

BOGUS VOLUNTEERS.

Indescribed Prizes Bestowed Upon Fraudulent Walkers. "Whatever else we may forget," said Maj. McKinley to the Society of the Army of the Tennessee; "whatever else we may blot from our history we can never forget the brave men who entered the service of their country without hope of reward and without any incentive of fame or popular praise, but who, taking their lives into their own hands, gave the best they had, and all they had—their life's blood—to the saving of the freest and best government under the sun."

To the volunteer who answers that description every fair-minded man may heartily say amen. So far as the pension roll has grown out of the war, and the beneficiaries are such men surviving with wounds or enervated by disease contracted in the line of service, this country may cheerfully pay the amounts, and the benefits may with applause be extended to the widow and minor children of such volunteers if those widows were actually war-made.

But Maj. McKinley had large observation of the war and of the condition of the north, and of the plans of enlistment which came when the struggle had settled down to one of dead earnestness and it was found by enthusiasts that the battlefield was not a holiday; and he knows, as every man knows who was part or parcel of that struggle, that there were volunteers who did not fill the description made by Maj. McKinley in his after-dinner speech.

There is a nether side to this story of patriotism. As the war went on resort to draft was necessary, and those who as volunteers entered the military service came to be of a class that were not without hope of reward. They were paid large bounties, they were enlisted by local committees for the purpose of filling up quotas, and they had merely to give consent to enter the service accredited to a particular congressional district or subdivision thereof to receive a sum of money, something of a bribe, and then they have ever had since, even under the arrearage of pension act.

The mercenary spirit came in strongly toward the close of the war. Men would not budge as volunteers unless they were paid handsomely, and most of such persons sought short-time enlistments. In addition to their bounties—paid not by the government of the United States, but by districts seeking to avoid draft—they were clothed and fed and cared for, and many thousands of these never heard the report of a hostile cannon. They did not appear upon the scene of war. Their part was one of entire safety to themselves. If there is glory in war, theirs was an inglorious service. They were safely in camps at the north or ventured no further south than mere depots of supplies. Such volunteers certainly do not deserve the high eulogium bestowed indiscriminately by Maj. McKinley upon all volunteers. But it is the latter mercenary class, the men who have no record of actual peril of war, who were never for a moment in personal danger, who gave nothing of their life's blood or of any material service to the government of the United States who are now loudest in clamoring for wholesale pensions. They wish to hang on to the pensions of real deserters, men who did participate in battles, men who actually received scars.

It is against undeservers like these that the country cries out, and soldiers of merit, among whom Maj. McKinley is enrolled, are not true to men who did fight and who did bleed and who did make sacrifices when they are willing to cover with their shield of eulogy masses of mere mercenaries and skulkers.—Chicago Times.

ECONOMY UNDER MORTON.

Scolding Off Expenses Created by His Republican Emancipation. Secretary Morton's conception of the domestic duties of economic government is working exceedingly well in practice. The praise bestowed upon him is deserved. He is saving money by looking off the expenses and expensive branches of his department from time to time. The promise of economy in governmental affairs is being rigidly enforced. He has saved thousands of dollars during the seven months he has held office, and he has not stopped saving yet. He is curtailing the expenses of his department without curtailing its usefulness. Doubtless he is improved with the success of the department of agriculture altogether. As the year he is going he will have removed at the end of his first year all of the costly business which Secretary Rank provided.

Things which he is lopped off by the Secretary Morton's ax is the congressional division, which has for many years performed the work of preparing the reports for senators and congressmen, the distribution of seeds. In his mind the change to congress is now provided to aid him in the performance of such duties as may be required by the service of his constituents. He has successfully submitted that the work of the above-named division should be done, and, in pursuance of his policy of retrenchment and economy, the congressional division of the department will be abolished.

No one can deny that under the present administration the economy is being enforced. It is the policy of the administration to save money, and whenever the opportunity offers, Secretary Morton is not slow to take advantage of it. He is a man of a different order of mind from the average politician.—Albany Argus.

OLD FALSEHOODS REPEATED.

Stock-in-Trade Arguments of High Tariff Republicans. Said Mr. McKinley in his recent speech at Akron: "They say a protective tariff is a tax and a burden upon the people. It is a tax upon the foreign producer, and his welfare is not our first concern."

The soft coal beggars in their supplications before the ways and means committee told a different story. They all agreed that they wanted the tax on imported coal because without it Nova Scotia coal could be delivered in New England ports cheaper than their own could be. That is, they wanted the tax to enable them to exact seventy-five cents per ton more from New Englanders than they could get without the tax. They wanted it as a tax on New England consumers, not on Nova Scotia producers.

Other tariff beggars have admitted the same thing, some of them expressly as well as by necessary implication. For instance, George P. Ikert, who was heard on behalf of the pottery beggars, said in reply to a question from Mr. Reed that "the tariff tax was undoubtedly added to the price, and the consumer really paid the duty." Three years ago ex-Gov. Warmoth, of Louisiana, protested against the substitution of a bounty for the tariff tax "because it would disclose the fact that the tariff is a bounty," and the people wouldn't stand it when they discovered that fact. When Benjamin Harrison was president his protectionist solicitor general made an argument before the supreme court in which he said that "the amount of duty levied is a bounty to the domestic manufacturer" and that "it is with a view to such a benefit for him that it is levied."

And so say they all when they are not trying to deceive people whom they take to be underwritten. McKinley himself said so when he was defending his notorious bill three years ago. Speaking of his ridiculous provision putting the same duties on articles imported for government use as on the same articles imported for private use, he said: "The contractors with the government agents and the same duties which its citizens generally are required to pay." In his eagerness to fool the people in one way he let slip the truth in another way. He admitted that the citizens of this country, and not foreign producers, pay the duties. In the same speech, referring to the free admission of "personal effects" under the old law, he said:

"The practical effect of this provision was that the wealthy classes who were able to visit distant countries secured exemption from the payment of duties, while the average citizen, unable to go abroad, was compelled to pay a duty upon the articles which he might want to use."

So it was the "average citizen" who paid the duties, while the wealthy citizen, who could go abroad and bring in a small cargo of "personal effects" free, escaped. And even in his Akron speech, after asserting that the tariff is a tax on the foreign producer, he admits in no less than three places that the home consumer pays it in the form of higher prices.

Of course every man who understands the subject knows that the object of protection is to tax the domestic consumers for the benefit of favored producers, and that if this were not the effect the latter would lose all interest in protection. But since the protectionists persist in their old attempt to deceive, it is in order to convict them of falsehood out of their own mouths.—Chicago Herald.

COMMENTS OF THE PRESS.

A republican exchange boasts that the democrats cannot find any new faults with McKinley's speech. If he would give us a new speech we could accommodate them.—N. Y. World.

It seems to be the opinion of interested parties that the removal of the McKinley duty of two cents a pound on macaroni would ruin the production of the genuine Italian article in this country.—Boston Herald.

"If tariffs give high wages, why is it that labor is so much higher in England than it is in France and Germany, the latter countries having protective tariffs and England having none?"—Benton McMillin, on Mills Bill.

After reading the calamity screeches of the republican high-protective barons before the Wilson tariff committee, one would imagine that this country had been fenced in for their benefit, and they were grumbling because the fence isn't whitewashed.—St. Louis Republic.

Gov. McKinley insists upon it that the tariff caused the business depression and has made that the key note in opening his campaign for reelection. Undoubtedly the tariff has created depression and hard times in the business of the republican party.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

The people know what they want, and they are going to have it. They have not changed their minds since last November. They are not afraid of themselves, and they are not going to invite Mr. Sherman and his tariff-for-plunder-only associates to protect them against themselves. They expect their representatives in congress to go right on and do what they were told to do with the tariff, as they have begun to do what they were told to do with the "misnamed" Sherman act.—Chicago Herald.

HISTORIC AMERICAN TRIUMPH.

Notable Visit of the Foreign World's Fair Commissioners to North Dakota to View Harvesting Machinery at Work.

Forty-five Deering Twine Binders, forming a procession half a mile in length, and steadily moving through a waving sea of wheat—such was the sight that greeted the Foreign Commissioners to the World's Fair during their recent famous visit to the bonanza farms of North Dakota. This imposing spectacle was witnessed on the great Elk Valley farm at Larimore, North Dakota, a North Dakota they traveled on nearly 19 square miles, 10,000 acres of which formed one unbroken fenceless field of wheat. To witness this sight the distinguished spectators, comprising fifty foreign diplomats, World's Fair commissioners and representatives of the foreign press, together with an equal number of Americans, eminent in World's Fair, Railroad and Commercial circles, had undertaken the discomforts of a long and arduous journey. The exclamations of delight and surprise, and the cries of "bravo" that rang out on the air showed that their expectations were fully met. Sent here to study all things American, the foreign men had been especially desirous of witnessing the methods in vogue on the much talked-of "bonanza" wheat farms. Four days before they had left Chicago as guests of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, along whose route from Chicago to St. Paul they had received one continuous ovation. From St. Paul through Minnesota and North Dakota they traveled as guests of the Great Northern Railroad, and farther north they traveled the warmer and more cordial was their reception. Here at Larimore they found the climax of interest and the height of hospitality. They were met at their train and escorted to carriages by what seemed to be the whole population of the little city of Larimore, headed by O. H. Phillips, the Mayor, Gov. Shortridge, and N. G. Larimore, the proprietor of the great farm which they were to see. Slightly and almost breathlessly at first they viewed the mighty phalanx of machines, then quickly alighting from their carriages they followed the machines on foot, eagerly peering into their mechanism as if bent on finding the secret of their perfect, automatic, almost noiseless action. For an hour or more they followed the machines, and then they were taken to Mr. Larimore and his sons, when they were called to one side of the field where scientific tests of draft were being made under the supervision of Mayor O. H. Phillips and Mr. C. H. Oimstead, the proprietor of the Deering Pony binder and the Deering Ideal mow—were remarkable because embodying the ball and roller bearings, such as are used in bicycles and bicycle pumps. Twelve feet in diameter, the Deering dynamometer, each representing twenty-five horsepower, was used in the tests. The binder showed an average draft of only 207 pounds. The Deering Ideal mow showed an average draft of only 125 pounds. In heavy grass showed a cutting draft averaging 125 pounds, and the rolling draft ninety-two pounds. The remarkably low draft—about half the draft of ordinary machines—shown by these machines for both machines was carefully noted by the astonished visitors as demonstrating the practicability of the bicycle bearings. The same Pony binder, drawn by two light teams for the mowing of wheat in twenty-two and a half minutes.

PAPER TWINE USED. A notable feature of the binder test was the use of the Pony binder of the Deering Paper Twine Co., of North Dakota. This twine, patented by William Deering & Co., bids fair to prove a Waterloo to the twine trust, for it can be made and sold at prices considerably below those now paid for the hemp twine used in the tests. At the close of these tests the commissioners, together with a party of spectators, were tendered a good, substantial, prairie chicken dinner by Mr. Larimore and his neighbor, followed by Gov. Shortridge, Mayor Phillips and Rev. J. H. Keeley delivered eloquent addresses of welcome, which were responded to by D. M. De Perail, of Costa Rica; Mr. A. Grimesky, the assistant Russian commissioner; Don Albert Gomez Ruano, of Uruguay; Mr. Harry Vincent, of Costa Rica, and Judge A. Water, of Minnesota. Mr. Larimore also spoke, and in his address he had reduced the cost of raising and marketing wheat to between 75.50 and 75.00 an acre.

MR. APPELBY SURPRISES THE COMMISSIONERS. Mr. John P. Appleby, the inventor of the Appleby twine binder, whose presence was a surprise to the commissioners, told of the history of his early struggles and the final universal adoption of his invention. He paid a glowing tribute to Mr. William Deering, to whose enterprise and general adoption of the machine, said he:

"In 1878, when the Deering Company made twenty-five of these binders, people said they were a failure. The next year when Mr. Deering made 2,000 of the machines, the manufacturers of the old reaper and the wire binder said he was crazy. It was crazy all the manufacturers of harvesting machinery who have been forced to follow his example have also become victims of his (laughter) and the millions of farmers who now use the invention are its beneficiaries for a hundred years (laughter and applause). The excursionists left for Alton and the great Dalrymple farms at 4 p. m., where they witnessed threshing machines at work on a crop of wheat that was cut from 77,000 acres by electric high-speed mowers. The mowers used exclusively by the Dalrymples. From Alton they journeyed to Fargo, where they were royally received and shown the marvelous result of western pick, which in a season had turned the hard timber solid city of brick and mortar on the bed of ashes that had lain smoking there only ninety days before. From Fargo, the guests returned to Chicago brimful of enthusiasm over the wonders they had seen."

SHORT PENCILINGS.

THERE are 2,750 languages. ENVELOPES were first used in 1539. TELEGRAMS were invented in 1800. A BARREL of rice weighs 600 pounds. A BARREL of flour weighs 196 pounds. A BARREL of pork weighs 300 pounds. A FIBREX of butter weighs 55 pounds. THE first steel pen was made in 1830. ASPHALT is ten and seven-eighths inches. WATCHES were first constructed in 1476. A STORM moves thirty-six miles an hour. A HURRICANE moves eighty miles an hour.

New Through Sleeping Car Line. From Chicago to Seattle via the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul and Great Northern Railroads, has been established and first-class sleeping cars will hereafter run daily from Chicago at 11:30 P. M., arriving at Seattle 10:30 P. M., fourth day. This is undoubtedly the best route to reach the North Pacific Coast.

For time tables, maps and other information apply to the nearest ticket agent, or address Geo. H. HOFFMAN, General Pass Agent, C. & St. P. R'y, Chicago, Ill. A was editor wants to know why people say a man "feels his oats" when he only feels his rye.—Hilfings. What Energy is Renewed. When strength and health have run down, by a timely resort to the helpful, bracing tonic, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, particularly adapted to the waste of nervous, dyspeptic, bilious invalids. If worn out by mental strain, the cause of business or overwork, seek its prompt and benign aid. It contains the most potent tonic in a palatable and easily digested form. For further particulars, send for free literature. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, Small, N. H., Mass., U. S. A.

WIT AND WISDOM.

"We shall go," said a speaker, attempting to quote "Hamlet," "to that land whence no traveler's bones ever return."

"Every evil to which we do not succumb is a benefactor. . . . We gain the strength of the temptation we resist.—Emerson.

"Sometimes a man is justified in feeling that the 'most unkindest cut of all' applies to the picture of him that appeared in the newspaper.—Washington Star.

"There's one thing can be said of Benson, he's always the same—never any change." "No; always calls on one for a five; never anything less."—Inter Ocean.

"Miss Simpson fainted when she received a message just now." "Some bad news, was it?" "No; she saw the messenger boy running, and the shock was too great."—Inter Ocean.

"Brown (to Black, who is preparing for continental trip)—How do you get on with your language, old fellow? Black—Capital. Why, I've got so now I can think in French! Brown—Well, that's a blessing, for it's more than you could ever do in English.

"A glance, not a blow; a look of directing love that at once heartens the duty, and tells its duty. We must be very near him to catch that look—and very near him in sympathy with him to understand it—when we do, we must be swift to obey.—A. Maclaren.

"Relative Importance.—Mr. Skidds—It may seem to you an odd time to ask the question, but before we start to the theater I want to know if you will marry me, Delia. Delia—1, too, have a question to ask. "Ask it, 'm my hat on straight?" "Yes. Will you marry me?" "Yes."—N. Y. Sun.

"Papa," said the editor's little boy, who had been studying his Latin, "let's hear you decline caput." "I can't, my son," returned the editor. "I've forgotten how." And then the poet, who had overheard, sent the editor a poem entitled "caput," but the editor braced up and declined it in a moment.—Harper's Bazar.

"This is a beautiful rural district, for a visit to a friend in Roxbury. I had to pay twenty-five cents down for a little dish of white ice-cream; and then I rode miles and miles on one of the new-fangled cars for five cents. I gave the man fifty cents, and I shouldn't have thought anything of it if I'd got back no change at all. It was worth fifty cents just to hitch up to go so far. Only five cents for all that ride, and twenty-five cents for two spoonfuls of white ice-cream. Queer town, this!"

THE MARKETS.

Table with market prices for various commodities like CATTLE, SHEEP, FLOUR, etc. Columns include item names and prices.

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Royal Baking Powder. ABSOLUTELY PURE. Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

It's no use to ask the man who is going to have a tooth pulled whether he doesn't think that this is just a perfect day.—Somerville Journal.

Who was the first wheelman? Father Time. From the beginning he has gone on by cycles.

"August Flower" "I am happy to state to you and to suffering humanity, that my wife has used your wonderful remedy, August Flower, for sick headache and palpitation of the heart, with satisfactory results. For several years she has been a great sufferer, has been under the treatment of eminent physicians in this city and Boston, and she has not found any relief. We cannot say to much for it." L. C. Frost, Springfield, Mass.

The Greatest Medical Discovery of the Age. KENNEDY'S MEDICAL DISCOVERY. DONALD KENNEDY, OF ROXBURY, MASS., Has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures every kind of Humor, from the worst scrofula down to a common Pimple.

He has tried it in over eleven hundred cases, and never failed except in two cases (both tuber humor). He has now in his possession over two hundred certificates of its value, all within twenty miles of Boston.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the right quantity is taken. When the lungs are affected it causes shooting pains, like needles passing through them; the same with the Liver or Bowels. This is caused by the ducts being stopped, and always disappears in a week after taking it.

If the stomach is foul or bilious it will cause squeamish feelings at first. No change of diet ever necessary. Eat the best you can get, and enough of it. Dose, one tablespoonful in water at bedtime. Read the Label. Send for Book.

Edw. Wilder's Sarsaparilla. THE GREAT PURGATIVE. WITH POTASH.

HORSE SHOE PLUG. Is Surely the Best Chewing Tobacco MANUFACTURED. Try It Once and You Will Use No Other.

WILLIAM TELL. Your Mother TO USE NO OTHER SOAP FOR LAUNDRY AND HOUSEHOLD PURPOSES. THAN LAIRETTE. IT IS FAR SUPERIOR TO ANY OTHER IN THE MARKET AND IS MADE ONLY BY N-K FAIRBANK & CO. ST. LOUIS. THE POT INSULTED THE KETTLE BECAUSE THE COOK HAD NOT USED SAPOLIO. GOOD COOKING DEMANDS CLEANLINESS. SAPOLIO SHOULD BE USED IN EVERY KITCHEN.