# OHIO REPUBLICANS

## Assemble at Columbus and Nominate a State Ticket.

### General Robinson Renominated for Secretary of State by Acclamation—Judge Williams Nominated for Judge of Supreme Court.

COLUMBUS, O., Aug. 25.—The delegates to the State Convention were called to order at 11 o'clock, by Chairman Lowry. He then introduced Chaplain Moore, who invoked Divine aid in the deliberations of the Convention. General Noyes, the temporary Chairman, then made the following speech:

"If thirty years service in the ranks of the Republican party, commencing with the Fremont campaign in 1858, may give me any right to advise with you, my fellow-citizens, I should say do nothing, and saying nothing here to-day which can give comfort, encouragement or hope to the enemy. Announce your principles courageously and with emphasis, but without provoking dissensions or exciting personal bitterness. Two years ago by some inscrutable dispensation of Divine Providence we were admonished that it is necessary for success to hold all our forces together under their chosen leaders and well in hand. We have seen a man selected as a candidate for the highest office in this land without any experience in national affairs, without a single pronounced opinion on record regarding any important question of governmental policy, foreign relations, tariff, currency, banking systems, internal improvements or any other—and, under the false pretense of reform, elected President of the United States over one of the most brilliant and accomplished statesmen whose genius and achievements have ever adorned the high places of public trust. We have had a year and a half of this Administration, the chief distinction of which has been the vetoes of the President of scores of bills granting small pensions to our bullet-ridden veterans or the families of dead soldiers, after such bills had passed a Democratic House and a Republican Senate, and the approval of a bill placing Fitz John Porter on the retired list of the army, with high rank and large pay; the submission, with hardly a protest, to the seizure of American fishing vessels by the dependencies of a powerful nation and the bullying of a weak and friendly sister republic, for an imaginary or extremely doubtful grievance; and lastly, the illustration of Democratic civil service, which reforms competent Republicans out of office, and incompetent Democratic politicians into the places which their predecessors had filled with integrity and ability. If there is anything else which the Administration has done worthy of mention it has escaped my memory.

"Here in Ohio we have seen political crimes committed, so bold, brazen and infamous that when exposed the public sense was appalled at their enormity. We have seen these crimes at first condemned by the Democratic party, then apologized for, and at last defended and approved. We have seen the whole Democratic side of the Ohio Senate, when convinced that their efforts to secure the benefits of fraud and forgery were hopeless, desert their public duties and take refuge in another State beyond the reach of process of law. We have seen the purchase of a United States Senatorship, acknowledged and charged by more than half of the Democratic press of the State, yet the seat retained in silence, while the bribe giver and the bribe taker have been shielded from justice and punishment by all the methods which money corruptly used, social influence and technical considerations could command.

"And now, gentlemen of the convention, nominate a good ticket, adopt a wise and judicious platform, and leave it for the intelligence, virtue and patriotism of the people to secure the victory which awaits us in November."

The standing committees were then announced, and the convention took a recess to give the Committee on resolutions time to do its work. Governor Forraker was named as permanent chairman in the absence of Senator Sherman, and D. Fanning, secretary.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Committee on Permanent Organization submitted the following report, and it was unanimously adopted:

Permanent Chairman—Governor J. B. Foraker.

Secretary—David Fanning, of Franklin.

First Assistant Secretary—Emil Rehre, of Hamilton.

Assistant Secretaries—Walter Hartpence, of Hamilton; W. W. Schultze, of Preble; W. J. McMurry, of Auglaize; Dan Babst, of Crawford; F. L. Hammer, of Van Wert; Hugh McQuistan, of Greene; Harry Butz, of Pickaway; Colonel J. C. Howe, of Hardin; Gustavus Frese, of Sandusky; Walt S. Thomas, of Franklin; J. W. Gregg, of Pike; A. C. Caine, of Perry; George W. Harn, of Richland; Chas. S. Sprague, of Morgan; C. N. Shyrock, of Muskingum; George Wilson, of Belmont; E. N. Hartsborn, of Stark; J. M. Stout, of Trumbull; D. W. Manchester and P. H. Morris, Cuyahoga.

Chief Sergeant-at-Arms—Josiah Allen, of Athens.

The Committee on Credentials reported no contests. Governor Foraker was then introduced as permanent Chairman and made a speech, constantly interrupted by enthusiastic plaudits. He took occasion to rebuke the strictures on the Hamilton County delegation by the loudly applauded sentiment, "I congratulate you upon the magnificent delegations you have here to-day. I congratulate you upon the magnificent delegation here, even from Hamilton County, about which we have heard so much." Governor Foraker's speech was a resume of the achievements of the Republican Legislature, including the ousting of Legislators and Senators. His only allusion to National issues was the declaration that one of the most important features of the campaign will be the election of Congressman, who in the National House pave the way for the application in 1888 of the Ohio rule. "We want a Republican majority in Congress," said he, "not simply that the people of the United States shall be given better legislation for the business interests of the land, but that they may set the National House in order for the reception of a Republican President in 1888." [Applause.]

The committee on resolutions, of which General Keifer was chairman, reported the platform, which was adopted without dissent.

THE PLATFORM.

The Republicans of Ohio reaffirm their devotion to the great principles in behalf of which their party has achieved the most illustrious triumphs recorded in American history, and declare:

1. That the Democratic Administration of President Cleveland has failed to keep the pledges upon which it came into power. It promised retrenchment and economy, but has been the most extravagant ever known, the appropriations made by Congress and approved by the President for the present year largely exceeding the abundant revenues of the Government. It promised to uphold the dignity and honor of the Republic and protect American citizens and their rights of person and property both at home and abroad, but has proven itself incapable of securing an honorable adjustment of the fishery question, and has with seeming indifference subjected us to the humiliation of seeing our flag insulted, our seamen seized and the vessels of our citizens confiscated by the authorities of Canada, while with rash haste and blundering it has involved our relations with Mexico and our friendly neighbors, the sister Republic of Mexico, a fact which seriously calls attention to the Republican National platform in its enunciation of the doctrine of international arbitration for international differences, and to the importance of the recent action of the Senate of the United States in unanimously passing the bill for a congress of American nations in the interest of peace and commerce. It promised civil service reform, but has made that phrase odious by not only removing but attempting to blacklist the executives of thousands of our best citizens, many of them old soldiers, who have been removed from official positions upon the cowardly subterfuge of "offensive partisanship."

2. We reaffirm that to the Union soldiers and sailors of the late war we owe a debt that can not be computed; and it is the duty of the Government to grant pensions and establish homes for all such as are disabled or in want. We, therefore, heartily indorse the action of the present Democratic Assembly in providing for the establishment and maintenance of such a home, and for the outside relief and support of disabled soldiers and sailors of this State, and with equal earnestness we condemn the heartless and wholesale vetoes by President Cleveland of the private pension bills recently passed by Congress.

3. We believe in the Republican doctrine of tariff, not only for revenue, but also for the protection and development of American labor. We demand in behalf of the great wool-growing interests of our State the restoration of the wool tariff of 1867, and we denounce the recent attempt of the Democratic majority in the National House of Representatives to pass the Morrison bill reducing tariff duties and placing wool on the free list.

4. We call the attention of the people to the fact when the last Democratic State Administration came into power there was a large balance to the credit of the general revenue fund; that the Penitentiary was not only self-sustaining but earning annually a large surplus. Whereas, under the extravagance of that Administration the surplus was exhausted, the Penitentiary made a burden to the tax-payers and the State revenues anticipated to the extent of half a million dollars, compelling the State to become a borrower to preserve its credit.

5. The Republican party has ever stood as the friend of labor against all who would either oppress or enslave it, and every measure, State or National, which will protect the laborer from dangerous foreign competition, or improve and dignify his condition at home, will meet with our unqualified approval. Unswerving in our hostility to Anarchism, Socialism and Communism, we favor such wise legislation as may insure that harmony which ought always prevail between the employer and employe. We recognize the right of all men by association to promote their mutual good and protection in every way that does not infringe upon the rights of others. We favor the creation by Congress of a National Department of Labor, the head of which shall be a Cabinet officer, whose duty it shall be to collect, systematize and publish statistical information relating to the social, sanitary, educational and commercial condition of the workingmen of the Nation. We demand that all officials, State or National, charged with the duty of enforcing laws which provide for the proper security of the lives and health of workingmen shall be practical men.

6. The United States Senate, in refusing to order an investigation of the means by which a seat in that body was procured for Henry B. Payne, has disappointed the just and reasonable expectations of the people of Ohio.

7. The action of the Ohio Legislature last winter in ousting from both Houses of that body individuals whose certificates were procured by shameless and admitted frauds upon the ballot-box, and replacing them with those who through the suffrages of the people were rightfully entitled to seats, was action in the interest of fairness, honesty, electoral purity and good government, and is hereby heartily commended and indorsed.

8. Favoring as we do every legitimate and constitutional means of diminishing or eradicating the evils resulting from the traffic in intoxicating liquors, and recommending such legislation as will keep abreast with enlightened public sentiment on this question, we commend the Dow law as a wise and practical measure tending to that end.

9. The Republicans of Ohio rejoice in the progress of the cause of home rule for Ireland, and send cheer and greeting to Gladstone and Parnell, with the hope that the struggle they are making may be crowned with success. We at the same time commend the wisdom of those national leaders in declaring that only a native Parliament can properly protect and foster the native industries, which have so long lain paralyzed under the pernicious influences of the prevailing free trade system and doctrines.

10. We heartily indorse the administration of Governor Foraker for its happy combination of prudence and energy, and for its brilliant achievement in refunding the public debt at 2.72 per cent., thus saving the people hundreds of thousands in interest; and we congratulate him upon the wise and economical changes which, through his official appointments, have been brought about in the public institutions, and especially and notably in the State Penitentiary.

11. In common with all loyal people of the land, we mourn the loss to our country of that great Republican, as well as great soldier and statesman, Ulysses S. Grant. His life will forever be an inspiration to high and honorable manhood, patriotic devotion to country and loyalty to the principles of Republicanism which he so fittingly represented and did so much to advance. We shall ever treasure his memory and cherish his deeds.

ROBINSON NOMINATED.

It was after 2 when Governor Forraker declared nominations for Secretary of State in order. At this point A. R. Keller, of Westerville, arose and moved the renomination of General Jas. Robinson by acclamation. There was not a dissenting voice, and when the question was put the response was one tremendous "Aye." There were some calls for Robinson, but business was continued.

SUPREME COURT JUDGE.

Nominations of candidates for Supreme Court Judge were called for. A Hamilton County delegate moved that Joseph Cox be nominated by acclamation. This was received with laughter and cries of "No!" and the motion was withdrawn. M. B. Earnhart presented the name of Marshall J. Williams, of Fayette County. Hon. E. L. Taylor, of this city, presented the name of Leander J. Critchfield, of this county. The announcement was received with loud cheers. Ex-Secretary of State, Charles S. Townsend, after a few preliminaries, named an Athens County boy for the place, Judge F. S. Knowles. Ex-Governor Noyes, on taking the prominent place on the platform, began a eulogy upon Judge Jos. Cox, of Hamilton County. In giving the record of Judge Cox, his service upon the bench, especially during the trial of the recent election cases was given. The fact that Hamilton County has not had a judge for some years was mentioned as a strong point. Mr. John O. Windship, in behalf of Cuyahoga County, presented the name of Judge Francis J. Dickman, of Cleveland. Representative C. L. Pockman, of Belmont, rose from his chair on the convention floor, and seconded the nomination of Jos. Cox, of Hamilton County. He laid particular stress on the election forgery issue. This completed the nominations, and a ballot was ordered.

THE FIRST BALLOT.

The call proceeded without incident until Franklin County was reached, when Chairman Keifer arose and said: "Franklin County, thank God! has got 21 votes for Mr. Critchfield." [Laughter and applause.] Cuyahoga County cast her 39 votes for Dickman; Hamilton County cast 61 votes for Cox, 4 for Williams and 1 for Dickman. Dickman's friends were probably the most enthusiastic in the convention, and applauded every vote for their candidate. The first ballot resulted: Cox, 178; Critchfield, 107½; Knowles, 73; Williams, 178½; Dickman, 186. Total, 723. Necessary to a choice, 362.

THE SECOND BALLOT.

No choice having been effected, a second ballot was ordered. Gains for Cox were recorded at the start. Cuyahoga, however, still voted solid for Dickman, and Franklin sold for Critchfield, while Hamilton voted 65 for Cox and 3 for Williams. When the roll had been completed Mr. Allen, of Athens, withdrew the name of Knowles and changed the vote of Athens. Several other counties asked leave to change their votes, and did so, but there was no stampede, although Dickman was a slight gainer. The result of the second ballot for Judge was announced as follows: Cox, 241; Critchfield, 134; Knowles, 4; Williams, 188; Dickman, 187. Total, 723. Necessary to a choice, 362.

ON THE THIRD BALLOT,

Hamilton County cast her 68 votes solid for Cox. There were numerous small breaks for Cox, each of which was applauded. At the conclusion of the roll call, there were several changes of votes, one of the most notable of which was that of Franklin. Chairman Keifer announced 20 votes for Williams and 1 for Cox. George Donaldson challenged the correctness of the announcement. After a short consultation the vote of the county was announced as 14 for Williams and 7 for Cox. Changes continued amid much excitement, Cox gaining some and Williams some. Cuyahoga County then changed her 39 votes from Dickman to Williams. The scene was one of excitement and tumult. A motion was made to suspend the changes and take a new vote. Some approved it, but the majority was opposed to it. It was finally announced by the chair that under the rules adopted no motion was in order during the taking of a vote, and the changing continued amid confusion and noise that must have put the secretaries to their utmost endeavor. At last the computation by the secretaries was begun, when Vinton County desired to change her vote. The chair declared it out of order, when Representative Hilles, of Belmont County, appealed from the decision of the chair. Hilles was sat down upon, almost the entire convention crying out its disapproval. The chair then announced that after the footings were made the counties would be called for verification. This seemed to satisfy everybody. The verification was made as promised, and the ballot resulted: Cox, 316; Williams, 317; Critchfield, 3; Dickman, 37. Total, 723. This nominated Williams, he having received five more than was necessary to a choice.

CLERK SUPREME COURT.

For Clerk of the Supreme Court W. S. Matthews, of Gallia; W. H. Hester, of Van Wert; J. E. Stewart, of Clark; Orange Fremer, of Clinton; Kerwin Fitzpatrick, of Dayton, and C. L. Maxwell, colored, of Xenia, were presented. The first ballot stood: Hester, 377; Matthews, 261; Stewart, 34; Frazer 67; Fitzpatrick, 39; Maxwell, 35. On the second ballot Hester received 379 to Matthews' 318, and was nominated.

FOR SCHOOL COMMISSIONER

Eli Tappan, of Knox; Jay Treat, of Ashtabula, and F. Burgess, of Guernsey, were leading candidates, Tappan leading in the first ballot. The second stood: Tappan, 272; Treat, 260; Burgess, 192. Before the third ballot was completed changes nominated Tappan.

BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS.

For Member of the Board of Public Works, J. W. Hahn, of Mansfield, was easily nominated over Samuel Fortig, of Tuscarawas, and William Morrison, of Coshocton.

It was 8 o'clock when the convention adjourned.

—A family in the country recently employed an Irish domestic that had only been in this country a few days. The small boy of the family thought he would play a practical joke upon Bridget. He accordingly caught a turtle and placed it in Biddy's room and awaited developments. A short time after Biddy came down stairs with the turtle on a dustpan, and, upon seeing her mistress, remarked that she had caught the grandfather of the bedbugs in her room.—*Boston Traveller.*

—A countrywoman went into a store at Sparta, Ga., when the merchant smiled benignly upon her and inquired if he could sell any goods. "Oh, no," she replied, "I just thought I'd come in and monkey around a little until John 'ud weigh his hogs."—*Atlanta Constitution.*

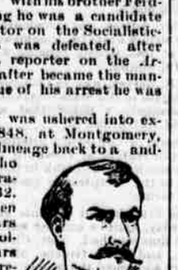
## DOOMED ANARCHISTS.

### Sketches of the Men Sentenced for Instigating the Haymarket Tragedy in Chicago.

August Theodore Vincent Spies was born at Friedenwald, Province Hesse-Nassau, Germany, in 1855. He landed in New York City in 1872, where he apprenticed himself to an upholsterer. A year afterward he arrived in Chicago. In 1875 he started a small furniture repairing shop on West Lake street. The next year he removed to North Clark street, forming a partnership with his brother Ferdinand. In the spring he was a candidate for West side collector on the Socialistic-Labor ticket, but was defeated, after which he became a reporter on the *Arbeiter Zeitung*. He after became the manager, and at the time of his arrest he was its editor-in-chief.

AUGUST SPIES.

Albert R. Parsons was ushered into existence June 20, 1848, at Montgomery, Ala. He traces his lineage back to a handful of emigrants who settled around Narragansett Bay in 1632. His mother died when he was only two years old and his father followed her three years after. In 1857 he removed to Tyler County, Tex., and in 1859 he was put on the Galveston *Daily News* to learn the "art preservative of all art." When the war broke out he was only thirteen years old, but he joined a Confederate infantry company called the Lone Star Grays. He was with them over a year. His education was limited to what he acquired in pursuing his trade of printer. He married his wife at Austin in 1869. In 1870 he was elected Secretary of the Texas Senate, and the following year was appointed a deputy United States Internal Revenue Collector. He held this office until he came to Chicago in 1873, when he resumed his trade as a compositor on the *Times*. In 1876 he joined the Socialists. During the labor troubles of the following year he was arrested by the chief of police for a speech he had made to twenty thousand laboring men at the Market square, but was released the same night.

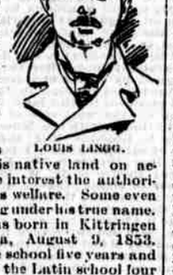


A. R. PARSONS.

Samuel Fielden was born in Todmorden, Lancashire, England, February 25, 1847. He worked in a cotton mill in various capacities from the time he was eight years old till he reached his majority. When he was eighteen years old he went to Westlyn and joined the Methodist Episcopal Church, becoming a Sunday-school superintendent and afterward a local preacher. He came to the United States in 1866. After working East he went to Olmstead Falls, near Cleveland, O., removing to Summit, Cook County, in 1869, where he worked upon the farm of "Long" John Wentworth. He then went South, and took up his residence in Chicago in 1871. Since that time he has been doing stone work and teaming. In the meantime, joining the Liberal League, he was sent as a delegate to the National Convention of this body in Milwaukee. He joined the American Group of the International in 1884, and has been, since then, one of its leading lights.

SAMUEL FIELDEN.

Louis Lingg, the youngest of the doomed Anarchists, is only twenty-one years old, having been born in Baden, Germany, in 1864. He secured a common school education in Germany. After leaving his native country he went to Switzerland, where he remained several years, arriving in America in August, 1885. He is a carpenter by trade and unmarried. There has been a very strong suspicion extant that he was compelled to leave his native land on account of the extreme interest the authorities were taking in his welfare. Some even deny that he is sailing under his true name.



LOUIS LINGG.

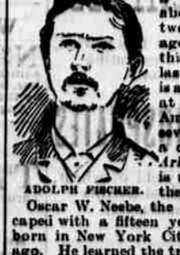
Michael Schwab was born in Kittringen on the Main, Bavaria, August 9, 1853. He attended a public school five years and the Latin school four years. He was apprenticed to a bookbinder, and after serving his apprenticeship he worked at his trade in several Austrian and Swiss cities. He embraced socialism at Wunzeberg, in 1873. His progress in this direction was so brilliant that a year afterward, in Engelstadt, he was suspected by the authorities of having distributed socialistic circulars. He proved his innocence and the matter was dropped. In June, 1879, he placed his feet upon American soil. Going to Milwaukee, he engaged in his trade as book-binder and Socialist, becoming a leading spirit in the prominent socialistic societies of that place. In 1881 he went to Cheyenne, W. T., Denver, Leadville, Durango and Pueblo, Col., employing his time at these places in odd jobs. The following year he came to Chicago. In the fall of 1882 he became the reporter and translator for the *Arbeiter-Zeitung*. A promotion to the position of co-editor soon followed. Justus Schwab, the rampant New York Socialist, is his brother.

MICHAEL SCHWAB.

George C. Engel was born in Cassel, Hesse, Germany, in 1839. Early in January, 1872, he came to America, and afterwards to Chicago where he has since lived, working as a painter. That year he was a candidate for the position of West town collector, on the Socialistic ticket. In the spring of 1880 he took charge of the business management of the *Arbeiter-Zeitung*, shortly afterward assuming the position of editor. He embraced the doctrines of socialism about twenty years ago.

GEORGE ENGEL.

Adolph Fischer is a native of Prussia, about twenty-six or twenty-seven years of age, and has lived in this country for the last thirteen years. He is a printer, and worked at his trade while in America. For the last seven years he has been a compositor on the *Arbeiter-Zeitung*. He is married and the father of two children.



ADOLPH FISCHER.

Oscar W. Neebe, the defendant who escaped with a fifteen years' sentence, was born in New York City, thirty-six years ago. He learned the trade of a tinsmith. In 1865 he came to Chicago for the first time, remaining only a short time. For the next five years he swung between Philadelphia and his native city, working at his trade. The year 1870 brought him to Chicago once more. He has followed his trade ever since, though when arrested he was with the Acme Yeast Company. He has been a believer in socialism since 1876.

## TEMPERANCE.

### JOHN BARLEYCORN, MY JOE.

John Barleycorn, my Joe, John,
When we were first acquaint,
You were a little fiery, John,
And smelt of peppermint.
But I began to love you, John,
And soon I loved you so
I'd share my only coat with you,
John Barleycorn, my Joe.

But now the time has come, John,
For me that love to smother,
And you must take one road, John,
And I will take the other.
For never more on earth, John,
We hand in hand will go,
I will be fair, and tell you why,
John Barleycorn, my Joe.

You have not used me well, John,
While journeying together;
You were to be my friend, John,
In fair or stormy weather.
But when the rain came down, John,
And fierce the wind did blow,
You left me in the roadside ditch,
John Barleycorn, my Joe.

Your sense of right is wrong, John,
You've even led in crime;
But when we broke the law, John,
I paid for it every time.
Ah! many are the scrapes, John,
You've got me in, you know,
But never once have helped me out,
John Barleycorn, my Joe.

Tho' we can—I admit, John—
Of jolly moments tell,
The reckoning at their close, John,
To my lot always fell.
And if we tumbled down, John,
Trudging over hubs or snow,
The hurts or frost bites all were mine,
John Barleycorn, my Joe.

With sorrow you have caused, John,
My good, true wife to sign,
My children to wear rags, John,
With hunger made them cry;
And then, if I rebuked them, John,
Which added to their woe,
You always said I served them right,
John Barleycorn, my Joe.

You've bleary made my eyes, John,
Put blotches on my cheek,
And painted red my nose, John,
My once strong hands made weak.
I think you must have aimed, John,
In death to lay me low,
And none too soon I've found you out,
John Barleycorn, my Joe.

—*Enoll Vester, in N. Y. News.*

### LIQUOR AND TOBACCO.

**They Cost the People of This Country $1,189,000,000 Yearly.**

While demagogues continue to complain about the sufferings of labor, and croakers of the hard times, the consumption of luxuries in almost every particular is greater than it was one or two years ago, and in most classes of expenditure greater than it ever was in the times called most prosperous, as is shown by the internal revenue report. The consumption of beer increased 1,524,980 barrels. The consumption in 1885 was greater than ever before, and, adding the officially reported increase, it appears that no less than 642,000,000 gallons of beer were consumed last year. Reckoning the mean population for that year at about 59,257,000, the consumption appears to have been 10.83 gallons for every inhabitant, babies included. Considering that a large part of the population does not consume beer at all, this seems to imply an enormous consumption to those who do.

The increase in the consumption of whisky was 1,606,108 gallons, which makes the consumption for the year 70,763,010 gallons, or 1.19 gallons per capita. That is much more than was consumed in the years of depression, the fiscal years 1878 and 1879, when the tax was the same that it is now; but it is much below the consumption of 1883 or 1884, when the quantity was 1.41 and 1.42 gallons per capita. Probably the rapid spread of prohibition has reduced the consumption. Fifteen years ago, when the tax was only 50 cents per gallon, the consumption ranged between 1½ and 2 gallons per capita.

The increase in consumption of tobacco in various forms has been remarkable, but especially in the least healthy of all forms. Snuff-using, it may be remarked, is on the decline; 195,747 pounds less were used last year than the year before. But the consumption of manufactured tobacco, for smoking and chewing, increased 11,010,574 pounds, reaching 191,023,663 pounds, or 3.22 pounds per capita, which is considerably in excess of the consumption in any previous year. Prior to 1870 the quantity consumed was from 1 to 2 pounds, in 1870 it rose to 2.38, and until 1879 averaged about 2.50; then it rose in 1880 to 2.75, in 1882 to 3.06, and has been above 3 pounds ever since. But the increase in this form of tobacco would have been greater but for the increase in the consumption of cigars and cigarettes.

The number of cigars consumed increased last year 151,925,855, making a total consumption of 3,510,372,539, or 59.2 per capita. Twenty years ago the consumption was 10.2 yearly; in 1870 it rose to 30; in 1875 to 43.9, and then declined a little with the hard times to 40.5 in 1878, but in 1881 it rose to 52.6, reaching 61.5 in 1884, and declined to 58.2 in 1885, but has now risen again to 59.2. The consumption of cigarettes has greatly increased. Last year alone the increase was 252,212,112, or about 25 per cent., making 1,310,556,512 in all, or 22.1 per capita. In 1855 there was a small consumption, but practically none officially recorded in the years 1866-1869. In 1870 it rose to .4 per capita, in 1875 to .9 per capita, and in 1876, just ten years ago, rose to 1.7 per capita. But that was only the beginning; in 1880 it had risen to 8.2 per capita, in 1884 to 16.1, in 1885 to 18.3, and now averages 22.1 per capita.

Supposing cigars to average only five cents each and cigarettes twenty cents a package, tobacco a dollar per pound in retail forms, beer five cents a glass and spirits five cents for half a gill, prices which are certainly not as high as those paid by most consumers, the cost of these articles to the people of this country is over $1,189,000,000, or $19.82 for every inhabitant. This burden is borne by about 20,000,000 wage-earners, however, and for them it averages $59.46 yearly. The consumption of liquor alone costs the working people much over $800,000,000.—*United Presbyterian.*

### Too Much "Fool"-Playing.

An industrious young shoemaker fell into the habit of spending much time at a saloon near by. One by one his customers began to desert him. When his wife remonstrated with him for so neglecting his work for the saloon, he would carelessly reply: "Oh, I've just been down a little while playing pool." His little two-year old caught the refrain, and would often ask: "Is you goin' down to play fool, papa?" Smith tried in vain to correct this word. The child persisted in his own pronunciation, and day by day he accosted his father with: "Has you been playin' fool, papa?" This made a deep impression on the shoemaker, as he realized that the question was being answered in the falling off of his customers and the growing wants of the household. He resolved again and again to quit the pool table, but weakly allowed the passion of play to hold him a long time. Finally he found himself out of work, out of money and out of flour. Sitting on his bench one afternoon, idle and despondent, he was heard to exclaim: "No work again to-day; what I'm to do I don't know." "Why papa," prattled the baby, "can't you run down and play fool some more." "Oh, hush! you poor child," groaned his father, shame-stricken. "That's just the trouble. Papa has played fool too much already." But he never played it again, and to-day his home is comfortable and happy once more.—*Temperance Review.*

### HOW IT WORKS.

**The Effects of Alcoholic Liquors on the Human System.**

In reply to a correspondent who wants to know the effect of alcoholic liquors on the human system the Toledo *Blade* says:

Whether induced by fermented liquors or by distilled spirits, it is through the alcohol contained in either that the effects of intoxication ensue. The effects of alcohol, in a single act of intoxication, vary according to the way in which the spirit has been taken. If swallowed rapidly, in large quantities, or in a concentrated form, the agency is that of a powerful narcotic poison. The mode of action here is partly through a direct impression by the alcohol on the nerves of the stomach, and partly by its absorption into the blood, and its transmission thus to the brain, which is proved to take place with great rapidity. The action of any kind of alcoholic drink, in moderate doses, is that of a somewhat rapid stimulant. The bodily and mental powers are for a time excited beyond their ordinary strength, after which there is a corresponding depression. Although the alcohol which is introduced into the system can not act as a true food (for in that case it would not pass through the system unchanged), it indirectly takes the place of food, by diminishing the wear and tear of the system, and thus rendering less food sufficient. In animals destroyed when intoxicated, the portions of the brain and of the liver are found to yield, weight for weight, considerably more alcohol than blood. The fact of the retention and accumulation of alcohol in the nervous centers and liver tends to throw much light on the special diseases of drunkards, where the appetite for ordinary food fails, the digestion is impaired, the sleep is disturbed and the vigor of frame and capacity for exertion sink accordingly, the limbs often aching and trembling, and the heart drooping with a miserable feeling of nervous exhaustion. Even prior to this the drunkard is often liable to those minor illusions which end in the full development of what is known as the drunkard's delirium, or delirium tremens, a form of temporary insanity characterized by a state of abject terror, with shaking of the limbs, the sufferer fancying that he is surrounded with monstrous phantasms, or that he is devoted otherwise to horrors, disasters or crimes. In this state, if the miserable man does not take his own life, he is ready, without any provocation, to take the life of any one with whom he comes in contact. One effect, and a leading one, of the customary presence of alcohol in the blood of the drinker is to reduce the vitality of that fluid, so that it tends to sustain only the lowest forms of nutrition and animalization, and deposits, in great part, merely an inert fat within those organs where it should minister to the growth and maintenance of a delicate construction, destined for uses essential to life. Thus we have fatty deposits, or changes of higher structures into fat, in the heart, the liver and in the blood-vessels, the coats of the last becoming easily ruptured. Hence, liability to diseases of the heart and of the liver, often followed by dropsies, or to affections of the other intestines, or to attacks of apoplexy and palsy. If not cut off abruptly in his career, the life of the drunkard becomes one long malady towards its close, the final condition being usually one of imbecility of mind and body, yet with throes of suffering to the last. It has been authoritatively shown that, while the average expectation of future life to the temperate man at fifty may be reckoned at twenty years, that of the drunkard at the same age is only four years. Again, between the ages of twenty-one and thirty, the deaths among drunkards have been found to be more than five times, and between thirty-one and fifty, more than four times what occur among the general community at the like ages.

### TEMPERANCE ITEMS.

OF the whisky sellers of New York, 2,004 have served their time in different State prisons; 2,655 have been confined in county prisons and 1,769 have been "cooled off" in the station houses, leaving only 1,616 out of 8,032 who have thus far successfully cloaked their devilry from the police. Of the whole number, 502 are Americans, 2,179 Germans, 3,051 Irishmen, 265 negroes.—*Exchange.*

IT is said a Massachusetts manufacturer who employs seven hundred men in a small town recently presented each man with a new ten dollar bill which he had secretly marked for identification. The second day afterward four hundred and ten of these bills had been deposited in banks by saloon-keepers, and in consequence the workmen are said to have organized a Temperance society. The moral is obvious.

THE saloon is bad, and only bad. There is no aspect in which it can be considered as beneficial, either to morals or religion, to the State or to individuals, to industry or commerce. As a market for our grain and grapes it is a waste; as an employer it makes labor unproductive; as a public business it pauperizes the many for the sake of the conscienceless few; as a source of taxation it pays the State hardly a tenth of its cost. What is it good for? To instruct in vice, to harden in crime, to reduce to poverty, to paralyze brawn and brain, to wreck homes and to betray every interest dear to an intelligent and prosperous people.—*Christian Evangelist.*

THE *Gazette des Tribunaux* lately related the following case: A few days ago, in a tavern near the Barrierre de l'Etoile, a journeyman painter, named Xavier C——, well known for his intemperate habits, while drinking with some comrades, laid a wager that he would eat a lighted candle. His bet was taken; and scarcely had he introduced the flaming candle into his mouth when he uttered a slight cry and fell powerless to the ground. A bluish flame was seen to flicker about his lips, and, on an attempt being made to offer him assistance, the by-standers were horror-struck to find that he was burning internally. At the end of half an hour his head and upper part of his chest was reduced to charcoal. Two medical men were called in and recognized that Xavier had fallen a victim to spontaneous combustion.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