FREE-TRADE SOPHISTRY COM-PLETELY DISCREDITED.

Impressive Lessons Taught by Our National Experiences in the Past Eight Years Under Different Economic

Statesmen in forecasting the industrial outlook for several years prior to the enactment of the Wilson tariff predicted the defeat of protection to

American industries. For decades the country has been filling up with people from foreign shores who, without any reflection up-

on their general intelligence and motives in seeking a new place for industrious pursuits, were ignorant of the government and institutions of this republic. In this condition they easily became the victims of the political shyster and demagogue. The cry of "tariff reform" was raised and persistently exploited until a sufficient number of people were deceived into voting against the interests of the laboring classes to carry the election. During the campaigns leading up to the catastrophes of 1899 and 1892 no sophism, falsehood or misrepresentation was unappealed to for the purpose of misleading the workingmen and laborers. Peddlers with tinware on their backs were started out over the rural districts with instructions to ask double the usual price for such goods. Upon being inquired of for the cause of such advanced prices, they credited them to the McKinley bill. Democratic campaigners vehemently asserted that the dinner bucket would double in price. An ex-governor of this state held aloft a tin cup while he berated the tariff on tin. Another ex-governor charged the Republicans with admit- tively legislate.-Cincinnati Times- that machinery on the free list for a ting diamonds free for the benefit of Star. the plutocrats. Both were false, and only intended to mislead and deceive the ignorant. Newspaper and magazine writers quoted decisions of the Supreme court of the United States against the principle of protection to industries, which had no more to do with the tariff for protection than Pike's peak with the Gulf stream.

The flood tide went on, and Cleveland was landed in the presidency. Then the storm began, and for four long years the whole people suffered as never before. Every prediction of Republicans in the press and on the stump was more than verified in the daily experience of every business man. Laborers were idle, factories were closed, the consumptive capacity of about as stiff a protective tariff as the people declined more and more, foreign inportations grew less, commerce languished, the national bonded debt largely increased, insolvencies and receiverships were more numerous than ever, individual indebtedness grew as the years rolled by-all the direct result of Democratic "tariff reform." The aggregate losses to the nation have been conservatively estimated at four or five billions of dollars. The foreign contingent could not be

schooled in the economy of protection, except by paying this enormous tuition in the school of experience. The greatest prosperity hitherto attained was in Harrison's administration after the passage of the McKinley bill. If that was great, the people clamored for still greater figures in trade and commerce, and were led to believe that "tariff reform" under Democratic administration would bring it. In vain history was adduced to prove disaster and ruin always had fo'lowed low tariffs, or tariffs squinting toward free trade. "Tariff for revenue." a sweet political morsel under Democratic tongues, always increased the public put in the scale opposite a ton of

The lesson, though a long and hard | ton. one, was learned at last for this generation, and the majority of voters wanted no more of that kind of experience. That trinity of administrations-Harrison's, Clevelands' and Mc-Kinley's-prosperity sandwiching dire adversity, should be treasured as a man and be handed down to his latest posterity.

experience is that men who so recently As a matter of fact, no party does have been reversed in their prognosti- question the policy of protection. cations by the trend of political events carnot in any sense be trusted with the | don that issue in 1896, because they solution and determination of the pro- say that they could not carry ten states founder problems of the present nor on it. Protection is stronger than ever those which will arise in the future .-Topeka Capital.

TRUTH AS TO TRUSTS.

year to well their attack upon the taken from China so that they do not wumps seem to think that they can those of the preceeding year. tariff, as they did in 1892, under the interfere with the treaties we have knock out the prop of the protective guise of an anti-trust cry, is daily be- made with the Chinese government. coming more apparent. The fact that These newspapers might learn from protection to American industry ? all the tariff has little to do with the Mr. Bryan that there is no hope of its pristine strength!—Minneap*lis barrers, and in 1898, must add the value of the seed products there would undoubtedly be a rivalry, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Newport ruptcies which culminated in 1898, must add the value of the seed products there would undoubtedly be a rivalry, ruptcies which culminated in 1898, must add the value of the seed products. trusts is a matter of no consequence to votes in fighting protection in the Tribune. the Democracy, for that party is never | United States. See how careful he is hampered by facts when it is given a not to antagonize that policy. He will shibboleth which it believes will en- not even recognize free trade as a remable it to score a victory. The truth | edy for trusts. Mr. Bryan is a pretty that trusts are independent of tariff is good practical politician and he does shown by the fact that in free trade not intend to put himself in a position England they have had a growth and to be run over by the protection band assumed proportions unknown in this wagon. There is no longer an anticountry, thus evidencing that they are protection party in this country, an economic evolution in no manner though these dreamy free-trade theodue to tariff laws. A recent cable dis- rists seem unable to grasp the fact .patch to the New York Tribune, dis- Superior (Wis.) Leader.

cussing the trusts in England, says: "Free trade offers no safeguard against them. English law is powerless to regulate them, for it is ob- ing so much consolation in Mr. Grifviously impracticable to prevent man- fith's testimony regarding the profits ufacturers from carrying out arrange- of tin plate manufacture under the rements for selling their own properties | cent combination, lose sight of that part to themselves and managing their busi- of his statement in which he said that ness more economically by reducing at the time of the passage of the Mctheir expense account and the pressure | Kinley tariff bill and for some time of competition. There is no outcry previous the price of plate was \$5.65 a against trusts and combinations in box. At that time all the plate used tariff for protection. But Mr. McKin-England, since the general effect of in this country was made in Wales, ley's imperial policy, if permanently these industrial amalgamations is to and the duty was the same as it was on adopted, will destroy both.-Columbus reduce the cost of manufactured arti- sheet iron. In other words, the low Press-Post. cles for the benefit of consumers. duty gave the British manufacturers a There is, however, a growing feeling monopoly which enabled them to obof public indignation over the ex- tain \$5.65, against the present price of to show what it could do for a "tariff cesses and irregularities of stock pro- \$4.65. Probably much of the advance | for revenue" it only succeeded in promoting and the lack of efficient safe- in plates is due to the advance in steel, ducing a deficit in revenue.-Mans-

owners." possible to incorporate them under the and, moreover, have introduced malaws of any one state, which mey legis- chinery which cheapens the cost. It lican.



late in their favor and with whose | would, however, be well for congress | power to do so the federal government | to consider this matter, and if there is cannot interefere and against whose a combination to prevent the purchase ing the figures of 1898 and 1899. In action the other states cannot effec- of machinery by outside parties, put | wheat there has been a much greater

FACT VS. THEORY.

British Free Traders Staggered by the Workings of the Protective Policy. The trend of thought in England re-

issue of the Sheffield Telegraph:

congress will be read with great in- dianapolis (Ind.) Journal. terest. At the very outset it contains a statement calculated to stagger our free traders. One of their favorite theories is that protective duties kill a coun- Inconsistent Attitude of Republicantry's export trade. Well, the United States are indulging at present in anybody need want to live under; yet against foreign competition and for-President McKinley was able to inform congress that the commerce of the country was in a state of unexampled prosperity. In fact, the imports and exports were the largest ever known in the history of the United States, while the exports alone for 1899 exceeded by more than a billion dollars the exports and imports combined for the year 1870. If the protective tariffs strangle trade, we could do with a little of the same kind of strangling on this side of the "herring pond," even though our own trade statistics just at present are not of the kind to grum-

Much has occurred in the past two and a half years, since the Dingley tariff went into effect, that is "calculated to stagger" free traders everywhere. The Sheffield editor is among those who have begun to think seriously and deeply about the question of the potency of free trade to promote and the tendency of protection to destroy a country's export trade. It is a case where an ounce of actual fact is theory, and the ounce outweighs the

Status of Protection.

Those little Democratic papers which are worrying about the fancied inconsistency of a protective tariff in America with the demand by our government for an "open door" in China, warning precedent by every working. and which are predicting a Republican change of front to free trade, have but an imperfect grasp of the status of the plate it was shown, by the figures com-The lesson of this recent national tariff question in the United States.

The Democrats were forced to abanbefore in this country. The Dingley bill was passed in 1897 by a senate not Republican, and the results are an indorsement of that policy. The "open ing protection. Shakespeare, however, have steadily grown until, as already door" in China does not mean free had a very different idea of logic. He indicated, they were in 1899, 15,713,400 An Freedomic fivolution in No Manner trade. England, Germany and Russia | said: "You take my house when you bushels, in spite of the fact that the are perfectly welcome to lay tariffs on | do take the prop that doth sustain my | total exports of wheat from the United The purpose of the Democracy next imports in the territory they have house;" but the Republican-mug- States in 1899 were materially below

How a Monopoly Was Broken. The free trade papers which are findguards for the protection of share which is from 75 to 100 per cent. The field (O.) News probability is that if there were no if England, with a strong central more duty on tin plates now than there government, finds it difficult to draft is on the steel of which the plates are legislation which will prevent trusts, it | made, outsiders could not regain the is easy to comprehend the greater diffi- American markets, because our manuculty in the United States, where it is facturers have learned the business,

time. After all, the public may rest assured that if there is a profit of even 25 per cent in the manufacture of tin plates, it will not be long until independent competitors will find ways to the market. When they do, the comgarding the advantages of the policy bination, which must pay interest and "teadily increased, the exports of 1890 of protection is indicated by the fol- dividends on bonds and stock reprelowing editorial paragraph in a recent senting four times the amount for which new factories can be built, will "President McKinley's message to be the loser in the competition .- In-

PERTINENT QUESTIONS.

Mugwump Theorists. How can protection protect if it does not protect the American manufacturer eign cheap labor? If the tariff does not enable him to maintain a higher price for his product than he could without it, it is not a protective tariff. The iron industry and various other industries have been built up in this protection is not needed, but the experiment of abolishing or reducing the tariff would be a very dangerous one, as was shown in 1893, when President Cleveland and his Democratic congress came into power and prostrated industry by the enactment of the Wilsonwhile they afford American manuf turers a guarantee of protection in case of need, against foreign competition, do not enhance the price of the output of well-established concerns to the have in some cases bid successfully than does New York or Boston. against foreign concerns for bridge and other construction in foreign lands. American locomotive makers piled by a trade paper a short time ago, that the price at consuming points in

wiping out of duties without destroyduties and still maintain the chice of

Rapid Transit.

It is conceded that there has never been known in the world anything quite so fast as the modern railway freight receipts too great to be han- people, and the broad-minded overtaxed capacity, of crowding everywhere. The railroads will need to look out for their laurels.

It Has Always Worked That Way. All parties in this country believe in tariff taxation for certain purposes. The Democratic party is for tariff for revenue, and the Republican party for

But you have probably noticed that when Democracy had an opportunity

The True Trust Period. There need no longer be doubt as to which party is the breeder of trusts. From 1893 to 1896, when the Democrats were in power, everybody had to ack for credit.-Huntsville (Ark.) Repuir-

AMERICAN PROSPERITY

Developed by Broad-Minded Policy of the Republican Party.

Through a Wonderfully Developing Trade that is Being Built Up the Peo-Great Prosperity-What the Republican Party Policy Has Brought About.

The rivalry between the great Atlantic and Gulf exports of the United the exports of corn, wheat, and flour compared with preceding years.

show a falling off in exportation of that while ten years ago our exports | Dolliver. wheat in 1899 as compared with 1898 from the Pacific coast to all countries which was an abnormally heavy year; aggregates \$26,000,000, and five years the corn exports of 1899 are about the ago \$42,000,000, the steady increase in same as those of 1898, but greatly in Pacific coast exports has raised the excess of any preceding years, while the flour exports of 1899 are slightly larger than those of any preceding year, being 18,900,000 barrels, against 16.569,904 in 1898 and 17,408,713 barrels in 1892.

Exportations of corn have grown steadily during the decade, starting with 86 million bushels in 1890 and ending with 207 million bushels in 1899, the growth having been steadily upward and no preceding year equalfluctation, the years 1891 and 1892 showing an exportation of nearly 130 million bushels each, 1894 and 1895 dropping to about one-half that quantity, while 1898 made the highest record of our exportations with 149,245,-685 bushels, 1899 again dropping to operate mills and put their goods upon | about the normal or average amount with 111 million bushels. Flour has being 11,319,456 barrels and those of 1899, 18,900,000, an increase of over 50 per cent.

The following table shows the exportation from the United States of corn, wheat and flour in each calendar year from 1890, to and including 1899, the figures of 1899 being subject to

	Corn,	Wheat,	Flour,
	bus.	bus.	bbls.
1890	 \$6,817,220	49,271,580	11,319,45
1891	 30,693.505	129,638,934	13,023,69
	77,471,179	125,518,441	17,408,71
A STATE OF THE STA	 	108,377,569	16,440,60
1894	 41,806,711	72,523,389	16,056,39
		66,804,686	14,528,76
1896	 131,960,530	83, 755, 829	15,855,83
1897	 189,127,570	109,909,328	13,596,35
	207,309,381	142,245,685	16,596,90
1899	 207,800,000	111,000,000	18,900,00

the port of New York increased from Gorman tariff act. As a matter of millions to 29 millions; Baltimore, \$74,069; manufactured tobacco \$73,064; "George Washington;" at the next practical business the tariff duties, from 71/2 millions to 46 millions; New canned beef \$51,242; corn \$49.890. Orleans, from 61/2 millions to 22 mil-American consumer. For years it has 114 millions in 1895 to 7 millions in under a republican administration. been possible to buy all kinds of iron 1899. Thus Philadelphia, Baltimore, and steel products in the United States | Newport News, New Orleans, and Galas cheaply as abroad, counting freight | veston show a much larger percentage and charges, and our iron workers of growth in their exports of corn

In wheat exportations Boston has made greater gains than any other Atlantic port, the total having grown from 3,934,125 bushels in 1893 to 11,have recently sold locomotives to Eng- 567,847 in 1899, while at New York. land, and American machinery of all | Philadelphia, Baltimore and New Orlekinds can be found in various portions and the figures for 1899 are in each of Europe, Asia, Africa and South case actually less than in 1893, the America. Even in the matter of tin figures for New York being 36,437,499 bushels in 1893 and 26,830,386 in 1899; Philadelphia, 5,057,298 bushels in 1893 and 4,013,927 in 1899; Baltimore, 13,-048,702 bushels in 1893 and 9.549,270 in the United States was not essentially 1899, and New Orelans, 12,806,734 bushhigher than in Wales, and tin plate is els in 1893 and 11,562.812 in 1899; Galprotected by a very high rate of duty. veston however shows a marked gain, Our Republican-mugwump contem- the figures for 1896 being 3,438,369 porary seems to think it possible to bushels and those of 1899, 15,713,400. dissociate the tariff schedules from Prior to 1896 the wheat exportations the tariff principle, and to advocate the from Galveston were small, seldom reaching 1 million busnels, but in 1896 they amounted to 3,438,369 bushels and

> In flour also the drift appears to be away from New York, whose exports of flour in 1893 were 6,448,931 erships. barrels, and in 1899 4,741,035, while

1899 as compared with 1893. None of our railroads can keep pace | States from our increased exports. | tion in the record of foreclosure sales. | ple.—Ainslee's Magazine. with it, and from all over the country | Policies of government have much to come reports of scarcity of cars, of | do with the material prosperity of the dled with the desired promptness, of of the republican party is wonderfully developing trade and the people get the benefit.

Lawton's Last Words.

Just before the day of his death General Lawton wrote to a friend: "If I am shot by a Filipinos bullet it might as well come from one of my own men because I know from observations, confirmed by captured prisoners, that the continuance of fighting is chiefly due to reports sent out from America."

The money circulation of the country, which was \$1,509,725,200 on July 1st, 1896, had increased to \$1,985,930. 964 on December 31, 1899. This was 53,860,000 in 1897. This is a consideraan increase of nearly five hundred bie increase in production with no admillion dollars in three years and a vance in price to stimulate it. half. The increase in gold coin was \$279,939,061. During the same length of time what could the free silverites have done, if they had had control of the government? According to their will soon have a factory for the man- \$3,500. The larger tusk measures 10 think, is very willing to give one and

pay debts with." When we love it is the heart that

ORIENTAL TRADE INCREASING.

Business that is Being Fostered by Wise Republican Management.

HOW OUR PRODUCTS GO ABROAD. pire. Our trade relations there in the Africa, in Asia, and the islands of the

and will continue to grow.

idea of the vastness of the interests all the coins of the United States."-The figures, it should be premised, involved may be gained from the fact | Extract from Speech of Congressman aggregate to \$73,000,000 a year ago."

Letter from Gen. Wheeler.

MEMPHIS, Ten., Jan. 13.-A local cotton firm has received a letter from General Joe Wheeler, now in the Philgrown in Manila comes from the

United States. General Wheeler says:

had from several other sources. These islands are very rich and are charmingly delightful. All they require is

Bus ness With Southern Countries. \$280.624.871. The leading items were: exjort by ports shows that in the ex- Sugar \$94,000,000; coffee 49,000,000; ports of corn several of the great ports | silk \$32,000,000; rubber \$27,000,000; fi- | the limits of the republic may be excountry by the protective tariff. In on the Atlantic and Gulf are gaining bres \$17,000,000; fruits and nuts \$15,- | tended. their infancy they needed such protec- upon New York and that the move- 000,000; tobacco \$11,000,000; tea \$8,-The exports of corn, for instance, from | change for the articles mentioned. As an instance of the growing Amer- | held under colonial government." 13½ million to 40 million bushels be- ican trade in southern climes mention tween 1893 and 1899, an increase of 200 | might be made of the exports to Africa | next day talking against it. In one per cent, while those from Boston in- for the month of October, 1899. They city praising the Tagalas as patriotic creased from 51/2 millions to 171/2 mil. were as follows: Flour \$209,784; wheat men perfectly capable of self-governlions; those from Philadelphia, from 4 \$120,988; refined oil \$112,815; lumber ment and lauding Aguinaldo as a

> Under republican prosperity Ameri- pinos as unfit to become citizens. If ton, for which the record begins with over the world. This trade will be might expect a new policy every morn-1895, show for Newport News an in- further increased by our acquisition ing for breakfast. crease from 41/2 millions in 1895 to 14 of the sea islands, and by the building millions in 1899, and Galveston from of the Isthmus canal which will come

Prosperity's High Tide.

trol was reached in 1882, when the re- | that country, he says: ceipts exceeded the expenditures by

and \$229,668,584 in 1890. difference between 1899 and 1894, is that is so variable." not due to the internal revenue or "war tax," as the internal revenue in 1894 amounted to \$147,111,232.81.

Prosperity Indications.

were more active in building than in

The long dark era of railroad bank-

During the year 1899, the farm mortgages released in Gage county exceeded those filed by just \$165,303. There was a reduction of \$99,710 in the town and city mortgages, making a total real estate debt reduction of \$265,013.

The Public Debt Decreasing.

On New Years' day the national debt, less cash in the treasury, was \$1,134,- Austria 950,000 300,007, a reduction for the month of December of \$5,790,824. The debt- iculed by the free traders only a few bearing nointerest was \$389,914,640.

The production of silver in the United States in 1899 was 57,700,000 ounces, as compared with 54,590,000 in 1898 and

Those who are interested in munilarge number of "fifty cent dollars to

Equality of all Our Money. "Here as the American people stand

on the edge of a new era we propose Secretary of Agriculture Wilson in an interview the other day said: "Anything produced in the United have raised our flag in the uttermost States will now permanently find its parts of the earth. And wa want it

to equip our business world with the last tool of exchange known to modern commerce. We propose to send our ships into all parts of the world, as we way into all parts of the celestial em- understood in Europe and America, in future are secured. The trade in cot- sea, that there is no longer a debate in ton goods has been very heavy in the United States as to what the stan-Manchuria and other northern prov- dard dollar of the American people is. inces. Our interests generally, our dai- We are going to write in the laws of ry, poultry and other products from the this country what is already the pracple of This Country are Reaping farms of the United States, now have tice of our government, that every assurance of permanent markets in all obligation of the United States shall the provinces throughout the Chinese be paid in gold. When a man comes empire where such things are in de- to the counter of our treasury we are mand, and this demand is growing going to lay down two coins before him, the gold dollar and the silver "The work of Secretary Hay in this dollar. We are going to say to him, regard supplements and compliments | "There are the standard coins; one of States regarding their relative share the work of our army and navy. A them is as good as the other; gold is in the exportation of the products of year ago no nation would have listen- the standard and silver is conformable the country lends interest to a series ed to a proposition of this kind, (the to that standard. And the credit of of statements just completed by the open door policy), but the whole world the United States is out to make one Treasury Bureau of Statistics, showing listens to the United States now. The just as good as the other; take your 'white man's burden' came with the choice." And for one I believe that from the United States and from these islands. Secretary Hay's work brings when it is there it will maintain the prots during the calendar years 1889 the reward for lifting the burden. Some gold standard and a just equality of

> Senator Stewart's Patriotism. A few days ago Senator Stewart of Nevada took part in the debate on the Philippine question, and in the course | Prof. Riddle. "Being interpreted." For of his remarks said:

"The legislation increasing the reg-

ular army to 65,000 and authorizing a Sends Sample of Cotton Grown in volunteer force of 35,000 men and three Philippines-Regards Insurrection regiments to be organized in the Philippines was for the express purpose of prosecuting the war and of suppressing the insurrection in those islands. The war, under the authority ippines, enclosing a sample of the cot- of congress, has been carried on for ton grown there. General Wheeler about eleven months, until it is too late says very little cotton is grown in the to inquire how the United States be-Philippines and most of the cotton came involved in it. If the inquiry had been made in February last it bath. "It was about the tenth hour"might have been pertinent, but now, after my country is engaged in war | Jewish reckoning from sunrise to sunset; "I regard the insurrection as sub- under the authority of the legislative stantilaly over. Had it not been for and executive departments of this govthe action of those who are called anti- ernment, and after thousands of preimperialists in the United States who cious lives have been sacrificed and had deluded Aguinaldo into the idea | millions expended under the authority that they would secure him independ- of the war-making power, it is my ence it would have been over some country's war, and the origin or motive tist. of the war cannot now be questioned. "The president of the Filipino con- The lives sacrificed and the money exgress, Senor Boutsto, is at this place. | pended in a war authorized by con-He tells me that the congress and cab- gress should preclude any effort on the inet are dispersed and Aguinaldo is a part of patriotic citizens to prove that fugitive, and this information we have the war was wicked in its origin."

A Reversible Ltatesman.

In a recent interview at Minneapolis. a good, honest government. It will be Mr. Bryan said: "I am a firm bea very great advantage to the United liever in the enlargement and exten-States to have our mercantile depots sion of the limits of the republic. I so near the vast population of eastern | do not mean by that the extension by | their work. The Messiah was the king. the addition of continguous territory, high priest, deliverer, long promised and nor to limit myself to that. Wherever there is a people intelligent enough to | eagerly looking. The imports of tropical and sub-trop- form a part of this republic it is my ical products to the United States dur- belief that they should be taken in. ing ten months of 1899 amounted to Wherever there is a people who are capable of having a voice and a representation in this government, there

"The Filipinos are not such people. tion; it may be that some of them ment from the grain fields toward the 000,000. A closer relationship with the The democratic party has ever favored have now developed to a point where seaboard is apparently being more tropical countries means greater pos- the extension of the limits of this regenerally distributed than formerly. sibilities for American products in ex- public, but it has never advocated the acquisition of subject territory, to be One day advocating expansion; the

stopping place denouncing the Fili-

They Have "Bimetallism."

Dr. Spencer Franklin, a young American physician, has just returned from Hondures, after a stay of two years. The high tide under republican con- In speaking of the financial system of

"The money of the country is alto-\$145,543,000. In 1893, when the demo- gether silver, and any believer in the crats again gained control, the excess | Bryan doctrine of the free and unlimshrunk to \$2,341,673.29, and in 1894 the | ited coinage of that metal ought to expenditures exceeded the receipts by make a trip to Honduras. If he should \$69,803,000, although, as in 1858, it after a brief sojourn there, still think was a time of peace. In 1894 the total | the 16 to 1 doctrine good, I will pay revenue was \$297,000,000, as compared his expenses and passage both ways. with \$403,000,000 in 1892, and the same | The worst feature of the Honduras amount in 1890. The receipts for cus- financial system is that one can never toms in 1894 amounted to \$131,818,130, tell from one day to another what the as compared with \$220,410,730 in 1882, silver will be worth; it may be 41 cents on Monday and 43 by Wedness In the fiscal year of 1899, which end- day, or vice versa. No American who ed June 30, 1899, the receipts for cus- knows the advantage of living in a toms amounted to \$206,128,481, inter- country where the dollar is always nal revenue \$273,437,161, and the total | what it purports to be can easily berevenue reached \$515,960,620.18. The come reconciled to a financial system

Cotton and Gold.

The world's output of gold in 1898 was \$287,428,600, and that in the United Sttes ws \$64,463,000. The value of During the year 1899 the railroads the cotton crop in the United States, siah was of whom John preached. "Jesus that is, the raw cotton, in 1851, was of Nazareth, the son of Joseph." This any year since 1890. A total of 4,500.10 \$319,491,412. The cotton crop in the miles of new track were laid. In the United States is therefore 11 per cent meantime there was a great decrease in | greater than the gold output of the the number of roads going into receiv- world, and five times as great as the gold output of the United States.

To this great value, however, we News, Norfolk, New Orleans, and Gal- when seventy-four companies, with and we have a total something like veston show more or less increases in | nearly 30,000 miles of lines were hand- | three hundred and sixty millions of ed over to receivers, has ended, and the dollars. But the grand total is not yet These figures show that in the move- new year starts with the railways of reached, for we are working 17,570,000 ment of grain the west is being sub- the United States, with very few ex- spindles in the United States in making stantially benefited, as new and shorter | ceptions, in a solvent and hopeful con- | cotton cloths. The output of these, lines are opened we are able to get the dition. The receiverships for 1899 minus the cost of the raw cotton contrain, but fast as that is, prosperity, benefit of better markets and obtain cover only 1,100 miles, or a little over sumed, must be added before we have with the protective tariff as the pro- a larger per cent of the benefits which one-half of one per cent of the present the grand total of the value of the pelling power, has quite outstripped it. accrue to the people of the United mileage. There was also a large reduc- product and of the industry to the peo-

> industry, there having been an increase in the production of pig iron of nearly three million tons, comparing 1899 with 1898. The production of the leading countries for the year was as follows:

Germany 8,250,000 United Kingdom 9,500,000 France 2.700.000 Belgium 1,200,000 Sweden 550,000 This is the business which was rid- everything.-Somerset Proverb.

years ago. The great results of the I affirm, before God, I never knew a protective tariff can be seen at a glance. If the free traders had had their own way Germany and England would still be flooding this country with their manufactured iron wares.

A pair of elephant tusks, the largest | God.-Mme. Swetchine. on record, was found recently in the I would condone many things in one cipal socialism will do well to turn Kilimandjaro district in Africa and and twenty now that I dealt hardly their attention to Pittsburg. That city bought for an American museum for with at middle age. God himself, I own theories they would have had a ufacture of its own patrol wagons, hose feet 4 inches along the outer curve and twenty a second chance.—J. M. Barrie. carriages and other vehicles used by weighs 225 pounds; the other is a the municipality. It is also suggested trifle shorter and weighs ten pounds that the city conduct a tailoring es- less. The record tusk before these was tablishment for the manufacture of 9 feet 5 inches long and is now in Eng-

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

LESSON V, FEBRUARY 4: JOHN 1: 35-46.

Lessons from Jesus' Methods of Gaining Disciples-Preparations That Were Made for His Public Ministry-Jesus in Galilee.

35. "Again the next day after." Four successive days are noticed: (1) vs. 19-27;

ples." Andrew (v. 40), and doubtiess the apostle John, who writes this account. 26. "And looking." With a fixed, earnest gaze. "Behold the Lamb of God! an interjection, not a verb.) The day be-

fore he had added "which taketh away the sin of the world." 37. "And they followed Jesus" For here was what their souls needed. Their repentance under John's preaching only made them feel more deenly the need of

something more, 38, "Then Jesus turned." Aware of their purpose, and glad to make their coming easy and their welcome known. They might easily, poor fisherman, hes. tate to speak to the great Messiah, the royal Son of David. "What seek ye?" What is your desire? What do you wish from me? "He turned, beheld, said." "Rabbi." "A Jewish title of honor for men of learning, usually teachers."the benefit of Greek readers, among

whom this Gospel was written (probably

at Ephesus). "Where dwellest thou?"

Referring to his temporary abode, for there were few homes in the wilderness where John was. 39. "He salth unto them, Come and see," Or as in R. V., "Come, and ye shall see." That was their true way of learning, by observation and experience. President Garfield said that President Mark Hopkins sitting on a log with one student was a college. "And abode with him that day." The remainder of the day: Edersheim thinks this was the Sabi. e., about 4 o'clock p. m., according to

use, counting from midnight and midday. 40. "One of the two . . . was Andrew," A name of Greek origin, simifying "man." He belonged to Bethraida (v. 44), and was a disciple of John the Bap-

or 10 o'clock a, m., according to the Ro-

man reckoning, which is the one we now

V., "He findeth first." The com on version implies that the first thing he did after leaving Jesus was to find his brother, which is probably true. The R. V. implies that both began immediately to seek each one his brother, and that Andrew found his first, "We have found the Messias . . . the Christ." Messias is the Greek spelling of the Hebrew word Messiah, which is the same as the Greek Christ, both meaning "anointed," "the anointed one." It was by anoint ng that kings and priests were set apart for lorefold, and for whom the Jews were 42. "Jesus beheld him," as if looking

into his very soul. "Thou art Simon. That is your present name "Son of Jona." The true reading is "John," as in the R. V. "Thou shalt be called Cephas." Cephas is Aramaic (Syriac Aram is one name for Syria), the city of God. 43. "The day following." Sunday according to Edersheim. go forth into Galilee" (1) The wilderness was not the place for his work. (2) In Galilee was his own home and that of his followers. (3) Here they could earn their living by their accustomed work. (4) Here they could reach their friends and acquaintances. (5) The

Galileans were less prejudiced, more open to new ideas, less bound by customs; so that if he could gain a foothold there, and train a few disciples, he could more easily begin his work. "And findeth Philip." The others had sought Jesus; Jesus himself finds Philip. He must have seen that Philip was ready for his invilions, while Newport News and Galves- can products are finding markets all Mr. Bryan were president the people tation and that there was something in him which would make him a useful disciple and a possible apostle, although almost nothing is recorded of his labors, except this, that he brought Nathanael to Jesus. He was one of the "mute, inglorious Miltons," a "gem of purest ray serene" in "the dark, unfathomed caves" of the ocean of history. He was like the foundation of a building, out of sight, but doing great and useful work,

Philip means "lover of horses." persons of this name are mentioned in the New Testament. Philip the apostle and Philip the deacon (Acts 6: 5: 8: 5-12) are the most frequently confused, 44. "Was of Bethsaida." "House of

hunting or fishing," "fish town," near the mouth of the upper Jordan, where it enters the Sea of Galilee. "The City of Andrew and Peter." Hence probably they were acquaintances. 45. "Philip findeth Nathanael,"

Cana in Galilee (John 21: 2). was probably on his way home, and an acquaintance, if not the preaching of John. Nathanael is generally regarded as another name for Bartholomew, "We have found him, of whom Moses in the law." The Pentateuch, the five books of Moses, thus distinguished from the other books of the Old Testament (see Gen. 49: 10; Num. 24: 17-19; Deut. 18: 15). Trench calls this The Eureka Chapter (see Illustration V.). "And the prophets, did write." The disciples of John must have been continually questioning as to where the Mesis the language, not of the evangelist. but of Philip. Joseph was the reputed father of Jesus, and Philip supposed this

46. "Can . . . any good thing come out of Nazareth?" Nathanael, belonging to Cana, a neighboring city, with which knew full well the reputation of Nazatrue answer to such an objection (see above on v. 39). Nathanael went and met Jesus, was convinced, and became a dis-

LITTLE CLASSICS.

Love can neither be bought nor sold; its only price is love.-Proverb. Contentment will make a cottage

America leads the world in the iron look as fair as a palace.-W. Secker. Truth and reason constitute that in tellectual gold that defies destruction. -Doctor Johnson. To succeed in the world, we must

be foolish in appearance, but really It is not the fraud, but the cold-

heartedness which is chiefly dreadful in treachery.-Ruskin. Maids want nothing but husbands,

and when they have them they want After a long experience in the world,

rogue who was not unhappy.-Junius. Let us shun everything which might tend to efface the primitive lineaments of our individuality. Let us reflect that each one of us is a thought of

Remember Talleyrand's advice, "If you are in doubt whether to write a letter or not, don't!" The advice applies to many doubts in life besides

that of letter-writing.-Bulwer-Lytton.