NO FALTERING UNDER

Paramount Issues.

M. E. Ingalls, a Life-Long Sound Money Democrat, Writes of the Necessity for Assuming a Larger National Life.

One of the most successful, distinguished and popular railway presidents in the United States is the Hon. Melvitle E. Ingalls of Cincinnati. From the very ground of railroad construction he has worked his way up to the presidency Ingalls is one of the people, and is practical in every idea. He is a lifelong Democrat, and from the September issue of the North American Review the following extracts are made from Mr. Ingalls' Advice to Gold Democrats:

1890, to warrant a reversal of the judgment which the American people then conditions have we entered on the presthis regard, is the duty of patriotic citi- not the supreme salvation of labor de-To the Democrat who voted for Palmer and Buckner, as well as to the Democrat who voted for McKinley four years ago, the situation to-day presents peculiar his party, when possible, the patriotic

The second and supreme trial of the have been drugged into partisan politics, will be made at the polls in November, 1900. This test will, I believe, be conwhich it is to be made?

in that prosperity, he is the victim of of patriotism. years of unexcelled manufacturing in-

direction do their interests lie? bountiful harvests, he is taking a new thinking of his new markets and new unique importance. 'possessions" across the seas.

The laborer is to-day receiving more he is receiving them in a currency that is good all over the world. In many instances, undoubtedly, there must be a readjustment of wages, and the sporadic of the Chesapeake and Ohio and Big strikes now reported in various manufac- ican electorate? Four railway systems, among the most turing centers point probably to the beprosperous of our great trunk lines. Mr. ginning of this readjustment. In my opinion, these and kindred difficulties will be safely and speedily settled. * * * Now, can any sane man tell me how the laborer will help his condition, or the

and thereby reducing his own wages? What has labor to hope from Bryan, ostensibly the friend of the dissatisfied, pronounced at the polls? Under what the champion of the aggrieved, and the chosen candidate of all the long-haired ent presidential campaign, and what, in reformers in the United States? Does it. zens, independent of partisan affiliation? | pend, after all, upon preserving our standard of value, upon the non-partisan cation to those great commercial aggrecitizens who to-day regard the trust, the greatest country in the civilized which is the incorporation of corpora- world.

present day unparalleled prosperity, in the American farmer and laborer, must go forward, under Bryan we turn back.

conditions which cannot be righted by The business man who does not inquire the election of Bryan, strongly as he may into the politics of his bookkeeper is third time disputed. Each year that we be tempted to trust in that remedy. Un- asked by the supporters of Mr. Bryan to der the gold standard we have become allow partisan politics to be injected into gives it additional security. The Amerthe leading creditor nation, and we are the circulating medium through which he financing the world. We have produced carries on his business. He refused in three great crops in succession, and we | 1896, as he will refuse, I believe, in 1900, are feeding Europe. We have had three to impute either Democracy or Republidustry, and we are finding a prompt and it is not a political question, and that it ments that make up our national prosgenerous market all over the world. The should not be made such. Asking him- perity, Bryan's election would mean that American farmer, the American laborer self where he shall seek guidance in the the sovereign people had decreed that our and the American business map were casting of his ballot, he, like the laborer laborers shall be paid in silver, while never as prosperous as they are to-day, and the farmer, looks out upon prosper- our foreign debts must still be paid in Silver and Expansion Are the It is by their suffrages that this presidend ity unprecedented. He sees trade follow- gold. tial election must be decided. In what ing the flag all around the world, and new markets opening to him under new The American farmer is selling for national responsibilities. He realizes, as 37% cents a bushel corn which it costs a business man, that these responsibilihim 15 cents to produce. His wheat and ties must be grappled with and adjusted cotton, his beef and pork are selling at on a business basis. No policy of evasion profitable prices. He is spending his or retreat can commend itself to him. money in luxuries and enjoying himself. Yet, into the field of partisan discussion He is riding in railroad trains, and, as he he finds these responsibilities dragged, looks from the car windows over the like the dollars from his counting room, by the politicians who seek his vote. And, view not only of his native land, which like the farmer and the laborer, he finds was never fairer or happier, but is also his next national ballot invested with

What will be the reply of the American patriot, who is now asked to believe that wages than he ever received before, and his home and his pocketbook are staked on the next turn of the ballot, that a wrong decision spells ruin, and that he must decide issues of such moment as were never before submitted to the Amer-

> · · · Bryan's election appears to me impossible. . . Good citizens, irrespective of party, should vote for Mc-Kinley in November. That it is the duty of patriots to do so I have no doubt.

The safety of the American republic is solution of the problems so vital to him, not menaced by a bogey, crowned with an by voting to debase our standard of value | imperial diadem of straw. The cry of imperialism is simply a pretext of the Democratic leaders to save themselves from the fatal blunder they made in 1896, the blunder of dragging the dollar to the polls and endeavoring to degrade Imperialism is not the paramount issue, despite all efforts to make it so.

Now, as in 1896, the real issue is the Silver Danger. That is the peril threatregulation of trusts, and upon the appli- ening this country, not the imaginary evils attendant on the acquisition of new gations, which are so peculiarly a pro- territory, which was the inevitable reembarrassments. Preferring to act with duct of this age, of a system of license suit of a war for which the shrickers and taxation? Is it not idle to denounce against imperialism were largely respon-Democrat must, nevertheless, answer the the trust as an evil, a menace to the na- sible. The only peril now threatening call of duty, no matter in what direction | tional welfare? Is not the trust a nat- the United States is ruin and retrogresural and essential development of our sion under silver, the turning back of time? A quarter of a century ago the the wheels of progress and prosperity great financial issue, which never should word "corporation" implied an inherent to the standards of China and Mexico, reproach in the minds of exactly those and the abandonment of our position as

clusive. What are the conditions under tions, with the same disfavor. Yet it is Shall we go forward or shall we turn and fulfill the task Providence has allotto the solution of the trust problem that back? That is the question for the vot- ted us. Let us not falter at the threshthe American business man, as well as ers in November. Under McKinley we old.

which every citizen has a right to share. address himself. And in the solution of The coming test of the silver question If any citizen is prevented from sharing that problem he will find the present goal at the polls must, in all human probability, be the final one. The will of the voters twice registered will not be the preserve our present money standard ican people do not like experiments with their currency, their school houses, their churches or their savings banks. A reversal of the popular verdict of 1896 canism to the dollar. He will say that would mean a reversal of all the achieve-Convinced as I am that the financial

question is the paramount issue in November, 1900, as it was in November, 1896, it is worth while for Democrats who supported McKinley, as I did, four years ago, to ask what are the issues upon which our party could have appealed to the American people with fair prospects of success, and what we can contend for in future contests, after this economic and financial question is finally settled. To my mind these define themselves as reform in governmental administration, economy in governmental expenditure, the taxation and regulation of oppressive trusts and combinations, and the immediate enactment of a just and honest scheme of colonial government. These would have been issues upon which every patriot could have been honestly asked to vote. Why should we not set fairly about a reform in our old system of taxation, and, at the same time, initiate a departure which might well result in throwing the cost of government upon those who can best afford it? . . The silver problem solved once for all, as

it will be in November, the colonial problem at once becomes paramount. We must either give up Hawaii, Porto Rico and the Philippines, haul down our flag, and shamefully abandon the righteous fruits of our prowess by land and sea, or we must prepare to govern these distant additions to our country fairly and honestly and capably. • • A perpetual, constitutional barrier must be erected against the statehood of all our non-contiguous possessions. That supremely important problem is to be met and overcome, not by cowardly evasion or disgraceful retreat, for the American people will tolerate no such course. We must institute honestly and wisely and administer economically an American colonial system, worthy alike of our new possessions and of their mother country. We are not incapable of governing them. We are, as a nation, incapable of nothing.

I fully believe in the future of the American republic, and that we are wise and brave enough to bear the burdens M. E. INGALLS.

waii and the Philippines, and have some interest in Cuba; and I venture to say that the increased and increasing busi ness in those distant islands has already more than absorbed the work of all the their positions through industrial combinations. If that is true, and I believe it is, consider what a chance there is for ten per cent of our commercial travelers. or for fifty per cent of them, in time in foreign lands or at home here, helping Perhaps there were too many sons and brightest men in the country is devoted their new employers, or their old ones, nephews of "the president," who sat to making advertising more and more to meet all the numberless new and in-Reorganization of Employing Companies around looking handsome-and thinking effective, so that a given expenditure will creasing demands of our prosperous and brother's politics were. tance connected with their job. What- lower and lower expense. Why do the hearts, wives, cousins, aunts and chilbadly managed trust has gone to pieces- cheaply? So that they can beat their as we can be certain, are going to want competitors-by giving the consumer bet- our American products more and more can't help itself. So, too, the people are ter things for the same money, or just because the counted millions that we realizing that the problem is economic as good things for less money. All this know of have begun to take them now

> That is expansion. You cannot stop it in a million years! It has been going on since the world began, and it will continue to go on, faster than ever, I guess, to the end of time. It happens when a people fairly bursts its manufacturing and commercial bounds. There must be an outlet for the products of our farms and factories, for the capital and talents of our business

Sometimes this expansion of new strength, which amounts to an explosion battleship, even by a part of a standing army, or a permanent garrison, as in times the battleship and the standing our own and make no doubt of it, must

The missionaries (who typify in a way the advance of civilization into heathen lands, as we call them) are best of all the daring forerunners of the commerce and the progress that have to get there too. The human race, especially the Anglo-Saxons, are always wanting more and out-that they knew before they started better things; they are climbing, climbing, climbing, always upon a higher plane of There was never so good a chance for Now, it is inevitable in the very econ- living. These things they work for, and fight for, and die for. So long as that and acumen, and vitality. Have these situation, that some of those drummers restless, world-conquering sentiment exthings and capital must have you. And | must go some time; they may be sent | ists, there will be expansion. So long, whem we don't care anything in particu- if it must have you it must pay you. The into new territory, they may be recalled too, the races of the earth which have larger the corporation, the more import to work in the office at home, or they found themselves, and are still finding themselves, unequal to the trading, and selling, and fighting, and civilizing capacity of the Anglo-Saxons, must step aside; men are required as there were small Competition does that, and we couldn't they must learn to fight and to trade, and doubly protected. Moreover, the em- ones required before. What these so have any better illustration of the fact to trade and to fight, much better; that is

I try to say these things thoughtfully, as a drummer, notorious as he is for talking, may sometimes do. This expansion that I speak of is what we optimists mean by destiny; we are not afraid of it, we welcome it. We have done in the last three years a hundred years of workwhich, however, we couldn't have done, work by the trusts. There are probably if we hadn't been prepared, if we hadn't

been that kind of people, There is not a true American man in the property in plants, good will, etc. also seems to have some bearing upon them have been thrown out of work by these United States that is not better off. the various changes in producing and dis- in his patriotism or his pecuniary proshusiness will also get there; and other off drummers if they ever had them; and travelers back into places just as good, nity won't come looking for us. We must big trusts in the bicycle business are one of the reasons why they can sell so or better, or will do so. It is inevitable. go running for it, watching every open-More people were employed after ma- ing, looking for improvement, looking for chinery was introduced simply because the way which our employer must find if You can't corner all the capital and is climinated. Any house that corres the wants of the human race became we do not make his capital and his ofgreater and wider every year, and these forts pay him a little better. In that But I was speaking about the investor. its correspondence, by just so much wants had to be supplied, and could be, way our efforts, which are our capital,

their favorite candidates, the center of Noon-hour arrived and Simon had not

It was getting late in the afternoon, had ever learned his politics, which when their conversation was interrupt-Simon considered a blessing to the ed by a knock at the kitchen door. Mrs. Blank, excusing herself from Cynthia's presence, went to open the door.

> Cynthia could not see the caller, but recognized the voice of Mrs. Bogg, another neighbor.

> heard about the awful fight down in Boonsville?" "No, Mrs. Bogg. Who's had a fight?"

"What's that?" said Cynthia, as she

hastily entered the kitchen. "Beg pardon, Mrs. Grey," said Sarais Bogg. "I didn't know you were here."

about it." "O my! What shall I do? Where is Simon?

"Oh, I guess he's all right now, Mrs. Grey. Some men standing near by took Harrington off of him, and someof 'em's goin' to bring him home right

"Oh, oh! Was he hurt so bad? I do wonder what caused the trouble."

was Republican, and when Simon heard of the trouble."

saw a carriage coming occupied by two shall never allow a daughter of mine gentlemen. One was driving and the other sat with his head all bandaged with a white cloth.

It was a sad, anxious night for the Greys. All but Mary were humiliated because of the fight. Mary said if she was pa she'd get even with old man Harrington yet, and if Vinnie ever was friends with Glen again pa ought to disown her. Vinnie did not say much, but it was plain to see by her pale face that she was much affected. She loved Glen Harrington, vet it seemed that

When she walked from her room Jimmie said he believed she was powdered. "Gee whiz! Ain't she white?"

the adjoining room.

"Is Vinnie out there?" came in feeble accents.

"Yes, pa," said Jimmle. (To be continued.)

RAW MATERIAL IMPORTS.

One of the most interesting portions long as there is breath in my body and of the annual report of the treasury bumind in my cranium?" And Simon reau for 1900 concerns the importation of manufacturers' materials. Crude and raw materials were more

Those included unmanufactured fibers, raw silk, wool, crude India rubber, hides, skins, pig tin, and chemicals. The importations of these articles amounted to the sum of \$302,264,106, which was 40 "I've got you spotted," he muttered per cent greater than in any preceding year. Then there were "articles wholly or partially manufactured, for use as materials in manufacturing," which included wood, leather, furs, cement, yarns, oils, dyes, dye woods and certain chemimanufactures show an increase of \$107.

All these imports were taken by our est manner the prosperity of the manufacturing business. Nome of these articles were free from custams duty, while wise discrimination of the Dingley tariff law promoted both the laterests of the "I will keep my eyes open and see manufacturers and the interests of the raw form for manufacturing purposes. have in the imports is constantly increasing, and in the year just ended make by While Simon was entertaining such far the largest total in the history of our

THE NATION'S DUTY

What has happened since November, it leads him.

There is in the United States at the

THE PATENT LAWS BREED MONOPOLIES.

A Drummer Continues His Chats on Trade Changes.

Affords Larger Opportunities to the New Fields.

(Concluded from last week.)

more to the patent system than any other cause; the average trust could not monopolize its product, and it will not try. from failing. If it does, there is the same old remedy which we free American citizens, who by the way, speaking of politics, the Republican national platform declares at a profit, studying the world's mar- about it! No doubt about it! against monopolies and would propose kets.

national legislation against them. Gov. Roosevelt, a singularly clearheaded public man on civic questions, let me tell you, sees the point. He would legislate against monopolies. I firmly believe that this legislation will come, and with it other laws intended to reguas railroads and banks are regulated now. Why not? When the trusts really get to ashamed to show in what a cheap, primitive, experimental stage most of their methods now are, then, like the banks and the railroads, they ought to be made

to "show down," and they will be. Then the Wall street investor-for lar-will be protected from making bad the widows and the orphans, whom certain sand-bagging plutocrats like to tell | us about with so many tears, will be ployes of the trusts, the clerks in the trust stocks, and they will want to.

tain bankers in New York on an eighty top round-and the same old persimmons, million dollar basis. It wouldn't go. It too, all the way up at all the rounds. brains in the country. Remember that,

"magnate" and the promoter. He is get- places. ting down on the earth again. Some of

on a business basis. There was no reason why they should ter, and what not. expect to hold together. Perhaps there were too many purely ornamental persons in the offices with high salaries. Men - Expansion Gives Drummers ever the cause, the badly organized and advertisers want to sell more and more dren, and all the countless millions, who, or is going. Nothing can help it, if it Monopolies in this country are due is to blame for this condition of things; drummers are going to be laid off if they nor, in fact, that any person, or party, or policy can prevent the good ones from more expensively. succeeding, can prevent the bad ones

are supposed to have something to say his job or he can't stay. It isn't enough not to the houses. Others, surely all the in the election of our State legislatures, for him to succeed in his new position in houses, used to take a contrary view; can apply. We can pass State laws for doing the same old things that he used and of late years they have resorted to men and hustlers. the regulation of those monopolies. And, to do in the old one. There is new study the various more or less direct methods

young men.

Fudge! investments, and the unwary investors. tant in it is the man. There are just as may be dismissed entirely. Just so much called magnates want is somebody who that competition is always active. Here all. offices and the hands in the mills, can buy can do the work. Price is no object if it is potent, actually. In the case of the they can depend upon you. You can't glucose trust that was afraid to encour-I spoke about the Wall street investor. strike a \$10,000 position all at once. You age too much competition tof other capi-He hasn't been making so very much have got to show that you are worth \$1.- tal and brains) by making more than sevmoney in industrial stocks of late. He | 000, or \$2,000, or \$3,000. It is the same | en per cent, it was active potentially. got caught lots of times. Perhaps you old climb as it always has been; there is It is preposterous to say that fifty recall the case of the bicycle trust. The the same old ladder to go up by, and the thousand commercial travelers, or thirtypromoters of that scheme went to cer- same old persimmon when you get to the five thousand, have been thrown out of

wasn't worth the money. There wasn't All this seems pretty long unless it About a year later the promoters, the the drummer question. I don't know back with the bicycle trust proposition on erating in the last few years to throw a forty million dollar basis, and it went commercial travelers out of work. Mauat that; could earn dividends on the forty ufacturers have sought to eliminate combound to get there, too. You can't keep cheaply to the consumer is that one elea good man down-or a good proposition. ment of selling expense, the dramming. sponds extensively, that takes care with the wary one, not the widow or the or makes the selling easy; and if the pro- because things were so much cheaper. phan. He has suffered on account of the cess were kept up long enough, this We have taken over l'orto Rico, Ha-

stock-watering evil along with the trust would cause drummers to lose their

Then consider that millions and millthe trusts in which he invested have even lons of dollars are spent in this country gone to pieces. They were badly con- for advertising purposes, not merely in ceived and badly managed. They couldn't the newspapers and the magazines, but drummers in the country who have lost hold together. They didn't "do business" on the fences and the bill boards, in signs, in distributions of printed mat-

What is all this money spent for? To sell goods.

And the study of hundreds of the that there was no other task of impor- result in greater and greater sales at a proud American men, women, sweetafter all, that no person, nor any party, effort to sell things cheaper means that almost faster than we can supply them. by their methods have been selling things

There is another thing that we owe it to ourselves to look fairly in the face. That suggests another thing. I spoke Many drummers in the past have considof the more or less handsome nephew of ered that the business that they helped "the president." He has got to be up to their houses to do belonged to them and for him, new problems; buying, handling of selling in order to get their business the labor situation, selling the product back into their own hands. No doubt of new strength, must be preceded by a

One of the things which a trust aims All this he has got to do because it has to do is to reduce its selling expense. If | Porto Rico or the Philippines. At other got to be done; and if he hasn't the in- four manufacturers making the same arclination or the brains to do it, you can ticle are drumming Indiana, and their army, or a part of it, just enough to hold wager your last dollar at the risk of four able and persuasive representatives walking from Kokomo to Kankakee that light into Indianapolis some day, they follow. neither the "President" nor any one else all go around among the trade doing litwill keep him in. That is why it is the tle except neutralize one another. About late industrial corporations, a good deal worst kind of fol-de-rol, unworthy of four times the talk, nerve force and anybody as intelligent as the Great money are spent to sell only as many American Traveler, to pretend that there goods as Indianapolis wants that day, going so that they themselves know what are no opportunities in manufacturing as needs be spent. This is one of the they can do, and so that they won't be and trade now, and especially none for many things that the trusts have found

brains, and good health, and sobriety, omics, in the very natural law of the many large corporations now as there of their work as has been unnecessary were small ones before. As many big will surely be dispensed with in time.

> not sixty thousand of them in the whole country. Besides, if ten per cent of contributed equally with the combination

same promoters, no doubt, who had learn- whether you ever thought of it or not. tributing that have come about in the last peets, for the tasks of war and of statesed a good deal in the meantime, came but many different causes have been op few years, other causes have probably manship that have been undertaken and discharged in the last three years. You movement. Even so, and putting the are better off, whoever you are; and I am case at its very worst, the general im- better off. Even if I had not been necmillions. It is probably true that the mission men, who must have laid off a provement in business, the wide expan- essary to my employer in the field and American Bicycle Company is not fully good many of their travelers. The cuta- sion of trade at home and abroad, which had not been kept on the pay-roll, then satisfied with every single one of the mill logue houses, so-called, those doing busi- all of our producers, manufacturers and there would have been ten times the ion details of its business, but doubtless ness direct with the consumer by means traders have helped to bring about, and freedom of opportunity, which is all any it will get there. Other manufacturers, of catalogues and other printed matter, by which they have all juevitably profit- good man can want. There is freedom of and big manufacturers, in the bicycle have grown enormously. They have laid ed-this has put all of those commercial opportunity for everybody; but opportu-

> will pay us better and better. A DRUMMER.

BY ALMA L. PARKER, GUIDE ROCK, NEB.

A STORY OF COUNTRY LIFE. DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF

CHAPTER III. Simon's Fight for His Honor. Election day arrived. Boonsville was

early filled with voters, passing up and down the streets, 'lectioneering for attraction being the place where they were to vote. Political Simon seemed everywhere

at once, with a smile of satisfaction on his face. It seemed to him that he had lonely anxiety no longer; so, putting on a great deal to be thankful for. Ezra her bonnet, went over to her neighbor's had visited at his place for over a (Mrs. Blank) to spend the afternoon. month, and yet no one in Boonsville Grey family. Now the time of danger had passed, for Ezra had gone back to his home in Pennsylvania.

Simon flitted from person to person, informing everybody of the way they should vote. Everyone that was rumored to be "doubtful," Simon Grey would corner, and address as follows, in a familiar way: "My good fellow, I hope you are on the right side, I trust that you will cast your ballot in such a way that you may claim a share | mon." of the honor of Bryan's victory. Here is a cigar, my good fellow. Smoke it in remembrance of my daughter Vinnie, who is running for County Superintendent. You know her educational qualities; not bragging at all, but really she is as smart a gal as there is in Warble County. Glen Harrington, though Professor of the High School here in Boonsville, basn't near the talent Vinnie has for school teaching or the managing of the schools in the county. Then he's Republican and that's agin his character. He's a softhead or he'd know better than that. If he does know better, and still votes that infernal ticket, he's a scoundrel, and for such hypocritical men, I have great contempt."

Then somebody remarked: "You'd better be careful, Simon, how you ridicule your future son-in-law."

"Son-in-law!" Simon drawled out. 'He'll never be a son-in-law of mine till he leaves that d- party and joins the Farmers' Alliance. I have this much to say, though, in Glen Harrington's favor. He's young yet, and he may reform. But one thing is sure; I to marry a Republican."

One of the men, to whom Simon was giving advice, asked him what his

"O, Ezra's gone home," replied Simon, rather uneasily. "I told him to go home, where he could vote, for we didn't want to miss a single Free Sil- | began. ver vote."

"He's a Populist, then, is he?" Simon hesitated. Should be tell a lie to protect the honor of the Grey family? Certainly, if it were necessary. "Well, I guess so," he said, earnestly. | quietly in bed for a few days. "I'd be ashamed if there was a Grey

outside of the Populist party." "Your brother isn't as much of a politician as you are, is he? No one seems to have heard him talk politics." "No, he is not. I wanted him to give

a series of lectures in favor of Free Silver while he was in Boonsville, but he wouldn't exert himself that much." "Wonder, Simon," the fellow said, chuckling, "why he bad a McKinley button on the lapel of his coat the morning he went away."

"Great heavens, man!" exclaimed Simon, with a horrified expression on his face. "He wouldn't be caught dead with a McKinley button on! Are you crazy?"

"No, sir, I'm not crazy. It is an actual fact, for I saw it myself when he was standing in the depot awaiting the train. What's more, I wasn't the only one that noticed it. Uncle Joe Harrington and Bill White remarked to me concerning it."

"Hold your tongue, young fellow!" interrupted Simon. "It can't be possible. I shall never allow such an outlandish lie to circulate! I am here to protect my rights, and I swear to protect the honor of the Grey family as Grey, of political fame, straightened up to his full six feet, and threw his shoulders back. He looked powerful indeed, compared with the small man he was addressing. As the small man walked away, smiling to himself at Irascible Simon, our hero clenched his teeth in rage.

to himself. "If that fellow, or Joe Harrington, or Bill White tells in Boonsville to-day that Ezra wore a McKinley button, I'll down 'em. No doubt but | what it's true, though it is strange I cals, amounting to \$88,433,549. Taken falled to notice it, but supposin' it is together, these materials for use in our the truth?" Simon argued to himself. "It's none of their business if he wore | 375,638 over those of the year 1809. a dozen McKinley buttons. Darn Ezra! If he did do such a thing as that, after | manufacturers to be worked over and repromising me that he wouldn't tell my sold, and the returns indicate in the clearneighbors that he was Republican, he has disgraced my family; that is, if the people of Boonsville hear it, but they others were dutiable, showing how the shall-not-know-it!" he slowly muttered.

that no report as that circulates. I hate people. The share which articles in the to fight, but my honor must be defended.

thoughts as these, Cynthia, alone at foreign commerce. All of this means the home, wondered as the hours were better coployment of American labor.

away what would be the result of election. It was a dreary day for her. Shetried to knit, read or sew, to pass the hours away, but it seemed as though she could not get interested in her work, come home, as he had promised. Cynthia was disappointed. One o'clock arrived, and still he did not appear. Twoo'clock and Cynthia could endure her

"O Mrs. Blank," she said, "have you

"Simon and Uncle Joe Harrington, and I guess Harrington most killed Si-

"I thought I heard you say," said Cynthia, "that Simon has had a fight with Joe Harrington," "Yes, that's what I said. I just heard

iway. I guess he'll live."

"I heard that Joe Harrington told around Boonsville that Mr. Ezra Grey

it he got ravin' mad, and told Uncle Joethat he lied. That was the beginning Just then the sound of carriage wheels were heard, and Cynthia, looking up the road leading to Boonsville,

"It's Simon," said Cynthia with a

The election was now over; the polls had closed, and the counting of votes

Political Simon was not, however, present to witness the counting. With his scalp sewed up and his head well bandaged, the doctor said he thought he would get along all right if he lay

fate was against her.

Many unpleasant thoughts surged through her troubled brain, disturbing her slumber, and when morning came her pillow was damp with tears.

Just then a weak voice was heard in

"Then tell her to come here, please."

Manufacturers Buy More Freely and Make More Finished Goods.

largely imported than ever before, and formed a large share of the total imports.