

OUR JERRY AND SHERMAN
EXPOSURE OF A DEMOCRATIC FORGERY.

Democratic Misrepresentation of the Sugar Bounty—Is the Grand Army Corrupt and Dangerous—Senator Sherman on Currency.

Uncle Jerry Takes Occasion to Expose a Democratic Forgery.

Jeremiah M. Rusk has reached home from Washington, and on his way made a short visit in Milwaukee, and while there he spoke freely about the campaign, and the Democratic methods by which to deceive voters.

"The Secretary of Agriculture was very emphatic on one point. He said his mail daily contained batches of letters from farmers inquiring as to the authenticity of the document. It is headed, 'Protection's Home Market' and reads as follows:

"I had an opportunity to take some stock in the combination (American Harvester Company) and I know what inducements were offered. An investigation will show that this same combination is now selling or offering to sell machinery in Russia and Australia and in other wheat-growing countries. They would do and I need not offer any argument to prove the weight or truth of the assertion. The first thing the farmer will do when he is acquainted with the facts will be to make his own investigation and protection that does not protect. Whether justly or not he will charge it to the Republican party. I am as certain as I can be of anything that this Mower and Reaper Trust will cost the Republican party hundreds of thousands of votes at the next Presidential election unless it is broken up against it and trusts in general—Jeremiah M. Rusk, Secretary of Agriculture.

"This matter is entirely a villainous forgery," said Secretary Rusk. I never uttered or wrote the words to which my name is forged, and I have hitherto repeatedly, by letter and in the public press, emphatically denied its authorship. The forged handbills were first published in Chicago as a bogus interview published in a Chicago Democratic paper in 1890. At that time I denounced the interview as a fabrication instantly it met my notice. I did not suppose that after this denial, published as it was in a Democratic paper, one would have the hardihood to revive it for the purpose of deceiving a class of our citizens in whose interest my labors have been directed for several years. But it seems that the Democratic party has seen fit to revive it. I want to say once for all that I never uttered the words attributed to me."

Secretary Rusk now took up the work of his own department, telling what the administration had achieved for the farmers and cattle raisers of the United States. He emphasized the successful eradication of contagious pleuro-pneumonia as a great work, which had so far defied the efforts of Great Britain, France, Germany, and other European countries. He said that the regulations controlling Texas fever saved yearly to cattle growers three times more than the total annual appropriation for the department. By the proper supervision of vessels carrying export cattle, losses had been greatly reduced, having been as low during the past fiscal year as seven-eighths of 1 per cent. From these causes the rate of duty on cattle shipped abroad had been reduced from 8 per cent. to about 2 per cent., and a saving effected on this item alone of \$5 per head on every steer exported. The meat and cattle inspection had resulted in a modification of the restrictive tariff enforced by foreign countries against our cattle and meat, and as regards American pork, in the absolute withdrawal of the prohibition which had been enforced in all European countries since the year 1870.

The effect of these prohibitions had been markedly shown, he said, by the drop in our pork exports from 101,000,000 to 82,000,000 the first year they were put into effect. The strange circumstance until our pork exports reached a minimum figure of 57,000,000. The removal of the restrictive legislation and of the prohibition on our work products had already secured most favorable results. We exported in the past fiscal year nearly twice as much cattle as in 1889, and this is at an advanced price, so that the value of cattle exported increased from less than 17,000,000 in 1889 to 35,000,000 in 1892. Exports of hogs increased in the same time by 66 per cent. The withdrawal of the prohibition against our pork products had been so recent that its full effect upon the trade had been manifest for only a few months. But, taking the four months of June, July, August, and September, and comparing this with the corresponding months of 1891, I found an increase of 66 per cent. in the quantity, and this in spite of an increase in the price. The following table shows the increase in quantity and value of our pork products exported to Europe during the months mentioned in this year, as compared with the corresponding months of 1891:

Month.	1891.	1892.	Inc.
May	\$3,612,374	\$5,323,097	\$2,710,683
June	3,575,966	4,632,868	3,057,862
July	4,637,502	7,749,629	2,109,921
August	4,130,529	6,878,156	2,747,520
Total	\$16,956,371	\$26,583,750	\$10,627,379

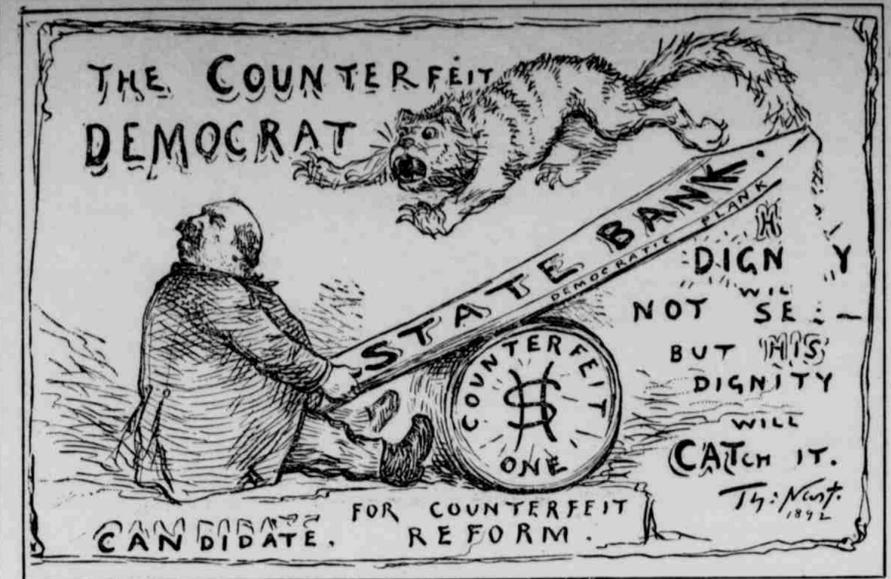
In 1891, 296,996,688 pounds were exported, and 335,638,918 pounds in 1892, an increase of 128,702,230, which is 62 1/2 per cent., while the increase in values was 66 1/2 per cent.

Continuing with an exposition of the benefits worked by the present administration, the Secretary said:

"The effect upon prices received by farmers for their stock was most satisfactory. A comparison of quotations for cattle in Chicago between the months of January, 1892, and September, 1892, showed 27 per cent. more cattle marketed in the latter period, together with an increase in price, ranging from 21 cents per 100 pounds on common to 28 cents per 100 pounds on second quality steers. If the average selling price of cattle has increased only \$5 per head—and this is a moderate estimate—that would make about \$10,000,000 a year. Adding to this the \$45,000,000 increase in the selling price of the hog crop, and we have a total of \$55,000,000 more in the pockets of the farmers by the increase in price of cattle and hogs sold in a single year. Then, of course, the breeding stock which is carried on the farms and in the pens, making together an enormous sum which cannot fail to have a marked effect upon the prosperity of those engaged in agricultural pursuits.

His remarks in reference to the subject of protection emphasized two things particularly: First, that the entire question at issue was whether the tariff should be for revenue merely, or whether it was to be dominated by the principle of protection. Secondly, that in the latter case, the details of the tariff in its application to the business of the country must be left in the hands of the Republican party, the consistent champion of protection American labor. "I favor," he said, "putting a duty upon every article manufactured or grown which foreigners can manufacture or grow that, without a duty, they would undersell American manufacturers and producers in our own markets, and the rate of duty, high or low, should be decided by the consideration of what would afford adequate protection." He believed the present tariff approached more nearly to the standard of full protection to American labor than any that had preceded it. He illustrated its benefits to the farmers by stating that:

1. It had saved to the American farmer a home market for his barley, worth \$5,000,000 yearly.
2. It had saved to the American farmer a home market for his tobacco, worth \$5,000,000 yearly.
3. It had saved to the American farmer a home market for his potatoes, amounting to \$1,500,000 yearly.
4. It had saved to the American fruit-grower



Democrat Misrepresenting the Sugar Bounty.

Certain Democrats are trying to make it appear that the sugar bounty clause of the McKinley bill is converted to the use of refiners of sugar, who not only import their raw material free of duty, but also receive a bonus of 2 cents per pound on their importation. The assertion is ridiculously false, but "it goes" with other Democratic falsities. The following is a sample of many letters that we have received in relation to this last campaign lie:

To the Editor:—Please advise me through your paper how the bounty on sugar is paid, and how it is determined what part of the bounty of protection in the United States certain Democrats try to make it appear that the refiners run foreign sugar into their refineries and collect the bounty on it the same as sugar produced in the United States.

This falsehood is no more audaciously stupid than many others that the Democratic party is putting in circulation. It is utterly impossible for any refiner to collect a bounty on foreign sugar, or on domestic sugar either. The bounty is paid to the grower, and to him only. The provisions of the McKinley bill are these:

1. A bounty of 2 cents per pound on all sugar of the production of the United States, the polariscope, from beets, sorghum or sugar cane grown within the United States, or from maple sap produced within the United States, and a bounty of 1 1/2 cents per pound on all such sugar tested less than 98 and more than 89 degrees by the polariscope.
2. The producer of such sugar, to be entitled to such bounty, shall have filed, prior to 1st July of each year, a notice of the mode of production, with a general description of the kind of machinery used by him, with an estimate of the amount of sugar that he proposes to produce, or of the number of maple trees that he intends to tap, together with a bond in a penalty that he will faithfully observe all rules and regulations that the commissioner shall prescribe for the manufacture and production of sugar.
3. Upon filing of this application and bond the commissioner shall grant a license for the production of sugar under the bounty provision, but such license shall not extend beyond one year from date.

No bounty shall be paid to any person engaged in refining sugars that have been imported to the United States, or produced in the United States upon which the bounty herein provided has been paid, nor to any person, unless licensed as herein provided.

These provisions are guarded by a penalty not exceeding \$5,000, or imprisonment, or both, against any person violating them.

The sugar bounties are in the nature of increased protection to the agricultural, and not to the manufacturing, branch of the sugar industry.

Senator Sherman on the Currency.

They tell me that you would like to have me present a few ideas if I can to the German citizens of Milwaukee, said the Senator in his recent address to that city, along the currency. It is known that the German population of the United States of America have always been for good money and plenty of it; therefore I intend to discuss that question. Now, to show you that they have made a clear and definite proposition, I will read you a harmless resolution, in two lines, adopted as a part of the Democratic platform. It is a simple little mouse, and it won't take long to read it, and I don't think it will take long to kill it. (Applause.) Here it is:

"We recommend that the prohibitory 10 per cent. tax on state bank circulation be repealed."

Well, now, that is a very modest little proposition, one would naturally say. A plain farmer and a plain man would say 10 per cent. tax on circulation was pretty high tax. Better make it 2 per cent. or 1 per cent. That would be the first idea of a plain, honest man. But, my countrymen, the purpose and object of this tax when it was passed during the civil war, was to cut out by the roots all this form of paper money that was issued by the local authorities.

In the old colonies, before the revolutionary war, they had all kinds of paper money; the pound sterling of England and the shilling of England was the basis of their money, but it varied in value in every state from 10 cents up to 24 cents. In some cases they didn't even have shillings. Their money was tobacco or some other kind of product. A hoghead of tobacco would count for so many pounds sterling, that the result was the same as if they had no commerce, no trade, no manufactures. They dealt in barter entirely, and the money that was issued by the colonies became absolutely worthless.

I will give you an excellent example, upon which is printed its worth, and yet it was not worth anything. That kind of money which was in vogue before the revolutionary war, encountered the opposition of all the framers of the American constitution, and they endeavored to get rid of it; and therefore the constitution declared that no state should make anything but gold and silver a tender in payment of debt. It is curious to read from Storey on the Constitution, from Mr. Wilson of Pennsylvania, from Roger Sherman of Connecticut, and many other men of those times; from James Madison, and show you that they intended to put a stop forever to that state paper money; but, my countrymen, they did not accomplish their object. On the other hand, they gave to Congress the power over money. They gave Congress the power to regulate its value, the power to borrow money, and make it a legal tender in payment of debts. For a time this last proposition was doubted, but now it is settled affirmatively by the supreme court of the United States.

Many of our people are always at power, not only to coin money and regulate its value, but to issue bills of credit in various forms, and with the power of borrowing money and other powers granted by the constitution. In the year 1862, Congress now here or twenty years provided all the paper money in circulation all over the country—clearly a constitutional and proper act, and that paper money is the power and life of 65,000,000 of the freest people that exist on the face of the globe. But, my countrymen, Congress from time to time failed to exercise its power. In the early days of the government one party claimed authority to establish a national bank, which was finally adopted and agreed to. We had a national bank for twenty years that issued money intended to circulate in this country. But the popular mind was against the national bank of the United States. The people of the United States, and the framers of the constitution, were against the issue of money to a corporation even of their own creation; therefore, at the expiration of twenty years, it died out and disappeared. Again in order to have some kind of national bank, they agreed to create another national bank, and that encountered the hostility of Andrew Jackson, and I think very properly.

Jackson and his party were opposed to this kind of money, and to that end they established a national bank, which was finally adopted and agreed to. We had a national bank for twenty years that issued money intended to circulate in this country. But the popular mind was against the national bank of the United States. The people of the United States, and the framers of the constitution, were against the issue of money to a corporation even of their own creation; therefore, at the expiration of twenty years, it died out and disappeared. Again in order to have some kind of national bank, they agreed to create another national bank, and that encountered the hostility of Andrew Jackson, and I think very properly.

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THE REMARKABLE CARE OF ANIMALS FOR THEIR YOUNG.

If the bushmen of Australia or the dwarf tribes of Africa or the dwellers of many other regions of the earth were gifted with the instinct of many of our quadruped animals they would be raised to a much higher order of intelligence in the opinion of ethnologists. Now do the lower animals more approach the human standard than in the care of their offspring. Often do we find acts of maternal or parental devotion curiously allied to those of man. The American Indian, whose slave-wife straps her little one on her back, is no more careful for the welfare of her offspring than many species of ants and spiders and marsupial animals, and we feel

intelligence. When her nest is approached she feigns lameness, and hops off clumsily in an opposite direction until the nest is far behind; then she takes wing and flies away, to regain the nest by a roundabout way.

It is a strange kind of instinct which causes certain insects, whose young depend upon the hives of honey bees in which to pass a period of their existence, to deposit their eggs upon certain flowers, so that the young larva may clasp the visiting bee and thus be transported to its storehouse.

Whether it be called intelligence or reason, certain it is that the great Artificer has endowed animals with a capability of perpetuating their species. It is an argument against the sophistry that would attribute the action and co-ordination of things terrestrial to chance.

Unpretentious Souvenirs. The present custom of souvenirs for dinners, visits, and, in fact, for nearly all occasions, sometimes leads to deplorable mistakes. A writer in Frank Leslie's Weekly recalls the occurrence in the hospitable career of a hostess who had reason to regret that the souvenir craze had ever been heard of. Mrs. J.—was the happy possessor of a dozen salt-cellars of repousse silver, which were almost the apple of her eye. She was to give a luncheon in honor of a friend from a distant city, and covers were laid for fourteen.

In the arrangement of the table the precious salt-cellars were placed for the guests, another kind being supplied for the hostess and her daughter.

The cards designating the places were laid upon these empty little dishes, and through some error remained there, so that the absence of salt was not discovered.

When the company assembled at the table one lady took up her card, saw the empty salt-cellar, and remarking at some length on its beauty, said it was "a lovely souvenir," and slipped it into her pocket. Her example was promptly followed by the rest of the company with the exception of one unfortunate woman, who either had no pocket or was unable to find it.

The hostess was petrified with grief and despair as she saw her cherished possessions calmly appropriated, but she was unable to offer the necessary explanation in the face of the torrent of acknowledgment and compliment.

After she received the adieu of the last guest, and had heard the departing rustle of the last gown whose pocket held one of her beloved salt-cellars, she sat down like the Little Maid Arcadia, and wept.

It was soon discovered that the woman without a pocket had forgotten her prize; and Mrs. J.—seized upon it with the concentrated affection which a parent bestows on the last of many children. Her joy was of brief duration. The following morning brought a polite note from the pocketless woman, saying she had forgotten her "beautiful souvenir." Would Mrs. J.—kindly send it?

Mrs. J.—sent it, but in the bosom of her family expressed the wish that the punishment of Lot's wife had overtaken the woman for looking back on the charms of that unintentional souvenir.

Madam," he insinuated, as he rapidly unrolled before the screen-door a package of something, "I have here some of the most wonderful fly-paper you ever saw. Every square inch of it is warranted to attract as many flies as can stand upon a square inch, reckoned to be, madam, in the neighborhood of thirty-two, without uncomfortable crowding. That would make on a sheet of this size, which contains five hundred squares, sixteen thousand flies. Think of that, madam! And only the ridiculous price of a nickel."

"I don't care for any of it," replied the lady, coldly.

"In case you keep boarders," he continued, unrolling a larger piece, "here is a sheet containing fifteen hundred squares. That means forty-eight thousand flies saved from falling into the soup or butter, madam, and ought to raise the price of board perceptibly. Why, I can remember the time when I was boarding—"

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The custom of carrying the young upon the back is noted among a large variety of animals. The opossum is as remarkable as any of these. At first the young are retained in the

pouch, presenting a curious spectacle with their white heads and bead-like eyes peeping from the singular nursery. When not alarmed they appear on their mother's back, their tails stoutly wound round hers, which is raised for the purpose. The kangaroo, a marsupial animal, offers a queer study. Their young are incomplete when born, and are placed in a pouch by the mother, where they remain until developed. Even after development they return to the pouch in times of danger. The deer-mouse, one of our smaller animals, carries its young clinging to its under side. Among domestic animals the cat is a familiar example of the devotion of the mother to her young. How many limes have we seen pussy carry her young in her mouth, actuated by an

imaginary or a real danger menacing her innocent-looking kittens. The common snipe displays marked intel-

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Among insects in the East is a spider that envelops her eggs in an oval balloon, to which a silken rope is attached and made fast to a leaf or twig and floats securely in the air, defying its enemies. In many other families of insects the same care is noted. The female mole-cricket forms her nest, in which 150 eggs are inclosed, and after carefully closing it up on every side surrounds it with trenches and fortifications. At the approach of winter the nest is sunk deeper in the ground and again an approaching heat is carried toward the surface, thereby gaining for the brood the genial influence of the sun. Ants are proverbially noted for their solicitude for the young. In Africa naturalists have found nests fifteen or twenty feet high and covering an area of twenty-five square feet. Their one care seems to be the preservation of the young and they carry out their domestic arrangements with as much care, if not more regularity and harmony, as the bee. The queen ant, which has a large retinue of attendants, lays 80,000 eggs a day and these are borne to the nurseries, many feet distant, where they are hatched and fostered until able to join their respective ranks in ant life.

The custom of carrying the young upon the back is noted among a large variety of animals. The opossum is as remarkable as any of these. At first the young are retained in the

pouch, presenting a curious spectacle with their white heads and bead-like eyes peeping from the singular nursery. When not alarmed they appear on their mother's back, their tails stoutly wound round hers, which is raised for the purpose. The kangaroo, a marsupial animal, offers a queer study. Their young are incomplete when born, and are placed in a pouch by the mother, where they remain until developed. Even after development they return to the pouch in times of danger. The deer-mouse, one of our smaller animals, carries its young clinging to its under side. Among domestic animals the cat is a familiar example of the devotion of the mother to her young. How many limes have we seen pussy carry her young in her mouth, actuated by an

imaginary or a real danger menacing her innocent-looking kittens. The common snipe displays marked intel-

lence. When her nest is approached she feigns lameness, and hops off clumsily in an opposite direction until the nest is far behind; then she takes wing and flies away, to regain the nest by a roundabout way.

It is a strange kind of instinct which causes certain insects, whose young depend upon the hives of honey bees in which to pass a period of their existence, to deposit their eggs upon certain flowers, so that the young larva may clasp the visiting bee and thus be transported to its storehouse.

Whether it be called intelligence or reason, certain it is that the great Artificer has endowed animals with a capability of perpetuating their species. It is an argument against the sophistry that would attribute the action and co-ordination of things terrestrial to chance.