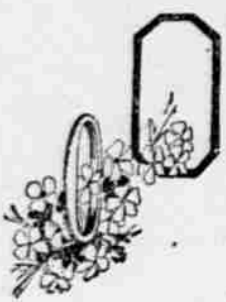


# CHILDREN'S CORNER.

SOME GOOD SHORT STORIES FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.

"Comin' to Meet You Fast's I Can"—Step by Step—Science's Debt to Missions—A Song of Mother—Little Unfortunates of London.



NCE there was a little boy who down the street would run, With chubby hands, ruddy cheeks and brown eyes full of fun,

When I came from work at the close of day, And this is what he was sure to say: "Hello, papa, here's yer little man, Comin' to meet you as fast's I can."

Of have I paused as I seemed to hear His childish voice in accent clear, And smiled as I thought of the little bare feet Pattering along on the dusty street, And the "Hello, papa, here's yer little man Comin' to meet you fast's I can."

But there came a day when a poisoned dart Entered my soul and pierced my heart, Death came like a thief and stole away The little boy who was wont to say:

"Hello, papa, here's yer little man Comin' to meet you as fast's I can."

Years have passed since he died, but I still retain In my stricken heart a nameless pain, But when death from earth shall call me away Methinks I shall hear a sweet voice say:

"Hello, papa, here's yer little man Comin' to meet you as fast's I can."

Oh, what bliss it will be, when I draw near The gates of heaven, his voice to hear 'Mid the song of glory and shouts of joy,

The voice of my darling and angel boy, Shouting "Hello, papa, here's yer little man Comin' to meet you fast's I can."

### Step by Step.

An exchange relates the following story of how a bootblack achieved success:

"A hundred years ago there lived in Oxford a little boy, whose business it was to clean the boots of the students of the famous university there. He was poor, and bright and smart. Well, this lad, whose name was George, grew rapidly in favor with the students. His prompt and hearty way of doing things, and his industrious habits and faithful deeds won their admiration. They saw in him the promise of a noble man, and they proposed to teach him a little every day.

"Eager to learn, George accepted their proposals, and he soon surprised his teachers by his rapid progress.

"A boy who can blacken boots well can study well," said one of the students.

"Keen as a briar," said another, "and pluck enough to make a hero." But we cannot stop to tell of his patience and perseverance. He went on, step by step, just as the song goes:

"One step and then another," until he became a man, a learned and eloquent man, who preached the gospel to admiring thousands.

"The little bootblack became the renowned pulpit orator, George Whitefield."

### Science's Debt to Missions.

In setting forth the debt of science to missions, Archdeacon Farrar offered these interrogatories by way of suggestion.

Is it nothing that through their labor in the translation of the Bible, the German philologist in his study may have before him the vocabulary of 250 languages?

Who created the science of anthropology? The missionaries.

Who rendered possible the deeply important science of comparative religion? The missionaries.

Who discovered the great chain of lakes in Central Africa, on which will turn its future destiny? The missionaries.

Who have been the chief explorers of Oceania, America and Asia? The missionaries.

Who discovered the famous Nestorian monument in Singar Fu? A missionary.

Who discovered the still more famous Meabite stone? A church missionary.

### Low Life in London.

A glimpse of slum life in London and the chief cause of the people's poverty is given in an article in the Century entitled, "Stamping Out the London Slums." The author, Mr. Edward Marshall, says:

"The public houses explain a great many of the miseries of that miserable locality. There may be some teetotalers there, but there are not many; and there are almost as few drinkers who are always moderate in their libations. The curse of bitter beer, raw Scotch whisky, and 'tuppenny' gin rests heavy on the place. Public opinion is no weapon against it, for public opinion openly favors drinking whenever one has the necessary money, and does not regard actual drunkenness as a disgrace.

"Women drink at the bars as unconcernedly as men do, and barmaids serve them. The bar room is the gossip place, and babes and small children

are carried to it and kept in it by careful mothers who gather there for the day's necessary talk. Infants sometimes cry, and at such times are permitted a sip from the maternal glass, quite as other children are bribed with chocolate drops. Thus bleary eyes and drink-reddened faces often have early beginnings. The children on the streets are dirty, ragged, and vociferously happy over small things. Adults are not genuinely happy. There is no reason why they should be. They derive much spasmodic merriment from the public houses. Drunkenness and fighting are common everywhere, especially on the streets. During one noon recess I saw three fights develop among the two dozen employees of a box factory. Nor are the combatants always men or boys."

### A Prescription for Life.

If the chaplain's prescription in the following anecdote was filled and faithfully taken by every man, life would be a path of roses instead of thorns: The New York Observer recounts it: A mixed company was gathered in the little chapel. They had come together from many quarters; there were old and young, rich and poor. Differing in many respects, they were alike in one: all were sick—some sick in body, some sick in mind, some sick at heart. They all needed to be comforted of God. The lesson for the evening was the thirty-seventh Psalm. One and another commented upon it. Then the chaplain arose:

"Dear friends," he said, "here in seven verses is a prescription for each one. Fill it, take it, and life will no longer be to you the grievous way it is now. There are six ingredients: 'Fret not.' 'Trust.' 'Delight thyself.' 'Commit thy way.' 'Rest,' and 'Wait patiently.' Then, as if a double measure was needed, 'fret not' is repeated. Try this prescription of the Great Physician, and see how it will tone the spirits while it quiets the heart."

Only these few words, and the chaplain sat down, but the clearing brow, the uplifted look, showed that into some lives the balm had dropped, and was even then beginning its work.

### A Song of Mother.

In the new volume of the heretofore unpublished poems of Christina Rossetti is this charming poem, written in her mother's old age:

My blessed mother dozing in her chair On Christmas day seemed an embodied Love,

A comfortable Love with soft brown hair, Softened and silvered to a tint of dove;

A better sort of Venus with an air Angelical from thoughts that dwell above;

A wiser Pallas in whose body fair Enshrined a blessed soul looks out thereof.

Winter brought holly then; now spring has brought Paler and frailer snowdrops shivering;

And I have brought a simple, humble thought— I her devoted, dutious Valentine—

A life-long thought which thrills this song I sing, A life-long love to this dear saint of mine.

### Wrecked by Alcohol.

Dr. Joseph Cook, in a lecture in Boston some time ago, gave the following graphic picture of the wreck of a soul by alcohol:

"Then came a sigh of the storm, a groaning of waves, a booming of blackness, and a red, crooked thunderbolt shot wrathfully into the suck of the sea where the ship went down.

"And I asked the names of those rocks, and was told: God's stern and immutable laws.

"And I asked the name of that ship, and they said: Immortal Soul.

"And I asked why its crew brought it there, and they said: Their captain, Conscience, and helmsman, Reason, were dead.

"And I asked how they died, and they said: By one single shot from the Pirate Alcohol; by one charmed ball of Moderate Drinking!

"On this topic, over which we sleep, we shall some day cease to dream."

### Love That Is Perfect.

A church legend and its lesson is recalled by Rev. Cabel D. Bradlee thus: A woman was seen running through the streets of Jerusalem, with a pot of red-hot coals in one hand and a cruse of water in the other hand. When she was asked what she wanted to do, she replied:

"With the water I am going to put out the abyss, and with the fire I am going to burn up heaven, in order that man may love God for himself alone."

This legend sets in clear light the truth that we must not be good simply because we want to go to heaven, nor because we fear, if we are bad, that we shall be lost. Ah, no! for that would be simply a matter of calculation, that would be a mere mercantile bargain, and that would be utter selfishness.

### Sometime, Somewhere.

Unanswered yet? Nay, do not say ungranted;

Perhaps your part is not yet wholly done. The work began when first your prayer was uttered,

And God will finish what He has begun. If you will keep the incense burning there, His glory you shall see sometime, somewhere. —Sel.

The Cuban revolution of 1868 lasted ten years before Spain succeeded in compromising by promising reforms.

The less we have, the more it means in heaven when we give.

# NATIONAL FINANCE.

TREASURY CONDITIONS REVIEWED BY BOTH PARTIES.

The Decrease and Increase of Debt Are Carefully Analyzed—Always Republished a Policy to Redeem Our Bonds—and Democratic Legislation.



The report of the Secretary of the Treasury for 1865 stated that on the 31st of October, 1865, the public debt, without deducting funds in the Treasury, amounted to \$2,808,549,437.55. Of this sum, \$1,144,072,100 were in 10-40 5 per cent, and 5-20 6 per cent, bonds, Pacific Railroad 6 per cent, due in 1881, and 5 per cent, due in 1871, 1874, 1880 the remainder being in temporary loans, Treasury notes, compound interest notes, 7-30 notes and United States notes, one, two and three year notes, and fractional currency.

The Finance Reports for 1868 state that the debt, less cash in the Treasury, was \$2,505,202,516.94.

The Reports for 1871 state that the total decrease of the public debt from March, 1, 1869, to December 1, 1871, was \$227,211,822.16. During the same period the annual interest had been reduced \$16,711,436.04.

In the Finance Reports for 1873, on page XXIII, we find the following: "The country has exported, during the twenty years ending with the last fiscal year, gold and silver to the extent of more than a thousand million dollars over and above the amount imported."

The Finance Reports for 1875, Secretary Morrill, show that on June 30, 1876, including accrued interest, less bonds issued to the Pacific Railroad Companies and less cash in the Treas-

these figures the interest bearing debt had been reduced \$1,795,590,964.96 during 28 years under Protection. Although the pension law called for from \$120,000,000 to \$134,000,000 annually from the Treasury, yet President Harrison was able to reduce the public debt more than \$61,000,000 yearly during his entire administration.

This was the condition of the Treasury at the time of the election in November, 1892.

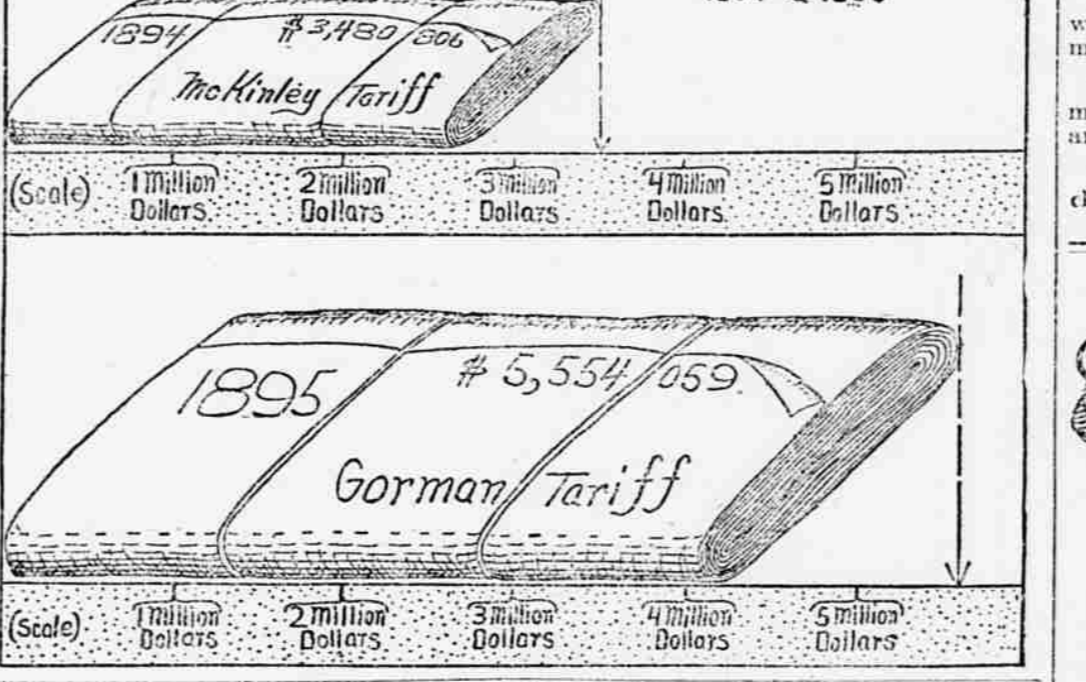
In the Monthly Statement of the public debt issued for the month of February, 1896, Secretary Carlisle makes the outstanding interest-bearing debt of the Government, on March 1, 1893, \$585,034,260; on March 1, 1894, \$522,615,170. From these figures, furnished by Secretary Carlisle himself, the public interest-bearing debt has increased \$237,580,910, between March 1, 1893, and March 1, 1896, an annual average of \$79,193,636; and for this amount the President and Secretary have sold to home and foreign bondholders 1 1/2 per cent, interest-bearing bonds, which run for 30 years. According to the Report of 1894, there was a deficiency in revenue of \$69,805,260.58. Undoubtedly the President will be compelled to sell as many bonds during the last year of his term as he has for the year past, which will make an average increase of the bonded debt, during his entire term, of about \$80,000,000 a year.

Under a protective tariff the public debt was reduced over \$75,000,000 annually for 28 years, while under the Wilson-Gorman tariff bill Cleveland and Carlisle have increased the bonded debt about \$80,000,000 a year. These figures clearly show the difference between protection and low tariff, but, unfortunately for the people, the effect of this latter policy has been far more disastrous to the industries of the country than it has been to the revenues of the Government.

DR. E. P. MILLER.

Low Tariff and High Prices. Under the McKinley tariff the duty upon boots and shoes was 25 per cent. ad valorem. The Free-Traders' idealism that the consumer pays the tax and desirous of relieving the burdens of labor, they lowered the wicked McKinley rate down to 20 per cent, rubbing their hands with glee and satisfaction because they had, in their imagination, reduced the price of boot-

Foreign made Cotton Cloth, Marketed in the United States during the two fiscal years ending June 30, 1891 & 1895



ury, the public debt was \$2,099,439,444.94, a reduction of the debt since August 31, 1865, of \$666,992,266.44, which was \$223,144,011.07 more than was absolutely required by the sinking fund.

In his report for 1887, Secretary Manning said: "The grand total of \$127,612,850 of 3 per cent, bonds were retired in 1887, and after every possible obligation had been provided for, the sum of \$55,258,701.19 surplus was still in the Treasury, which every day grows larger. A careful estimate shows that this sum will be increased to \$140,000,000 at the end of this fiscal year, under the operation of the present tariff and appropriation laws."

Secretary Manning further estimated that "the revenues by June 30, 1889, with the surplus revenue of 1889 and the surplus already accumulated, would be \$228,000,000, which might be used in the next thirteen months for the purchase of interest-bearing debts."

This report was the last one made under Mr. Cleveland's first administration, and this showing was due to a Republican Senate that would not reduce the duties on foreign imports, which a Democratic House had tried to secure.

In his report for 1889, Secretary Windom said: "The cash balance in the Treasury over and above all accrued liabilities, at the close of 1889, was \$71,484,042.39. If to this balance there be added the estimated surplus for the current fiscal year, the amount that could be added to the purchase of bonds to June, 1890, will be \$163,184,042.39."

Secretary Foster in his first report made the following statement: "The total reduction of the public debt including amounts applied to the sinking fund since August 31 1865, when the debt was at its highest point, aggregated \$1,914,605,107.85, or \$990,510,681.49 more than was required by the sinking fund act."

From the time the war closed in August, 1865, to the close of Benjamin Harrison's administration, a period of 28 years, the public debt was reduced at an annual average of \$75,528,753, and in addition there to, the pension fund had been increased from about \$16,347,656 to \$134,583,052. The total interest bearing debt as given by Secretary Foster, was on August 31, 1865, \$2,851,530,294.96; on August 31, 1892, it was only \$555,029,330. According to

and shoes to the wage-earner by 5 per cent. That was the theory. The fact was shown by Bradstreet's review of prices during 1895. Boots and shoes were 12.6 per cent, higher at the close of last year than they were at the beginning of the year. The reduction of 5 per cent, in the 'tariff tax' was followed by an increase of 12.6 per cent, in cost. Theory is a great thing—in

Tariff Reduced 5 Per Cent. in 1894.

Price Gauge

Increase of Price—12.6%

Close of the Year—Dec. 31, 1895

Dunn's Review Report on Business 1895

Opening of the Year—Jan. 1, 1895

Gorman Tariff—"Cheaper Prices"

Price Advanced 12 1/2 Per Cent. in 1895.

theory. But it gets knocked out when it confronts a condition.

Pity 'Tis 'Tis True. Had the United States senate devoted one-half the energy and attention to the Dingley revenue bill that it has given to the affairs of foreign countries, then the domestic affairs of our own country would be in a far better condition than they are.

He who can laugh at himself, may laugh much.

# Clever Young French Woman.

All France is talking of Mile. Jeanne Benaben's extraordinary attainments. This exceedingly scholarly young woman received the college degree of bachelor of arts two years ago, when she was 16. She then became professor of philosophy in a woman's college at Lyons, and this year was a candidate at the Sorbonne for the important degree of licentiate in philosophy. The examiners, though prepared for a prodigy, were amazed at the extent of her erudition and her serene composure in dealing with the vexed problems of Descartes, Kant and Comte. She was third on the list of 200 candidates, all of them older than herself, and is now a lecturer on the science of the mind in the college of Rouen.

# Cost of Destroying a Slum.

London is spending nearly \$2,500,000 in cleansing and rebuilding one slum. American cities are just beginning to learn how serious is the cumulative evil of slum construction. They may with profit also learn how costly is the necessity of slum destruction. The object lesson offered by London may be studied with interest in our large cities, and especially in New York, where, through the efforts of the state tenement house commission, legislation has with much difficulty been secured which, if enforced, perpetuated and added to, will tend to prevent the growth of such conditions as London is now compelled to combat.—Century.

# Two Sides to the Question.

Maternal Ancestor (profoundly shocked)—Arabella. I accidentally saw you kiss young Mr. Peduncle in the hallway last night. Don't you know such a thing is highly reprehensible? Miss Arabella (flaring up)—No, I don't, mamma. I don't think it's half as bad as it is for you to kiss that deceitful Mrs. Dookins when you know you don't like to kiss her at all.—Chicago Tribune.

# The Hare and the Tortoise.

A hare was one day galloping across a field, when he met a tortoise who was a new candidate for office. "The hare could not help smiling at the short feet and slow pace of the tortoise, who, being touchy on this point, promptly challenged him to a trial of speed.

On the day appointed the beasts assembled. The hare, however, trusting to his natural swiftness, had not trained—had continued to smoke cigarettes, and on the night before the race sat up with a sick friend. He arrived at the course, accordingly, very late and with heavy, everlastingly breaking breath. Seeing that the plodding tortoise was about to cross the finish line, the hare promptly opened bottles for the crowd, bought up the umpire, and the flag went to him on a foul.

Moral.—The race is not always to the slow.

The Paris museum contains more than 20,000 stone implements, all of which were gathered in France.

Great Britain pays the continent upwards of \$10,000,000 a year for sugar and makes not an ounce.

There are 13,000 school masters in Germany whose salaries fall below \$200 per annum.

Edward taine, second-hand, for sale cheap. Apply to address, H. C. ARIN, 211 S. 24th St., Omaha, Neb.



# Gladness Comes

With a better understanding of the transient nature of the many physical ills, which vanish before proper efforts—gentle efforts—pleasant efforts—rightly directed. There is comfort in the knowledge, that so many forms of sickness are not due to any actual disease, but simply to a constipated condition of the system, which the pleasant family laxative, Syrup of Figs, promptly removes. That is why it is the only remedy with millions of families, and is everywhere esteemed so highly by all who value good health. Its beneficial effects are due to the fact, that it is the one remedy which promotes internal cleanliness without debilitating the organs on which it acts. It is therefore all important, in order to get its beneficial effects, to note when you purchase, that you have the genuine article, which is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only and sold by all reputable druggists.

If in the enjoyment of good health, and the system is regular, laxatives or other remedies are then not needed. If afflicted with any actual disease, one may be commended to the most skillful physicians, but if in need of a laxative, one should have the best, and with the well-informed everywhere, Syrup of Figs stands highest and is most largely used and gives most general satisfaction.

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# Boils

It is often difficult to convince people their blood is impure, until dreadful carbuncles, abscesses, boils, scrofula or salt rheum, are painful proof of the fact. It is wisdom now, or whenever there is any indication of

# Impure Blood

blood, to take Hood's Sarsaparilla, and prevent such eruptions and suffering. "I had a dreadful carbuncle abscess, red, fiery, fierce and sore. The doctor attended me over seven weeks. When the abscess broke, the pains were terrible, and I thought I should not live through it. I heard and read so much about Hood's Sarsaparilla, that I decided to take it, and my husband, who was suffering with boils, took it also. It soon purified our

# Blood

built me up and restored my health so that, although the doctor said I would not be able to work hard, I have since done the work for 20 people. Hood's Sarsaparilla cured my husband of the boils, and we regard it a wonderful medicine." Mrs. ANNA PETERSON, Latimer, Kansas.

# Hood's Sarsaparilla

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