

FREE-TRADE SOPHISTRY COMPLETELY DISCREDITED.

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

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 upon their general intelligence and motives in seeking a new place for industrial pursuits, were ignorant of the government and institutions of this republic.

The foreign contingent could not be schooled in the economy of protection, except by paying this enormous tuition in the school of experience.

The lesson, though a long and hard one, was learned at last for this generation, and the majority of voters wanted no more of that kind of experience.

TRUTH AS TO TRUSTS.

An Economic Evolution in No Manner Due to Tariff Laws.

The purpose of the Democracy next year to veil their attack upon the tariff, as they did in 1892, under the guise of an anti-trust cry, is daily becoming more apparent.

Free trade offers no safeguard against them. English law is powerless to regulate them, for it is obviously impracticable to prevent manufacturers from carrying out arrangements for selling their own properties to themselves and managing their business economically by reducing their expenses and thus the pressure of competition.

If England, with a strong central government, finds it difficult to draft legislation which will prevent trusts, it is easy to comprehend the greater difficulty in the United States, where it is possible to incorporate them under the laws of any one state, which may legis-



Developed by Broad-Minded Policy of the Republican Party.

HOW OUR PRODUCTS GO ABROAD.

Through a Wonderfully Developing Trade that is Being Built Up by the People of This Country are Reaping Great Prosperity—What the Republican Party Policy Has Brought About.

The rivalry between the great Atlantic and Gulf exports of the United States regarding their relative share in the exportation of the products of the country tends interest to a series of statements just completed by the Treasury Bureau of Statistics, showing the exports of corn, wheat, and flour from the United States and from these ports during the calendar years 1889 compared with preceding years.

The figures, it should be premised, show a falling off in exportation of wheat in 1889 as compared with 1888 which was an abnormally heavy year; the corn exports of 1889 are about the same as those of 1888, but greatly in excess of any preceding years, while the flour exports of 1889 are slightly larger than those of any preceding year, being 18,900,000 barrels, against 16,593,904 in 1888 and 17,408,713 barrels in 1887.

Exports of corn have grown steadily during the decade, starting with 86 million bushels in 1880 and ending with 207 million bushels in 1889, the growth having been steadily upward and no preceding year equaling the figures of 1888 and 1889.

The following table shows the exportation from the United States of corn, wheat and flour in each calendar year from 1880, to and including 1889, the figures of 1889 being subject to slight revision:

Table with 3 columns: Year, Corn, Wheat, Flour. Data for years 1880 through 1889.

Under the auspices of the movement of exports by ports shows that in the exports of corn several of the great ports on the Atlantic and Gulf are gaining upon New York and that the movement from the grain fields toward the seaboard is apparently being more generally distributed than formerly.

The exports of corn, for instance, from the port of New York increased from 12 1/2 million to 40 million bushels between 1883 and 1889, an increase of 200 per cent, while those from Boston increased from 5 1/2 millions to 17 1/2 millions; those from Philadelphia, from 4 millions to 23 millions; Baltimore, from 7 1/2 millions to 46 millions; New York, from 11 1/2 millions to 22 millions; while Newport News and Galveston, for which the record begins with 1885, show for Newport News an increase from 4 1/2 millions in 1885 to 14 millions in 1889, and Galveston from 1 1/2 millions in 1885 to 7 millions in 1889.

Our Republican-mugwump contemporary seems to think it possible to dissociate the tariff schedules from the tariff principle, and to advocate the wiping out of duties without destroying protection. Shakespeare, however, had a very different idea of logic. He said: "You take my house when you do take the prop that doth sustain my house; but the Republican-mugwumps seem to think that they can knock out the prop of the protective duties and still maintain the efficacy of protection to American industry."

When we love it is the heart that judges.

ORIENTAL TRADE INCREASING.

Business that is Being Fostered by Wise Republican Management.

Secretary of Agriculture Wilson in an interview the other day said: "Anything produced in the United States will now permanently find its way into all parts of the celestial empire. Our trade relations there in the future are secured. The trade in cotton goods has been very heavy in Manchuria and other northern provinces. Our interests generally, our dairy, poultry and other products from the farms of the United States, now have assurance of permanent markets in all the provinces throughout the Chinese empire where such things are in demand, and this demand is growing and will continue to grow."

The work of Secretary Hay in this regard supplements and complements the work of our army and navy. A year ago no nation would have listened to a proposition of this kind, (the open door policy), but the whole world opens to the United States now. The "white man's burden" came with the islands. Secretary Hay's work brings the reward for lifting the burden. Some idea of the vastness of the interests involved may be gained from the fact that while ten years ago our exports from the Pacific coast to all countries aggregated \$2,000,000, and five years ago \$42,000,000, the steady increase in Pacific coast exports has raised the aggregate to \$75,000,000 a year ago."

Letter from Gen. Wheeler. Sends Sample of Cotton Grown in Philippines—Regards Insurrection Over.

MEMPHIS, TEN., Jan. 13.—A local cotton firm has received a letter from General Joe Wheeler, now in the Philippines, enclosing a sample of the cotton grown there. General Wheeler says very little cotton is grown in the Philippines and most of the cotton grown in Manila comes from the United States.

General Wheeler says: "I regard the insurrection as substantially over. Had it not been for the action of those who are called anti-imperialists in the United States who had deluded Aguinaldo into the idea that they would secure him independence it would have been over some time ago."

The president of the Filipino congress, Senor Bonifacio, is at this place. He tells me that the congress and cabinet are dispersed and Aguinaldo is a fugitive, and this information we have had from several other sources. These islands are very rich and are charmingly delightful. All they require is a good, honest government. It will be a very great advantage to the United States to have our mercantile depots so near the vast population of eastern Asia."

Business With Southern Countries.

The imports of tropical and subtropical products to the United States during ten months of 1889 amounted to \$24,827,100. The items were: Sugar \$9,000,000; coffee \$9,000,000; silk \$32,000,000; rubber \$27,000,000; figs \$17,000,000; fruits and nuts \$15,000,000; tobacco \$11,000,000; tea \$8,000,000. A closer relationship with the tropical countries means greater possibilities for American products in exchange for the articles mentioned.

As an instance of the growing American trade in southern climes mention might be made of the exports to Africa for the month of October, 1889. They were as follows: Flour \$209,784; wheat \$120,888; refined oil \$112,815; lumber \$42,969; manufactured tobacco \$73,964; canned beef \$31,242; corn \$49,890.

Under republican prosperity American products are finding markets all over the world. This trade will be further increased by our acquisition of the sea islands, and by the building of the isthmus canal which will come under a republican administration.

Prosperity's High Tide.

The high tide under republican control was reached in 1882, when the receipts exceeded the expenditures by \$145,545,000. In 1883, when the democrats again gained control, the excess shrunk to \$2,341,672.29, and in 1884 the expenditures exceeded the receipts by \$69,803,000, although, as in 1888, it was a time of peace. In 1894 the total revenue was \$297,900,000, as compared with \$409,000,000 in 1889, and the same amount in 1890. The receipts for customs in 1894 amounted to \$131,818,130, as compared with \$220,410,730 in 1882, and \$229,668,584 in 1890.

In the fiscal year of 1893, which ended June 30, 1893, the receipts for customs amounted to \$206,128,481, internal revenue \$77,437,161, and the total receipts \$283,565,642. The total expenditures were \$281,124,000. The difference between 1889 and 1894, is not due to the internal revenue or "war tax," as the total revenue in 1894 amounted to \$147,111,232.81.

Equality of all Our Money.

"Here as the American people stand on the edge of a new era we propose 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 have raised our flag in the attempt to conquer the earth. And we want it understood in Europe and America, in Africa, in Asia, and the islands of the sea, that there is no longer a debate in the United States as to what the standard dollar of the American people is. We are going to battle until it is too late for this country what is already the practice of our government, that every obligation of the United States shall be paid in gold. When a man comes to the counter of our treasury we are going to lay down two coins before him, the gold dollar and the silver dollar. We are going to say to him, 'There are the standard coins; one of them is as good as the other; gold is the standard and silver is conformable to that standard. And the credit of the United States is out to make one just as good as the other; take your choice.' And for one I believe that when it is there it will maintain the gold standard and a just equality of all the coins of the United States."

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 of his remarks said: "The legislation increasing the regular army to 65,000 and authorizing a volunteer force of 35,000 men, these 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 of congress, has been carried on for about eleven months, until the United States became involved in it. If the inquiry had been made in February last it might have been pertinent, but now, after my country is engaged in war under the authority of the legislative and executive departments of this government, and after thousands of precious lives have been sacrificed and millions expended under the authority of the war-making power, it is my country's war, and the origin or motive of the war cannot now be questioned. The lives sacrificed and the money expended in a war authorized by congress should preclude any effort on the part of patriotic citizens to prove that the war was wicked in its origin."

A Reversible Latesman.

In a recent interview at Minneapolis, Mr. Bryan said: "I am a firm believer in the enlargement and extension of the limits of the republic. It does not mean by that the extension, by the addition of contiguous territory, nor to limit myself to that. Wherever there is a people intelligent enough to form a part of this republic it is my belief that they should be taken in. Wherever there is a people who are capable of having a voice and a representation in this government, there the limits of the republic may be extended."

"The Filipinos are not such people. The democratic party has ever favored the extension of the limits of this republic, but it has never advocated the acquisition of subject territory, to be held under colonial government. One day advocating expansion; the next day talking against it. In one city praising the Tagalogs as patriotic men perfectly capable of self-government and lauding Aguinaldo as a 'George Washington'; at the next stopping place denouncing the Filipinos as unfit to become citizens. If Mr. Bryan were president the people might expect a new policy every morning for breakfast."

They Have "Bimetallism."

Dr. Spencer Franklin, a young American physician, has just returned from Honolulu, after a stay of two years. In speaking of the financial system of that country, he says: "The money of the country is altogether silver, and any believer in the Bryan doctrine of the free and unlimited coinage of that metal ought to make a trip to Honolulu. If he should after a brief sojourn there, still think it to be a doctrine good, he will pay his expenses and pass on both ways. The worst feature of the Honolulu financial system is that one can never tell from one day to another what the silver will be worth; it may be 41 cents on Monday and 43 by Wednesday, or vice versa. No American who knows the advantage of living in a country where the dollar is always worth 100 cents, can be easily become reconciled to a financial system that is so variable."

Cotton and Gold.

The world's output of gold in 1888 was \$28,428,600, and that in the United States was \$4,463,000. The value of the cotton crop in the United States, that is, the raw cotton in 1884, was \$19,914,412. The cotton crop in the United States is therefore 11 per cent greater than the gold output of the world, and five times as great as the gold output of the United States.

To this great value, however, we must add the value of the seed products and we have a total something like \$20,000,000, and sixty million dollars. But the grand total is not yet reached, for we are working 17,500,000 spindles in the United States in making cotton cloths. The output of these, minus the cost of the raw cotton consumed, must be added before we have the grand total of the value of the product and of the industry to the people.—Ainslie's Magazine.

America leads the world in the iron industry, there having been an increase in the production of pig iron of nearly three million tons comparing 1889 with 1888. The production of the leading countries for the year was as follows: United States 14,000,000; Germany 8,250,000; United Kingdom 8,500,000; France 2,700,000; Belgium 1,200,000; Sweden 550,000; Austria 550,000.

This is the business which was ridiculed by the free traders only a few years ago. The great results of the 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 on record, was found recently in the Kilimandjaro district in Africa and bought for an American museum for \$3,500. The larger tusk measures 10 feet 4 inches along the outer curve and weighs 225 pounds; the other is a tusk shorter and weighs ten pounds less. The record tusk before these was 9 feet 5 inches long and is now in England.

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 v. 27; 2 v. 29; 3 v. 35; 4 v. 43. "John stood. Was standing." And two of his disciples, Andrew v. 40, and doubtless the apostle John, who writes this account. So nearly all commentators.

36. "And looking." With a fixed, earnest gaze. "Behold the Lamb of God!" (The R. V. puts a comma after behold, an interjection, not a verb. The day before 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, they made them feel more deeply 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 fishermen, hesitate 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.—Prof. Kiddle. "Being interpreted, for the benefit of Greek readers, among whom this Gospel was written (probably at Ephesus), 'where he was teaching.'" Referring to his temporary abode, for there were few homes in the wilderness where John was.

39. "He saith 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 Lincoln's motto was, "I will see to it that every student was a college. And abide with him that day." The remainder of the day; Edersheim thinks this was the Sabbath. "It was about the tenth hour, i. e. about 4 o'clock p. m., according to Jewish reckoning from sunrise to sunset, or 10 o'clock a. m., according to the Roman reckoning, which is the one we use, counting from midnight and modern usage. "One of the two... was Andrew." A name of Greek origin, signifying "man." He belonged to Bethsaida (v. 44) and was a disciple of John the Baptist.

40. "He first saith, or better as R. V. 'He saith first.'" The common version implies that the first thing he did after leaving John's ministry was to go to the R. V. which is probably true. The R. V. implies that both began immediately to seek each other, and that Andrew found his first, and the first of 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 one." It was by anointing that kings and priests were set apart for their work. The Messiah was to be king, high priest, deliverer, long promised and foretold, and for whom the Jews were eagerly looking.

41. "Jesus beheld him." As if looking into his very soul. "Thou art Simon." That is your present name, Simon, 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) and means "rock." 42. "The day following." Sunday, according to Edersheim. "Jesus would go forth into Galilee." (1) The wilderness was not the place for his work. (2) In Galilee he had his 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 ministry. (6) Jesus himself finds Philip. He must have seen that Philip was ready for his invitation and that he 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, not of a tower, but doing great and useful work.

43. "Philip means 'lover of horses.'" Four persons of this name are mentioned in the New Testament. Philip the apostle and Philip the deacon (Acts 6: 5; 8: 2) 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." of Cana in Galilee (John 2: 1). He was probably on his way home, and an acquaintance, if not before the preaching of John the Baptist, is generally regarded as another name for Bartholomew. "We have found him, who Moses in the law." The Pentateuch, the five books of Moses, thus distinguished from the other books of the Old Testament (see Gen. 3: 10; Num. 24: 1-12; Deut. 18: 15). "Trull calls this the Eureka Chapter (see note on John 1: 41). And the prophetical writings. The disciples of John must have been continually questioning as to where the Messiah was of whom John preached. "And the prophetical writings, where it is the language, not of the evangelist, but of Philip, Joseph was the reputed father of Jesus, and Philip supposed this was true.

46. "Can ye any good thing come out of Nazareth." Nathanael, belonging to Cana, a neighboring city, with which there would undoubtedly be a rivalry, knew full well the reputation of Nazareth. "Come and see." That was the true answer to such an objection (see above on v. 38). Nathanael went and met Jesus, was convinced, and became a disciple (vs. 47-51).

LITTLE CLASSICS.

Love can neither be bought nor sold; its only price is love.—Proverb.

"Contentment will make a cottage look as fair as a palace."—W. Secker.

Truth and reason constitute that intellectual gold that defies destruction.—Doctor Johnson.

To succeed in the world, we must be foolish in appearance, but really wise.—Montesquieu.

It is not the fraud, but the cold-heartedness which is chiefly dreadful in treachery.—Ruskin.

Maiden want nothing but husbands, and when they have them they want everything.—Somerset Proverb.

After a long experience in the world, I affirm, before God, I never knew a 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 God.—Mme. Swetchine. I would condone many things in one and twenty now that I dealt hardly with at middle age. God himself, I think, is very willing to give one and twenty a second chance.—J. M. Barrie. 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.