

IS HONESTY PAY?

A SUBJECT DISCUSSED BY THE JERICHO DEBATING SOCIETY.

Pap Perkins, the Postmaster, Tells How the Organization Was Started and How It Came to an Untimely and Inglorious End.

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The Jericho debating society was Squar Joslyn's idea. It dawned on him one afternoon as he was hoeing in his garden, and that evening he came over to the postoffice and made a speech and started the ball rolling. A week later the society had its first meeting. There was a hot time for about an hour. Of the 40 men present 25 wanted to be president, but after awhile, and by putting in two votes for himself, the squar was duly elected. Deacon Spooner was made referee, and the other officers weren't struggled after to be elected. There wasn't any debating at the first meeting, but Squar Joslyn made a speech of acceptance which raised the price of butter in Jericho 10 cents a pound. After saying that he wouldn't exchange places with the president of the United States he began with the year 750 B. C., and the way he came whirling along down to the year 1900 made the glass in the windows rattle. He excited the crowd as he hit Nero, brought applause as he touched on Columbus, and when he got through with Washington there wasn't a hold'er. Ebenezer Williams, and Jonas Bebee and Aaron Bradshaw were in tears. After the speech was over Elder Spooner figured it up and declared that the squar had made 27 different pints in his oration, which was four pints more than Demosthenes or Cicero had ever made.

The subject for debate at the next meeting was "Does Honesty Pay?" The



"FOLLER ME BACK TO THE DAYS OF JULIUS CAESAR."

number on the affirmative and negative side was about even, and Ebenezer White was appointed to lead off and tell how honesty paid him. Each speaker was to be limited to ten minutes. Ebenezer had been thinking it over for three or four days, and when he got up he began with:

"Foller me back to the days of Julius Caesar. When Caesar was a young man of 22, he hadn't a dollar to his name and no show to strike a job. He had about made up his mind to commit suicide when he found a five dollar goldpiece in the road. His first thought was to use the money to start in business, but it was only a temptation. His honesty wouldn't permit such a thing. He went around inquiring who had lost \$5, and at length found the owner, and the owner took a likin to him and pushed him along until he was finally made a king."

"That's one tally mark for the affirmative side," said the deacon as the speaker sat down, "and I decide that Ebenezer has made five pints. We will now hear from Jonas Bebee on the negative side."

"Foller me back to the days of Julius Caesar," began Jonas as he rose up. "I object" protested Ebenezer. "Havin' foller'd me back, the meeth can't foller Jonas. I appeal to the referee." "I shall have to overrule the objection," said the deacon. "We foller'd Ebenezer back, and we must give Jonas jest as good a show. If he's got anything new about Julius Caesar, we'd like to hear it."

"When Caesar was a young man of 22, he hadn't a dollar to his name," continued Jonas. "And though he offered to dig out stumps for 15 cents a day, he couldn't hit a job. He had made up his mind to hang himself when he found a stray mewl in the woods. He knew he ought to advertise the mewl and restore him to his owner, but dishonesty carried the day. He sold the critter to the first man who would buy, and with the \$12 he received he went into politics and pushed along until he finally became one of the greatest men of his time. He lived fur 30 years after stealin' that mewl, and he was honored and respected and had a good time and died laimented by all."

"That's a tally mark on the negative side," said the deacon, "and the pints seem to be about even."

"But what did Jonas git his facts?" asks Ebenezer.

"What did you git yours?" asked Jonas in reply.

The deacon said the speakin had best continue, and he called upon Aaron Bradshaw, who was on the affirmative side, for his argument.

"Foller me back to the days of Julius Caesar," began Aaron, with a wave of his hand, but when he had got that fur both Ebenezer and Jonas tried to yell him down and appeal to the referee.

"I've got to give Aaron a fair show," replied the deacon. "If he wants to be foller'd back to the days of Julius Caesar, this society has got to tag along behind him. It's rather a curious coincidence that the three of you want to be foller'd back to the same man, but that's none of my business. Go on, Aaron."

Aaron went on. He had it that Caesar was poor and out of a job and discouraged when he happened to find a diamond ring in a mudhole. He could have got an advance of \$50 on it at a pawnbroker's, but he actually went hungry fur three days while huntin' for the loser. Struck by such a display of unselfishness the owner presented him with \$75, took him under his wing and at time made him king.

"That's another tally for the affirmative," said the deacon, "and I guess

PROSPERITY STRIKES.

There are two prolific seasons of strikes for higher wages among workmen. One is when times are growing harder and employers are retrenching in all possible ways, cutting wages and discharging help, and the other is when times have become good and there has been a general rise of prices as a result of better times.

It is the misfortune of labor that it is almost the first to feel the pinch of tightening times and almost the last to feel the full effect of a returned prosperity.

When times get bad labor is discharged or wages are cut very soon. When times begin to improve labor is taken on with some alacrity but the advance in wages seldom keeps pace with the advance in prices. Wages generally have to wait for the establishment of something like a stable price level commensurate with the new order of things.

There is no doubt also a tendency for employers to delay the restoration of wages, upon the return of better times, until after they have repaired the damage inflicted upon their capital by a season of hard times.

While there are thousands of employers who do the right thing by labor without compulsion, and while hundreds and hundreds of manufacturing concerns throughout the country have increased wages voluntarily, it must be confessed that there are employers who are not thus liberal minded and who yield only to superior force.

To meet this sort of aggressiveness on the part of the employer the employed can only organize themselves into a union and inaugurate a strike, and so compel a just share of the joint product of labor, ability and capital.

And it may be confessed also that organized labor has, encouraged by a spirit of resentment against the encroachments of capital, sometimes demanded more than was right or than could be conceded and have crippled their cause by making such unwarranted demands. It is not at all times the case that only one side is at fault.

And yet it may be taken as generally true that labor has received that measure of reward which it has won for itself, and very much more. While demand and supply of labor are strong determining factors the insistence of organized labor on its rights has lifted labor as nothing else has lifted it.

The prudent warrior chooses well his time for going to war. He seeks to take his enemy at a disadvantage, and the wise labor organization does the same. The head of such an organization will not order a strike at a time when labor is superabundant and hundreds of unemployed are hunting work. He will not order a strike when there is six month's supply of manufactured product piled up in advance. He will seize the opportunity when the demand for the product is greatest and the labor market is scarcest of unemployed.

That is why there are strikes in good times. Strikes do not prove that times are not good. Strikes sometimes occur at the height of prosperity and often at the highest paid labor is the sort that strikes and it strikes because it believes that it is taking capital at a disadvantage and the time is therefore favorable for a forward and upward movement in the cause of men and women who must earn their livelihood with the work of their hands.

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ONE MEAL A DAY.

It is by no means impossible that the newest world lecturer will allude to the delays of the single meal reform. The one meal a day plan was successfully practiced by some 50,000,000 men of the healthiest, wealthiest and most intelligent nations of antiquity for nearly 1,000 years.

No unprejudiced observer can deny that for the vast plurality of our fellow men there is no other practicable way to live up to the principle of the sanitary maxim, "Never to eat till we have leisure to digest."

Nine out of ten laborers have to hurry from the breakfast table to their daily work and cannot count upon more than a few minutes of afternoon meal rest. The same in rolling mills, shipyards, railway yards, workshops and schoolrooms.

Less than a year's time would suffice to give the one meal habit the force of a second nature, and those who would like to form an idea of its universal observance during the classic period of antiquity should read Peter Bayle's dissertation on "Domestic Life in Athens and Rome" or De Quincy's humorous essay, published in the second volume of miscellanies under the title, "Dinner, Real and Reputed."

There would be time for play, for reading, for the enjoyment of art and entertaining conversation.

Sunstroke would be known only from the traditions of insular barbarism. The granger's youngsters would get afternoon sports enough to till life on a farm decidedly worth living. No after dinner martyrdom would tempt trippers, housekeeping drudgery would be lessened two-thirds.

—Felix M. Oswald, M. D., in Health Culture.

A Telegram That Talked. At one time when the late George Drew Barrymore was playing in San Francisco a fabulous sum was offered her by a local theater for her services for a few weeks. The offer was exceedingly tempting, but her contract with Charles Frohman stood in the way. However, on the nothing venture nothing won theory, she telegraphed a detailed statement of the offer she had received to Frohman in New York. He explained how a fabulous sum was to accept it and wound up with the plea, "Will you release me?" In due course of time she received the following telegram in answer:

Mr. George Drew Barrymore, Palace Hotel, San Francisco: No. Albert disappointed. Mrs. Barrymore at once sent this characteristic reply: Charles Frohman, New York City: Oh! I'm not a girl. I'm a woman. —New York Tribune.

A Mighty Old Table. A wealthy man was once exhibiting proudly to a younger acquaintance a table which he had bought. He said it was 500 years old.

"This is nothing," remarked his young visitor. "I have in my possession a table which is more than 3,000 years old."

"Three thousand years old?" said the host. "That is impossible. Where was it made?"

"Probably in India."

"In India. What kind of a table is it?"

"The multiplication table."

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THE TRUST IS ITS OWN PARTIAL REMEDY.

That the trust problem is a serious one no Republican will deny, and yet it presents certain aspects of hopefulness to those who can so far control their fright as to examine it with calmness and reflect on it with fortitude.

The trust is to a considerable degree self limiting.

The conservatism of bankers and investors has put a stop to the craze for trust formation that swept over the country a year or two ago.

It has occurred to thoughtful people too, that in so far as the trust is a natural effort to secure greater efficiency of production by means of a higher degree of centralization under the direct supervision of one keen mind and strong will, it is probably not to be legislated against with success.

And, too, if prices are not advanced unjustly through the workings of a trust the public law has no rational ground for interference.

If, on the other hand, prices are unjustly advanced the tendency is by the organization of the trust by the organization of some powerful competitor.

An unjust advance of prices turns the attention of consumers to the use of substitutes for the product controlled by a trust and nearly every product in the market has a substitute of some sort.

The consumer has another very efficacious way of punishing a trust for an unjust advance of prices. He diminishes consumption, gets along with less, and the market of the trust is injuriously restricted.

There is a limit beyond which the trust can not go in its oppression of labor, for the dearest labor in the world is an underpaid labor that knows that it is underpaid. The service it renders is unwilling and an unwilling service is always a costly service.

There is also a limitation to the size of trusts fixed by the obtainable capacity for management. When trusts attempt more than the managers can manage there is a general breakdown and dissolution of the trust.

As a matter of fact not one of the great trusts recently formed secured entire control of any industry. Even the Standard Oil company does not control production of the oil, but only the refining.

The trusts that have been successful, and are likely to be permanent, are those that rest satisfied with the economies of concentration under a single management and are not trying to raise prices unjustly or to oppress labor.

Time is, after all, the best cure of most ills and some of the evils of trusts will work out their own cures, and yet when these cures shall have been effected there will be enough of evil remaining to give profound concern to patriotic men and women and they must sleep on their arms that they may be ready to oppose wrong and defend right.

The foregoing suggestions relative to the self limiting tendencies of trusts are made, not with the view of implying that trusts are not evils, for they are, but they have not yet brought our beloved country to that awful "vorge" that "brink" that "chasm" into which clamorous politicians are ever striving to induce people to gaze with terror. The problem is serious but serious men will solve it.

But Republicans insist that no problem that ever confronted human society was ever solved by hysterical clamoring. Before there can be mastery of any difficulty there must be knowledge and calm deliberation followed by forceful, but not intemperate, action.

The Republican policy is to investigate and afterward to educate public opinion to remedial measures.

The policy of the new Democracy is to exaggerate and vituperate and so excite the public to an intemperate zeal for a self constituted leadership.

Which policy is the more wise and patriotic is for the wise and patriotic to determine.

Brushing a Derby Hat. Some men will buy two or three black derby hats a season, and they will always look rusty and old. Other men will buy but more than one a year, and that will never lose its deep and brilliant gloss.

"I'll tell you why it is," said one of the best dressers in town the other day. "It is because one man brushes his hat with a stiff bristled whisk, and the other rubs his softly with a piece of woolen cloth. The felt of a hat is such a delicate stuff that a stiff whisk applied to it has pretty much the effect that a currycomb or a rake would have on a suit of clothes. It wears the nap off, exposing the bare gray foundation in short order."

"A piece of woolen cloth, rubbed over a hat with a circular motion that conforms to the grain, doesn't rub off the nap at all, but keeps it lustrous and firm and of good color. I buy one \$2.50 hat a year and rub it each morning with a bit of flannel. I guarantee that it outlasts three \$5 hats that are raked and scraped with whisks every day."—Philadelphia Record.

That two men may be real friends, they must have opposite opinions, similar principles, and different loves and hatreds.—Chateaubriand.

LEDGER'S CLUBBING RATES. Ledger and Daily Call, one year, \$7.50 Ledger and Weekly Call, one year, \$6.00 Ledger and Daily Bulletin, one year, \$6.00 Ledger and Semi-Weekly Bulletin, 1 year, \$4.90 Ledger and Weekly Bulletin, one year, \$3.90 Ledger and Daily Chronicle, one year, \$7.70 Ledger and Weekly Chronicle, one year, \$6.70 Ledger and Weekly Examiner, one year, \$6.30 Ledger and Daily Examiner, one year, \$6.30 Ledger and N. Y. Weekly Tribune, 1 year, \$3.00 Ledger and N. Y. Daily Tribune, 1 yr, \$3.50 Ledger and N. Y. Evening Post, one year, \$3.00 Ledger and N. Y. Weekly Post, one year, \$2.75 Ledger and N. Y. Daily Post, one year, \$3.00 Ledger and N. Y. Daily Globe-Democrat, 1 yr, \$3.00 Ledger and N. Y. Daily Globe, one year, \$3.00

How to Avoid the Terrors of Croup and Whooping Cough. It is useless these days for parents to worry over croupy children or to have their rest broken by them. Modern medical science has robbed these diseases of their terrors, just as it has smallpox and diphtheria. Have this remedy for any cough or cold always at hand; simply ask your druggist or storekeeper for a bottle of Dr. Gill's Botanic Cough Syrup, or send 25 cents (stamps) to Scott & Gilbert, San Francisco, for trial size, prepaid.

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LOVE RULES ALL.

And said I that my limbs were old And said I that my blood was cold And that my kindly fire was dead And that I might not sing of love And that I to the dearest theme That ever warmed a minstrel's dream, So foul, so false a recant prove! How could I name love's very name Nor wake my harp to notes of flame?

In peace Love turns the shepherd's reed; In war he mounts the warrior's steed; In halls in gay attire is seen, In hamlets dances on the green, Love rules the court, the camp, the grove, And men below and saints above. For love is heaven, and heaven is love. —Sir Walter Scott.

Many a Nickle Makes a Muckle. Many men of small income spend 5, 10 or 20 cents a day for drinks, cigars or other unnecessary things. Five cents a day saved and at the end of each year put to interest at 5 per cent would at the end of ten years amount to \$205.50; 20 years, \$500; 25 years, \$815. Ten cents a day so treated would in the same periods respectively amount to \$405, \$1,120, \$1,690. Twenty cents a day would amount to \$810, \$2,240 and \$3,200.

A Question of Funds. "My doctor ordered a trip to Europe for me."

"Did you follow his direction?" "No. He presented his bill and then took the trip to Europe himself."—Washington Star.

A Sarcasm Reply. Examiner in Physics—What happens when a light falls into the water at an angle of 45 degrees? Pupil: It goes out.

Beauty is made or marred by the blood. When the blood is impure, the cheeks grow sallow, the eyes dull, the hair loses its luster. When the blood flows through the veins in a pure, rich current, the eyes sparkle, the skin is clear, the complexion beautiful. Women who use Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, find that it is a genuine beautifier. By purifying and enriching the blood it puts a bloom on the cheek and a brightness in the eye, which tell the story of perfect health.

Having been left weak from fever last October I was under the care here of Mrs. Alice E. Casbeer, of Crawford, Daves Co., Neb. "I took medicine, but did not seem to get very much. I was tired all the time, had no appetite, had wandering pains all over me, and was very nervous, as I had been sick all the summer. I got advice from Dr. Pierce, and he said to take his Golden Medical Discovery, and I took four bottles of it, and I feel like a new man. I took one bottle of the Pleasant Pellets, and I know that these medicines will do all that they are recommended to do."

Use Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets for sluggish liver.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

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