets and twelve pairs of pillow-slips, four all-linen table-cloths, a dozen spoons, and a good six-quart brass kettle. If I ain't prepared no girl in this country ever was."—*Youth's Companion.*

Conundrums.

Why is a door in the potential mood? It's would, or should be.

What is the board of education? The schoolmaster's shingle.

What ticketh closer than a brother? A postage stamp, by gum.

Why is a tin can tied to a dog's tail like death? It's bound to occur.

Why does a sailor know there's a man in the moon? He has been to sea.

What is it that will give a cold, cure a cold, and pay the doctor's bill? A draught.

What does a man take when he has a mean wife? He takes an elixir (he licks her).

Why is it easy to get into an old man's house? Because his gait is broken and his locks are few.

Why is a man who makes pens very wicked? He makes people steel pens and then says they do write.

An Uncommon Ailment.

"What is the matter, my darling?" he asked, in a deeply concerned tone, as she coughed violently after an extra heavy pressure of his arm around her waist.

"Asthma," was all she said.—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

TOMATO SALAD.—Scald half a peck of tomatoes, skin them, cut in thin slices, and set on ice to cool. When cold, drain and spread in a deep dish; boil four eggs hard, mix the yolks; of mustard and olive oil three tablespoonfuls of each, five tablespoonfuls of vinegar, pepper, salt, and cayenne to taste; beat other two eggs light and stir all together. This is a delicious supper dish.

CARPETS in cold climates seem to be a necessary evil, but they should never be tacked to the floor. The latter should be parquetted, if means permit; if economy is necessary then the floor may be stained, and a large rug laid in the center with smaller ones lying around. These rugs should be aired and shaken frequently.

Why He Goes on Crutches.

Mr. Jabez Gazely, traveling salesman for the well-known liquor house of Gumcane & Racket, now wears a pair of crutches, not for ornament, particularly, but mainly for use. Several days ago Gazely, while on route for a rural seat of trade, fell in with a lot of young fellows, representing many trades and professions. They exchanged cards, flasks and compliments, old jokes and wearisome stories. When Gazely arrived at the small town where he was to transact business, if possible, he proceeded at once to the house whose wants in the whisky line he had ever supplied, but upon entering the store he saw that a change in the proprietorship had taken place. The proprietor came forward.

"Good morning, sir."

"Good morning. I see that this place has changed ownership. I used to do considerable business with your predecessor and hope to merit your confidence."

"Your name?"

Gazely handed him a card, not his commercial pasteboard, but unfortunately the name and two-line advertisement of a young undertaker he had met on the train. The merchant looked at the card for a moment and said:

"I am thankful to say, sir, that I need nothing in your line."

"But you soon will, I hope," replied Gazely.

The merchant knit his brows, dropped a stitch, picked it up and proceeded to knit a while longer.

"I hope I may not soon need your services, sir. I don't know why you say that my predecessor ever had any dealing with you, for he is a young man——"

"I know he's a young man," said Gazely, looking sharply at the merchant, "but what difference does that make? He kept his cellar well stocked with my goods, but that's neither here nor there. I've got the best in the market, and just now we are selling at strikingly low figures. You'll never have a chance to do better and I advise you to lay in a stock at once. Now, for your individual use, I can do the nice thing by you."

"Do you take me for a fool?"

"Certainly not. I'm only advising you to buy in time. Such reasonable figures will not be open to you many days longer. I can fix you up in nice style, so that when your friends and neighbors come in——"

"You heartless scoundrel!" exclaimed the merchant, wheeling Gazely around and kicking him from the door. The fall injured the young man, hence the crutches. The mistake has been discovered, and both parties, young Gazely in particular, are sorry that such a ludicrous misunderstanding should have occurred.—*Arkansaw Traveler.*

Naked Bits for Horses.

"An Experienced Horseman," in the *Kentucky Live Stock Record*, reminds those who have the handling of horses of the cruelty of which they may be carelessly guilty:

"Let any one who has the care of horses these cold, frosty mornings deliberately grasp in his hand a piece of iron; indeed, let him touch it to the tip of his tongue, and then let him thrust the bit into the mouth of a horse if he has the heart to do it. The horse is an animal of nervous organization. His mouth is formed of delicate glands and tissues. The temperature of the blood is the same as in the human being, and, as in the man, the mouth is the warmest part of the body. Imagine, we repeat, the irritation that would be to the human, and, if not the same degree, still the suffering to the animal is very great. And it is not a momentary pain. Food is eaten with difficulty, and the irritation repeated day after day caused loss of appetite and strength. Many a horse has become worthless from no other cause than this. Before India rubber bits were to be had, I myself used a bit covered with leather, and on no account would have dispensed with it in freezing weather."

Letter from the Ex-Sheriff of Chautauqua County, New York.

MAYVILLE, N. Y., Dec. 2, 1885.

I am glad to say, from a long personal experience with ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS, that I am able to indorse all the good things that have ever been said about them, and supplement these by saying that I frankly believe their value cannot be estimated. Their breadth of usefulness is unlimited, and for prompt and sure relief to almost every ache and pain that flesh is heir to, no other remedy, in my opinion, either external or internal, equals them in certainty and rapidity. I have used them at one time for rheumatism, another for backache, again for bronchitis, always with the same result—a speedy cure. L. T. HARRINGTON.

IT is said that George W. Childs keeps a journal. Why doesn't he post it in his *Ledger?*

Unique Advertising.

A checker-board with checkers complete, or a lamp shade, can be had by sending seven two-cent postage stamps to James Barker, General Passenger and Ticket Agent Wisconsin Central, Milwaukee, Wis. Each outfit is accompanied by a copy of an interesting card entitled "The Great Political Situation."

THE habit of running over boots or shoes corrected with Lyon's Patent Heel Stiffeners.

NEVER allude to a dress maker as Miss Sew-and-sew.—*Bloomington Republican.*

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is carefully prepared from Sarsaparilla, Dandelion, Mandrake, Dock, Pipsissewa, Juniper Berries, and other well-known and valuable vegetable remedies, by a peculiar combination, proportion and process, giving to Hood's Sarsaparilla curative power not possessed by other medicines.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best blood purifier. It cures Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Boils, Pimples, all Humors, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Sick Headaches, Indigestion, General Debility, Catarrh, Rheumatism, Kidney and Liver Complaints, overcomes that tired feeling, creates an appetite, strengthens the nerves, and builds up the whole system.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Has met peculiar and unparalleled success at home. Such is its popularity in Lowell, Mass., where it is made, that whole neighborhoods are taking it at the same time, and Lowell druggists sell more of Hood's Sarsaparilla than of all other sarsaparillas or blood purifiers. It is sold by all druggists, $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

OLD TIP

LOG CABINS were not hot-houses and the people who dwelt in them were not hot-house growths. They were a hardy, healthy generation and the remedies used were simple preparations reproduced in Warner's Log Cabin Cough and Consumption Remedy and Warner's "Tippecanoe," the great stomach tonic.

Log Cabin Logic.

Brawn and Brain!

The powerful engine, with its wonderful propelling power, coupled to the long train full freighted with the richest fabrics of the intellectual looms of the centuries—what obstacles can stay the progress of this mighty force, when once under full steam along life's highway?

The American with brawn and brain does not see the necessity for titles of nobility, candidate for sea sickness, malaria, biliousness and disorders of the stomach and bowels. Many travelers by railroad, with delicate stomachs and nerves, likewise suffer severely on route. These will find the Bitters surely helpful and consolatory. Traveling even in swift, steady and commodious steamships and sumptuous palace cars, is not always a source of unmixed joy and delight, and the Bitters does much to counteract the discomforts attending it, aggravated by dilicate health. Rheumatism, brought on by damp weather, kidney troubles and debility, are effectually relieved by the Bitters.

A Discreet Retreat.

"What's the matter, Johnny," asked one of the neighbor's boys as his companion came out of the alley gate. "Ain't finished your dinner a'read, have ye?"

"Nop."

"Didn't ye get any?"

"Yep; but I didn't stay to finish it."

"What made ye leave so soon?"

"Well, I said something at the table, and everybody but pa laughed."—*Merchant Traveler.*

Moxie has created the greatest excitement as a beverage, in the years, ever witnessed, from the fact that it brings nervous, exhausted, overworked women to good powers of endurance in a few days; cures the appetite for liquor and tobacco at once, and has recovered large number of cases of old, helpless paralysis as a food only.

MANY spring suits are to be of "antinite." This is a new coarse woolen material in many colors.

A Life on the Ocean Wave

Endurance the stomach against sea sickness, but a single or occasional transit across the "illimitable wetness" is productive of grievous qualms, especially when it is stormy. Ocean travelers, yachtmen, ship surgeons, commercial buyers sent abroad, voyagers by steamboat, and all who are occasionally or frequently called upon to be where "billows are ruffled" should take Alcock's Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the finest known antidote for sea sickness, malaria, biliousness and disorders of the stomach and bowels. Many travelers by railroad, with delicate stomachs and nerves, likewise suffer severely on route. These will find the Bitters surely helpful and consolatory. Traveling even in swift, steady and commodious steamships and sumptuous palace cars, is not always a source of unmixed joy and delight, and the Bitters does much to counteract the discomforts attending it, aggravated by delicate health. Rheumatism, brought on by damp weather, kidney troubles and debility, are effectually relieved by the Bitters.

A Hunting Item.

Mr. Nimrod—I say, Mister Editor, did you know that I was out hunting yesterday?

Editor—No, I hadn't heard of it.

"Well, I was, and I thought perhaps you might want to make a local notice of it, so I came over to give you the particulars."

"Did you kill anything?"

"Well, I should say so. I made one of the most remarkable shots on record; killed two rabbits at one shot. Going to mention it, ain't you?"

"Certainly, Mr. Nimrod."

"Can't you make it a little conspicuous?"

"Why, of course. I'll have both of the rabbits you shot printed in double-leaded type. See?"

"That'll do splendid. Thanks, awfully thanks! Good morning."—*Texas Siftings.*

A Live Jewel.

Miss Annie Crawford, the bright and pretty young daughter of the Deputy Collector of the port of New Orleans has received a unique present, which is a source of envy to her many friends. Captain Wallace, on his last voyage to Mexico, secured it for the young lady. It is nothing less than one of those much talked-of live beetles which are worn as ornaments. It has a gold harness, worn over the national colors, red, green, and blue, to which are attached a gold chain and pin, which fastens the bug to the wearer's dress, where it roams at will. Rotten cork and wood form its diet.—*New Orleans Picayune.*

OBSERVATIONS at sixty-seven stations in Spain show enormous differences in the rainfall, which is no less than 138 inches on the Sierra da Estrella, and only eleven inches at Lerida, in Catalonia. The maximum rainfalls at all stations occurs in July and August, and the maximum fall at some stations in May, and at others in October.—*Arkansaw Traveler.*

Interested People.

Advertising a patent medicine in the peculiar way in which the proprietor of Kemp's Balsam, for Coughs and Colds does, it is indeed wonderful. He authorizes all druggists to give all those who call for it, a sample bottle *Free*, that they may try it before purchasing. The Large Bottles are 50c and $1. We certainly would advise a trial. It may save you from consumption.

THE best size of bed for cucumber and watermelon victims is sides by side.—*New Haven News.*

Pleasant Journeys.

Pleasant journeys can always be had via the Wisconsin Central Line. The employes are courteous and obliging; the sleeping and dining cars and day coaches are peers of any in the Northwest. The leaving hours at principal terminal points are convenient and the depots are centrally located. All together it is the most desirable route in either direction between St. Paul, Minneapolis, Ashland, and Duluth. TRY IT AND BE CONVINCED.

A CINCINNATI tailor has failed. He lost his money speculating in wheat selvidges in Chicago.

Cancer Cured.

Dr. F. L. Pond is having wonderful success in the treatment and cure of cancer at the cancer hospital at Aurora, Ill. There are numbers of cures recently made by him which are truly wonderful. Those afflicted should go there for treatment at once. For information, address Dr. F. L. Pond, Aurora, Ill.

BRONCHITIS CURED.

After spending Ten Winters South, was Cured by Scott's Emulsion.

146 Centre St., New York, June 25th, 1888.

The Winter after the great fire in Chicago I contracted Bronchial affections, and since then have been obliged to spend nearly every Winter South. Last November was advised to try Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites and to my surprise was relieved at once, and by continuing its use three months was entirely cured, gained flesh and strength and was able to stand even the Blizzard and attend to business every day. C. T. CHURCHILL.

Sold by all Druggists.

¼ TO ½ THE FUEL SAVED

DUPLEX RADIATING FUEL SAVER ADAPTED TO ALL STOVES. SELLS AT SIGHT. LOCAL AGENTS WANTED. MONEY MFG. CO. WAUKESHA, WIS. SEND FOR CIRCULARS.

DEFENDER $1.85

22 Cal. 7 shot. Long Cartridge. By mail postpaid. Saw Handle, Octagon Barrel, Finest Pocket Revolver. Send 6c. in stamps for Illustrated 100 page Catalogue of Guns, Rifles, Revolvers, Police Goods, &c. JOHN P. LOVELL ARMS CO., Manufrs, Boston, Mass.

Cures in 1 TO 5 DAYS. Guaranteed not to stricture. Mfd only by the Evans Chemical Co. Cincinnati, O. Chic. Sold by Druggists. Price $1.00.

I prescribe and fully endorse Big G as the only specific for the certain cure of this disease. G. H. INGRAHAM, M. D., Amsterdam, N. Y. We have sold Big G for many years, and it has given the best of satisfaction. D. R. DYCHE & CO., Chicago, Ill.

Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is the Best, Easiest to Use, and Cheapest.

CATARRH

Sold by druggists or sent by mail. 50c. E. T. Hazeltine, Warren, Pa.

DETECTIVES

Wanted in every County. Shrewd men to act under instructions in our Secret Service. Experience not necessary. Write for Circular. Graham Detective Bureau Co. 14 Arcade, Cincinnati, O.

PLACE in America to get a Business Education, learn Spencerian Penmanship or Shorthand is at the Spencerian Business College, Cleveland, O. Elegant catalogue free.

LADIES LOOK! New pricelist of Rug Machines, Patterns, Yarn, &c. and book of beautiful colored pattern designs, sent for 4c. Address Wayland Rug Co. E. ROSS & CO., Toledo, O.

LUMBER! Assorted cardsoads, and Cedar Posts at wholesale prices. Send for delivered price list. CADDOCK & KELLEY, Muskegon, Mich.

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION

GUNS, Revolvers, etc. Send stamp for price list to J. H. JOHNSTON GUN CO., Pittsburg, Pa.

WANTED TO BUY A FARM in this locality. CURTIS & WRIGHT, 233 Broadway, N. Y.

S. ST. JACOBS OIL

For Strains, Injuries, RECENT, PERFECT.

Crippled. Stockton, Ill. MR. EAGLE, proprietor of the Eagle Hotel, writes: I worked for half a month on crutches; he used St. Jacobs Oil and was perfectly cured.

Crushed. Chandlerville, Ill. About six months ago I was crushed by a fall of stone; was in bed 21 days; used St. Jacobs Oil; three bottles; St. Jacobs Oil; was able to work in a week. O. H. PERRY.

Strained. Mt. Carmel, Ill. Strained my back in February; was laid up for two weeks without relief; St. Jacobs Oil, two bottles, c