NATURAL FAT.

Getting Fat is Only a Question of Eating Proper Food.

Thin people who want to get fat should eat proper food and digest it.

That is the only natural way.

The trouble with most thin people is that they suffer from indigestion.

They don't digest their food. They don't get enough nourishment. They are slowly being starved. They are poisoned by the products of fermented and putrid food.

Shaker Digestive Cordial, a gentle, natural, vegetable digestive, attacks the food in your stomach just like the digestive juices, and turns it into healthful nourishment. It helps your stomach naturally. It makes thin dyspeptics fat. It makes poisonous food pure. It tones up and cures the stomach.

Nothing will cure indigestion like Shaker Digestive Cordial because nothing else goes at that really about it.

This is why it has been so successful in relieving nausea, vomiting, dizziness, weakness, bad taste, fever, flatulence, constipation, loss of appetite, headache, neuralgia, rheumatism, etc., by curing the disorders which cause the symptoms.

A few doses will prove its value, but you won't get fat on one bottle.

All druggists. Ten cents for a trial bottle. Write for book on Food and Fat to the Shakers, 30 Reade street, New York.

Take Your Wife

one of those handsome Pozzoni Puff Boxes. They are given free with each box of powder.

THE PALLADIUM

TUESDAY, MAY 5, 1896.

TAX RATES.

The Democratic tax rate:

1891	1.37
1892	1.98
1893	2.58
1894	2.18

The Republican tax rate:

1895	3.24
1896	3.69

The lowest tax rate under Republican control is higher by considerable than the highest tax rate under Democratic control.

BROOKLYN IS BALKY.

The New York Press says: "Last week the Kings county delegates sent a letter to Congressman Grosvenor, one of Major McKinley's managers, informing him that as soon as they became positive that Governor Morton could not be nominated they would, prior to the convention, openly renounce Mr. Platt's leadership and advocate Governor McKinley's nomination." And now the Brooklynites have taken up Lieutenant-Governor Saxton as a Gubernatorial candidate and will push him forward in opposition to Fish, the machine candidate. No wonder Platt is worried.

VOTE FOR IT.

At the City Hall next Monday the taxpayers can vote on the proposition to increase the highway fund of the Department of Works $10,000 a year for three years. The money is to be expended for pavements. It means an expenditure of $90,000 for street improvement in three years, of which the property immediately benefited will pay two-thirds and the city one-third.

The proposition ought to be carried unanimously for these reasons:

1. It will increase the assessed valuation of the city.

2. An increased valuation of the city means a smaller tax ratio.

3. A smaller tax ratio will help the small householder.

4. An expenditure of $90,000 for public improvements means that $50,000 will be paid out for labor.

5. The laboring man and taxpayer ought to vote for the proposition for this reason. If he owns a $500 house his tax toward the improvement will be fifty cents a year.

6. It means labor for the poor, business for the merchant, progress for the city.

Oswego must keep up with the "push" and no property owner should vote to hold her back.

CLEVELAND AND McKINLEY.

The Chicago Evening Post is trying to show that McKinley was a pioneer in the warfare on free silver. Referring to a stump speech that he made in August, 1891, it says that he came out at a time when "it required the courage of actual convictions openly to oppose free coinage," adding that "the side had not turned against the false and fatuous theory of coining universal prosperity out of fifty-cents-on-the-dollar silver." It adds still further that if "Grover Cleveland had any views on the subject then, no one had ever heard of them." To show how absurd this sort of reasoning in favor of McKinley is, the New York Evening Post quotes from Mr. Cleveland's letter to the business men of New York on the 10th of February, 1891, over six months before McKinley made his brave stand against the free silver heresy that he had done so much in the House of Representatives to encourage. "I shall not be able," wrote Mr. Cleveland, "to attend and address the meeting, as you request, but I am glad that the business interests of New York are at last to be heard on the subject. It surely can not be necessary for me to make a formal expression of my agreement with those who believe that the greatest perils would be initiated by the adoption of the scheme embraced in the measure now pending in Congress for an unlimited coinage of silver at our mints. If we have developed an unexpected capacity for the assimilation of a largely increased volume of the currency, and even if we have demonstrated the usefulness of such an increase, these conditions fall far short of insuring us against disaster, if in the present situation we enter upon the dangerous and reckless experiment of free, unlimited and independent silver coinage."

THE ORATOR FOR JULY 15th.

The acceptance by General Horace Porter of the invitation to deliver the oration on the occasion of the centennial celebration of the evacuation of Fort Ontario by the British, is most gratifying to the committee in charge and to all citizens of Oswego. General Porter is at the head of the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, and as the event to be commemorated was the last act of the Revolution, which wrought the absolute freedom of the American people, it is fitting that the society should be represented on such an occasion by its distinguished President. As an orator General Porter has no superior. He has made a wide reputation as an after dinner speaker and as a contributor to magazines. He is the author of the book "West Point Life."

General Porter was graduated from West Point in 1860. He was ordered to the front at the breaking out of the war and had charge of the batteries at the capture of Fort Pulaski. He was wounded at the first attempt to take Charleston. He served with the Army of the Potomac on General McClellan's staff. Afterwards he was Chief of Ordnance on the staff of General Rosecrans and went through the Chickamauga campaign with the Army of the Cumberland. He served on General Grant's staff with the rank of Colonel and was with him through the Wilderness campaign and the siege of Richmond and Petersburg. He was also present at the surrender of Lee at Appomattox. He was made a Brigadier-General for gallantry and was Assistant Secretary of War to Grant and always an intimate friend of the latter. He resigned from the Army in 1873.

General Porter was largely interested in building the West Shore railroad and has large business interests in New York city at the present time. He breaks into his Summer vacation with his family to come to Oswego to deliver this oration. That it will be a gem, full of the lessons and inspirations of patriotism and American manhood, goes without saying. The committee is to be congratulated on securing so distinguished an orator. General Porter will be entertained by the Hon. George B. Sloan while in the city.

VIOLATING THE CHARTER.

By reference to the report of the proceedings of yesterday afternoon's meeting of the Department of Works, published elsewhere, it will be seen that Mr. Clarke made an effort to have the proceedings of the Department meetings published in detail in the official papers. He said this should be done that the people might know of every expenditure of money, as they have a right to know. It appears that after some discussion the proposition of Mr. Clarke was not agreed to by the other members, but that they decided upon a form of publication which will give in detail only the large expenditures, the smaller ones to be lumped for each side of the river.

This most extraordinary proceeding on the part of the Department only tends to confirm what the PALLADIUM said the other day—that some people at the City Hall were very much in need of information regarding the provisions of the new city charter. Mr. Clarke was right. He evidently knew what the charter called for in the matter of the publication of official proceedings. The other members deliberately set themselves up as superior authority to the charter. With them the provisions of that instrument count for naught. By their action of yesterday they set at defiance also the authority of the Mayor. Section 64, title IV. of the charter reads as follows:

> It shall be the duty of the Mayor to see that the proceedings of each and every session of the Common Council and every Board and Department of the city be published in detail in the official papers.

That is a plain and simple provision. Under it the Mayor can not countenance any such bob-tailed publication as the Department of Works propose to make. But this is not all. Section 366, title XV., reads as follows:

> The proceedings of each and every session of the Common Council and of every Board and Department of the city of Oswego shall be published in detail in the official papers. It shall be the duty of the Mayor to see that the provisions of this section are fully complied with.

The resolution of the Department is an evasion of the above provision. A detailed report means just such a report as the City Clerk furnishes of the Council proceedings. It must show the purpose of every expenditure, for labor or material, who receives the money, etc. The official papers receive no extra compensation for the publication of these detailed reports and in demanding them the PALLADIUM, is acting solely in the public interest. The charter must be lived up to.

COLONEL BARTLETT.

A dispatch from Washington announces the retirement by order of President Cleveland, of Colonel Charles G. Bartlett, of the Ninth United States Infantry, after an honorable service of thirty-five years. Colonel Bartlett, who is known in this city, and whose regiment is now stationed at Madison Barracks, Sacket Harbor, has well earned his retirement. His military record is filled with incidents of gallantry and is full of interest. He came from the ranks. When the war broke out he was a member of the Seventh Regiment, New York National Guard. He enlisted in 1861 and the same year was made a Captain of the Fifth New York Volunteers. Having enlisted for but three months, as that was the length of time it was thought necessary to put down the rebellion, he was on September 8th honorably mustered out. Two days later he re-enlisted and was made Captain of the Twelfth United States Infantry, and with his regiment went at once to the front. On June 10th he participated in the action at Big Bethel and was complimented in orders for gallantry. His promotion to be Lieutenant-Colonel of the 150th Volunteer Infantry followed. Then began for Colonel Bartlett a period of active fighting. He was in the thickest of the fight at Gettysburg on July 2d, 3d, 4th, 1863, and then was ordered to the Rapidan country. After much hard service he was breveted Major in the Regular Army for gallant and meritorious service at Resaca.

A few days after, May 20th, Colonel Bartlett was detailed as Assistant Inspector-General, Department of the Ohio, and was ordered to report to Major-General John M. Schofield. He served on his staff in the field until June, 1864, inspecting troops, posts and stores in the department until February 1st, 1865, having been cut off from returning to the front by the enemy's cavalry. On that day he was promoted to the Lieutenant Colonelcy of the 119th Colored Infantry and stationed at Camp Nelson, Kentucky, part of the time commanding the brigade. He was also chief of bureau for collection of missing rolls and returns from ex-Kentucky regiments.

The war having closed, on April 27th, 1866, he was honorably mustered out and returned to the status of Captain in the Twelfth United States Infantry, stationed at Washington, and assigned to the command of the Third battalion. His steady promotion followed. From 1867 until 1891 he was on the Indian frontier and saw much service against the hostile tribes. He was always a popular officer. He will be succeeded in command of the Ninth by Lieutenant-Colonel Fisher, now with the Twenty-first Infantry at Plattsburg. Colonel Bartlett will live at Staten Island.

Senator Sherman struck a candid streak the other day and delivered a really commendable speech. We quote a paragraph: "A small minority of this side voted for free coinage, and a large majority on the other side did, as I remember. I do not recall the votes of particular Senators, nor do I care. It is not material. It is sufficient to know that the raw head and the bloody bones of silver killed any attempt to add to the revenues of the Government. It is not the fault of the Republican party *or of the Democratic party*. It is because this new question is thrust into every other matter that is presented to the Senate, and I trust that in the present campaign a bold and manly stand will be taken by both sides, every man acting according to his judgment, and that the question will be settled. If it is settled in favor of silver, then we will have dollars that will have the purchasing power of only half of the present dollar. If we stand by the present standard we will have a standard that is adopted in nearly all the principal civilized nations of the world."

The Watertown Standard shows commendable enterprise in sending a member of its staff, J. A. Finnigan, to Cuba as a war correspondent. His first letter appears in Monday's edition and graphically describes the impressions of the trip to Havana.

The St. Louis Convention will be a McKinley picnic.—Troy Press.

And we suppose Mark Hanna will have the bosses served up on the half shell.

TOWN TOPICS.

May is the best month in which to get married, remarks the Troy Press. Now, will it please tell the girls which is the best month in this leap year of grace for popping the all important question?

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Aim to make the world better as a mark of gratitude for having been permitted to live in it.—Troy Press.

This is especially good advice to follow when you are aiming at a burglar or a mad dog, as well as on some other occasions.

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The explanation of the actor who fired four shots at his wife that he had drunk two gin cocktails, two bottles of beer and a Martini cocktail, and had eaten nothing but a box of sardines in three days, explains his offense, though it scarcely palliates it. It may likewise throw some light on the circumstance that he failed to hit her.

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Lilies of the valley—the dear little things—are in bloom.

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The Transvaal has its grand old man, too.

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Everybody is after the bicycle "scorcher." The Evening Herald goes for him in this way: "The increasing number of bicycle riders, and especially the increase in the number of women and children riders, make it desirable that scorching shall be abolished in the streets where there is considerable travel, for the scorcher is as great a peril to other people on the wheel as to pedestrians. The scorchers are mostly irresponsible youths who can only be taught by severe lessons, and there is need for the immediate application of such instruction. The quickest way to put a stop to reckless riding, in the center of the city at least, would be to put a policeman or two on the wheel with orders to arrest scorchers. With proper co-operation from the police court it would not be necessary to make many arrests. If need be a wheelman or two could be specially commissioned to do the necessary missionary work."

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Vote for more pavements next Monday.

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The present condition of the Morton boom and the relations thereto of its beneficiary on the one hand and its chief promoter on the other recalls to the New York Tribune the story of the malefactor under sentence of death and the over-sanguine attorney who had defended him. The lawyer had carried the case up through all its stages to the court of final resort and been defeated at every point. As his client's despondency increased at each reverse, the lawyer's confidence and cheerfulness became more marked. "Cheer up, old fellow!" he kept saying; "you're all right. They can't hang you. I've got a dead sure thing on it." So it went on till the morning of the day fixed for the execution, when the client, naturally enough, appeared to be unusually depressed. "Oh, brace up, old fellow!" said the lawyer, "it's all right. They can't hang you." "But they've got the scaffold built and everything ready, and they're going to hang me in an hour," said the victim. "Well," said the lawyer, reflectively, "it may be so; but they've no right to, and I'll tell you one thing: if they do, I'll make 'em sweat for it."

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There is a certain very pretty young lady who lives out of town, but attends one of the business colleges in this city. The young lady in question is dubbed "The Girl who makes Mistakes" by her associates. One of her mistakes may be cited here. This young lady wears eyeglasses although her friends say it is not necessary. She was walking swiftly across the Utica street bridge one day last week. The wind was a trifle frolicsome and it took the young lady's glasses and dropped them through a crack. The young lady got down on her knees and looked through and saw her glasses disappear in the surging waters. She arose and then the wind played the unkindest prank of all, and took from her hand her purse and consigned it to the grasping flood. The young lady was mad, but she forced back her tears and just smiled,—a very bitter smile.

o o o

An Edinburgh lawyer was given to swearing. One night his small boy was sitting by him, studying arithmetic. The father broke out, "What on earth ails you? Why can't you sit still—wriggling and writhing every minute?" "It's all your fault," blubbered the boy. "Why is it?" "Cos I asked you last night how much a billion was and you said it was 'a d— lot.' The teacher asked me the same question to-day and I said the same thing. And that's why I can't keep still."

Something From a Gloversville Mother.

"I have a baby eighteen months old and I write to say I have used Dr. Hand's Colic Cure and also Dr. Hand's Teething Lotion and am glad to let others know that I think them splendid Children's Remedies.—Mrs Jeremiah J. Ellegate, 18 Smith, avenue Gloversville, N. Y." Dr. Hand's Colic Cure and Dr. Hand's Teething Lotion are sold by all druggists for 25c. jan11d&wly

Read the Palladium and get all the latest news.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.

The Third Commissioner District Schoolma'ams Enjoying a Season of Instruction.

PULASKI, May 4. Early Monday morning Commissioner F. E. Smith was at his post in Betts Opera house arranging for the Institute and extending a word of welcome to all the teachers as they came. The entire forenoon was devoted to the work of organization. One hundred and ninety teachers were registered, the largest number ever registered in the Third district. Professor McLachlan, who conducted the Institute last year, again has charge.

At the 2 p. m. session he spoke upon the topic, "Horace Mann." He said that one hundred years ago to-day was born one of the greatest educators that America ever produced. Born in the State of Massachusetts, he had a very hard and rugged time during his boyhood days, working his way through school, attending only a few weeks in the Winter. After graduating from college he became a lawyer, but this being distasteful to him, he entered political life, and for six years served in the State Legislature. After this he was elected as Secretary of the Massachusetts Board of Education. In this position he made a national reputation as an educator. He saw the need of better teaching and through his efforts three Normal schools were founded. The conductor closed with an appeal to the teachers, urging them to study the life and character of such notable educators.

The second period was taken by S. R. Shear, Pulaski, on the subject "Attention." He urged the importance of attention both on the part of the teacher and the pupil. If the teacher does not give attention to her work, she will not receive attention from the pupils. He said, we as a nation have the reputation of being hustlers, but not more than ten per cent. really are. It is these who make the reputation for the other ninety per cent. The power of attention is conducive to close observation and development of memory. The final point of his talk was enthusiasm, upon which he commented briefly, and at the close he was heartily applauded. EUGENE M. HASTINGS, Department Reporter.

Your Boy Won't Live a Month.

So Mr. Gilman Brown, of 34 Mill street, South Gardner, Mass., was told by the doctors. His son had Lung trouble, following Typhoid Malaria and he spent three hundred and seventy-five dollars with doctors, who finally gave him up, saying: "Your boy won't live a month." He tried Dr. King's New Discovery and a few bottles restored him to health and enabled him to go to work a perfectly well man. He says he owes his present good health to use of Dr. King's New Discovery, and knows it to be the best in the world for Lung trouble. Trial Bottles Free at A. D. McIntyre's Drug Store. feb21d&wly 4

FIRE, FIRE, FIRE.

We will sell the $30,000 STOCK OF Men's, Boys' and Children's Clothing and Furnishing Goods, which was damaged by *Smoke and Water*, through the recent fire in our store. Everything will be sold at a GREAT SACRIFICE.

Sale begins WEDNESDAY MORNING!

A. & H. Freundlich, 174 West First Street. Opposite PALLADIUM Office.

NOTICE TO BICYCLERS—All riders of bicycles are hereby notified that they must immediately apply to the undersigned for license and number plate or renewal thereof for the year 1896, under the ordinance regulating the use of bicycles in and upon the sidewalks in the city of Oswego, being section 46 of chapter 9 of the City ordinances, and under the penalty prescribed by said ordinance.

Oswego, N. Y., April 25th, 1896.

FRED D. WHEELER, City Clerk.

may1d6t

THE KAIKI SILKS

Which we are selling
At 25 and 35 cents
Are worth
A good deal
More money !!
The array is very fine.
The price is low.
The effect is
pleasing.
For Summer
Waists
And children's
Dresses
You can not
Find anything prettier,
Nicer or more
Dainty.

Kingsford's

TO MAKE THE DEVIL HUMP.

Sleed on the Moon at the Salvation Army Rooms all This Week.

The Salvation Army appeared in the streets last night with a new member "Sun-Dance Charley, the Saved Zulu," was the name applied to the new member. He is a gentleman of color, tall, and with a flowing beard, sprinkled with gray. He wore the regulation uniform, supplemented with a red and white regalia. While the army sung hymns "Sun-Dance Charley" waltzed around the ring, jumping up and down, playing a tattoo with great gusto on a bass drum. He promised to render a number of plantation melodies if the audience would contribute liberally to the collection. The hat was passed and it was said that eighteen cents had been realized. The officer was true to his word and rendered a number of negro melodies in good style. "Sun-Dance" said that he was in town for a week, and promised during that time to make "the devil hump himself." There was a large audience afterwards in attendance at the mission rooms.

Cardinal Richelieu.

Our Cash Prices

Crackers....5c	Oat Flake, lb, 2c
Buckwheat Flour.......10c	
4 cans Tomatoes.......25c	
5 cans Corn 25c	Gran Sugar 5½c
Lard......08c	Raisins...04c
Good Broom 15	7 bars Soap 25c

Our 25c Tea is O. K.

W. C. COOK & SON 330 West 1st St. 10.29d6m—Tues and Fri

Adams Expressmen on a Strike.

The employes of the Adams Express Company in New York are on a strike. Saturday night the employes in the company's Forty-ninth street yard walked out in a body. The action of the men, it is said, is to be supported by the company's employes at Washington, D. C. In all about 10,000 men employed by that corporation will be involved. The strike is the result of a systematic reduction of wages. In some instances the salaries are cut in two. At a banquet of express managers a short time ago President Weir, of the Adams, made a proposition that all the companies combine and reduce salaries of agents, drivers, clerks and others. Mr. Fargo said he was willing to make such an agreement for his company provided Mr. Weir would begin by cutting down the salaries of those at the banquet. Mr. Fargo said that he could stand a reduction, but he did not believe that agents, drivers and porters could. The Adams Express Company has an office in this city.

Have your stoves stored, cleaned well and insured for $3, at John Dorsey's, 203 West First street. Apl29i6t

GILBERT & NICHOLS BEST Blended Patent Flour. Nothing better. Seldom equaled. For sale by all the best grocers. d&wtf

John Moroney, M. D., SPECIALIST. EYE, EAR, NOSE AND THROAT AND FITTING GLASSES. Office Hours:—10 a. m. to 12 m., 2 to 4; 7 to 8 p. m. 211 West 1st St

Screens, Window Screens, GIVEN WITH TEA AND COFFEE —AT— R. A. STOWELL & CO.'S, 47 East Bridge Street.

We carry a large stock and can fit your windows. We also have 1,500 fine Presents on our Prize Counter, that we give with our celebrated Teas and Coffees. Try them and you will always use them. We guarantee every pound or money refunded.

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