He Spoke Is. Parables, but Now His People Have Tru. Understanding-He Prepareth Them For a Life of Ease and Plenty. They Toll Not; Neither Do They Eat.

O great and all wise Grover, once more we thank thee for thy bountiful goodness toward us.

O great master, we thank thee for the privilege of putting sackeloth upon our backs and of sitting in ashes and of eating thy free trade soup.

O great master, we know that thou speakest in parables to us, for hast thou not said in one of thy speeches that wheat would be worth \$1.25 per bushel, and that wages would be high if we would only make thee our president? Now, great master, it is all clear to us that thou speakest in parables, and that thy meaning was that, when McKinley and Reed should be elected in 1896, then we shouldst receive a high price for our wheat and high wages for our labor. But, great master, we love thee still, for we know that when thou art done with us that we will be fit subjects for a dime museum, there to earn plenty and rest in peace.

O great master, we know that the Breckinridge scandal has grieved thee sorely, and we know that when thou art grieved thou goest a-fishing in Buzzard's

O great master, the supply of thy Cleveland badges is running short. The season of the howling blizzards is approaching, and we have not the where withal to replace thy badges.

O great master, we know thou hast often told us that the road of a free trader is a hard road to travel in this country, but blessed is he that endureth to the end, even though his friends be not able to recognize him.

If thou wilt only veto this Wilson bill, we will stand by thee firmly till 1896. Then we will hurrah loudly for McKinley and Reed.

O great Grover, we are growing thin upon the substance of things doubtful and things not seen. Wilt thou not do something, O great master, before thy term of office dost expire, for then thou wilt be a nobody, a nincompoop with no power and not able to do anything.

O great master, what is congress doing? Is it steeped in the silurian mud of partisan prejudice or hidden by the vapor rising 'midst its pampered imag- to augment the productive manufacturination. It has blown its trumpet long | ing power of Chile, the Society For the and loud, but it has done us no good.

O great master, has this great conthrough the crater into the mire and | number of years as premiums for the esstuck there? Of a truth, master, there | tablishment of certain industries, to be is but little danger that archæological | divided as follows: research will ever unearth its lonely | Ironworks capable of producing a cerhabitat, for is it not true, O Grover, that only the crudest fossils exist in that lower strata?

O great Grover, that free trade song which thou has sung is but as a chestnut. It has been sung and sung and sung again with variations. Yea, verily, it has been sung time and time again until all the people have grown weary of its dull monotone.

O great master, why hast thou not done something in these long 18 months of our weary wait, thou who hast had to bear with the lean of thy kind? It would even be a merciful act, O great and good Mr. Grover, to drive us from this earthly existence, for we are longing, longing, longing for a change. JOHN D. WINN.

Independence, Or.

"Tariff Reform."



THE SHEEP IS OFFERED AS THE ONLY SACRI FICE TO THE FREE TRADE IDOL.

Republicans Decreased Our Debt. Can you tell me how the debt of the United States and the amount of taxation compare, per capita of population, with those of other L. M. MCCUNE.

According to calculations at the census bureau, the debt of the United States amounts to \$45 per family of five persons, or \$9 per capita. On a similar basis of calculation the debt of Germany is \$400 per family of five persons, or \$80 per capita; the debt of France is \$381 per family, or \$76 per capita; of Austro-Hungary it is \$354 per family, or almost \$71 per capita; of Great Britain it is \$337 per family, or \$67.40 per capita. The average proportion of customs and internal revenue paid by each person in the countries mentioned below during the years 1882 td 1890 was as

Australia	\$15 00	Portugal	\$7 1
Argentine	13 50	Germany	6 6
France	13 20	Austria	
Great Britain	9 70	Denmark	
Holland		Canada	
		Belgium	
		United States	
Tt mill then	ha aa	on that on the	

It will thus be seen that, on the census bureau's basis of calculation, both the per capita of debt and of revenue contribution is less in the United States than in any of the other countries enu-

Which It Never Had. Philadelphia Press.

THE TREASURY CONDITION

Republicans Increased Our Cash and I creased Our Debt and Interest. Will you be kind enough to state the amount of the money in the national treasury on March 4, 1889, and at the same date four years later?

CHARLES E. WEBER. We have not at hand the figures asked for on March 4, but give those at the end of each fiscal year June 30, 1869 and 1892, as supplied in the statistical abstract of the United States, published by the treasury department, as follows:

-	444	or compered	croper conone,	COLLO TO
-		CABI	IN TREASURY.	
Ju	ne 30.			
188	9			\$643,113,172 0
189	0			661,355,834 2
189	1		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	694,083,839 8
189	2	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		746,937,681 0
Inc	creas	e in four y	ears	\$103,824,509 0

the cash in the treasury increased by \$103,824,509. In this connection it is interesting to compare the amount of the national debt, less cash in the treas-

DEET LI	ESS CASH IN TREASURY.	
June 30.	Per	rcapita
1889	\$975,939,750 22	\$15 95
1890	890,784,370 53	14 22
	851,912,751 78	13 33
1892		12 87
Decrease four	years,	
1889-92	134,413,286 62	3 06

Here it is seen that during the four years ending June 30, 1892, the national debt, less cash in the treasury, decreased by \$134,413,286.62, or at the rate of \$3.05 per head of our population. This showing is slightly different from that made during the first year of the present administration, which added almost \$75,000,000 to the national debt. It is of further interest to study the amount of interest paid on the national debt within the same period, which, it will be seen, decreased by \$17,623,368, or at the rate of 19 cents per capita:

June 30.	NTEREST PAID.	Per capita.	
	\$41,000,484 29	\$0.53	
1890	36,099,284 05	.47	
	37,547,135 37	.37	
	23,378,116 23	.35	
Decrease four	years,		
1889-92	17,623,368 06	.19	

CHILE FOR PROTECTION.

Premiums to Be Paid to Foster the Growth

of New Industries. Through the bureau of American republics of the department of state we learn that the Chilean government has vigorously taken up the question of industrial progress and seeks the co-operation of the local agricultural, mining and manufacturing societies. In order Promotion of Manufactures has suggested to the government that the sum of gress which was on thy hands dropped \$600,000 be disbursed annually for a

Trong of the contract of producing a cer-	
tain number of tons of iron per an-	
num	200,00
Cotton mill	50,00
Linen factory	50,000
Nitrate of potash factory	25,00
Superphosphate factory	25,00
Glass factory	50,000
Earthenware factory	50,000
Sack factory	50,000
Hat factory	25,000
White paper factory	25,000
Match factory, wax or wood	25,000
This attempt to foster and de	rolor

This attempt to foster and develop the production of manufacturing enterprises in Chile is to be supplemented by extensively advertising the possibilities of that country in these several directions. To the manufacturers in the United States it opens up a prospect for further competition, especially in South American trade, which is of equal interest to both labor and capital.

PRESIDENTIAL PREVARICATION.

Which Shows "the Result of Patriotic and Unselfish Work." President Cleveland's President Cleveland's

2, 1894.

letter to Hon. Wil-

liam L. Wilson, July

You know how much

message to congress, Dec. 4, 1893. A measure has been prepared by the appropriate congressional I deprecated the incorcommittee embodying poration in the protariff reform on the posed bill of the inines herein suggested. come tax feature.

It is the result of much patriotic and unselfish The committee have wisely embraced in their plans a few additional internal reve-

nue taxes, including a small tax upon in-comes derived from certain corporate in-If "I deprecated the incorporation"

in the Wilson bill "of the income tax feature," why was it necessary to say that the ways and means committee 'wisely embraced' it? If the income tax were "wisely em-

braced" by the ways and means committee "on the lines herein suggested" -in "my message"-on what grounds can it be claimed "how much I deprecated" it?

Which is "the result of much patriotic and unselfish work?"

Editor Dana Short on Wheat, "Any great fall of the price of wheat is no longer possible, as the consumption increases faster than the produc-

The above remark was made by Mr. Charles A. Dana, the editor of The Sun. when interviewed in Paris. Mr. Dana may be correct in stating that "any man, if anybody is, of the employment or it may be 12 per cent. A chain vases, etc. - New York Sun. great fall in the price of wheat is no bedrock since the election of a Demo- ica. eratic administration, which was aided

and abetted by The Sun. Mr. Dana is wrong, however, in stating that "the consumption increases faster than the production." There was a surplus of wheat stocks throughout the world larger by 52,000,000 bushels July 1, 1894, than on the same date two years ago, larger by 65,000,000 bushels than three years ago, larger by 80,000,-000 bushels than four years ago and upon the country disaster and ruin. After reading Senator Gray's report larger by 86,000,000 bushels than five on the sugar scandal one is compelled years ago, when the area planted to to believe that with proper encourage- wheat was 5,000,000 acres greater than ment the senator could give even the last season's area. Mr. Dana should not Democratic party a good character. - be led away by wheat statistical theorists. He should study facts.

A LETTER TO HILL.

IS POLICY OF PROTECTION TO LA-BOR IS INDORSED.

Lower Rate of Wages Must Reduce the People's Purchases—Our Large Consumption When We Were Prosperous-Is the McKinley Tariff High Enough?

Ion, David B. Hill, United States Senator, Washington:

DEAR SIR-At a meeting of New York merchants last March you are reported as saying, "I am in favor of a tariff high enough to enable American manufacturers to compete with foreigners as far It will be seen that within four years as the difference in wages is concerned." Now, as the cost of any commodity consists mostly of labor, a tariff to cover the actual difference in the cost of production-and which undoubtedly you inury, and also the per capita debt, as ! tended-is all that any American protectionist ever asked or desired. But all true and loyal Americans favor a tariff only that deals out justice to every enterprise, wherever located within our coun-

Aside from the injustice and selfishness of local protection, it is financially unwise, for no portion of the country can be injured without its being felt to a greater or less degree by the entire nation, and the converse of this is equally

Mr. Cleveland's agonizing desire, proclaimed by himself without considering its impossibility under our high rate of wages, is to reach out for the "great rich, broad markets of the world." He advised, in one of his messages to congress, the American manufacturers and farmers to turn from our "narrow" home market to the broader markets of the world. He also seemed totally oblivious of the facts, as derived from statistics, that this "narrow" market of ours is or was, until he upset it, the most prosperous, the wealthiest, the broadest and the largest in the world.

He seemed to be ignorant of the fact that we consume 20 per cent of all the sugar produced in the world, 30 per cent of all the coffee, 33 per cent of the copper, 33 per cent of the lead, 35 per cent of the cotton, 33 per cent of the rubber, 40 per cent of the coal and 50 per cent of the tin used in the entire world; that our railways and canals, until his baneful advent, carried over them as much or more traffic than any three of the nations of Europe combined. And this is the "narrow" market our great president and the Democratic party advise the American people to forsake and vainly contend for the "broad, rich markets of the world," only a portion of which we could ever hope to gain and never could gain until we reduced our wages to the level of or lower than the rate paid by our foreign competitors.

But would it be wise to reduce the rate of wages, and as a consequence the purchasing power of the people, causing thereby a contraction in the volume of traffic with all its attendant evils? At whose expense would such a policy be? Obviously, as in Europe, at the expense of the workingman mostly. Not materially the capitalist, who, in any event, will not risk his capital unless he can realize a profit, which is and must be regulated by the wages paid and by open competition.

You say you are in favor of a tariff for protection "high enough to enable American manufacturers to compete with foreigners as far as the difference in wages is concerned." Then as regards England the tariff should be as high as 77 per cent, which Mr. Harris and Mr. Carlisle in their report to the senate said was the difference between English wages and American, ours being 77 per cent greater.

It is true that an average tariff rate of 77 per cent would effectually prevent importation, but it is equally true that it would not for any length of time increase the price of a single commodity, notwithstanding the assertion of Mr. Cleveland to the contrary, and for two substantial reasons—first, because home competition would, as it has always done and will, regulate prices; second, is increased, thereby enabling the marufacturer to lower the price of his com: modity. These are the chief factors that enter into every industrial enterprise, and clearly account for the invariable decline in prices under the protective

It was the object of the framers of the present law, as was generally supposed, "high enough to enable the American manufacturers to compete with foreignconcerned."

The interesting question is, Did they make it high enough to cover the difference as far as wages are concerned? The true answer to that question is in the fact that even under this tariff—denounced by the ignorant as robbery and as unconstitutional—the foreigner was enabled up to June 30, 1893, as statistics show. to rush into our market annually competitive commodities to the vast amount that that vast importation would give | weighing \$10 worth of gold we buy for longer possible," because farmers have him and our country of the wealth aris- \$8.50 or some less. The \$1.50 is for

> this question as reported, and particularly as regards the income tax, must meet with the approval of every man who is possessed of sound reasoning power regardless of party affiliations. The people will owe a debt of gratitude to the man who can claim that he defeated such a measure as the Wilson bill, which undoubtedly would bring send the court to sleep." Very truly yours, W. S. MANNING.

> > Why Not Sold?

Lost, Strayed or Stolen-The fundamental principle of the Democratic party. Last seen of it was at Chicago, June 22, 1892.—Rockland (Me.) Star.

COINING JEWELRY.

DNE OF THE MANY SECRETS OF THE PAWNBROKERS' TRADE.

A Little Dark Room In the Rear of a Chicago Loan Office, Where Many Golder Heirlooms Are Melted and Cast Into Bare Which Are Traded For Good Coin.

"Looks funny, doesn't it? All the same there are a dozen of those machines going at least once a week in this city that the public never heard about before. When you understand it, you will be able to tell your friends what becomes of the gold and silver they leave with their 'uncle' and never redeem. 'On the dead' now, don't give me away, and I will tell you some of the secrets of the pawnbrokers' trade."

The remark was made in a little dark room in the rear of one of the big loan offices not far from Madison and Dearborn streets. The proprietor went on to say the reports show that 10 to 15 per cent of all articles placed in "hock" are never called for. Then often gold and silver are purchased outright by the pennyweight or ounce, and in one way or another a large amount of the precious metals is accumulated. To turn old style goods into ready cash is the problem that confronts the loan broker. Bankrupt stocks of new designs and fresh goods fill the cases in the counters and show windows, and the old material goes into new golden eagles, with Uncle Sam's stamp upon them.

On the floor of the back room, reached after setting half a dozen electric alarms going and the pressing of numerous buttons, was a peculiar contrivance looking like a 6 inch tile stood on end, with a brass barrel covered with pipes by its side. A copper pan, some iron tools and some bowls that looked like common flowerpots lay on the floor.

"This copper barrel," said the proprietor, "is filled with naphtha. These pipes lead to this tile or furnace. This handle here is for the forcing of air behind the naphtha so it will make a strong blast. These pots are crucibles. Into the furnace we place the crucible; into the crucible goes the gold. Hot, isn't it? So hot that we are compelled to wear colored glasses to see what's going on. But that's nothing to the way the thing is done in Uncle Sam's furnaces. Now, here goes to fill the cruci-

Into the stone jar went gold watch cases and chains with family histories, crests and initials, souvenir spoons and breastpins of forgotten dates, rings that could have spoken of wedding bells and birthdays in the long ago, golden charms, scarfpins with the jewels reweek's trade. The estimated value of the hatful of stock was \$1,000 in pure entered the taproom for beer. Be it here gold. Into the melting collection went a known that the traveler was consideralot of borax. This was to make the gold | bly above the average in stature, and flow when sufficiently melted. There was no smoke, nothing but a sickly smell of naphtha, the noise of the blast and the glittering whiteness of the cru-

To get a closer look at the melting gold a pair of green eyeglasses was furnished. As the broker stirred the contents of the crucible with an iron poker black bubbles would come to the top and pieces of coarser metal would be seen struggling to the surface only to sink back into the yellow gold now turned to fluid. The broker lifted the crucible out of the furnace and poured its white hot contents into an iron mold. The mold rested in a pan of water. All borax, turning black as it hit the water, staid on top. In a few minutes the borax was knocked off and out fell a bar of gold weighing several pounds, eight inches long and probably threefourths of an inch square. After cleaning the bar was laid aside for shipment to the treasury.

"We do this once a week," said the proprietor as he shut off the valve to the | not. He hasn't got the brogue!"-Bos- | sume, and to produce these goods for naphtha barrel. "From here the bars go | ton Transcript. to Washington by express. Before its value is returned we will pay out nearthe less we import the greater we will manufacture. The cost of manufacture decreases as the volume of manufacture heat. Then the melted mass will be poured into water, where it will form into shot or pellets of gold and silver and copper. These pellets are then placed in acid and the different metals separated. No, you can't fool the government for a minute. Science does the work in good shape. After this process the treasury ships gold eagles for the gold and silver coin for the silver to so regulate the tariff as to make it metal contained in the bar. So, you see, the old battered watch case. broken chain or out of date ornaers as far as the difference in wages is ment comes back in new coin of the realm. Over \$200,000 worth of gold bars is annually sent from Chicago brokers in this way, and not one person in 10,000 ever sees how the melting is done. Of course many gold coins are made into jewelry and in course of time are sent back through our crucibles once more. This is on account of change of style in gold ornaments of all kinds which is constantly going on. Any profit? Oh, yes. We figure all such of about \$400,000,000, and yet the present | things. An article pawned means to us | is denounced as a high tariff and a rob- only its weight in the crucible with a seen the price of wheat tumble down to | ing therefrom if manufactured in Amer- | profit, handling and the risk. Yes, it's quite a business, and many a family his-The position you have taken regarding | tory has been told in the golden heirlooms that have fallen into a loan broker's crucible."-Chicago Tribune.

Useless Trouble.

A mesmerist, on his trial for a crime which had no connection with hypnotism, emphatically exclaimed, "To prove my innocence I am prepared to

may leave that to your counsel."—Liberal.

A certain kind of mushroom grown in northeastern Asia will produce intoxication if it is eaten. It is also a stimulant to muscular exertion.

ODDITIES OF SCOTCHMEN.

Some Delightful Peculiarities Pointed Ovt by an Excellent Authority. Some delightful oddities of Scotch

character are given in Wilmot Harrison's new book, says The Scottish American.

Professor Adam Ferguson, the author of "Roman History," at whose house Burns and Scott met for the first and only time, eschewed wine and animal food, "but huge masses of milk and vegetables disappeared before him. In addition, his temperature was regulated by Fahrenheit, and often, when sitting quite comfortably, he would start up and put his wife and daughters in commotion because his eye had fallen on the instrument and he was a degree too hot or too cold." Yet at the age of 72 he started for Italy with but a single companion to prepare for a new edition of his "Roman History," nor did he die till he had attained the age of 92.

Another "character" is Dr. Alexander Adam, rector of the high school and author of a work on Roman antiquities and a man of extraordinary industry. When at college, he lived on oatmeal and small beans, with an occasional penny loaf, in a lodging which cost him fourpence a week. In later life he devoted himself absolutely to the work of teaching. In addition to his classes in the high school he appears to have had for his private pupils some of the most eminent Scotchmen of his day.

Rev. Sir Henry Wellwood Moncreiff, appears to have given wonderful Sunday suppers. "This most admirable and somewhat old fashioned gentleman was one of those who always dined between sermons, probably without touching wine. He then walked back from his little cocked hat, his tall cane and his cardinal air; preached, if it was his turn, a sensible, practical sermon, walked American manufactures...... \$8,903.332,961 home in the same style, took tea about American farm products...... 1,927,965,964 5, spent some hours in his study, at 9 had family prayers, at which he was Total American consumption....\$11,604,973,737 delighted to see the friends of his sons, powerful talk."

NOT A TRUE MURPHY.

He Had the Name and the Physique, but Lacked the Brogue.

A Boston scion of the great Celtic family of Murphy, while traveling in Ireland recently, came across a little village where the man who did not bear his patronymic was regarded as a curiosity. While wandering about this inthis was noticed by two old habitues sitting by the fire. One of these presently remarked to his companion, "Mike, that gintleman is taller than follows: Jerry Murphy, Oi think." "Ah, now," replied the other through the 2 inch Europe, Asia, Africa, North and stem of a T. D., "he's not"-with a rising reflection on the end of the sentence. "Yis, he is," retorted the first, with conviction. "Can't Oi see Jerry's mark there on the dure?"

The traveler's attention was then called to a doorpost whereon was markTotal imports, all other countries, feet 4 inches in height. The tallest was | United States market excess...... \$4,035,973,737 Jerry Murphy, and his mark was 6 feet

his mark, for he noticed that the others | which put together are worth \$4,035,were so designated, and that they were | 973,737 less than our own home market. all Murphys, some one present called out, "He's a Murphy too!" But one of market that we already possess, also the old fellows by the fire would not striving to cease buying the \$773,674,have it so and replied: "Indade he's 812 worth of foreign goods that we con-

Enameling Cast Iron.

It is noted as a somewhat singular fact that there are not more than two effort put forth in this direction. One of these is the hot process, in which the the seal iron, heated to a vivid red, is powdered with a flux powder, borosilicate of lead distributed with a sieve, then heated, and when the flux fuses it is powdered afresh with glass more soluble, forming the glaze of the enamel, but this operation is attended with dauger and is not more than they can buy from us. Let us adapted to large articles or for decora- keep our own trade first. Always vote tion. The second process, which meets for protection. the objections named, consists in dressing or coating the article first with magnetic oxide, then dipping it in borosilicates of lead, colored by metallic oxides, order to give rather more body. The colored enamel with a brush on a first

Meat Water.

Every good cook is careful to dispose at once of the water in which meat has are necessary to change it into a foul | 1873................26.95 1889...... smelling liquid if the temperature is 1874...................26.88 1890...... of this putrid material under the microscope reveals many thousands of them, acting under a peculiar vibratile motion.

What we truly and earnestly aspire "Prisoner," the judge replied, "you to be that in some sense we are. The mere aspiration, by changing the frame of the mind for the moment, realizes itself. - Mrs. Jameson.

The manuscripts of Fenelon show no changes. It is said there are not 10 erasures in a hundred pages.

NAILING THE LIES.

HE MARKETS OF THE WORLD AND THE DEMOCRATIC THEORY.

American Markets Are Worth \$4,000,000,-000 More Than All Others-Free Traders Want to Give Ours Away-We Would Lose For Foreigners to Gain.

The renewal of the free trade party's destructive free raw material warcry against American industries naturally calls to mind their old theory of the markets of the world, and how great a gain it will be if we can only secure them. Let us look into it.

The total manufactures of the United States in 1890, according to the last census returns, amounted in value to \$9,054,435,337, of which we exported to the value of \$151,102,376, leaving \$8,903,332,961 worth of American manufactured goods consumed at home, as follows:

AMERICAN MANUFACTURES. Total United States manufactures, 1800.....\$9,054,435,337 Total home consumption, 1890.....\$8,903,332,961

In the same way we must deal with our farm products, the total value of which during 1889, consumed in 1890, was \$2,460,107,454. We exported to the extent of \$532,141,490, leaving American farm products worth \$1,927,965,-964 consumed by Americans. Thus: AMERICAN FARM PRODUCTS.

connection both with church and state, Total home consumption, 1890.....\$1,927,965,964

We see that the American people consumed American manufactured goods and farm products in 1890 to the extent of \$10,831,298,925. To this we must add the value of foreign goods entered for consumption through our customs desmall house in the east end of Queen partment, which amounted to \$773,street to his church, with his bands, his 674,812 in 1890, thereby getting the following aggregate value of the entire

AMERICAN CONSUMPTION IN 1890. Foreign goods.....

Against this aggregate consumption after which the whole party sat down of goods in the United States, worth to roasted hares, goblets of wine and his \$11,604,973,737 in the year 1890, or \$178.52 for every man, woman and child of a population of 65,000,000 persons, what are the great markets of the world that we may expect to secure?

The markets of the world comprise only such goods as are imported by the different countries of the world, because we cannot claim to supply them with what they already manufacture or grow in their own countries unless they propose free trade, as the Democratic party would have us do. They are not moved and odds and ends collected in a teresting hamlet he chanced to come so foolish, however. Other countries upon a little tavern, and being athirst prefer to retain what they already possess rather than throw away the substance for the shadow. We find, from The American Almanac of 1888, that the total imports of all other countries in the world at the latest date for which complete returns are available were as

TOTAL FOREIGN IMPORTS.

South America, Australasia and the islands of the sea.....\$7,569,000,000 This is less by over \$4,000,000,000 than the total consumption of goods in the United States. Thus: Total United States consumption,

ed the stature of four men, all over 6 1888...... 7,569,000,000

The policy of the free trade party is 51/2 inches. Accepting this challenge, to throw our American market-worth the gold settled into the mold, and the the traveler stepped up to the doorpost \$11,604,973,737 in 1890-open to the and had his height marked, and, lo! it competition of the farmers and manuwas a full half inch above that of Jerry. | facturers of all other nations, while we When he had written his name over strive to secure their markets, all of

> Is it not best to retain the good home ourselves, if we can, rather than to throw away what we are sure of and take chances in securing a portion of the smaller markets of the rest of the world in open competition with the cheap laprocesses for enameling cast iron, not- bor of Europe, of Asia, of Africa, of withstanding the amount of ingenieus Canada, of Central and South America, and of the savage labor of the islands of

Such is the policy of protection. But the free trade policy is to give our mar-kets to the heap labor countries and to compete with the cheap labor in their smaller markets. We already consume over, \$4,000,000,000 worth of goods

CHARLES B. BUCKLAND.

Average Rate of Duty.

Free traders lose no opportunity to to which is added a little pipe clay, in misrepresent the McKinley act and to bewail its high rates of duty, whereas article thus covered cold, by dipping or they are not high. An exact statement with brushes, is put into the furnace, of the average rates of duties on all imthe enamel adhering and vitrifying at portations since 1861 is given below, the usual furnace temperature used by and it should be preserved by every one: enamelers, and by putting a coating of Average AD VALOREM RATES PER CENT OF

> 1867......44.56 1883.......29.92 1868......46.49 1884..... 1870............42.23 1886.......................30.13 1871......38.94 1887......31,03

> It will be seen that during the three years under the McKinley law the rate has been lower than in any year since

> > Proof of Solomon's Wisdom.

Solomon said. "When the righteous are in authority, the people rejoice, but when the wicked beareth rule the people mourn." This was Solomon's way of forecasting the difference between Republican and Democratic times. -Indianapolis Journal.