VER PUT OUT.

CES HARRINGTON S A LIAR.

ne Week for Losing His Belligerent Irish Nation-Timothy Harrington on the Queen's Speeche House After Refusing Own Accord.

le in Parliament.

17.-When the house an its regular work Sir r. Conservative member Wight division of Hampertified copy of the trial of Michael Daly, the was recently elected representing Limerick, cted in 1884 of having in dynamite conspiracies, the house and that the rtland prison present a Daly was still a pris-

nd, member for Waterarnellite, said that he that motion the first step s aiming at overriding action of the electors and he protested against d upon a division. was carried-314 to 77-

matter was made the for Monday. nd moved an amendment ss inviting the government at there would be no delay Five-sixths of the ireland had declared in rule, and he protested let of the election was not rule. He warned the govt Ireland could not be satverned from Westminster only remedy for her ills onal self government. Re-

legislation, he admitted

remedy was compulsory

he tenants. four, chief secretary for clared that Ireland was nd crops good, and there for hasty action on the

Harrington declared that party had fled from ho ne enpon Dr. Charles K. D. les of "Order" were heard ides of the hou e. er declining to withdraw

on the speaker named him Joseph Chambertary of state for the colon-that Dr. Tanner be sus-A division was called for, anner failed to find a teller peaker declared the motion

ner shouted that he would it he were directed to do so chair. Upon retiring he urteous bow and exclaimed: greater pleasure in leaving er had in entering this dirty Then pointing to the treasury e shouted: "Judas." This e shouted: "Judas." This ated four times. Arrived at he tried to turn back, but was d, his last words being: "None nsense on me. 's suspension lasts for one

us of the parliament just asshows that only 190 out of 680 men. Of the occupations 150 gers, 54 miners, 88 mechanics, in universities, 31 jour-12 skilled laborers, 19 brewers, and wine merchants, 46 army y officers in active service, 146 peers' sons and peers' brothers.

INE TANK EXPLODED.

Fire at Findley, Ohio, Caused by Blazing Oil.

Do, Ohio, Aug. 17.—An exploe plant of the Peerless foun-Findlay, with \$60,000 loss, half d. A benzine tank explaint the inknown, and in an instaut the g was was in seething flames. William Adams and William were probably fatally burned. stills caught next, and one the other exploded, sending g oil over the surrounding buildod ground. Next two tanks of containing 12,900 gallons took ending up red columns of flame into the air. A mammoth of 30,000 barrels was fired into cannon, letting the oil run out.

OKS LIKE BUS!NESS.

act for the Amphitheater Let and a Thousand Seats Ordered. LLAS, Texas, Aug. 17.—The con-

for the erection of the Florida etic club's amphitheater has been a large part of the lumber has ard, and a force of men are clearing grounds. Details of the original ll be adhered to, and the buildwill seat over 52,000 people. erday the Missouri, Kansas and

railroad gave its check for for 1,000 reserved seats to the lest, to be sold along the line. tter has been received here, say-Pizzimmons will probably train ell, a small town thirty miles f Dallas.

orbett's quarters at Galveston are ag fixed up for his reception.

General Imboden Deac.

Aug. 17.—General ab Imboden died at Damascus, Festerday, aged 75 years. He was gadier general in the Confederate y and took a prominent part in ay of the important engagements commanded the reat of the Confederates at Gettys-

NDENSED DISPATCHES.

A storm passed over Chickamauga onal park, tearing up hundreds of The stock of the S. P. Morse Dry oods company of Omaha is in the eriff's hands.

lake Haynes slew his son near Clay against him. his son near Clay

The agricultural department, in a siletin, states that the total exports 1894 were 3889,843,000 against 347,-

FOREIGN MARKET REVIEW.

Some Interesting Figures Presented by the Department of Agriculture

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—The secre tary of agriculture has issued a supple ment to the publications of reviews on foreign markets.

It shows that notwithstanding the depression of business in 1894, the United States exported \$859,843,000, against \$847,665,194 in 1893. Threefourths of the amount came from

farms.

The English speaking people of Europe bought of American exports \$451,000,000 worth and, taking the British possessions all together, they took \$523,000,000 worth.

The United States imported from Great Britain \$107,000,000 in 1894, or sixteen per cent of our entire imports.

Almost ninety per cent of the total

Almost ninety per cent of the total United States exports were to the United Kingdom and British possessions, Germany, Canada, France, Netherlands and Belgium. Of imports after the first place held by the United Kingdom and British possessions, follows Germany, with a valuation of \$96,000,000; Spanish West Indies, \$82,000,000; Brazil, and France, \$6,000,000 000,060; Brazil and France, \$76,000,000 each, and Canada, \$37,000,000.

The circular contains carefully pre-pared tables of our exports and imports by countries.

MUST BRAVE THE KURDS.

Difficulties in the Way of Recovering Bleyelist Lenz's Body.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17 -The state department has received a dispatch from Minister Terrill in Turkey stating that for the past three months he has been urging the Turkish authorities to permit an investigation of the circumstances of the death of Lenz, the bicyclist, killed by the Kurds. Mr. Terrill says that in order to comply with the request of Mr. Sachtleben, sent by Outing to investigate the case, that he be given authority to search the residences of the Kurds for relics of the bicyclist and proofs of his death, an army would be necessary. These Kurds live in the hills and mountains and would not permit a stranger and a foreigner to enter their houses, even a foreigner to enter their houses, even though armed with authority of the Turkish government. Mr. Terrili says he expects to secure a guard of Turkish troops, which will accompany Sachtleben into the country of the Kurds for the purpose of recovering the remains of Lenz.

PAID IN SILVER.

Secretary Morton Has the Silver Employes Given White Metal.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—Secretary Morton, of the department of agriculture heard arguments by many his subordinates in favor of of silver and yesterday, being the semi-monthly pay day, he ordered the paymaster of the department to pay out \$1,000 in silver coin, this money weighing sixty pounds. It was given to all the silverites in various positions in the department. Unless he receives a petition to the contrary it is expected that silver will be paid out again and again on pay dav to the men who are known to

favor it as currency.

There was a good deal of kicking among the employes and a good many of them have indicated to the paymaster that they want paper money on their next pay day.

JIM CORBETT IS MARRIED.

He Is Wedded to Jessie Taylor at Asbury Park.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Aug. 17.-There was a quiet civil marriage here yesterday, of which the principals were Champion James J. Corbett and Jessie Taylor of Omaha, better known as Vera Stanwood, the name under which she figured as co-respondent in the resulting in a fire entirely con- cent suit for the divorce which was the action or approval of any other granted to Mrs. Ollie Lake Corbett. So quietly had Corbett's intentions been kept that not even his manager and traveling companion, William A. Brady, knew that he intended matrimony so soon, nor were any of his other friends in sporting circles apprised of the event.

Walte Severe on Bankers.

Sr. Louis, Mo., Aug. 17.-A special from Gainesville, Texas says that Governor Waite and General Weaver are in attendance on a Populist meeting in that city. In discussing the silver question, it was suggested to Governor Waite that a great majority of the business men of Texas were "sound money" men, and he then grew em-

"Ot course they are," he said. "All the bankers are goldbugs, and they control the business men. The bankers of Denver are such rabid sound money' men that they robbed the people of millions of dollars. 'Sound money' men! Bosh! They are rob-bers; thieves. That's what they are."

To Educate Farmer Boys.

SIOUX CITY, Iowa, Aug. 17.—President Stickney of the Chicago Great Western road proposes to open a number of preparatory agricultural academies in which the farmers' boys may secure short courses of instruction in the common branches along lines which will inspire them with ambition to enter the agricultural college.

Married at Eighty-Six.

TORONTO, Aug. 17 .- Sir William Howfand, ex-lieutenant governor of Ontario, was quietly married yesterday afternoon to Mrs. Bethune, widow of the late Mr. Bethune. The bridegroom, who is eighty-six years of age. is well known throughout the United States and Canada. The bride is 60 years old.

Western Exhibits for Chicago.

CHICAGO, Aug. 17. -At a meeting of the Western society it was decided to establish permanent headquarters in this city with exhibits from the different states, showing their products and the advantages of the West and

A Leading Young Man Shot. VALPARAISO, Ind., Aug. 17 .- Will Tratedas, 20 years old, and Lon Powers, 21, became involved in a dispute at 8 o'clock this morning and Powers killed Tratedas by shooting him. Tratedas was a leading young man.

FAVOR WHITE METAL.

THE DEMOCRATIC SILVER CON-FERENCE IN WASHINGTON.

The Silver Advocates Issue an Address, the Same Being Read by Gov. Stone-Every Effort to Be Made to Nominate a Silver Man for President at the Next Democratic Notional Convention-Stirring speeches by the Delegates.

The Silver Conference.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16 .- When the national silver Democratic conference reassembled yesterday afternoon the programme committee reported through Senator Daniel that it was ready to report, and the conference proper adjourned until this morning, while the program and resolution committee met again and remained in session for several hours. At this meetiag each member gave an account of the condition of the silver movement in his state and pointed out what he thought was necessary to strengthen the sentiment in favor of free coinage.

When the conference was called to o der again at 10 o'clock this morning, the committee on resolutions and program was still unable to report and it was suggested that the conference should listen to speeches by those present.

C. F. Cockran, editor of the St. Joseph, Mo. Gazette, first spoke. He said that it seemed anomalous that a meeting such as the present should be called, for he knew of no doctrine of the party which was not in consonance with the purposes of this conference. Congress was the place to look for the declaration of the party's belief, and he declared that gold monometallism would be more disastrous than war, pestilence and famine. It was impor-tant to settle first what was Repub-licanism and what Democracy— whether such men as ex-Senator Thurman and Senator Harris or Senator man and Senator Harris or Senator Sherman were to be the lenders of Democratic party. He declared silver agitation would not die out, but would continue until the end for which it had been originated should be attained. He also declared against the perpetuation of the national banks, whose tyrany, he said, was the greatest that any people would bear. The national banks were directly opposed national banks were directly opposed to Democracy. He was for a declara-tion for silver without regard to the prospect of success or failure at the

Speeches were also made by Senator Call. A. A. Liscombe of Washington, J. M. Hill of Missouri, Representatives Jones of Virginia and Lockhart of North Carolina, and Mr. Bodine of Missouri.

MR. STONE READS THE ADDRESS

It was almost 12 o'clock when the committee on resolutions filed into the conference room and Senator Daniel was recognized to make the report of the committee's proceedings. This was divided into two sections, one consisting of an address to Democrats and the other of the plan of organization. The address was read by Governor Stone of Missouri. It disclaims speaking with party authority, the assemblage being a voluntary one, but strongbusy below a voluntary one but strong-ly represents the opinion of the confer-ence, that the party should declare for free coinage of silver. It concludes as follows: "Duty to the people re-quires that the party of the people continue the battle for bimetallism until its efforts are crowned with success, therefore be it

"Resolved, That the Democratic party in national convention assem-bled, should demand the free and unshould demand the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold into primary or redemption money at the ratio of 16 to 1 without waiting for

"Resolved. That it should declare its opposition to the issuing of interest bearing bonds of the United States in time of peace and especially to placing the treasury of the government under the control of any syndicate of bankers and the issuance of bonds to be sold by them at an enormous profit for the purpose of supplying the federal treasury with gold to maintain the policy of gold monometallism.

"With a view to secaring the adher-ence to and adoption of the Democratic financial policy above set forth by the Democratic national conven-tion to be assembled in 1893, and of the nomination of a candidate for the presidency well known to be in hearty therewith, we hereby pledge our mutual co-operation and urgently recommend to our Democratic breth ren in all the states to at once begin and vigorously and systematicaly prosccute the work of a thorough organization, and to this end the adoption of the rlan or organization herewith submitted is recommended.'

PROPOSED PLAN OF ORGANIZATION.

The part of the report dealing with the plan of organization was read ex-Senator Jaivis of North Carolina, as follows.

First-There shall be a national committee of Democrats who are in favor of both silver and gold as the morey of the constitution, which shall be composed of one Democrat from (a:h state and territory and the District of Columbia and the executive committee h reinafter provided for.

Second-That until otherwise ordered by the national committee, Senators Isham G. Harris of Tennessee, James R. Jones of Arkansas and David Turpie of Indiana and the Hons. W. J. Stone of Missouri, W. H. Henrichsen of Illinois and Casey Young of Tennesee be, and they are herby constituted, the executive committee, and shall have full power and authority, and it shall be their duty at as early a day possible to appoint the members of the national committee herein provided for and to fill vacancies in the same.

The report of the committee was adopted with opposition, and, after listening to some speeches, the conference adjourned sine die.

Kyle Predicts Taylor's Pardon. Sloux City, Iowa., Aug. 16.-When shown a dispatch announcing the sentence of W. W. Taylor for five years in the penitentiary, Senator J. H. Kyle, who is now here, said: "He will never serve it. Taylor will be pardoned by Governor Sheldon in a very few days after the next election."

A TERRIBLE SLAUGHTER.

Carib Indians to British Honduras Mass.

NKW YORK, Aug. 16.—According to a letter from Belze, British Honduras, just received in Trenton, N. J., English planters in the Straum creek district, which is settled by upwards of 2,000 Caribs, whose reservations or plantations embrace most of the ground under cultivation, and by English planters who have in their service 4,000 Jamaica negroes, applied to the colonial legislature for permission to construct railroads from their plantations through the Carib reservations to the coast. Permission was granted and the surveyor general was authorized to survey the routes. The rails for the road arrived from England three or

four weeks ago.
As soon as the Caribs found it out a number of them went to the English planters and warned them not to put the rails upon their reservation if they desired to avoid serious trouble. The English planters laughed and the work went on. The English thought the Caribs meant nothing by their threats, but late on August 3 the Caribs in large numbers, armed with machetes, advanced upon the negroes at work on the railroad and ordered them to take up the rails. The ne-groes refused and threatened to attack the Caribs unless they cleared out. They went away but returned in less than an hour in great force and began to tear up the rails.

The infuriated Englishmen ordered

their negroes to try a little fighting. The moment the negroes raised their weapons the Caribs rushed upon them and with their machetes hacked and and with their machetes hacked and chopped the negroes to pieces. The negroes fought bravely and killed many of their antagonists, but they could only stand against the Caribs two hours. Between 500 and 600 negroes in all were killed and almost as many injured, while of the Caribs about 300

injured, while of the Caribs about 300 were killed and twice as many wounded, some mortally.

As soon as the negroes were forced to beat a retreat the Caribs went to work and tore up every foot of rail, damaged many of the English plantations, and destroyed fruit and rubber to the value of many thousands of dollars. lars.

LETTER FROM WALLER.

Expresses Gratitude for the Interest Taken in His Case in This Country.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16 .- A letter re ceived from ex-Consul Waller by his step-son, P. H. Bray, says that his baggage was taken from him by the French on his arrival at Marseilles and that he made a complaint to the United States consul at that place on April 27, but has heard nothing of it since. He has not yet received a word from Mrs. Waller or his children since his departure from Madagascar, nor had he ure from Madagascar, nor had he yet received the money sent him by friends in Iowa a few days after word reached this country that he was ill and without funds to supply himself with medical attendance. This was early in June. The letter to Mr. Bray is dated July 22. Mr. Waller expresses much gratitude for the interest taken in his case, by the newspapers of the in his case by the newspapers of the United States and by his friends, and was especially glad to learn that the department of state was looking after the protection of his family.

He expresses a belief and hope that he will be released soon. His health is a little better than when he last

READY FOR THE CONTEST.

Dallas Athletic Club Preparing for the

Big Fight. DALLAS, Texas, Aug. 16 .- The Athletic club has cleared and swept twelve acres of ground for the great prize fight. Eight of these acres will be covered by the great amphitheater, which will have 52,650 seats. The balance of the ground will be for parking carriages, wagons and bug-gies, and for lunch and refreshment stands. Ten carloads of lumber per day are now arriving and being piled up along the track of the Texas Pacific. The building will be staked off and work begun next week. So far as the buildings and grounds are concerned ample preparations are making for the largest assembly of people ever gotten together on the Western continent.

Mrs. Amick Charged With Murder. EUREKA, Kan., Aug. 16.-The cor-

oner's jury has charged Mrs. Ella Amick with the murder of her former husband, James Amick. She has been arrested and committed to jail without bail to await trial. At the inquest considerable light was thrown upon the case and Mrs. Amick's plea of selfdefense was greatly weakened. The case will be tried the second week in September and a great legal battle is anticipated.

An Octogenarian Tired of Life. FLORENCE, Kan., Aug. 16.-Horace Phillips, an old resident and leading of Burns, committed suicide last night by shooting himself in the head. He was about 80 years old and had been suffering from poor health and general debility for several years. Climbing the Grand Canyon of the Yel-

lowstone.

The Grand Canyon of the Ye'lowstone is from 700 to 1200 feet deep. A general average is perhaps 1000 feet. At many points the wals are absolutely vertical and are embelished with gigantic flutings and pinnacles. Architectural forms of great variety are seen. These combine with the vivid colorings to form a scene of beauty and

grandeur. Interspersed among the vertical declivities are smooth slopes, set at various angles. Many of these can be climbed, some with much difficultiv, others with moderate exertion. Care must be exercised as regards tooting, but for good muscular exer cise and lung development the leat is worth trying.

To stand in the bottom of this huge trench and gaze upward at the Philistinic wals, touched with beauty by the hands of God; to watch the emerald stream rushing through its narrow prison in foamy rapids and vertical lears; to see the flashing of the sunlight athwart the walls, are well worth the effort to climb them.

There is no danger in the attempt if care is exercised. The climb into and out of this wonderful place where naught of life is seen, save the circling eagles far overhead, is a profound experience.

head, is a profound experience.

If you will send six cents to Chas. S. Fez, General Passenger Agent, Northern Pacific Railroad, St. Paul, Minn., he will send a finely illustrated took telling about Yellowstone Park and a climb into the Canyon.

GRAND OLD PARTY.

LIVING TRUTHS OF THE PRAC-TICAL POLICY.

Selections from Various Authorities Which Serve to Prove the Wisdom of the People in Calling the Party Back to Power.



When the return of the election of 1892 showed that the administration of our government was about to change from a protective tariff policy, which kept out of this country much that we could manufacture here, to a "reform" tariff, or free trade policy, which would give foreign mechanics a better chance to sell their goods in this country, the following was the very natural result:

No matter what policy we believed in, dear reader, you and I and everybody else expected that when the democratic administration should come into power the tariff would be greatly lowered and prices would come down-at least the prices of manufactured goods. Many people didn't look or care beyond that.

So we stopped short in buying anything except for immediate use. Before that people would buy for future use, sometimes in quantities at wholesale. Merchants often closed out all their winter goods in February to people who bought for following years But all this stopped short off. chants were overstocked with all kinds of merchandise, and as they, like the consumers, expected lower prices in the near future, they stopped buying of the manufacturers. Thus the manufacturers found no market for great quantities of goods already made up, and their employes had to be laid off. These latter, who work for regular wages, seldom lay up money, and when their wages stopped they also stopped-buying the farmer's and stock-raiser's produce.

Then the people all over the land who had money withdrew it from investments as fast as possible, because they were afraid of all kinds. And that money is idle today. Manufacturers cannot do business on borrowed capital, because they cannot borrow.

We, as a nation, are all dependent upon each other, and if any great number of our people are out of employment all the people will suffer. What the people want is not more idle money. but more work and more buyers for what we have to sell.

Our country is being flooded with the merchandise of Europe, and it will be sold at some price or other, and we cannot have real general prosperity until we have barred out those goods long enough to consume all the foreigners can rush in here before we raise the tariff. The little improvement that seems to be noticed now in general business is only the slight revival from total depression, and is caused by those entirely exhausted their supplies and

must buy a little. We want to erect a tariff wall that will effectually keep out of our land all goods that we can reasonably make at home. This will keep our own mechanics busy and enable them to buy the farmer's produce, instead of compelling the farmer to send it to Europe for market .- Peabody, Kansas, Ga-

Mr. L. Z. Lieter, the retired merchant who amassed so much wealth in trade at Chicago, says, like Senator David B. Hill: "I am a democrat." But he is at the same time a firm protectionist. and one who recently expressed some home truths that we recommend to the careful consideration of his fellow-democrats. He has not a high opinion of Congressman, now Postmaster-General Wilson. But who has? Mr. Lieter observed:

"I look upon Mr. Wilson as foolish. A man must be foolish to have made such a tariff bill as he originally passed and which the president approved of. It would have made widespread ruin. No public enemy could have done us more harm than the Wilson tariff bill if passed.'

This is strong language from a democrat and ought to cause concern to the congressmen, now mostly ex-congressmen, who voted for the Wilson tariff bill. There were among them men who knew, as well as Mr. Lieter, the pernicious character of that measure. But from lack of moral courage they voted for it, expecting that the senate would amend it in the interests of home industries. Mr. Lieter thus explains why Mr. Wilson is "foolish:"

"Mr. Wilson wanted coal made free, and Mr. Cleveland would not sign the bill from vexation that coal was not made free. Now coal in West Virginia is worth five cents a ton. The coal is worth here in New York \$3.60. What makes the difference? Labor. The transportation is labor, too. Therefore the employment of labor enough to make the vast aggregate of the sale of coal Mr. Cleveland proposed to transfer to Nova Scotia, where coal is almost at the waterside and labor is so little employed, or so poorly paid, that inevitably our army of miners and transporters would have lost their last pro-

duct to keep the railroads alive. Was not this a murderous blow struck at the railroads by their president? For aiming it Mr. Wilson receives the pres-ident's decorations."

The murderous blow did not happily strike with the effect that was intended, but the attempt has served to warn the country what it has to expect when the people put free-traders in power.

It is noteworthy also that what Mr. Lieter says in regard to coal applies to other products that the Wilson bill would have admitted free. When foreign materials are allowed to displace home products in our markets then we are hastening that "widespread ruin" to which Mr. Lieter refers.

It is notable also that Mr. Lieter, who has paid millions of dollars of import duties, upholds protection and speaks of "manufactures, agriculture and transportation" as "the three great elements" of national prosperity.

Misleading Theories.

The cost of the raw material in the manufactured article was a theme of discussion in the presidential campaign of 1892 among the advocates of the socalled reform tariff. Facts, ascertained by investigation, show that such cost is very small in proportion to the other expenses. For illustration, the price of an elaborately made article of household furniture may be \$100 to \$150, yet the raw material used in the same may cost \$12 or \$15. This is equally true of a piano costing from \$300 to \$800; the raw material may cost \$25 or \$80. In these cases the cost of the material is estimated as it reaches the hands of the workmen and not as iron ore in the mine or wood in the forests. Its great expense is in the wages of the workmen who procure it.

Mr. Cleveland himself laid great stress upon the free admission of iron ore and coal and was especially earnest for wool to be admitted free of duty. Take an illustration: A gentleman's suit of fine broadcloth weighs, with the trimmings, &c., from 61/2 to 71/2 pounds; the cloth itself does not weigh more than perhaps 6 or 61/2 pounds. Suppose an American manufacturer buys the best quality of merino wool to use in making his cloth, and in order to cover the wastage he buys 10 pounds of the wool. The McKinley bill imposed a duty of 11 cents a pound on that class of wool. From this it follows that each gentleman's broadcloth suit costs \$1.10 more money because of the duty. Now intervenes one type of statesmanship, which, in order that, perhaps, a half million of gentlemen may each obtain a suit of broadcloth \$1.10 cheaper, all wool is admitted free of duty. In consequence the sheep raising industry of the United States, which is estimated in value to be nearly \$100,-000,000, is depreciated about one-half.

The leopard does not change its spots and the Evening Post is the same bitter enemy of a protective tariff that it ever was. It said, June 21:

"If there is any possibility that the republicans are going to let the country stagger along under the 'tariff of infamy' after they come into power, the sooner it is known the better. And if the tariff is really to be changed, the country ought to know in what respects just as soon as possible. Is the duty to be restored upon imports of wool, for example? Such questions as these will agitate the minds of business men of all parties if the republicans announce positively that they are going to 'tinker' the tariff."

The Evening Post may feel assured that the republican party, as soon as it buyers or consumers who have held off has the power to do so, in both house from purchasing so long that they have and senate will obey the popular mandate, given in thunder tones at the election of 1894, to protect American industry. It has upheld that policy in times of disaster; it will not abandon it now, when it is about to enter again, and with renewed vigor, into power.

But protectionists will not gratify enemy by frittering away time on the details of tariff revision. It would please free-traders to attempt to create discord, no doubt, but they must supply their own ammunition. All "revenue reformers" and the like are united in their purpose to overthrow protection as the national policy. The Evening Post, for instance, predicted that the condition of the duty on wool would undermine the entire protective system. But woolen manufacturers continue tobe stronger protectionists than ever. They know that the protective policy benefits the whole country and, as patriotic citizens, they uphold it. Protective tariff revision will not agitate the minds of business men of all parties." It is only when fools and free traders tinker that the whole country justly feels alarmed.

A Practical Opinion. Colonel William B. Thompson re-

cently gave his opinion of the Gorman tariff in clear, terse terms. "I think," said he, "it was a barefaced sacrifice of the general interests for the personal; of business at large, for political rewards and preferments. And I am from West Virginia, and, like Mr. Wilson of that state, was in the confederate army." Colonel Thompson, who speaks thus, is president of the National Lead company, which has thirtytwo large productive concerns throughout the country, with plants worth, in the aggregate, \$24,000,000, and stocks of raw material and finished stuff worth \$4,5%,000. His company disburses millions of dollars annually for labor an'l by the production of lead and linseed oil adds greatly to the public wealth. The opinions of such a man should have due weight with free traders who are sincerely in quest of light on the tariff question.

Chief Constructor Philip Hichborn of the United States navy is one of the few officers of high rank who are not graduates of Annapolis. He began his career as an apprentice in the cheeles ton navy yard.