WAUKESHA FREEMAN.

THURSDAY, MARCH 3, 1892.

TERMS. $1.50 PER YEAR.

PUBLISHED THURSDAY MORNINGS

OFFICE NO. 11½ GRAND AVENUE.

H. M. YOUMANS, Editor and Publisher.

Official Paper of the Village and County.

TO FREEMAN PATRONS.

Remember our subscription price is $1.50 paid in advance or during the year, otherwise $2.00 a year. These terms will be strictly adhered to.

H. M. YOUMANS,
Publisher.

ADVERTISING RATES.

One inch,	1 week	$ .75
" "	2 "	1.00
" "	4 "	2.00
" "	3 months	5.00
" "	6 "	8.50
" "	1 year	15.00

Lower proportionate rates for larger space

Local notices on first page, 35 cents a line. On any other page 10 cents a line. Wants and for sale notices 25, cents each for five lines or less. Cards of thanks will hereafter be charged for at usual rates.

CLUBBING RATES.

Below we print an incomplete list of Magazines and Newspapers that will be sent in connection with The Freeman at reduced prices. Names of additional publications will be attached hereafter:

Freeman and Harper's	Magazine	$4 50
" " "	Bazar	4 50
" " "	Weekly	4 50
" " "	Young People	3 00
" " Century	Magazine	5 00
" " North	American Review	6 00
" " Western	Rural	2 75
" " Milwaukee	Sentinel	2 00
" " Milwaukee	Evening Wisconsin	2 25
" " Toledo	Blade	2 85
" " Inter	Ocean	2 25
" " American	Farmer	1 50
" " Wisconsin	Agriculturist	1 50
" " Review	of Reviews	3 00
" " Peterson's	Magazine	3 00
" " Lippincotts	Magazine	3 50
" " Atlantic	Monthly	4 75
" " Frank Leslie's	Illustrated Newspaper	2 90
" " Wisconsin	Farmer	2 00

Temperature and Rainfall.

Temperature of the week taken at noon was as follows: Wednesday, 39; Thursday, 40; Friday, 30; Saturday, 30; Sunday, 34; Monday, 34; Tuesday, 30. Average for the month of February, 31½.

Rainfall for week ending March 1, 7 o'clock p. m. .84 inches rain fall and melted snow. Total for Feb. 1.45 inches.

To insure publication all MS. must be received at this office not later than Tuesday night.

RURAL POST-OFFICE NEEDS.

Postmaster-General Wanamaker has given the country an excellent administration of his department, and is active in suggesting, and as far as possible introducing, improvements in the postal system. It is to be hoped that his advocacy of the extension of the money order system will be effective until it reaches every post-office in the land. Because an office is small is no reason why its patrons should be denied the conveniences afforded other citizens, when such conveniences can be provided by the government with comparitively little trouble or expense. A real and serious need to patrons of the rural office is a safe and inexpensive method of sending money through the mail. The registered letter, now the only resource of rural citizens for that purpose, costs ten cents, which is abominably expensive for small sums of money. Further the registered letter is at the risk of the sender. The government does not guarantee the sender against loss, but only agrees to make all possible provision to prevent loss. Losses are indeed infrequent, but when they do occur the citizen has to suffer.

On account of the expense of registered letters they are seldom used for small sums of money. If the rural citizen wants to send a dollar or two through the mails, in payment for his newspaper subscription or other purpose, he generally places the cash in an ordinary envelope, and trusts to luck to have it reach its destination; sometimes luck favors him, sometimes it does not. Losses are very common, and will be common just as long as the mail-bag offers such an opportunity to dishonesty. While money goes through the mails, money will be stolen from the mails. The only way to prevent such thievery is to make such provision for post-office patrons in the way of money orders that they will not commit their cash to the mail-bag.

A postal note, which may be issued for all sums under five dollars, costs three cents. A money order for sums under five dollars, costs five cents, from five to ten dollars, eight cents, and so on in a graduated scale. These are much cheaper than the registered letters and are absolutely safe. It has also been demonstrated by experience that wherever introduced these systems soon become self-supporting, thus entailing no extra expense to the government. Why not, then, let every patron of every office have the benefit of them? All pay taxes alike, and all should as far as possible receive equal benefits and conveniences.

An additional argument in favor of money orders and postal notes for rural citizens is the fact that they are remote from banks, and thus cannot avail themselves of banking conveniences in the way of checks, drafts and the like.

THE CLERGY SHARES THE BLAME.

A week or two ago Mrs. James G. Blaine Jr. was granted an absolute divorce from her husband by a Dakota Court, whose judge took occasion to lay the blame of the whole unhappy affair upon the young husband and Mrs. Blaine Sr. This public accusation has drawn forth a letter from Mr. Blaine Sr., in which he vigorously denies that his wife was in any way culpable, or that any member of the family was in the least responsible for the trouble except the young people themselves. These family criminations are painful at the best and are not subject for public comment, but there is one part of Mr. Blaine's letter that ought to receive general attention. It is that part reproducing the letter written the priest who married the pair secretly knowing young Blaine was under age and knowing that his parents were ignorant of the proceedings. The first responsibility for all the misfortunes which followed Mr. Blaine lays upon this man. His vigorous arraignment closes with the following paragraph.

"A week ago my boy was under my protection, the most helpless, the least responsible member of my family, erratic but controllable through his strong affections; an object of constant watchfulness to his parents, his brothers and his sisters; a source of constant anxiety but not of despair because he is of good abilities, as readily influenced to the right as to the wrong, and because the patience of love can never know weariness. To-day, through your agency, this boy in years, in experience in judgment, in practical capacity, leaves my home and my care, burdened with full responsibilities of a man, with the welfare of a woman in his keeping I am powerless. I cannot question the legality of the marriage. I shall at a distance and at every disadvantage endeavor to guide my son. But, as a father living under the divine institution of the family, as a citizen living under the divine order of society, I protest against your act. As a servant of God, to whose ministry you are ordained, I call on God to witness between you and me. Of whatever evils resulting from this deplorable marriage my son may be the author or the victim, the guilt be on your head."

Many parents whose hearts have been broken and whose lives have been embittered by similar occurrances will echo these sentiments. The irresponsibility which clergymen seem to feel for the marriages they perform is astonishing. Clergymen apparently pure in life and principle do not hesitate to marry any couple that comes along. They may be mere children, but the clergyman does not deem it necessary to inform the guardian, if known. The couple may be so ill mated that their union is an outrage sure to be productive only of misery, and yet few clergymen seem to have any scruples about tying the wedding knot. "If I don't, somebody else will" is generally presented as a sufficient excuse.

When clergymen, or any other officials, unite in marriage persons whom they know to be immature in years and judgment, without the consent of guardians, they assume a vast responsibility; and when they know further that the marriage is a secret one, that it would in all probability be opposed by the parents, whose identity they know and whom they could easily reach and warn, their action becomes simply criminal. This was the exact status of the Blaine case, and it is no wonder the wronged father said to the priest "the guilt be on your head."

It does not seem to us a matter of much importance whether the duty on binding-twine is removed or not. It will make no appreciable change in price to the consumer. The McKinley bill reduced the price of manufactured twine to seven tenths of one per cent, while admitting the raw material free. Under the circumstances the matter appears to us like this: If this seven-tenths per cent is essential to the existance of binding-twine factories in this country, then it would be well to retain the duty. It hardly seems possible however, that such is the case. If the factories flourish under so small protection it is likely they would get along without any protection at all. But this is a matter for tariff revisers to look into and decide. As above stated it is not of great public interest anyway because the market price will be only slightly affected.

THE tariff is a question of fact, not of theory. Here are some facts from the pen of a Michigan working-man that are worth more than than the smartest theories ever advanced.

"I have worked three years in England and one in Wales. My average wages there were three shillings a day, equal to seventy-five cents of our money. It took fifteen days labor for me to purchase a barrel of flour. In America I can do it with four day's labor. One day's work bought four pounds of beef in England. In America one day's labor bought twelve pounds. I had to work a day for a pound of tobacco, one day for a pound of tea and so on. Regardless of the whining of cranks it is a fact that nearly all the necessaries of life are dearer there than here. Luxuries are equally so. Not being a total abstainer I had to work six days in England for a gallon of cheap whiskey."

Don't fail to atten the great discount sale at Robinson & Irving's.

CONCERNING the June convention in Chicago the Herald of that city says: "True democratic independence is illustrated in the number of probable candidates, in the vigor and zeal with which each is supported by his following, in the decency and fairness that characterize rivalries, in the total absence of imputations of corruption, factional or personal."

This is pretty good. Mr. Hill should be informed of the "decency and fairness" which characterize his rivalry, and "the total absence of imputations of corruption" made against him.

RUMOR hath it that Messrs. Vilas and Wall will represent Wisconsin democracy in the Chicago convention. There are a good many Hill men in this state, but they will not be in it any more than the Cleveland men were in New York. Supt. Craig, who values Mr. Hill, might profitably devote a chapter of his periodical to protesting against the injustice of such proceedings—in Wisconsin.

THE Eagle Sun must work its crank a little harder if it is going to send a Hill delegation to the Chicago convention.

Rev. Wm. Hollinshed,

Pastor of the Presbyterian church of Sparta, N. J., voluntarily writes in favor Hood's Sarsaparilla. He says: "Nothing I know of will cleanse the blood, stimulate the liver or clean the stomach like this remedy. I know of scores and scores who have been helped or cured by it."

The highest praise has been won by Hood's Pills for their easy, yet efficient action.

Eisteddfod.

On March 10, at Bethesda church in the town of Genesee will occur the annual concert (Eisteddfod) and it is designed to render it the finest musical ever held in the county. The committee has procured Prof. W. E. Powell of Milwaukee to conduct the exercises.

Prof. Apmadoc, of Chicago will speak on the subject of the World's Fair and will render several fine musical selections.

Miss Jennie Davis, of Milwaukee, and Mrs. R. Goodwin, late of Boston, will render soprano solos. The Cream City Male Quartette will also participate. They are acknowledged the finest male singers in Milwaukee.

A gallery will be erected especially for the occassion so that 200 extra seats will be supplied.

Fine refreshments will be served. Arrangements have been made for an extra car with the C. M. & St. P. Ry. Co. to be attached to the train leaving Milwaukee at 6 p. m.; leaving Waukesha at 6:55 p. m. Round trip tickets from Waukesha, 15 cents.

New spring styles of stiff hats fitted to the head with a hat conformator at Robinson & Irving's.

Letter List No 9

Letters remaining uncalled for in Waukesha post-office, Saturday, Feb. 27, 1892. Any person inquiring for any letters on this list should mention that the letter is advertised.

Bemis, Frank	Kern, Katie
Blum, Henry	Luedky, Emma
Browning, Hon O E	Lyons, Harvey
Boud, C H	Louis, Annie
Campbell, Mrs S I	Morrissey, W H
Connell, J H	Mauders, Geo H
Cane, Charles	Mauritz, Lorenz
Cannon, Ella	McFerren, M
Douning, Wm	Peabodie, Mrs Georgie
Edwards, Kattie	
Ebert, August	Peterson, Anton
Ettinger, Geo	Reckersd, John
Evans, Mattie	Rabb, Johan
Fitzeralds, W H	Rayner, Geo W
Gruel, Mrs L	Schultz, Mrs Wm
Gow, L A	Sunelar, D R
Girhkr, Tilly	Shelfield, John
Hacker, Harry	Stewart, Elfie W
Hardy, Ella O	Steikel, (Tailor) Mr
Hinze, Neta	Starks, Mrs Katie
Hecker, Milton	Valleau, Charles
Hamilton, T A	Walt, Mary
Hansen, Laura	Williams, John J
Ingersoll, Ira	Williams, John
Johnson, Sophea	Willeams, Thomes
Jackson, Wm	Whiting, Benn
Krouser, Misses	Wood, Mrs Lorain

FRANK H. PUTNEY, P. M.

A beautiful complexion is the desire of all ladies. Paints, powders, etc., cover up these defects, but the *cause still remains*. Indigestion, dyspepsia, and liver derangements cause an accumulation of waste matter which stains and roughens the skin. Dr. Shoop has investigated the *cause* and found that the digestive organs were controlled by *certain nerves*.

When these nerves are weak, these organs fail, and dyspepsia and biliousness results, causing a muddy or sallow appearance of the skin. Pimples, blotches, etc., arrive from the same cause. Is it not reasonable to use *internal* treatment and remove the *cause*.

Dr. Shoop's Restorative is a stomach, liver and kidney cure. It restores these weakened nerves. It clears the complexion. A trial will convince you.

AT DRUGGISTS OR SENT EXPRESS PREPAID FOR $1.00.

WILL SEND FREE Samples of his wonderful HEADACHE TABLETS. Also a Valuable Medical Book.

NO MONEY! Something for Nothing. How can he do this? Plain enough his Tablets cure Headache in 20 minutes SURE. The samples prove this, and you become a customer for life. 20 cents, 25 cts. By mail or at Druggists. Address, with stamp,

Dr. Shoop, Racine, Wis.

CLOTHING

retailed at

Wholesale Prices.

We have just secured some Immense Bargains in CHILDRENS' CLOTHING by closing out the ENTIRE STOCK of a manufacturer.

The goods were bought at a FORCED SALE, very much below value, and as we are very much crowded for room will offer for a limited time this line of goods at Wholesale prices.

25	Child's Coat and Pants	Age 4 to 14	$1.00	worth $1.50
45	do		2.25	do 3.00
30	do		3 00	do 4.00
90	do		3.50	do 4.50
75	do		3 75	Do 4 75
25	Do		1 00	Do 5 00
50	Do		4 25	Do 5 60
25	Child's Coat and Pants		4.50	Do 6.00
30	do		5.00	Do 6.50

Our line of Men's Clothing is Larger than ever.

Save Money by examining our Goods before making purchases.

BREHM BROS.

Barling & Wambold

CLOTHIERS AND FURNISHERS,

Cor. Grand Ave. and Fourth St.

MILWAUKEE, - - WIS

Of our new spring

SUITS

AND

Overcoats

for men, we cannot speak without praise.

They are the finenst goods we have ever handled—and we have always had the Best in the market.

The material, the workmanship and the style all are the best.

We are selling an elegant

Neck-Scarf

at 25cents—about half its value.

Boys' and Children's department fairly overflowing with boys' new spring

SUITS,

the nobbiest, best made suits ever offered.

Made from the best material, in all the latest shades.

Prices as they always are with us—the very lowest.

A substantial pair of boys'

Knee-Pants

for school for 50 cents.

BARLING & WAMBOLD,

Cor. Grand Ave. and Fourth St.

D. C. JAMES.

We take pleasure in announcing the arrival of our spring stock of Black and Colored Dress Goods. It includes all the new and popular fabrics of the season, Henreittas, Serges, Bedford Cords, Glorias, Nuris Veilings, etc. The prices are very reasonable and the stock large.

LINENS.

We are now showing complete lines of Table Linens in both, Bleached and Cream. Napkins all sizes and at all prices. We offer extra values in Towels at 15c, 20c and 25c.

HOSIERY ETC.

We have also just opened our spring stock of Hosiery, Underwear, White Goods, Embroideries. Lace Curtains, Portieres and Kid Gloves.

CLOAKS.

Last call for Cloaks. We will close out the balance of our Ladies' and Children's Cloaks and Jackets without regard to cost. It will pay you to purchase now for next season. Our spring stock of Jackets, Capes and Newmarkets will be ready March first.

D. C. JAMES.

A. JACOBSON.

Our Shelves and Counters are loaded down with New Spring Goods of all descriptions, and this is the time to make selections of Choice Goods.

Spring Garments

Have just arrived. The styles are new and attractive, and prices for nice Black Jackets range from $2.00 to $10.00.

Muslin Underwear.

It does not pay any Lady to make these garments when you can buy them at the prices we are offering them. Look at the display in our window.

KID GLOVES

The Best Five-Hook Foster Patent in the market for ONE DOLLAR.

BOYS' CLOTHING.

We have greatly enlarged this Department, and Ladies can ill afford to buy without first looking at our stock and prices.

MEN'S CLOTHING.

We carry only the highest grade of Ready-Made Clothing, made by the most renowned manufacturers in the East, and sell them at the same prices that you pay for inferior made garments. A look at our stock will convince you of the truth of this statement.

A. JACOBSON.