

GROVER DID IT.

WE OFFICIALLY USED FORCE BILL TACTICS TO RE-ELECT HIMSELF.

A Discovery Which Takes Away the Last Issue of the Democracy—An Official Order by Cleveland for the Use of Force Bill Methods to Re-elect Himself.

(Special Correspondence.)
WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—Another Democratic idol has fallen. Another Democratic "campaign issue" has been destroyed. And this, too, by Mr. Cleveland himself.

The Democratic party has certainly been unfortunate in its issues in this campaign. Its tariff issue was destroyed by a member of its own party—Labor Commissioner Peck. Its wildcat currency issue was destroyed by members of its own party insensate, who denounce it unsparingly. And now its last and only remaining issue, the force bill, has been destroyed by Mr. Cleveland himself.

It came about in this way. Some wretched person with a good memory, who had listened with amusement and amazement to the plaintive wails of the Democracy about the force bill, suddenly remembered that Mr. Cleveland, while president and a candidate for re-election, not only authorized, but absolutely ordered for his own benefit, the enforcement of the very force bill features of the then existing law, about which Democrats are now so much agitated.

This discovery has been the political event of the week. It was as much of a bombshell in the Democratic camp as was the Peck report a few weeks ago. It takes away the last leg the Democrats had to stand on. The three issues upon which they were making or attempting to make their fight in this campaign were free trade, free banks, free frauds at the polls. Curiously every one of them has been knocked out, and that, too, by Democrats. But the most distressing thing is that the destruction of the last one of these issues left to the party should have come about through an official act of the party's own candidate while he occupied the White House. And this he did with the purpose of re-electing himself president of the United States.

The facts are these, and they are very interesting: The so called force bill simply proposed to extend to small towns and country districts of the United States the law which has been in force for years through which United States marshals and supervisors of elections, enforce order and prevent fraud in any city of 30,000 inhabitants or more in elections for congressmen or other United States officials. The recent discovery, which has created such a panic in Democratic circles and taken away the last vestige of an "issue," was the fact that President Grover Cleveland, on the approach of the election of 1893, when he was a candidate for re-election for the presidency, issued to Attorney General "Pan Electric" Garland, under date of Oct. 5, 1893, the following order:

DEAR SIR—You are hereby requested to take general charge and direction of the election of the electors of the United States touching the appointments of supervisors of elections and special deputy marshals, and the performance of their duties and their compensation, so far as these subjects are by the constitution and laws under the supervision and control of the executive branch of the government. Yours truly,
Grover Cleveland.

Immediately afterward this letter was sent by Attorney General Garland to United States marshals:

Sir—In pursuance of a letter of the 5th inst. from the president, directing the attorney general to take charge of the "appointment of special deputy marshals, the performance of their duties and their compensation, together with the compensation of supervisors," at the congressional election in November next, your attention is directed to the provisions of title 2, and chapter 7, title 10 of the Revised Statutes. Under sections 2,022 and 2,024 Revised Statutes you have power to keep the peace, protect supervisors, preserve order, prevent fraud, and enforce the law in towns of 30,000 inhabitants and upward. You should make yourself familiar with the statute referred to and see that they are understood by your deputies, who should be discreet men, impressed with the importance of an honest election.

The manner of discharging these duties by yourself and your deputies is largely left to your discretion. In matters involving questions of law you are directed to consult the attorney at the United States for your district for needed information and advice. It is assumed that the duties can be performed without infringing upon the rights of any citizen in a manner that shall be fair, and at the same time free from any unnecessary display of authority. It is not expected that supervisors and deputy marshals will receive compensation for more than five days' service, and they should be so informed. Within this time all can be done, it is thought, that ought to be done. You need vigilant men, who are conscientious workers, and no others.

It is thus shown from official records that Mr. Cleveland, while president, ordered his subordinates to use, in the election in which he was himself a candidate, the very laws to which his party is now so strenuously objecting. The so called force bill, about which Democrats are howling, was the very essence of the act which Mr. Cleveland ordered his subordinates to enforce for his own re-election. This is all there is to the force bill bugaboo. It was simply a proposed law providing for an extension to country districts, on the petition of citizens, of the law already in force in the cities of 30,000 inhabitants or more.

What did the force bill really propose to do? It proposed to extend to the country districts, where fraud is now a matter of common occurrence, practically the same law which Mr. Cleveland ordered enforced. It proposed to make false registration or interference with registration a crime; it made election bribes and ballot box stuffing a crime; it required ballot boxes to be placed in plain sight of voters, and the willful placing in those boxes of illegal ballots a crime; it made improper manipulation of ballot boxes or ballots a crime. And that is all. That is the law which President Cleveland ordered his subordinates to enforce to aid in his own re-election, and it is the proposed law so extended as to be available for all of the people about which Mr. Cleveland's supporters were howling until they found that one of the last official acts of their candidate sustained all of its principles.
O. P. AUSTIN.

DEMOCRATS AND THE G. A. R.

They Would Not Give a Penny for Their Entertainment.

So much has been said about the refusal of the Democrats to give any recognition to the G. A. R. at Washington that it may be interesting to know just what the cold facts are. An investigation shows that the house appropriation committee made no appropriation for or recognition of the event in framing the District of Columbia appropriation bill. Nor did the house itself do so. After the bill had been passed in the house President Harrison, seeing that no action had been taken on that subject, sent a message to congress calling attention to the subject and suggesting the desirability and propriety of reasonable aid for a proper entertainment of the men who saved the nation.

The senate appropriations committee, acting upon the president's suggestion, reported an amendment giving \$100,000 for this purpose. Senator Cockrell immediately moved that the amount be paid exclusively from the revenues of the District of Columbia. This was voted down, the motion, however, receiving 17 votes, of which 16 were cast by Democrats and Farmers' Alliance members—nearly all of them from the south. When the bill went into conference, however, the house conferees insisted upon placing the Cockrell amendment upon the bill and on also cutting down the appropriation to \$75,000. This was combated by the senate conferees, and the bill was hung up in conference for weeks.

The house conferees, with the weight of the three-quarters Democratic house behind them, were able to carry through their proposition, and the senate conferees were obliged to yield and permit the entire burden to be placed on the district. The Republicans in both houses spoke and voted almost solidly against the proposition to place the entire burden on the district, saying frankly that the people of the nation would not only willingly bear a share of the expenses, but esteem it a favor to be permitted to do so. The only result of their efforts, however, was to get the total appropriation finally fixed at \$90,000 instead of \$75,000, as urged by the house conferees.

I believe it will be possible to constitute a commission nonpartisan in its membership, and composed of patriotic, wise and impartial men, to whom a consideration of the questions of the evils connected with our election systems and methods might be committed.—Harrison's Letter of Acceptance.

The Democratic Campaign Orator Promises Too Much.



The committee on war claims in the Democratic house of the Fifty-second congress reported favorably bills to pay more than \$70,000,000 of southern war claims, and other bills of a similar character amounting to \$200,000,000 have been introduced and are now awaiting action at the next session.

McKinley's Democratic Rival Converted.

One more tariff triumph. A dispatch from Alliance, O., announces that Wallace H. Phelps, editor of the Alliance Daily Review, a prominent Democrat in times past, and candidate for congress against Governor McKinley on the Democratic ticket in 1896, has renounced the Democracy and comes out for Harrison and Reid. He gives as his reasons that he has become thoroughly convinced of the great benefits accruing to the American people by reason of the protective tariff system tempered with reciprocity, and advises those who do not believe that American manufacturers' workmen should be brought into competition with the poorer paid laborers from Europe to vote the Republican ticket.

The Democratic party when in charge of the treasury loaned, free of interest, to "pet national banks" throughout the country \$61,921,924. This has been reduced by the Harrison administration to \$13,924,970, and the surplus used for reduction in the interest bearing national debt.

Democratic Pet Names for the Soldiers.

Are the Democratic soldiers going to vote for Cleveland because the chief spokesman of the Democratic convention and platform, the Louisville Courier-Journal, denounces them and their wounded, sick, helpless, aged and infirm comrades as—
Looters, Perjurers,
Coffee coolers, Robbers,
Camp followers, Agrarians,
Red nosed patriots, Thieves,
Loafers?
—Madison Courier.

General Weaver, the People's party candidate for the presidency, has abandoned the campaign in the south because of the public insults he and his wife received. Such a thing has never happened and could not happen in Republican communities.

Grover Cleveland, while president, ordered his subordinates to use force bill methods for his own re-election. This is shown by copies of his official orders to Attorney General Garland, published in correspondence from Washington.

CAMPAIGN TEXTS.

A TIMELY DISCUSSION OF TOPICS OF GREAT IMPORTANCE AND INTEREST.

The Work of the Administration Reviewed—Many Facts Which Will Interest Every Speaker, Writer and Voter. Contrasting Two Administrations.

(Special Correspondence.)

NEW YORK, Oct. 3.—One of the most interesting publications of the campaign has made its appearance in the form of the "Republican Campaign Text Book."

It is the result of much careful labor on the part of people thoroughly familiar with the political history of the country and of the two great parties, and as it is prepared for the use of campaign speakers and writers great care has been taken to make its statements absolutely accurate and reliable. Therefore the information which it gives is the most interesting. Mr. T. H. McKee, of 32 West Thirtieth street, has charge of its distribution, and, although it is a book of nearly 800 pages, mails it at sixteen cents per copy. Here are some of the things which it shows:

It shows that the manufacture of woolen goods has prospered under the new and higher tariff as it never prospered before, and that the wool growers have been so greatly encouraged that they increased the number of their sheep 1,500,000 in the first year under the McKinley tariff.

It shows that the prices of woolen goods were lower under the McKinley tariff than before, and that no loss has resulted to consumers from the new duty.

It shows that forty-two tin plate manufacturers have been established since the passage of the McKinley law, making tin of a quality superior to that made abroad, at higher rates of wages and a reduced price, the selling price being actually lower now than under the old tariff.

It shows that the aggregate of domestic exports in the 101 years under the constitution have been \$21,693,729,844, of which sum \$15,639,818,791 occurred during the thirty years of protection, the total exports during the seventy-one years being but \$6,053,921,053.

It shows that under twenty-two years of protection 41,822,000 pounds of cotton were sent abroad against 30,106,000 pounds in the preceding sixty years. Both these statements show the fallacy of the Democratic claim that protective tariff closes the markets of other parts of the world to America.

It shows that the product of the farms of the country has been greatly increased under protection. In twenty years under protection we have exported \$3,147,000,000 worth of bread stuffs against \$1,260,000 in the preceding fifty years. The exports of meat products under twenty-two years of protection have been 6,891,000,000 pounds against 1,400,000,000 pounds in eighty-one years of low tariff preceding.

It shows that under reciprocity there has been an increase of many millions of dollars in our exports to Central and South American countries, and that in many articles the increase has amounted to from 50 to 150 per cent.

It shows that the Republican party has been the author and finisher of all the pension legislation enacted in behalf of the old soldiers. Nearly every pension bill before congress was voted against by more than half of the Democrats in congress. A tabulation of the votes cast on the important pension bills enacted since the war shows 601 Democratic votes for the bills, 902 Democratic votes against them, 1,291 Republican votes for the bills and two Republican votes against them.

It shows that the so called force bill is nothing more than an extension to all parts of the country of the eminently just federal election laws now in force in all the great cities, and which Mr. Cleveland and his subordinates made use of while he was president in their efforts to re-elect him.

It shows Mr. Cleveland's veto record as a startling evidence of his hostility to the working people and the masses. His vetoes while governor included the mechanics' lien law, the bill making employers responsible for accidents from imperfect machinery, of inferior construction of buildings, the bill forbidding the manufacture of cigars in tenement houses, the bill making ten hours a day's work for street railroad companies, the bill prohibiting elevated railroads from charging more than five cents fare, the bill requiring all state printing to be done by union workmen, the bill abolishing convict labor in prisons, the child labor bill, and while president he vetoed the anticonvict labor bill in 1886 and again in 1888.

It shows that Cleveland recommended in his message on Dec. 6, 1893, the employment of federal convicts in manufacturing pursuits and the use by the government of the products of their labor.

It shows that the average rate of wages in the United States is fully double that in Great Britain. Taking a list of nineteen occupations, such as manufacture of boots and shoes, cotton goods, carpet weavers, printers, mill hands, etc., the average rate of wages in the United States is \$2.56 per day and in Great Britain \$1.23.

It shows that in Democratic states the average rate of wages for farm hands is eighty-three cents a day, and in Republican states it is \$1.35.

It shows the volume of business done through the banks in Democratic states to be \$2,788,718,964, and in Republican states to be \$9,892,374,103.

It shows that the amount of circulating medium per capita is almost double now what it was when the Democrats had had constant control of the government for many years—the per capita amount of money in circulation in 1893 being \$13.85 and the amount per capita in 1892 being \$24.32, a per capita rate equalled by very few countries in the civilized world.

Also thousands of other interesting facts.

SICKLES STILL DEFIANT.

He Slashes Grover Vigorously at the Washington Banquet.

General Sickles still "has it in" for Mr. Cleveland. Addressing his old comrades of the gallant Third corps in Washington he defended the pension system, which recognizes in a practical way the services which the soldiers of the Union armies had rendered their country in its hour of peril. But he said more, and these are some of his words: "You are going home now, and there is something I want you to take home with you. Ponder it; teach it to your children; tell it to your neighbors. It is this truth: That the people of the United States will see that no man is ever elected to an office of profit and trust in this country who opposes the payment of pensions to the soldiers of the Union."

That was a saber thrust at Mr. Cleveland, who was never so merry as when hunting for half a reason to veto a widow's pension. The report continues: "The general leaned on his crutches as he spoke these words, and the sharp, idiomatic, merciless sentence, clean cut as a paragraph of constitutional law, cut through the air like the slash of a cavalry sabre. He rammed the words home hard, as Captain Bigelow did the last charge of the Massachusetts battery of the Third corps, and the effect was as instantaneous as when Captain Bigelow pulled the locking ring. In a moment what was left of the old Third corps spoke with its old charging ring its opinion of the man whose only joke was cut at the expense of disabled veterans."

Three cheers for the man who made that speech," cried Comrade General Carr, springing to his feet, and again the charging cry of the old Third corps rang out into the night of Grand Army place and rolled up to the White House.

General Sickles was evidently right when he waved his crutch in the Chicago convention and declared that Grover Cleveland would never receive the votes of the men who fought to preserve the Union.

PERTINENT QUERIES.

Some Knotty Questions for Democrats to Answer.

If foreigners do not pay the duties, why should they remove their factories to the United States?

If the United States is not producing tin plate in commercial quantities, why are sixty Welsh tin plate works idle?

If the McKinley wool duties did not protect American wool prices, why has the price of wool fallen in the London market over 21 per cent. since January, 1890, while in the same time the fall in the price of American wool has been only 7 per cent?

Why should Democratic Labor Commissioner Peck's report, showing how the McKinley law has increased wages and given life to industry, cause such great sorrow in the free trade camp?

If the tariff has caused strikes, why were there 1,740 fewer strikes in New York state in 1891 than there were in 1890?

Is the example of Grover Cleveland, who immediately before his first nomination for the presidency confessed that he "didn't know a thing about the tariff" and who wrote his tariff message at the dictation of southern free traders, a better one for Democrats to follow than that of Jefferson, Madison, Jackson, Benton and Randall?

With cost of living lower and farm prices higher than two years ago, as admitted by Democratic Senators Carlisle and Harris, would not the farmer be foolish indeed were he to vote against protection, the farmer's policy?

Are the free traders who attempted to nullify the constitution in 1893 and rebelled against it in 1891 better judges of its provisions than the protectionists who fought and bled for it during five long years of war?—American Economist.

You are going home now, and there is something I want you to take home with you. Ponder it; teach it to your children; tell it to your neighbors. It is this truth: That the people of the United States will see that no man is ever elected to an office of profit and trust in this country who opposes the payment of pensions to the soldiers of the rebellion.—General Sickles at G. A. R. Banquet Sept. 21.

Harrison on the Battlefield.
It was almost the middle of May, 1864, before Colonel Harrison had an opportunity to participate in one of those great battles which have become historic. Reocca was the field upon which he made for himself a reputation for coolness and personal valor which none can assail. He led on foot the charge of his brigade upon a formidable redoubt. Away in advance of the five regiments he ran across the valley which to so many was the valley of death, and still in the lead he climbed the hill on which scores fell to rise no more.

Colonel Harrison was among the first to cross the parapet. It has been said he was the very first. A hand to hand combat ensued, the gunners defending themselves with their rammers and the assailants attacking with their clubbed muskets; officers exchanged pistol shots. It was in fact one of the rare instances of a genuine bayonet charge without a shot fired except by the defenders of the redoubt. The air rang with victorious cheers, and for awhile the inclosure was a scene of frantic joy. The colors had all been borne inside, and to both friend and enemy in the distance they announced that the height was gained.—Washington Star.

The Canadian farmer pays fifteen cents duty for taking his barley across the line into the United States. How can it be in this case be said that the consumer pays the duty? It comes out of the pockets of the Canadian farmers.—Mr John A. Macdonald.

Under the reciprocity agreement special favors have been secured for agricultural products, and our exports of such products have been greatly increased.—Harrison's Letter of Acceptance.

DOROTHY'S PRESENT.

A REALLY "REAL" AMERICAN GIFT TO AN AMERICAN BRIDE.

A Pretty Story Which Will Interest All Brides, Past, Present and Prospective. Of Course No Horrid Man Should Read It.

So she was to be "married on the 14th" and I was "invited to be present." I knew it, for I was to be her bridesmaid, and we had spent weeks and months in planning it all, from the most insignificant ruffle to the very veil itself. But here was documentary evidence of it—a formal invitation.

Then it occurred to me that my wedding offering was still unselected. I must have been waiting for a special dispensation, I think, for I longed to give her something real—really real. Something bright and pure and sparkling and dainty and useful, like herself. And my income, compared with my aspirations, was ridiculously small, as it so often happens. But no one would think of Dorothy and "imitation" in the same breath. My gift must be "dainty." Small then. It must be "sparkling." Glass or china then. "Pure." White of course. "Useful." Cups and saucers. Exactly! And they ought to be Belleek, but that costs so much. Dorothy and I had asked the price of a beautiful imported cup at a pretentious shop on Fifth avenue, near Thirtieth street, and we felt like thieves for even touching it when the attendant said the price was \$8.25 for one. No, the outlook was not encouraging, but there's "nothing like trying again," as my grandmother used to say, and I started for town at once.

"I would like to see some white Belleek cups," I said to an attendant in a fashionable store not far from Broadway. "Certainly," and he took from a glass case the dearest little, pure white, scintillating bit of a cup with a gold brim and as light as a feather. It was my dream materialized, and I almost screamed with delight when he let me hold it. "This," he explained, "is American china." "Oh, dear, how provoking," said I, almost letting the bijou tumble; "I want it real—not any American stuff." I think his eyes twinkled, but he replied very gravely and politely: "This is real. You doubtless know (clever man) that 'Belleek' is the name of a town in Ireland where this ware was first produced. The proper clays are found in this country in abundance, and ten years ago ex-Congressman J. H. Brewer, of New Jersey, paid a man three times as much as he was receiving in Ireland to come here and work for him. Other potters, who pay their workmen as good wages, have found out the secret since, and there is no more delicate china made in the world than some we get from Trenton, and none so cheaply sold in the United States as the American."

"Well, I should think that American potters must be very good men to pay their workers three times as much as they could get in Europe, but how can they afford it?"

"The protective tariff!"

"You are going to tell me about that McKinley bill?"

"Do you object to it?"

"Oh, I don't know anything about it, really; but it must be a very good or a very bad thing, people talk about it so much."

"Here are the facts; you shall judge of its 'goodness' or 'badness' yourself: The McKinley bill forces the foreign potter to pay sixty cents for the privilege of selling 100 cents' worth of decorated china in this country—that is, there is a tariff of 60 per cent. on that class of goods. This is so that the workman here may be paid sixty cents more for a dollar's worth of work than are the same class of people in Europe. That enables our working potters to live better and happier lives than do those in Europe, and brings a class of men among us who are encouraged to produce the most artistic results. There is so much competition among the native potters that the price to customers is low. The price is eighty cents each."

"Eighty cents and real, and I saw an imported one for \$8.25! Well, I think the McKinley bill is a very good thing indeed. Give me half a dozen of them right away, please." It seemed so wonderful that by buying this cup, which was the very thing I wanted, for eighty cents, instead of paying \$8.25 for an imported one, I was helping one of my own countrymen and his family to live three times as well as they could do in Europe.

It had never before occurred to me that that tariff had anything to do with us girls. I thought it was all about tin pans—plate, I mean—and it seemed to me then and now that if we begun our encouragement at home "charity beginnings" would take care of themselves. Why, it is so simple I feel as if I must take a hand at voting happiness and comfort to working people.

I went home with a light heart. I had found what I was looking for and so much more. With a yard of white satin and another of rose colored I covered a case for the precious cups. My present cost \$8.50, cups and all. This note came from Dorothy:

HERE, YOU DEAR GIRL—It's the prettiest and daintiest thing I have had. But you shouldn't have spent so much money on me. Ned says it makes him think of me, being pink and white and bright, and—but he says a good many perfectly absurd things anyway. I am so happy about everything, and so pleased with your gift. It's just what I wanted most. You must show me how you make that delicious tea, and we will christen my beautiful china together. Always your
Dorothy.

There! I say, and so will Dorothy, when I tell her my experience. "Long may the protective tariff wave." We girls are not ungrateful to our Uncle Samuel if we but understand what he is doing for our happiness. Dorothy and I heard too much about abstract "patriotism" and too little about "American china" and other homestead things, I presume, during that "finishing" process.

GRACE ESTHER DREW.

ONE MORE.

Another Prominent Democrat Deserts Cleveland.

PROVIDENCE, Oct. 3.—General John M. Brennan, an astute Democratic politician, in discussing the political affairs of the state and nation, said:

The Democrats cannot win in Rhode Island, for they have nothing whatever to win on. The national party very foolishly went to the country with a defeated candidate, and they cannot recover the presidency. Cleveland was defeated with the federal government behind him and more than 100,000 officeholders, all of whom ought to have been with Cleveland, but they were in the majority against him, and when the election came around again in 1882 they largely voted for Harrison. There is but one logical conclusion to this part of the political outlook, and that is, What can Cleveland do without the federal patronage in 1882 when he could not win with it in 1880?

Cleveland, who became so jocular and grotesque in his thousands of pension vetoes to the poor Union soldiers' claims, will never be forgiven. He drove many nails in his political coffin when he made those vetoes. No one in all this country ever heard before of a candidate going to the people as a nominee for a great office against the expressed wishes and desires of the state delegation whence he came. In the November elections in Rhode Island the Democrats will be sure to see to it that the Cleveland following choose two Mugwump candidates as the nominees for congress, and they can go down with the ill starred coterie of managers who expended so much money to secure the Cleveland delegates to the Chicago convention. These same Mugwumps in Rhode Island caused the defeat of the Democratic party in this state in the last April election.

POWDERLY FOR PROTECTION.

The Labor Leader Leaves the Democratic Party.

A Wilkesbarre (Pa.) dispatch says: General Master Workman Powderly, of the Knights of Labor, and Chauncey F. Black, president of the State League of Democratic Clubs, met at the Delaware and Hudson railroad depot in Hyde Park this morning. Mr. Black was taking the train for his home in York, Pa., after attending the annual convention of the Democratic clubs in Scranton. Powderly grasped the Democratic statesman warmly by the hand and said:

"Can you tell me where Cleveland stands on the tariff?"

Mr. Black replied, "That's more than I can tell, although if you asked where I stood I would be able to tell you."

"I tell you what," said Powderly, "I don't think he knows where he stands. He is at sea. I used to admire that man, but since his meddlesome interference with the silver question I have lost confidence in him. As between the Republican and Democratic parties I am a Republican this time."

The stand Powderly takes will create a sensation in labor circles. He has always been a Democrat.

The Cleveland administration of the public land office charged fraud against hundreds of thousands of honest homesteaders in the west, hung up entries upon millions of acres and went out of office leaving \$56,928 applications and entries unacted upon. The Harrison administration has acted upon all of these and the many thousands which have since been presented, issuing patents for 65,000,000 acres against 24,000,000 acres patented by Cleveland's administration in the same length of time.

Can't Batten Down That Wall.



—Chicago Tribune.

Under President Harrison's administration there has been an increase of \$900,000,000 in the money in circulation in the country. The present administration has reduced the annual interest charge on the public debt \$11,624,576, or saving of practically a million dollars a month in interest alone.

Massachusetts Allee Names New York. Investigations of \$,745 manufacturing establishments in Massachusetts have revealed the following facts, the comparisons being between the years 1890 and 1891:

There has been an increase in the capital invested.
There has been an increase in the value of the product.
There has been an increase in the number of persons employed.
There has been an increase in the gross amount of wages paid.
There has been an increase in the average yearly earnings per individual.—Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.

Foreign statisticians estimate that under our protective system the annual addition to the wealth of the United States is greater than the annual addition to the wealth of Great Britain, Germany and France combined.

Fledged to reform, they have not reformed. Fledged to economy, they have not economized. Extravagance has been the order of the day.—Tom Watson on Democratic House of Representatives.