PECK'S DYNAMITE

DEMOCRATIC NEW YORK LABOR CON-MISSIONER'S REPORT HAS MEDICAL THE PERE-TRADERS' CLAUSE LYTO

is probable that Mr. Charles F. k, the Commissioner of the New k Bureau of Labor Statistics, has made an official report of greater rest to the public than the one which just appeared from his bureau. It create great excitement among his notratic associates, and they are ady loud-voiced and passionate, as a sutterly unreasoning, in their gree of treachery to the party because has seen fit to print the results of an stigation by his bureau which do accord, as he freely states, with the larations of the Democratic National form, or with the arguments country offered by Democratic speakers journals.

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Scarcely do the echoes of the words of addia E. Stevenson at Bloomington die sway when there comes such reply to them from an authoritative source that the Democratic candidate for the Vice-Presidency must himself regret the blunder of his misstatements. Labor Commissioner Peck, of New York, a Democrat appointed originally by Governor Hill, has issued his annual report, and in it not only admite but reiterates with carnestness and force that the McKinley bill has proved of vast benefit to the workingmen of the greatest State in the Union—that it has resulted in increasing their wages and bettering their condition generally. The investigation of the Labor Commissioner was devoted to the tariff law and its effect, because that was the matter most important to the workingmen. The great range of the sequence their rights.

Industries in New York makes it the State where much study could be made with most complete results and where the conclusions reached would be most absolute. There could be no appeal from undentable figures given.

Facts have been ever stubborn things, and the people of the United States are as intelligent as any in the world. They cannot but comprehend the figures brought to light and to draw the lesson from them. The results of the actual, practical workings of the tariff law have been shown in a manner from which there is no appeal and upon which there can be no argument. There are the crowded manufactories. There is the great increase of the total sum paid out as wages. There is the decrease in the number of strikes and labor difficulties. And there stand the 89,717 people who in a single State in 1891 had their wages increased! The policy of the Republican Party has been vindicated aplendidly, triumphantly and tellingly.—Chicago Journal.

In Continental Europe are people who toil have not, so far, been able to do this, although these a hope for 's better day in both France and Germany. Here, we are a family of workingmen, our interests are identical, and we 'stand by such other."

In Europe the privileged classes are the law makers, and they make laws for themselves. Here the workingmen are the privileged class and dictate the laws. So that, even though they do have protection in Germany, their wage earners have no redress such as our workingmen have when they are unjusty treated. Protection, doubtless, puts if in the power of European employers to pay higher wages; but it does not compel, them to do so. Neither does it operate in that way in this country—but the ballot does. If protection enfranchised the workingman, or if it were claimed that it did so, then there would be ground for finding fault with its operations in certain European States. But abody claims that it does any such thing,—New York Advertiser.

Solibaty Prison, N. C., and Andersonville were second only in horrors to the Bastile in France. Per instance, one bitter cold, freezing night in January, 1865, as our squad of 50 at first—but soon dwindled down to a Corporal's guard—sat hud dled together for warmth, while longing and waiting, oh so anx-

Cleveland and the Old Soldiers.

Cleveland and the Old Soldiers.

The Baltimore Sun expresses the opinion that unfriendliness to the old soldiers and opposition to a liberal administration of the pension system are subjects "upon which it is best to let Mr. Cleveland ans already spoken for himself." Mr. Cleveland as already spoken for himself, and, what is more to the purpose, has acted for himself on these subjects. What is the result? The result is that the soldiers are arrayed against him. Speaking on this point at the Chicago convention Bourke Cockran used this language:

"I believe it was the distinguished gentleman from Massachusetts, General Collins, who declared there was no Democrat in this Union that would vote against that ticket, but there are behind him two heroes whose deeds have not scaped the attention of history, two heroes who have led the Union armies to victory, and who have never made faces at the vanquished foe, and they will tell you here, comrades who fought with them, heroes who sustained them and heroes who fell by their side, they will tell you that the soldier vote of New York—of whom there are 25,000 at least Democratic—will not support the nomination of Mr. Cleveland and did not support him in 1888."

When Mr. Cockran had concluded this interance General Daniel E. Sickles rose in his place in the New York delegation and exclaimed: "No, no, never!"—meaning that he and the soldiers for whom he spoke would "never, no, never," cast a ballot for Mr. Cleveland.—New York Tribune.

Farming Under Protection and Free Trade

Farming Under Protection and Free Trada.

It is maintained by the Democratic leaders, but rests wholly in assumption, that the farmer would be benefited by a revenue tariff, that his export trade in agricultural products would be increased. Let us refer again to our own history. From '46 to '64, during the entire revenue tariff period, we exported '65,440,-173 bushels of wheat. We exported in a single year under protection, that of 1877, 72,000,000 of wheat, or 6,000,000 more than the aggregate of the entire fifteen years under a revenue tariff, and in '80, '81, '93, '85, '87, '91, we exported more wheat in each of these several years than we sold abroad in all of the years from '46 to '61 under the Walker free-trade tariff of 1646. We export now in a single year more wheat in a single year than in all of the years from Washington to Lincoln. Can the farmer justly complain of this showing, and does the tariff reformer extract any comfort from it !—Governor McKinley.



WM WARNER. District, and was later chosen Grand Commander of the G. A. R.

Ex-Congressman W. J. Stone; candidate for Governor of Missouri, was born May 7, 1848, in Madison County, Ky. He went to Missouri in 1863, and in 1872 was elected prosecuting attorney of Nevada, Mo.

In 1884 Mr. Stone was nominated and elected to the Forty - ninth Congress from the Twelfth District of Missouri. He served three terms in succession in Congress. In 1890 he declined to be renominated to Congress. Though not a candidate for any office that year, he made over thirty speeches in Missouri and several other States. His record in Congress was excellent. He took a prominent part in the passage of the law by which the railroad land grants made twenty-five years ago were forfeited, and the land restored to the people.

"They say McGinnis made a very effective speech at the political meeting last night." "Effective? You bet! 'Barkeep,' he said, 'charge the whole bill to me."—Chicago Tribune.



second only in horrors to the Bastile in France. For instance, one bitter cold, freezing night in January, 1865, as our squad of 50 at first—but soon dwindled down to a Corporal's guard—sat huddled together for warmth, while longing and waiting, oh so anxiously, for the break of day (the agony of those long-drawn-out nights even now still haunt me in my dreams) a young Frenchman named Rosseau began crying most piteously: "Oh, my poor feet. They are frozen." I immediately began to rub them for him. I also took off my poor rag of a blouse and wrapped up his feet, for he was barefooted; but to no avail, for they mortified, and in a day or two, after suffering excruciating pain, he died; and when dying looked at me and said: "Oh, comrade; my poor, poor mother." On another very cold and dark night we boys held a secret caucus and came to the conclusion that to remain in there was certain death, for our comrades were dying by the hundreds nightly; so we concluded that on a certain day, at relief guard, just before dark, we would rush for the big gate, overpower the guard, and make our escape. But some of our over-anxious boys on the day fixed upon began the attack at noon, which was a surprise to the majority of us. Thus the whole scheme was a failure.

Another very sad disappointment also awaited us on Christmas Day, 1864. We had been told that our ations would be doubled on that day, but, lo and behold, we received none at all; and a more dejected, ragged, downcast lot of starving and dying mortals never hailed a National holiday.

Our squad had two noble and greathearted comrades in it.named William

downeast lot of starying and dying mortals never hailed a National holiday.

Our squad had two noble and greathearted comrades in it, named William A. Perrin and Charles Montross, of Brooklyn, N. Y. They used (while their strength lasted) to work outside the prison for the rebs, for which they received a loaf of bread. They would bring in their loaf and divide it with us at night. God bless them.

The last Sabbath we spent in that death-pen a minister came in and announced that we were all soon to be paroled, and said: "Come, now, let's sing 'Praise God, from whom all blessings flow" We all tried to do so, but found that our voices would not work at all, so we took of our 'preces of caps and hats and threw them up as high in the air as "out strength would permit at the thought, and for joy of once more seeing" "Home, sweet home."

—A. TURNER, in National Tribune. A WAR PAPER

years from '46 to '61 under the Walker free-trade tariff of 1846. We export now in a single year more wheat than was exported from 1790 to 1861, a period of seventy-two years. More wheat in a single year than in all of the years from Washington to Lincoln. Can the farmer justly complain of this showing, and does the tariff reformer extract any comfort from it?—Governor McKinley.

WARNER AND STONE.

The Two Opposing Candidates for Gevernor and Missouri.

The two principal candidates in Missouri are Major William Warner, Republican and W. J. Stone, Democratic candidate for Governor. Both are strong in political following. Warner is one of the most prominent lawyers in the State, and was the leading attorney in the prosecution of the most prominent lawyers in the Eading attorney in the prosecution of the most prominent lawyers in the Eading attorney in the prosecution of the prosecution of the prosecution of the prosecution of the most prominent lawyers in the Eading attorney in the prosecution of the most prominent lawyers in the State, and was the leading attorney in the prosecution of the most prominent lawyers in the Eading attorney in the prosecution of the most prominent lawyers in the Eading attorney in the prosecution of the most prominent lawyers in the Eading attorney in the prosecution of the most prominent lawyers in the Eading attorney in the prosecution of the most prominent lawyers in the Eading attorney in the Eading attorney in the Eading attorney in the Eading attorney in th

"Ulysses must get into the city be-fore he can dine in it. The way to

"Ulysses must get into the city before he can dine in it. The way to
cooka fabbit is to first catch your rabbit," etc.

It has long since been chronicled in
history that the Generallssimo did get
there in time, and his boys returned
the following incisive rejoinder.

"Two days bring about great changes. The banner of the Union floats,
over Vicksburg. Gen. Grant has
caught the rabbit. He has dined in
Vicksburg, and he did bring his dinder with him.

"The Citizen lives to see it. For the
last time it appears on wall paper. No
more will it eulogize the luxury of
mulc meat and fricasseed kitten—urge
Southern warriors to such dief never
nore. This is the last edition on wall
paper, and will be valuable hereafter
is a curiosity."

Mr. Benny has had many offers for the old sheet, one party having such a desire for it as to offer fifty dollars for it, which was declined.—Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.

A WEST PHILADELPHIA maiden is mourning the loss of her fine poll par-rot. She attempted to force it to sing "Ta-ra-ra-boom-de-ay."—Philadelphia Record.

The only thing that can be ours in fact are those for which we can thank

SUNDAY SCHOOL

LESSON FOR SUNDAY, SEPT. 25. "Lord's Supper Profused." I Cor. 25., 20-34. Golden Text. I Cor. 21., 28. Commentary.

80. "When ye come together, therefore the beauty shales with a sort to set the Lord's Supper." The diversions of this episte, are easily recognized by the toest the Lord's Supper." The diversions of this episte, are easily recognized by the words, "Now concerning to set touching," the section is which our lesson is found to be shall of glorifying God in sating and the control of the control of

Iw the struggle of life the hero and the coward, the conquerer and conquered, need sympathy equally. Often the mind which upholds others needs itself to be upheld; the honest heart which seems so bold and true is fainting from secret sorrow, dying from some little wound which sympathy could stanch, the pain of which it could alleviate. which it could alleviate.

TWORDS OF WISDOM.

Don't live an aimless life. Obedience is the proof of faith.

Nothing is so trustworthy as love.

Too much help is as bad as no help.

Too much help is as bad as no help.
The real battle is always fought before a gun is fired.
Joy that isn't shared with somebody else dies young.
Pray that you may not think evil, and then you will not speak it.
The man who looks at everything through money never sees far.
That day is a failure in which you do not try to make somebody happy.
One of the saddest conditions in life is to have nothing good to live for.
The prodigal had to come to himself before he could come to his father.
Courage will never be rightly understood until we can look into the hearts of men.

Courage will never be rightly understood until we can look into the hearts of men.

The man who has never been ashamed of himself has never been well introduced to himself.

Man is never so unhappy as when he hates his brother, and never so happy as when he loves him.

One of the prorest men on earth is the one who has no time or inclination to do anything except try to make money.

Perhapt the time when a woman most Perhaps the time when a woman most feels that she is the full equal of any man is when she has begun to feel at home on a bicycle.—Indianapolis (Ind.) Ram's Horn.

Children Can Mak e These Baskets.

Children Can Mak e These Baskets.

Basket making, which used to be practiced more or less in every village, is now relegated almost entirely to machinery; and yet it is very easy, and children even may become very expert in its manipulation. Even the rudest and most primitive of hand-made baskets make a pretty present if filled with mosses and growing ferns. At a watering place, this summer, a clever woman set some children at work on baskets for a charitable fair which was on the carpet, and these baskets, filled in the way already suggested, tound a ready sale, and brought in quite a nice little sum. Shoots of willow were used in this instance. These were cut, sosked in water, and afterward peeled. Strong pieces were laid across each other and woven together to make the bottom, the ends having been left sufficiently long to turn up when the foundation was large enough to form the uprights for the sides. Thinner strips were then woven naud out, thus forming a thick wickerwork. The edges were formed by the uprights or ribs being turned down and woven in. This is the rudest kind of basket; but every one knows what dainty things are woven out of bark and scented grasses. It is such pretty and ceasy work that it would be a popular handicraft for idle summer hours it once adopted by the busy bees of society. If an old basket is taken apart and woven together again it will give a practical knowledge off its construction which would be better than any directions that could be given.—New York Tribune.

Hatching Silk Worms.

silk worms are reared in Italy where ever mulberry trees can grow. Tending the worms and picking the leaves give employment to many persons. It is a tedious and arduous labor, for the worms are ravenous in their appetite, and must be watched night and day during the entire pupa period before entering the coccon.

cocoon.

The leaves are plucked either early in the

The leaves are plucked either early in the morning or after three in the afternoon. This work is generally done by children, who gather them in baskets and bring them to the house.

From the time the eggs are hatched until the moth leaves the cocoon is about two months, and if they are not constantly supplied with food they will wander away in search of their favorite diet. Every member of the family takes his or her turn as guard. All the watching, hard work and weariness are forgotten when the cocoons are fine and a good price paid for them. Sometimes the silk is "thrown" before selling, then a higher sum is paid per pound, but few families have the apparatus for this work.

work.

In the large hatching establishments In the large hatching establishments the workmen receive only 1.50 fr. a day, and the women 0.50 fr. to 0.75. All hands must take their turn at night work, but they do not earn any extra wages for it.

Salt as a Smallpox Remedy.

Salt as a Smallpox Remedy.

"I've a cheap and safe remedy for smallpox," said a medical man to the Pittsburg Dispatch. "My father was a physician before me, and he used it successfully. It's sure, too, in cholera and yellow fever. Now guess it, gentlemen. It's a simple article—one you've all used from childhood. No, you can't! Well, sirs, 'ti's salt—common, plain, everyday salt: Salt, you know preserves, prevents putrefaction. The diseases we most fear, according to eminent medical authorities, are due to putrefaction in our system. Here's where the salt works like a charm. Now, don't smile, but try it. If you take two teaspoonfuls of salt in a glass of water say three times a day you'll not have to be vaccinated during a smallpox epidemic, shunned during a cholera scare or nursed during a yellow fever plague. Put a little vinegar in the glass to make the dose palatable and teep it up a week or so. Salt is a preserver of life, gentlemen, and if you are ever in a position to test its efficacy you'll remember this conversation."

Flies Dislike Geraniums.

A suggestion comes from abroad that the fragrant geranium—the old fashioned rose geranium beloved by our grand-mothers—keeps flies away. A moderate sized geranium shrub is said to be so disagreeable to flies that they avoid its neighborhood, and two of these plants in a room will drive them out altogether.

—New York Tribune.