

FAVORS CLEVELAND.

An Old-Time Republican Farmer's Protest Against the Iniquitous Tariff.

S. M. Henderson, a leading farmer of Green County, Ill., who has voted the Republican ticket for thirty years, has announced his intention of voting his first vote for a Democrat next November, when he will add his vote toward the election of Grover Cleveland. Mr. Henderson, through the columns of the White Hall Register, addresses the following farewell words to his Republican friends:

EDITOR REGISTER: In your issue of the 22d ult. you gave me an unexpected and undesired notoriety, in saying with whom and for whom I shall vote. I have been brought forth as an abundant from my former political associates, one of whom in his exuberance gave me the benefit of the official prayer concluding the sentence of a doomed criminal: "And may God have mercy on your soul." Poor man! He forgot that there are those whose prayer is an abomination in His sight, as well as the ears of many good people. I suppose I had as well had a farewell reception for my Republican friends, believing, however, that it will not be very long until most of them will go rapidly, as soon as the way is blazed and the goodly land properly reported. They will know I am no office-seeker, and never will be, consequently must be sincere.

I do not regret if, after months of earnest, honest search and investigation of political economy, that my conclusions in reference to a high protective tariff were arrived at more than a year ago, in opposition to my party and my party papers, consequently Mr. Cleveland's message had nothing to do with my political course. I am not in for a friend, party, or even my country, when wrong.

Now, Republican friends, let me rehearse something of the history of our great party, which you may have partially forgotten. Thirty years ago two mental athletes, sons of Illinois, held the listening ears of all this republic. One championed the rights, equal rights, in all the land of person and property, the product of his own labor. The other held that person and certain property were subject to constitutional provisions, vested rights which public sentiment or law could not derange. I want to say to you that it was not your nor my abhorrence to slavery in the abstract nor our refined sense of humanity that enrolled us under the Republican banner then, but it was the sense of justice to the white man. The South had clamored for more protection of her pseudo property and obtained the obnoxious fugitive slave law, and then she demanded more protection and more territory. It was this that aroused the whole North in '50 as it never had before, and placed Abraham Lincoln in the chief executive chair. And our chief—chief of the party—then the emergency came and the great opportunity presented with more than a magician's wand stooped down and touched the bowed, weary, chafed chattel, and up rose a human being, with his everlasting longings, aspirations after immortality, though his soul was overlaid with the chains of sin (only it is so human to err) that the party which so long and faithfully championed equal rights in political campaign, in the forum, and finally in the bloody strife, should now be arrayed against equal rights—the greatest good for the greatest number—for a section, for an unjustifiable protection of another species of property, to join in the upsurge, "Great is Diana of the Ephesians." More to follow. Faithfully yours, S. M. HENDERSON.

"PULLING THE WOOL OVER THEIR EYES."

Attention, Ex-Gov. Gear, of Iowa!—A Word for Your Private Ear.

Ex-Gov. Gear, of Iowa, was regarded by the ultra protectionists as having scored a good point for his side by producing in Congress a few weeks ago a pair of woolen blankets purchased by him at Bonaparte, Van Buren County, Iowa, from a woolen manufacturer for \$5, and parading them as cheaper and better than those made in England. He further remarked: "Now, Mr. Chairman, I want to call the attention of this House to the fact that the passage of the impending tariff bill will not only seriously injure the wool-growers of my State, but it will close up the mill where that blanket was made, and put out of employment the labor engaged in its manufacture." In making this remark Mr. Gear was slightly disingenuous; the inference from the context was that this statement was the result of information derived from that manufacturer, whose interests he declared to be so vitally endangered. Now, no one could be a better authority for this manufacturer's views than the manufacturer himself. It so happens that the ex-Governor's statements, having been put before Mr. Meek of Bonaparte, at whose mill the blankets in question were made, by a personal friend, he, Mr. Meek, promptly wrote to him, as follows:

OFFICE OF ISAIAH MECK, BONAPARTE, IOWA, May 21, 1888.
DEAR SIR:—In reply to yours of the 19th inst. I would say:

Our woolen factory commenced operations in 1854, and was in full blast in 1856, and we have been running continuously since that time, except from July, 1863, to March, 1864, when time, having been burned out, we were rebuilding our factory. We have been continuously since then, except short seasons in the winter for repairs. The volume of our business is larger than before the war, because we have a great deal more machinery, and better facilities for manufacturing. As long, however, the amount of machinery we had before the war, and our facilities for conducting the business, we had proportionately as large if not a larger amount of business then, and I know of very low tariff and free wool.

Our business was much more profitable before the war than now. If the Mills bill passed, with its provisions for the reduction of the wool tariff from 38 per cent. to 40 per cent., with wool on the free list, it is my opinion that it would not increase the volume of our business, but have a tendency to increase it. It would, if passed, increase our profits, and consequently our ability to increase wages of operatives. In our experience, however, the question of wages is regulated by the law of supply and demand wholly, and is not affected by the tariff.

In my opinion the number of sheep has largely decreased in Van Buren County since 1860 (when there was no duty on wool). I am a sheep-breeder, and while the sheep industry, taken for a succession of years, is always a profitable business, the profit before the tariff was put on wool was as great and some years greater than now. With reference to wages paid before the war and now I have no opinion, and am unable to answer, and find by reference to my books that we paid our boss carter in 1865 the same wages that I do now.

Mr. Meek's letter is surely the most complete refutation of Mr. Gear's argument before Congress, and puts the blanket episode in a new light. It is bad enough to seek to protect a few at the expense of the many, but what will be thought of a man who seeks to sacrifice the great majority for the protection of a few? Next time Mr. Gear undertakes to speak to a man it will be well for him first to find out that man's views and experience.—St. Paul (Minn.) Farmer.

FREE WHISKY AND ATHEISM.

Features of the Republican Campaign Which Repel Church Voters.

The free whisky plank in the Republican platform, coupled with the energetic manner in which the party is pushing Colonel Ingersoll to the fore in the campaign, has given great offense to many Republicans. A New York Times reporter had a talk with Rev. A. F. Schaffner, D. D., a well-known Presbyterian clergyman and the Superintendent of the New York City Mission.

"I have always been a Republican," said Dr. Schaffner, "but on account of the free whisky plank in the Republican platform, the position that party has taken in regard to the surplus, its tendency to indulge in

excessive pensioning, and the manner in which it has put Ingersoll forward in this campaign, which is very offensive to me, and, in fact, to a very large portion of the evangelists in this country, I shall not vote the Republican ticket this fall. There are probably two million evangelical voters in the United States. Colonel Ingersoll has lost no opportunity to revile them, make fun of the Bible and otherwise to so deport himself as to make many Republicans utterly disgusted. If the party persists in keeping him on the stump during the campaign it will have the effect of driving away many Republican voters.

"I am not prepared to say whether I shall vote the Democratic or the Prohibition ticket, but I certainly shall not vote the Republican. I think President Cleveland is better than his party, and that his course has been good during the past three years. He may, perhaps, have made more removals than were strictly necessary, but the enormous pressure brought to bear upon him by his party in this matter must not be lost sight of. I am thoroughly in sympathy with him in his position on the surplus, and also with his views on pensions. We are already the most grateful country in the world—grateful to the extent of millions of dollars annually. The purpose of the Republican party to pension every Tom, Dick and Harry is preposterous and cannot be regarded otherwise than as a species of bribery. I am a believer in tariff reform—in fact, in progressive free trade.

"I am not prepared to say that the Mills bill is the best tariff reform measure that could have been devised, but am confident that some such measure is absolutely needed. I am inclined to think that the Republican votes which the free whisky plank will divert will fall largely to the Prohibitionists. The Prohibitionists are the under dog in this fight, and there is a disposition among many people to help the under dog. I don't think this will affect the Democrats at all, for I am confident that Cleveland and Thurman will win this election with ease."

WISCONSIN DOUBTFUL.

A Great Effort Will Be Made to Carry the State for Cleveland.

Ex-Congressman Winans of Wisconsin was one of the delegates to the Baltimore Convention of Democratic Clubs. In talking about the prospects in his State, on his way home, he said: "We shall make a very strong effort to carry the State this fall for Cleveland, Thurman, and tariff reform. The effort is already well advanced. Our Democratic clubs are strongly organized and numerous. We shall push them in every direction, and shall make the first strong and united effort to carry the State since the Tilden and Hendricks campaign of 1876. The Republicans have been growing weaker and weaker these years, and their present attitude on the tariff will be the last straw. Our people, irrespective of party, are tired of being mercilessly taxed for the benefit of a privileged class of manufacturers. The changes are coming already. Numerous life-long Republicans of whom I have personal knowledge are coming into the Democratic party and avowing their purpose to support the Democratic ticket. We have a majority of about 18,000 to overcome in a total vote of some 400,000. This means a change of less than 10,000 votes. To Eastern people, accustomed to slow political changes, such a possibility may look strange, but in the West party lines sit more loosely than in the East. We have for the last ten years all over the West been cutting a wide swath in Republican majorities, bringing them down toward the turning point, which I firmly believe we now have reached. An active, earnest, sincere, and honest campaign will do the business and the political complexion of the Northwest will be changed. Where are we to gain our 18,000 votes? First, the change all along the line can not be less than 2½ per cent. of the total vote. Take Milwaukee, for example. Henry Smith, elected as a labor candidate, a conservative, able, and honest man, will support Cleveland and tariff reform. His personal convictions lead him to that end. But his constituents, the laborers of Milwaukee, well organized and almost unanimous, will undoubtedly do the same. The Union Labor and United Labor tickets will scarcely poll a handful in the State. Wisconsin may as well be classed among the doubtful States by the Republicans first as last."—Washington dispatch to Chicago Times.

IOWA DEMOCRATS HOPEFUL.

Preparing to Make a Hard Struggle to Capture the Hawkeye State for Cleveland.

The Democrats of this State are not indulging in much noise, but they are nevertheless making the State campaign a close study. They realize that they have a fighting chance of winning this fall. The Republicans are fully aware that there is hard work ahead, and that success depends greatly upon their ability to retain the prohibitory vote. The sumptuary enactments, favored by the Republican party, together with the prohibitory laws, have driven the Germans into the Democratic. The Norwegian vote, which is becoming a potent factor in the northwestern and western parts of the State, is being turned into the Democratic party by force of the tariff issue. During the past four years there has been a very large emigration from Iowa and this tends to increase Democratic possibilities. The largest vote ever cast in the State was in the Presidential election of 1884, when it reached 73,932. In 1887 this vote had decreased to 338,312, and it is safe to say that this year it will not reach over 300,000. In 1887 Governor Larrabee had a majority over Anderson the Democratic candidate, of 16,160. At that time there were 14,449 votes for the Greenback candidate, and a few less than one thousand for the Prohibition candidate. The Greenback strength remains about as it was. It is conceded by many Republicans that the Fisk vote this year will reach 10,000, drawing almost its entire strength from the Republican party. There is thus early a wide chasm between the two parties, which, if successfully managed, will give the Greenback, Labor, and Democratic vote, the two former being allowed to name four of the thirteen Presidential electors. Victory for the Democracy is now considered among the possibilities.—Masson City (Iowa) dispatch to Chicago Herald.

A LOVEJOY TURNS DEMOCRAT.

And There's More Like Him About Princeton to Oppose Congressman Henderson.

Owen G. Lovejoy, of Princeton, Ill., a son of the Owen Lovejoy of anti-slavery fame, who has never voted a Democratic ticket, is now an open and avowed supporter of Cleveland and Thurman and of the Democratic revenue-reform policy. A sort of political migration is taking place from the protective Republican to the tariff-reform Democratic camp by those Greenback old families about Princeton. The Lovejoys and the Bryants, the latter headed by J. H. Bryant, a brother of the poet. Nor is it confined to that section, but throughout the State there is a movement among those old-time abolitionists who entered the Republican party to aid in overthrowing slavery, and who now, disgusted with the protective policy of the Republican party, are going back to their first love as exemplified by the tariff-reform policy of the Democratic party. For some years Mr. Lovejoy has been in favor of a revision and reduction of the tariff. He only remained with the Republican party on the strength of its pledges pertaining to tariff

reform made in its national platforms of four and eight years ago. Now, in common with thousands of others, finding that all such pledges have been ignored and a policy of high taxation and protection of monopolies encouraged, he has felt himself compelled, in order to remain true to his views and convictions, to cut loose from his party associations and support the tariff-reform ticket.—Chicago Herald.

The Home-Market Delusion.

"The development of our country," said General Harrison in a speech delivered to a delegation of voters, "must be on those lines that benefit all our people. Any development that does not reach and beneficially affect all our people is not to be desired and cannot be progressive or permanent."

Exactly. But these words must have sounded strangely in the ears of some of those who had just been listening to a speech mainly devoted to the beauties of a high-tariff system and the desirability of building up a home market for the farmers. The friends of the high tariff have been getting ready to provide that home market for a great many years, but it is still in the dim distance and appears to be moving farther away. Prices for farm produce are getting lower and lower, while more of it is being exported each year to find a market elsewhere. Meanwhile the farmer is permitted to pay high prices for protected goods and to sell his wheat at prices fixed for him in Liverpool. If that sort of a system is what General Harrison wants to preserve, then he certainly ought not to expect the farmers to give him their votes. That he does want to preserve the present high tariff on all the necessities of life everybody knows. Therefore if he has any new or valuable ideas on the home-market question the farmers would like to have him make them public. The farmers are rapidly losing faith in the home-market theory so far as it concerns them.

It is pleasant for the manufacturers to have a home market which is completely at their mercy. They can now combine and sell their goods for anything they choose to ask. But combination with the farmers is out of the question. They are permitted by the high tariff to sell their crops for what they can get, and to purchase clothing, farm implements and other necessary articles at prices fixed by trusts, combinations, and protected monopolies of every sort. Gen. Harrison evidently thinks they ought to be satisfied with this infamous system which raises every man's hand against them and leaves them powerless to strike back. He merely holds out to them the indefinite promise of a profitable home market, which has been their hope for years, and which is farther away to-day than it ever was before.

Here, in a nutshell, are the results of a high tariff: For the manufacturers, combinations and enormous profits; for farmers, increased expenses and annual losses.—Chicago News.

Private Pension Bills.

It is but a few weeks since the President, in returning a private pension bill to Congress without his approval, said that "if the veterans of the war knew all that was being done in the matter of private pensions they would be more disgusted than any other class of our citizens."

If they would read the case of Mary Ann Dougherty they would be still more disgusted. Pensions are intended for soldiers and their widows and children, not for fraudulent claimants. Every dishonest man or woman placed on the pension roll is a disgrace to those who are honestly there.

A woman named Mary Ann Dougherty applied to the Pension Bureau for a pension on the ground that she was the widow of a soldier.

By false swearing on her part she received the pension for a time, until it was discovered that her husband was still living and was drawing a pension in his own right. The case was dropped.

Next she applied to Congress, and, by the aid of log-rolling and the persistence of pension agents, got a bill through granting her a pension on the ground that she was employed in the United States Arsenal in making cartridges, and while so engaged was injured by an explosion. The police records of Washington show her to be a woman of bad character, who had been under arrest nine times for drunkenness and various misdemeanors. The President vetoed the bill because the woman was not entitled to consideration under the pension laws.

"I have considered," says the President, "the pension list of the Republic a roll of honor, bearing names inscribed by national gratitude, and not by improvident and indiscriminate amassing." If the Pension Bureau as it is at present constituted cannot adequately consider and take care of all the cases where a pension is justly due, let Congress enlarge its scope so that it can. The impudent bills which Congress has passed lately show how incompetent the pension committees are to deal with the cases brought before them. There is entirely too much log-rolling in the matter. Or, as the President suggests, if pensions are to be granted on equitable grounds and without regard to general laws, let some tribunal be established to examine the facts in every case and determine the merits of the application.

The passage by Congress of private bills is a plain injustice to honest claimants, and should be stopped.—Chicago Herald.

Ex-Mayor Low Bolts.

Seth Low, late Republican Mayor of Brooklyn, repudiates the tariff plank in the Chicago platform and withdraws from the Republican organization.

Mr. Low commends the ticket nominated at Chicago to all who believe in the principles of the Republican platform; but adds that he is utterly opposed to those principles.

The tariff issue, he says, is the chosen battle-ground of the two parties, and he prefers to stand on the Democratic side. He says:

"I believe, as Garfield did, in a protection which leads us toward free trade. The declaration of the Chicago platform is for a protection which works away from free trade. The chief line of changes in the present tariff to which the party commits itself is to increase duties where any articles made at home are still imported. This, it seems to me, is entirely new ground for the Republican party; but, whether it is or not, the policy outlined in the platform is one in which I do not believe and on behalf of which I can make no fight. I do not desire to claim the privilege of party fellowship when I am unable to support the party on the leading issue of the moment."

Democracy the Moral Side.

It is not what the Democrats have done, except what has been done by a President far better, stronger, and braver than his party, that has sent the moral weight of the country to their side. It is what the Republicans have done to disgust and repel conscientious and independent voters. It is the fact that the control of the Republican party organization has fallen into the hands of men whose policy is to merely trade, like any other, and who have made it a disreputable than almost any other. It is the Steve Elkinses and Tom Platts that have wrought this revolution. It is the praetorian guard putting up the empire at auction. When a party arrives at that state in which it is a serious question whether a man can not buy its nomination to the Presidency with money paid to the "leaders," and when the "leaders" put out a platform which is simply a speculation upon the gullibility of the voters, intelligent and conscientious voters must feel that such a party has outlived its usefulness.—New York Times.

MICHIGAN DEMOCRATS.

In State Convention They Nominate Wellington R. Burt for Governor.

A Fusion Effected with the Greenbackers, Who Name a Portion of the Ticket.

The Democratic Convention. (Detroit special.)

The Democratic State Convention met at 11:45 o'clock Thursday morning. William P. Wells, of Detroit, was made temporary Chairman and F. H. Thomas temporary Secretary. After the calling of the roll to name the various committees and electors chosen by the district caucuses, Chairman Weston, of the State Central Committee, announced that he had received a telegram from the Greenbackers, in convention at Grand Rapids, asking that a conference committee be appointed to confer with the similar committee for that body. The announcement was received with general favor, and a committee composed of a member from each Congressional district was named. A recess was then taken until 2 o'clock.

The convention reassembled at 2:40 o'clock. The temporary organization was made permanent. Neither the Committee on Resolutions nor that on conference was ready to report, and the time was passed in listening to a number of short speeches, including one by ex-Senator Jones of Florida. Judge Baldwin submitted the report of the Committee on Resolutions as follows:

The Democracy of Michigan, assembled in convention for the nomination of State officers, recognizing the fact that its chief duty is to present to the people candidates whose election will bring to the administration of State affairs integrity of character, purity of purpose and sound business methods, reaffirms its adherence to the traditional and established principles and policies of the Democratic party in respect to national politics.

We renew the expression of our approval of the administration of President Cleveland, which has won the respect and confidence of the people, and justified his renomination, in response to the universal sentiment of the Democracy, by his unwearied devotion to public duty, his courageous maintenance of Democratic principles, and his enforcement of pure, just and impartial methods of administration in all departments of the Government. To him, as the chosen standard-bearer of the National Democracy in the present campaign, and to his associates, G. Thurnan, the wise statesman, distinguished by a long life of public service, which has been illustrated by high ability and perfect integrity, and fruitful of benefit to the people, we pledge our best efforts, to the end that Michigan may be once more enrolled in the list of Democratic States.

Upon the chief question of national politics, the relief of the people from the burdens of tariff taxation, we declare our unalterable opposition to the present tariff policy of the Republican party, and our approval of the last annual message of President Cleveland as an accurate expression of the just and traditional Democratic principles, which should govern the whole subject of revenue reform and the reduction of the surplus in the Treasury. We declare our adherence to the platform adopted by the National Democratic Convention at St. Louis; and we approve of the action of our Democratic Representatives in Congress in their efforts to secure a reduction of tariff taxation, thereby preventing the further accumulation of a dangerous surplus in the Treasury and relieving the people from the burdens of a war tariff. We believe that this result only can bring the policy of the Government on this subject in harmony with the Constitution, the interests of the people, the just demands of labor, the prosperity of all industries, and the adequate development of the resources of the country.

Though more than twenty-three years have elapsed since the war, we should not forget that a large number of that gallant and patriotic army that preserved to us an undivided country is still among us. With increasing years and increasing disability, the result of their privations and hardships, we believe the General Government should continue to aid them, and that liberal pensions should be granted to the wounded and disabled, not as a charity, but as a debt due them for inestimable services rendered their country, and we point with satisfaction and approval to the enactment of existing pension laws by the present administration, resulting in a large increase in the amount annually paid to the veterans, and we urge action by Congress at its present session upon the pending pension bill.

The Democracy of Michigan, believing in the dignity of American labor, recognize the right of wage workers to the fostering care of government, that the legitimate industry in every walk of life may be encouraged in its work of building up the interests of the State. The ownership of real estate in this country by foreign corporations and non-resident aliens is injurious to American interests and should be prohibited.

We favor the adoption of measures providing for the health and safety of those engaged in mining, manufacturing and building industries. We demand the repeal of all class legislation under which monopolies have been fostered and protected.

We demand that Congress shall restore to the public domain for settlement all lands granted to railroads or other corporations which have not been earned, and more particularly do we demand the forfeiture of all unearned grants of lands in the Upper Peninsula, that that portion of the State may no longer be deprived of its natural growth and development.

The multiplication in the State of petty boards, commissions, and officials, with such powers and duties as to interfere with the official responsibility nor the respect of the Legislature or the people, leaves the matter of appropriations for State institutions largely controlled by log-rolling combinations, and to this as well as to the corrupt system we attribute the great and constant increase of expenditures.

Therefore we submit that the case is one demanding the election of a Legislature and State officers free to make the changes which economy and good business methods may dictate. The doctrine of State and local self-government are cardinal principles of the Democratic party. Therefore we cordially sympathize with the people of Ireland in the grand contest which they are making under the leadership of Gladstone and Parnell for the right to have the management of their own affairs.

The platform was adopted by a unanimous vote, amid great cheering. The Conference Committee reported an agreement with the Greenbackers for a division of the ticket, the Greenbackers taking the attorney generalship, auditorship, commissioner of the land office, and three electors. After a brief discussion the report was cordially adopted and the convention adjourned until 7:30. It was after 8 o'clock when the convention reassembled. The eight electors chosen by the district caucuses were nominated without opposition.

Wellington R. Burt, of Saginaw, was nominated for Governor. The ticket was completed as follows: Lieutenant Governor, William B. Moran; Secretary of State, Thomas D. Hawley; State Treasurer, John D. Norton; Superintendent of Public Instruction, Mackintosh; State Board of Education, Charles E. King.

Mr. Burt was introduced to the convention, and made a ringing speech accepting the nomination. The speech created wild enthusiasm. When he made his address and the President's message, the convention climbed onto the seats, shouted, cheered, waved hats, canes, and banners for fully five minutes.

The Greenback Convention.

(Grand Rapids special.) The Greenback State Convention met in the Wonderland Theatre at 9 o'clock p. m. on Friday, and was called to order by Hon. W. D. Fuller, Chairman of the State Central Committee. B. B. Hudson was elected Chairman, and Jacob Barr, of Grand Haven, Secretary. A committee on Resolutions, headed by the Democrats, was appointed, and word was telegraphed to Detroit that the Greenback Convention awaited their pleasure.

The Committee on Permanent Organization reported J. R. Whiting, of St. Clair, for Permanent Chairman; Jacob Barr, of Otisawa, for Secretary; and Charles Dewey, of Leansawee, for Assistant Secretary.

John C. Blanchard, Chairman of the Conference Committee, announced the receipt of a telegram from Detroit that the Democratic Convention had ratified the work of the committee. The negotiations resulted in giving the Greenbackers the candidates for Attorney General, Auditor General, and Land Commissioner and three electors.

Auditor General, and Land Commissioner and three electors. Prosecuting Attorney Ellis, of Ionia County, was nominated for the first named office. Barley Breen, of Menominee, who gave Congressman Seymour a pretty close run in the Eleventh District at the special election last winter, was nominated for Auditor, and Col. S. W. Norton, of Manistee, was put upon the ticket for Land Commissioner. The three electors chosen are Charles H. Dewey, Second District; Dr. A. W. Nicholas, Eighth District; and John C. Blanchard, Eleventh.

The platform declares against the bonded debt; against a banking system for the issue of money, whether national or State; demands that the Government shall exercise its sovereign power to issue money and regulate its value; demands laws for the protection of honest labor in place of dynamite and Pinkerton murders; favors the forfeiture of unearned land grants; gives credit to the President for the appointment of Gen. John C. Black to the head of the Pension Bureau, and thanks fusion members of Congress from Michigan for their earnest efforts, under the lead of Gen. Weaver, to defeat the Wilkins bank bill.

How to Battle with the Moths.

"Well," said a careless young person resignedly as she looked at her otter-trimmed suit, "I suppose the moths will play the mischief with all my winter things before next season."

"What makes you think that?" demanded the good housekeeper.

"They always do," replied the careless young person in tones that indicated that she felt a certain sad pride in being singled out by fate as a victim.

"That is nonsense, perfect nonsense," said the good housekeeper in most unsympathetic tones. "If you lived in a properly regulated house you wouldn't know what a moth looks like. I never saw them in my house. How do I keep them out? By simply not giving them anything to live in or on. I don't make nests of woolen rags around on purpose for their accommodation. I don't have anything woolen around in summer except things in daily use. I take up the carpets of the rooms not in use or sometimes I put down matting all over the house and put away the carpets, or if they are down I keep some good moth powder and put it around in less frequented corners."

"How do I keep them out of the carpets after they are taken up?"

"I don't know how I'd get them in unless I took particular pains to. There is no sense in the world in any one having anything moth-eaten. There are forty ways of preventing it, each easier than the last. To begin with, you can have a cedar chest or a cedar-lined closet if you live in your own house. It costs something in the beginning, but nothing so oppressive as people generally imagine, and there it is for the accommodation of your children's children."

"I'm afraid they'll never arrive to get the good of my cedar chests," interrupted the young person perfly.

"If you haven't a chest," went on the good housekeeper, ignoring this side issue, "you can put them in an ordinary trunk and put in ten cents' worth of camphor and defy all the moths in Christendom."

"I don't like my things smelling of camphor," objected the young person.

"I like my things smelling of camphor better than having no things to smell of anything," was the satirical response, "but you don't need to have camphor. If you'll just do up your furs and winter woollens in cotton cloth, wrap them all up in one big sheet, and you'll be perfectly safe—or you would be if you had some one with a grain of common sense to do them up for you. It won't do to roll a sheet around the middle and leave it open at both ends. The sheet must thoroughly enwrap your things with no loose corners or cracks. Moths won't go through cotton, and if they have no other way to get at your sealskin they'll go without it."

"I haven't any sheet," objected the young person, mischievously. She wanted to exhaust the resources as well as the patience of the good housekeeper; but that lady was equal to the occasion.

"Very well," said she, "paper will do just as well. If you'll save the big sheets of wrapping paper that your new spring things are now coming home in you can do up all your winter ones in a way that will baffle the most enterprising moth that ever wiggled."

"But I think they have already gotten in this jacket."

"They haven't gone far if they have; all you need to do is to shake and beat it out well and then sprinkle it well with powder before you put it away. The moth powders are very generally good things."

"But they are poisonous, aren't they?"

"As harmless as arrowroot. They don't poison the moths, they suffocate them."

And the young person saw no way out of being obliged to take care of her things for once.

Charms of City Life.

Occupant third floor flat (wiping her eyes)—What is it you want?

Janitor—The fourth floor sends respects and some flowers for y'r husband's coffin, an' begs you won't cry so loud, 'cause it disturbs the wedding festivities up-stairs.—Omaha World.

PROF. LECLEERC, writing in *Cosmos*, maintains that odors are due, not to the emanations, as such, of so called odoriferous bodies, but to the vibratory movement among such emanations, due to processes of oxidation. Scent, on this theory, is analogous to sound.

OBSERVATIONS in the Atlantic give from forty-four feet to forty-eight feet as the highest measured waves. But such heights are rarely reached, and, indeed, waves exceeding thirty feet are very seldom encountered.

OVER \$3,000,000 worth of eggs are imported into this country every year. The great egg problem for the American people to consider is how to protect our home hens against the pauper hen of Europe.