

## THE TRUE NORTHERNER.

Published Every Wednesday.

PAW PAW, MICH., JUNE 10, 1896.

### Our State Taxes.

A great deal of talk is being made by our democratic friends about the heavy state taxes, and they pretend to discredit the statement that the Winans administration and its deficit should be held responsible for a large portion of the increase. We are pleased to present to our readers an authoritative statement in this matter, coming from State Statistician DeLand. R. H. Cook of Ottawa County wrote to Secretary of State Gardner, recently, asking for a statement concerning state taxes under the Winans and Rich administrations. The query was referred to the state statistician, who replied as follows:

You state—"It has been told by a leading democrat that it has cost this state \$1,500,000 more to run the government during our present governor's term than during Winans' term of office," and believing, as you say, "this statement is untrue," you request "some statistics and figures in regard to the matter."

You do well to doubt the truth of the statement, and in the interest of the truth and common honesty, I will briefly cover the points which are raised in your letter.

It is perhaps well to ask what is meant by the cost of an administration? We will assume that the statement was made upon the basis of the state tax levy of the two administrations, and hence the person was misled.

The cost of the Winans administration was largely in excess of the state tax, and that has been the serious trouble with the state ever since.

The records show that there was a cash balance in the state treasury, when Winans was inaugurated, Jan., 1891, of \$506,110; received from United States direct tax refunded, \$420,000; state tax levied in 1891-92, \$2,863,051; total cash revenue, \$3,989,161.

The actual expenses of the state as given by Auditor General Stone for the year 1892, were \$3,187,998.13; receipts from all sources, \$3,205,325.63; excess of receipts over disbursements, first year only, \$17,327.50.

For the succeeding year of 1892, Auditor General Stone gives the disbursements for all purposes at the sum of \$3,470,451.65; receipts from all sources at \$2,775,991.57; a deficit of \$694,460.08; deduct balance for 1891, \$17,327.50 leaves a net deficit of \$677,132.58, as the actual financial results of the two years of Winans' administration.

During the administration of Gov. Rich for 1893-94, the receipts were wholly from the state tax, there being no cash balance on hand Jan. 1, 1893, but actually a minus balance or deficit of \$128,300 which was bridged over by the state officers borrowing the money.

The legislature of 1893 levied taxes for the two years 1892-3, \$3,620,350; the legislature made appropriations in excess of the tax levy of \$172,500, making the total expenses of the Rich administration for two years, \$3,792,850; total for Winans' two years, \$3,789,161; total in excess of Winans only \$3,689.

As incident to and connected with this subject, a few words in reference to the state taxes of 1895-6 may not be out of place in this letter.

The present deficit in state accounts began in the year of 1890. It must be recollected that appropriations and tax levies must be calculated two years in advance. There was a balance in the treasury June 30, 1888, of about \$500,000, but only a small part of it belonged to the general fund. In view of this balance, the legislature of 1889 made appropriations of over \$3,000,000, the expenses for two years being \$3,275,000, while the tax levy was only \$3,085,265 for the two years, leaving a deficit in revenue of \$189,735. Then followed the legislature of 1891, which made tax levies of only \$2,863,050 for two years, the expenses being \$677,132.58 in excess of the tax, balance and all other resources for its term. The legislature of 1893 not only neglected to provide for this deficit, but allowed it to increase \$388,528 more, though it laid the taxes at \$3,620,350, or more than its predecessor by \$757,300.

Adding these deficits together, the amount of deficit the state was called upon to meet Jan. 1, 1895, was \$1,255,495. Add to this about \$75,000 due for the refunding accounts, and the state was actually in debt \$1,330,000. As the constitution forbids the issue of bonds, we could not follow the example of the democratic national administration and the only resort was taxation. To meet the debt, the legislature of 1896 added \$1,000,000 to the tax for general purposes in 1895, and \$250,000 to the same fund for 1896. The tax of 1895 is \$3,018,920, while that for 1896 will be \$2,072,688, or about one-third less than this year.

It is not my purpose to defend nor

advocate high taxes, only to state facts, and yet I frankly say that it was wise in the legislature of 1895 to not only stop running the state in debt, but to provide for its obligations.

It is popular to charge up financial burdens to the administration, forgetting that it is alone the legislature which controls taxation. If the legislature is incompetent or profligate, the people are to blame for trusting their interests and affairs to profligate and incompetent men. But having trusted them and reaped the reward of such folly in another era of high taxation, it is the part of wisdom, especially on the part of our farmers, that the contingency should not happen again. It is the same old lesson that it is better and wiser to "pay as you go" than to adopt any temporary expediency or false economy for political or personal gain, that will always entail a heavier burden when the people are least prepared to meet it. In this respect the past should be a wholesome lesson and its influence should not be perverted or lost by false and malicious partisan statement.

WASHINGTON dispatches say the financial statement for May was a great disappointment to the president, Secretary Carlisle and Postmaster General Wilson, who have been predicting that the law would produce revenue enough when once it fairly got in working order. The May receipts were but \$24,643,717, while the expenditures were \$28,426,592, leaving a deficit of nearly \$4,000,000. The deficit for the fiscal year thus far is about \$27,000,000. The democratic policy of "tariff for revenue only" has brought forth nothing but a "tariff for deficit only."

ONE week from yesterday, at St. Louis, the convention will meet to name the next president of the United States. Of course it will be a republican convention, and—well, it looks as though McKinley has such a walk-away that there will be a greater contest for the nomination for the vice presidency than for the presidency itself.

### No Precedent.

During a session of the territorial legislature of Montana, held more than 80 years ago, a measure was introduced which appeared to some people to involve serious constitutional questions. One man, who was supposed to possess great oratorical powers, declaimed fiercely against the measure, claiming that it was "clearly in opposition to the great principles of Magna Charta, which the brave barons in days of old had wrested from King John, a blessed result of a bloody conflict."

A lawyer, more famed for his sturdy common sense than for erudition, rose immediately to reply to this burst of fiery eloquence, evidently bent on making it clear that he for one was not to be overcome by high sounding words or obscure allusions.

"It's of mighty little importance what the opinions of King John and his man McCarthy were," he announced firmly, adding that it was high time for legislative bodies of Montana to think and act for themselves without any reference to the principles which governed the remote authorities quoted by his colleague.

The first orator's speech had made some impression, but the retort was received with the enthusiasm which it deserved, and it was owing to his influence rather than that of his more brilliant predecessor that the measure was defeated.—Youth's Companion.

## down hill

The further down hill the sled goes the faster it speeds. If there is danger ahead stop at once, or soon you cannot. Young girls often lose flesh, become very pale and weak, and can hardly continue their school work. Then is the time to check downward speed.

**Scott's Emulsion of Cod-liver Oil, with Hypophosphites,** acts as a brake to declining life. The downward course ceases, and the climb upwards begins. At the top awaits a new lease of life. **Prompt action brings prompt results.**

SCOTT'S EMULSION has been endorsed by the medical profession for twenty years. (Ask your doctor.) This is because it is always palatable—always uniform—always contains the purest Norwegian Cod-liver Oil and Hypophosphites.

Put up in 50 cent and \$1.00 sizes. The small size may be enough to cure your cough or help your baby.

It is not my purpose to defend nor

### POWER OF THE JAWS.

The Pressure They Exert in the Mastication of Meat Food.

According to the investigations of Dr. G. V. Black, the muscular strength of the jaws compares favorably with that of any part of the body.

To crush a piece of steak, according to Dr. Black, a bite of 40 to 45 pounds is necessary—that is, if the proper machine were so rigged that, by seizing a double lever between the jaws, an object could be lifted from the floor, a 40 pound weight could be raised by the steak. Repeat this effort every time you chew, and you get an idea of how much exercise is required to eat one's dinner.

And what makes it harder still is that most people habitually use much more force than is necessary in chewing their food. For instance, in chewing steak whose crushing point is at 40 to 45 pounds, the persons tested by Dr. Black used a force of 60 to 80 pounds—from 15 to 40 pounds more than was necessary. All this extra force of course is worse than wasted, but probably the generality of manhood will keep on wasting strength just so till a more systematic method of eating is adopted.

But Dr. Black did not confine himself to steak in his experiments. He tested all kinds of meat and found that mutton chops may be crushed with an expenditure of 25 to 40 pounds of strength. Broiled ham and roast beef require the greatest amount—45 to 60 pounds—while pork chops may be chewed with a force of 20 to 25 pounds, and the choicest parts of cold boiled tongue with 3 to 5 pounds. These of course are averages. Tough meat of any kind is still harder to crush—for instance, tough beef and mutton tested by Dr. Black required in some cases a crushing force of 90 pounds.

The smallest pressure recorded on Dr. Black's gauge, that of a little girl 7 years old, was 30 pounds. This was with her front teeth, which are not used for the crushing processes of mastication. With the molars, which do the chewing, properly so called, she could exert a force of 65 pounds—quite enough to crush all but the toughest parts of toughest meats. Several persons exceeded 100 pounds with the front teeth, or incisors, and 200 with the molars. One man—a physician of 35 years—has such strength of jaw that it must for the present remain a mystery, for it exceeded the testing power of the instrument. The gauge registered only 270 pounds, and when this remarkable chewer shut his teeth on it he closed it with no apparent effort. How far above 270 pounds he could have gone is therefore a subject for speculation.

It will be observed that the doctor measured only the force exerted by the jaws and not the work done by them. This latter is really more important, and it remains for some one, perhaps the doctor himself in a second series of experiments, to ascertain it.—Buffalo Express.

### Some Royal Crowns.

The crowns of Spain, Portugal and Poland are all three of the same form, and are described by Colonel Parsons in his "Genealogical Tables of Europe" as "dual coronets heightened up with eight arched diadems supporting a mound, ensigned with a plain gold cross." The crowns of Denmark and Sweden are of almost similar shape, consisting of the eight arched diadems, rising from a marquis' coronet (a circle of gold bordered with ermine, set round with four strawberry leaves and as many pearls on pyramidal points of equal height, alternate), which conjoin at the top under a mound ensigned with a cross botonnee. The kings of most other continental countries are crowned with circles of gold, adorned with precious stones and heightened up with large "trefils," and closed by four, six or eight diadems supporting a mound surmounted by a cross. The trefoil upon the crown is thought to be of Gothic introduction.

We find it upon the coins of Clovis and his sons, which has induced antiquaries to call it the "flower de luce" (the lily of France represented in gold on a blue ground), but, the fact is, these trefils were used on Constantinopolitan crowns before the time of the Franks, and afterward on those of German princes in no way allied to Charlemagne. Aubrey, a celebrated authority upon heraldry, was of opinion that the flower de luce is really nothing more than a spearhead adorned, no flower of the lily kind having the middle part solid. The sultan of Turkey bears over his arms a turban, enriched with pearls and diamonds, under two coronets, the first of which is made of pyramidal points, heightened up with large pearls, and the uppermost is surmounted with crescents.—Chambers' Journal.

### Woman as an Inventor.

It has long been a stock argument against the originality of the feminine mind that, while women are excellent in the imitative arts, they cannot invent. Now the chairman of the committee on women's inventions of the Atlanta exposition says that the number of women's patents she has collected is too large to be accommodated in the space set apart for them. As it is reasonably to be assumed that these selected inventions were good ones the woman of the century has scored another point against her traditional critics.—Baltimore American.

### A Child's Logic.

"Look here, Cesarino, your father is right-down stingy. He is a shoemaker, and still he lets you go about with your boots all in holes!"

"That's nothing compared with your father. He's a dentist, and your little brother has only got a single tooth."—Carlino.

Cut a piece of fat from the meat to be broiled and rub thoroughly the wires or slats of broiler and turn meat in about five seconds; in some time turn again and let broil until light brown, then turn on to warm plate. Hot plate makes meat tough.



T. C. TYNER--BOOTS & SHOES, HATS & CAPS.

## T. C. Tyner

Will place on sale JUNE 5th, (Maccabee Day)

## 700 PAIRS

Of Ladies', Misses' and Children's Shoes, at half their former selling price. He is selling CLOTHING at lower prices than ever before. A complete new line of Gent's NECKWEAR in latest styles just received and placed on sale.

Headquarters for HATS, CAPS and STRAW GOODS in latest styles and fashion. Cheaper than ever. Call and examine his stock and be convinced.

## T. C. Tyner.

E. SMITH & CO.--CLOTHING.

## GRAND Spring Opening OF THE Whale Clothing Success.

No. 81.



### THE EYES OF BEAUTY

Brighten at the sight of our new clothes. Young man, as you hope to win her, do not miss this chance to shine in the season's best. We'll make the price easy.

This Label on a Garment Insures Perfect Fit and Satisfaction. It stands for the best that Money Can Buy or Skill Produce.



Each piece of our goods is selected with care;

The patterns and textures are fine;

For the neatest and best to be had anywhere

The "H. S. & M." is the line.

The cloth in these garments is superior to that in any other ready-made clothing. The styles are choice and our prices are low, very low, in every instance, at the Great Whale Clothing Success of

E. Smith & Co.

### COBOCK BROS.

## COBOCK BROTHERS MODEL Meat Market.

We are not transients, but are here every day in the week and every week in the year with the best line of

Fresh, Salt and Smoked Meats THAT CAN BE BOUGHT.

Fresh Fish, Poultry and Game ALWAYS IN SEASON.

Prices are always the lowest for good goods. Resp.,

COBOCK BROS

J. F. BULLARD & CO.

## J. F. BULLARD & CO., GROCERS.

Choice, fresh family groceries. We will deliver them at your house.

### ALL KINDS OF FRUITS

In season. This is one of our specialties, and those looking for fruits in this market are coming to know where to get the BEST at the LOWEST PRICES.

### OIL AND GASOLINE.

We have made arrangements to fill all orders for oil and gasoline promptly. Leave orders at the store and we will do the rest.

J. F. BULLARD & CO.

J. ED. PHILLIPS.

### YOU

Will find just what you want in

## FURNITURE

AND PICTURE MOULDINGS

## AT PHILLIPS'

ALL WORK IN

## UNDERTAKING

SATISFACTORILY DONE.

Calls day or night promptly attended.

J. Ed. Phillips,

Funeral Director.

Residence first house east of Brick Baptist church.

J. C. WARNER,--GROCER.

### WARNER'S

## Central Store!

In addition to our usually full stock of GROCERIES,

PROVISIONS, VEGETABLES, FRUITS, ETC.

A Complete Assortment of

Canned Goods.

Choice Tobacco and Cigar:

Always on Hand

Headquarters for

GASOLINE - AND - KEROSENE - OILS

J. C. WARNER.

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION