

THE CHRONICLE.

A DEMOCRATIC NEWSPAPER.

Published Weekly at Camden, Tenn.

OFFICE AT CAMDEN AS SECOND-CLASS MAIL MATTER.

BUSINESS ANNOUNCEMENT.

The subscription price of THE CHRONICLE is \$1 per year, 50 cents for six months, 25 cents for three months, which positively must be paid in advance. All subscriptions will be promptly stopped at expiration of time paid for.

Ordinary and similar notices will be charged for at the rate of 5 cents per line. We will furnish rates for display and local advertising on application.

Our job printing facilities are first-class, and our specialty is good work. Estimates (and samples where possible) will be furnished on application.

News communications and articles on questions of public interest are solicited, but we assume no responsibility for the expressions contained in all such communications and articles published.

Remittances can be made in various ways that are perfectly safe, but all remittances sent are at the risk of sender. Postage stamps of 1 and 2-cent denominations will be received in sums of less than \$1, provided they are sent in such shape as to prevent them sticking together.

All remittances and business communications should be sent to

TRAVIS BROS. Publishers,
CAMDEN, TENN.

Train robbery is punishable by death in Arizona. The Supreme Court has just upheld the constitutionality of the statute.

The campaign of 1896 soon resolved itself into a campaign of education. The American people never knew so much about Mexico before.

The conscience of Europe may yet be aroused, remarks the cynical Chicago Record. There is always the fearful prospect that somebody by seeking to interfere with the Turkish atrocities may precipitate an unfair division of the Sultan's territory.

There have been only two instances in our history, says the Atlanta Journal, in which Presidents of the United States were elected by the House of Representatives, and in both cases the contests in the House were protracted and exciting, and the results greatly aggravated the animosity between the opposing political parties. The first instance was the election of Thomas Jefferson for his first term. According to the Constitution then in force, the Presidential Electors voted for two persons, and the person receiving the highest vote was to be President, and the next highest to be Vice-President. The candidates were Thomas Jefferson and Aaron Burr, Republicans, on one ticket, and John Adams and Thomas Pinckney, Federalists, on the other. It was well understood by the voters that Jefferson and Adams were the opposing candidates for the Presidency, and Burr and Pinckney for the Vice-Presidency, and the expectation was that to carry out this understanding the electors would cast at least one more vote for the Presidential candidate of their party than for the Vice-Presidential candidate. The Federal electors did this, giving Adams sixty-five and Pinckney sixty-four. But the Republican electors cast seventy-three votes for both Jefferson and Burr, thus making a tie between them and throwing the election into the House. It is probable that this tie in the Republican electoral vote was brought about by an intrigue of Burr, who hoped that by throwing the election into the House he might himself be chosen President, the Federalists preferring him to Jefferson. His subsequent career exposed his intriguing, unscrupulous and desperate character. But the Republican representatives in the House stood firm throughout the long struggle, and eventually elected Jefferson, he receiving the votes of ten States, and Burr the votes of four. The excitement attending this election revealed a fault in the practical operation of the mode of electing the President and Vice-President, and was followed by the constitutional amendment providing that the electors should designate the person voted for for President, and the person for Vice-President—the plan now in force. The second instance of an election of a President by the House was that of John Quincy Adams, in 1825. There were four candidates for the Presidency—Adams, Henry Clay, William H. Crawford, and Andrew Jackson. There was no election by the people or electors, and after a stubborn and angry contest in the House, the friends of Adams and Clay united, electing the former. This result, too, caused great excitement throughout the country, and many charges of bargain and corruption.

HIGH TARIFF LIES.

REPUBLICAN STATEMENTS ABOUT BUTTER AND EGGS DEPROVED.

Under the Wilson Law Imports of Butter Have Decreased, While the Exports Have Increased—Decrease in the Imports of Eggs.

The Chicago Inter Ocean publishes an article introduced by startling headlines in which it is asserted that "the tariff issue leads," that "Western farmers are awakening to its great importance," and that "they realize fully the losses they have sustained under the Wilson law." Attention is directed to the remarks of C. W. Mott, of St. Paul, General Immigration Agent of the Northern Pacific Railroad, about butter and apples. "The duty on butter," he says, "was decreased two cents a pound by the Wilson law, and the consequence is that Michigan farmers who send butter to Boston are shipping one-third less than when the McKinley law was in effect. The rest comes from Canada." But Mr. Mott and the Inter Ocean must know, or ought to know, that the imports of butter, always small, have been decreased under the new tariff. Here are the official figures, for both imports and exports, in pounds, down to June 30 last:

Year	Imports	Exports
1891	880,728	15,187,134
1892	114,187	15,047,246
1893	79,423	8,990,101
1894	144,340	11,812,092
1895	72,148	5,698,812
1896	62,967	19,673,913

The imports have fallen from an average of about 178,000 pounds per annum during the McKinley years to 72,148 pounds in 1895 and only 62,967 pounds in 1896. Where are the signs of that "flood" and of those great imports from Canada? Why, we exported to Canada in the year just closed 675,341 pounds of butter, or thirteen times the quantity that was imported from all foreign countries!

And our exports have been increased to nearly 20,000,000 pounds, valued at \$2,937,203. We have seen in high tariff journals similar lies about eggs, the imports of which, it was said, had been increased enormously, owing to a reduction of the duty from five to three cents per dozen. But here are the official figures showing the imports of eggs, in dozens:

Year	Imports
1891	2,203,043
1892	4,188,492
1893	3,918,911
1894	1,791,430
1895	2,705,592
1896	947,135

Where is the proof about that "flood"? Was not the annual average more than 4,000,000 during the McKinley years, and here not imports fallen to 947,135 under the present tariff?—New York Times.

Steel Tariff Truths.

When the Congressional Committee investigated the causes leading to the great Homestead strike they found that the actual labor cost paid by the Carnegie company for making a ton of steel billets or blooms (ingots) ranged from \$1.65 to \$1.95, and its actual protection on those in question under the McKinley law was \$20.16.

The lowest protection under the Wilson law on steel ingots is three mills per pound, or \$6.72 per ton, and the highest \$60.48 per ton, according to value.

In 1880 the Bessemer and open-hearth men reported products of 983,039 tons, valued at \$55,805,210, at a total labor cost of \$1,939,349, or \$5 per ton. The report for 1890 has not yet been published, and probably never will be—Mr. Porter made pretty sure of that—but we know that the labor cost per ton has been "enormously" reduced, because wages have been reduced, but the reduction in wages cannot be attributed to free trade or even a low tariff on steel ingots so long as the labor cost in producing a ton of them is less than the \$1.65 and \$1.95 deducted to the Congressional Committee, and the protective tariff under the present law is not less than \$6.72 and as high as \$60.48. The tariff duty on steel ingots is much higher than the entire amount paid American labor for producing a ton. It will thus be seen that even if foreign labor was paid nothing for making steel ingots the tariff tax under the present law would not permit them to undersell the ingots made in this country. The people cannot be fooled by such balderdash in this campaign. The new steel pool formed two weeks ago to control the price of open-hearth steel will do more damage to steel consumers and American labor than would absolute free trade in steel.

Protection—What Is It?

Protection is a pauper's plea. By no true man commended; On paper fed "infant industry." Its youth has long since eadled.

Just laws for all, both great and small, Fair play and equal chances; 'Tis this which makes our country strong; 'Tis this her worth enhances.

—New York World.

The leg of a turkey is more satisfying than a rabbit's foot.

NOT A WORD AGAINST TRUSTS.

Republicans Failed to Condemn Monopolies.

The American people, irrespective of party, believe that if they are poor in midst of plenty it is because they are robbed of the products of their labor. Chief among the agencies which rob them are the great trusts and monopolies which control the manufacture of nearly all the commodities consumed by the masses. The question of breaking down these combines which oppress the people are of the foremost issues of the day. Relief from trust exactions, and the abolition of the power of monopolies to make fortunes out of the poor, is earnestly demanded by practically every American citizen.

Yet the platform of the Republican National Convention is absolutely silent on the subject of trusts. Not one word of condemnation for those conspiracies against the people was inserted in the declaration of principles given to the country, nor did one of the many speakers who addressed the convention refer to the dangerous combinations which are sapping the Nation's prosperity. There were plenty of wild charges against the Democratic party, and plenty of buncombe promises of high-taxation prosperity, but no one dared to denounce the robber monopolies.

Why this strange silence? Why did the organization of the office-seekers which calls itself the party of the people say nothing against the trusts, those enemies of the people? The answer is easy. It was because the trusts live and thrive by reason of high protection. Because the delegates at St. Louis were the agents of the trusts and monopolists and did not dare to lift their voices against their masters. Nearly every trust in the United States has its origin in protection. The trusts contribute to Republican campaign funds for the sake of buying more favors from Congress. The party of McKinley is the party of monopolists, and nothing more. Every man who is tired of being robbed by trusts should this year vote against their candidate.

Home Market Argument.

In one of his platitudinous speeches, Major McKinley declared that "what we want is to protect the splendid home market to our own American producers."

The Republican party has been protecting the "splendid home market" now for thirty years, and the position of the farmer to-day is worse than it has been in all that time.

Nor has the depression in the industry come without warning. It has pinched harder year by year for twenty years, till now, with corn at about 18 cents a bushel, the climax has been reached.

One need not go farther than Missouri to ascertain the exact condition of the farmer. When parents of the farming class are forced to deprive their children of the education which had been planned, because of the depression of the times, what folly is it to talk of preserving the "splendid home market."

Mr. McKinley speaks again of "a most damaging foreign competition in our home market." In what agricultural products has this damaging foreign competition been noted? Is it in cotton? Is it in cattle, in wheat? Are not all these exported?

The truth of the matter is that the policy of protection has evoked retaliatory measures on the part of countries like Germany and France, which, by their prohibitory tariffs, have prevented our sales of agricultural products and thus caused a glut in the home market. McKinleyism means the final destruction of the agricultural industry.—St. Louis Republic.

Henry Watterson.

—The Democratic Party the Country's Hope.

Why Freight's Are High.

Prices of staple farm products are low, and farmers complain that the railroad freights eat up all the profits on their crops. But the railroads have to pay the trust's price of \$29 per ton for steel rails, while the same rails are sold to Japan and Canada for less than \$22. The additional \$7 comes out of the farmers' pockets. Is it any wonder that freights are high?

HOUSEHOLD AFFAIRS.

RECIPES FOR PICKLING.

To Pickle Cucumbers to Last a Year—Wash out and dry in the sun a sound butter tub. Pour into it two gallons of boiling water and in this dissolve enough salt to float an egg. It generally requires a pint and a half. Add to this one ounce of saltpetre, and let it stand until cold. Then pick cucumbers every day, as they ripen; wash them well and put them in the brine, continuing to do so until the tub is filled. Take great care in having good, sound and hard cucumbers. Any desired herbs, or a few peeled onions, can be put among them for flavoring. When the tub is filled, and the brine is over the cucumbers, spread a white cloth over them and put a board on top, with a stone on it so as to keep the cucumbers under water. Look after the cucumbers at least once a week, and if any scum has gathered wash it off, put a clean cloth on top, and replace the board and stone. In this way the cucumbers are utilized as they come from the garden, and, if properly attended to, will be nice and crisp, and keep all winter.

Pickled Stringbeans That Can Be Used as Salad—Make a brine strong enough to float an egg; string the beans, and put them in it for twenty-four hours. Then pour off the brine and parboil the beans in vinegar. Fill glass jars with them. Boil the vinegar for half an hour with all kinds of spices; strain it, and dissolve in it some alum, allowing to every quart a piece of alum as large as a hazelnut. Pour the vinegar hot over the beans, and close at once.

Pickled Small White Onions—Peel the onions and boil them for a quarter of an hour in equal quantities of milk and water; drain them and put in glass jars. Boil whatever quantity of vinegar is required with the spice and pour boiling over the onions. Allow to every gallon of vinegar half an ounce of mace, a quarter of an ounce of white cloves, five table-spoonfuls of salt and half an ounce of alum. These onions, although easy to prepare, will be found economical as well as a great relish. The milk makes them less pungent and the alum makes them softer and helps to keep them all winter.

Pepper and Cabbage Pickle—This pickle is quickly made, economical and fit for daily use. Chop together six large-sized green peppers and one firm head of cabbage. While chopping add one and a half cupfuls of salt, half a teaspoonful of cayenne pepper, a teaspoonful of ground allspice and one-half pound of white mustard seed. When chopped quite fine put in crocks or glass jars, cover with good, cold vinegar and tie up tight, so that no air gets in. It will be found to be ready for use in six weeks, and is an excellent condiment for cold meats and boiled mutton.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

Always fold a dress right side out for packing, as it will not wrinkle so much.

If a little flour is rubbed over a loaf of cake before icing it will prevent the frosting from spreading and running off so readily.

Every housewife should impress upon the minds of her family that the best sauce for any meat is cheerfulness. Laughter aids digestion, and people should never grumble while eating.

In making Indian meal mush, cook it with milk instead of water, or part water and part milk if not convenient to use all milk. The pudding will be much richer, and when fried will more readily take a nice brown.

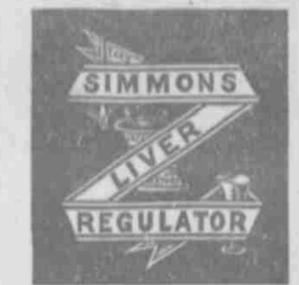
In giving medicines in liquid form to an infant place the point of the spoon containing the medicine against the roof of the mouth. Administering it in this way it will be impossible for the child to choke or eject the medicine.

In relaying carpets after the fall cleaning it is well to sprinkle something under the edges to destroy any carpet bugs that may be lurking around. As good a thing as can be used is a powder made of equal parts of camphor gum and tobacco.

Milk weed pods make a fine down for stuffing head rest cushions. Those fortunate enough to be in the country will have no trouble in finding plenty along the road side, and can gather enough to bring home with them for many a winter evening's comfort.

In washing anything made of chamois skins use warm water with a little ammonia in it. Wash by rubbing between the fingers, but do not wring the chamois. Press it between the palms of the hands to take out the water and hang before the fire or in the hot sun to dry quickly, rubbing and pulling the article into proper shape every few moments to prevent the skin drying hard and stiff.

Linens that have been stained by tea or coffee may be cleansed by moistening the spots with water and holding them over the fumes of a small piece of burning sulphur or a few sulphur matches. Wash immediately in water in which a little ammonia or soda has been dissolved. Stains that nothing else will remove are often taken out by the vapor arising from burning sulphur, but the material must be washed thoroughly at once.



THE BEST SPRING MEDICINE

is SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR. Don't forget to take it. Now is the time you need it most to wake up your Liver. A sluggish Liver brings on Malaria, Fever and Ague, Rheumatism, and many other ills which shatter the constitution and wreck health. Don't forget the word REGULATOR. It is SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR you want. The word REGULATOR distinguishes it from all other remedies. And, besides this, SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR is a Regulator of the Liver, keeps it properly at work, that your system may be kept in good condition.

FOR THE BLOOD take SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR. It is the best blood purifier and corrector. Try it and note the difference. Look for the RED Z on every package. You won't find it on any other medicine, and there is no other Liver remedy like SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR—the King of Liver Remedies. Be sure you get it.

J. H. Zeilin & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

McELREES WINE OF CARDUI.



For Female Diseases.

Scientific American Agency for PATENTS. CAVEATS, TRADE MARKS, DESIGN PATENTS, COPYRIGHTS, etc. For information and free Handbooks write to MUNN & CO., 361 Broadway, New York. Oldest bureau for securing patents in America. Every patent taken out by us is brought before the public by a notice given free of charge in the Scientific American.

Scientific American

Largest circulation of any scientific paper in the world, splendidly illustrated. No intelligent man should be without it. Weekly \$3.00 a year; \$1.50 six months. Address, MUNN & CO., Publishers, 361 Broadway, New York City.

WANTED—AN IDEA Who can think of some simple thing to patent? Protect your ideas; they may bring you wealth. Write JOHN WEDDEBURN & CO., Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C., for their \$1,500 prize offer.

Folly of Protectionism.

The Italian statistician Luigi Bodio, in a letter to the Cobden Club, makes a striking exposition of the folly of the protectionist and paternalistic policy of Continental Europe during the past twenty years. Great sums have been spent by the State on railroads and other means of international commerce, and yet tariff laws have been framed ingeniously to make international commerce impossible or unprofitable. The real advantage of the European manufacturer and agriculturist over his competitors in America and in the Orient is in the abundance of capital at a low rate of interest. But this advantage the Governments of Italy and France have deliberately thrown away. By their system of vast and increasing State expenditures, they have so increased taxation as to more than make up for the lower rates of interest they have to pay. What does it profit the French farmer to be able to borrow money at 3 per cent, as compared with the 6 or 7 which his American competitor has to pay, if his taxes are made three or four times what they used to be, and what they should be, by lavish public outlay? This, as Signor Bodio affirms, is one of the worst forms of socialism, and prevents industry and agriculture from profiting as they might by abundant capital and reduced taxes.—New York Post.

KILLED WIFE AND SON.

Said a Tramp Did the Deed, but His Daughter Contradicted Him.

Marion Kennard, of Wise county, W. Va., told his neighbors that a tramp had killed his wife and 14-year-old son Sunday night, but his daughter appeared with a wholly different account. She said that her father came home drunk and after quarrelling with his wife, took a corn knife and deliberately murdered her and the boy. The daughter escaped. Kennard is under guard by a score of men.