

JUST think of it, Iowa sent a ship load of food to the hungry Russians but she won't do anything for the hungry democrat this year.

EX-POSTMASTER GENERAL VILAS, of Wisconsin, has consented to be slaughtered along with Cleveland this fall. The democratic ticket will read Cleveland and Vilas.

THE difference between Harrison and Cleveland is, Harrison brought Lord Salisbury to terms and Lord Salisbury to his terms. That is one difference between a Republican and a democrat.

THE Chinese immigration has been attended to, and there are certain sorts of immigration from other quarters of the world that should be looked after by congress while it has its hand in.

THERE will be no tariff legislation this year. The McKinley law will stand unchanged until the republicans regain control of the house, and then if the law needs revision the thing will be done.

THE democrats say they will carry Wisconsin for president. They said the same thing in 1888, but they did not come within 21,000 of doing it. Their chances are no better this year than they were then.

THE postmaster general reports that the experimental free delivery of mails in small towns has proved to be a complete success. It is to be hoped, therefore, that the system will be extended accordingly, and that a similar advantage will be provided for the farming districts as soon as possible.

A TEXTILE industry has just been transferred from Yorkshire, England, to Jamestown, N. Y., which will give employment to 1,250 men. The firm name is Henry Listen & Son. Allowing four months for each family represented by a man, there will be 5,000 people more for the farmers to feed, thanks to the McKinley tariff.

LAST night's Journal says that the democrats have been in power for the last half century. The Journal must have been asleep for the past 30 years, for the republican party has been in power since 1860, except for four years from 1884 to 1888, when by the aid of the shot gun and ballot box stuffing the democrats succeeded in electing a man that was a disgrace to the country.

NEW YORK has a guest just arrived from Rome and acknowledges that he is "a fugitive from Rome," and has doubtless left there for Rome's good. He candidly tells a reporter of the Recorder: "I am here to make propaganda for my cause. My principle is the abolition of private property, of capitalism, and government, which are all one—namely, the enemy of true civilization." He should be shipped home by the first boat with a notice to stay there.

THAT the republican party will enter upon the presidential campaign undivided in creed is made evident by the unanimity of sentiment displayed in the formation of platforms by the respective state conventions. Likewise is it shown that while Blaine is a popular idol, it is generally conceded that his withdrawal as a candidate was sincere and unequivocal, and that the logic of the situation points to the renomination of President Harrison.—St. Joe Herald.

THE advance which has taken place in hard coal prices since the trust got its new grip on that product means an additional \$20,000,000 in the pockets of the members of the "combine" every year. This is a toll which that big monopoly is enabled to levy on the people of the country. The tariff is not responsible for this trust, for on this kind of coal there is no duty. The anti-trust laws ought to be invoked against this iniquitous combination at once. If they prove inadequate then new legislation to deal with the evil must be had.

THE TOTTERING FREE TRADE SYSTEM.

There are unmistakable signs that the free trade system of England is tottering, and that at least a partial resort to protection by that country is among the probabilities of the near future. The McKinley law has dealt a severe blow to her commerce, and our reciprocity policy is certain to deprive her of many markets from which she has long derived a large profit. Her manufacturing industries are no longer prosperous, and her merchants are all complaining of dull times. She is selling less to

other countries, and buying more from them. The tariffs of her rivals are placing her at a disadvantage everywhere. Her belief in the virtue of free trade does not suffice to conceal the fact that her prosperity is being undermined by nations that believe in protection. The question that confronts her is practical and not theoretical. If all the rest of the world would consent to do business on a free trade basis, she could retain and extend her commerce; but the rest of the world is not willing to do her that kindness, and the only chance left her for conserving and promoting her welfare is to adopt the policy that is being used with so much effect against it. This is humiliating, of course, but the necessity is plain and urgent.

The republican party has reason to be well pleased with the situation, since it demonstrates in a direct and convincing way the fact that free trade is not a source of strength under the present conditions of civilization. In the contest for commercial advantages throughout the world protection is not a drawback, as the democrats are so fond of asserting. Our foreign trade is increasing at an unprecedented rate, while that of England is steadily decreasing. We are able to compete with other nations and yet not expose our domestic industries to any danger. The tariff is at once both an assurance of safety at home and a means of assurance abroad. Those who argue that it prevents us from gaining access to new markets are contradicted by the record of our growing exports, and the acknowledgment on the part of England that she is losing ground in that respect. The truth is that our system answers our purpose in a most satisfactory and encouraging way. It is not perfect by any means, but in a general sense its operations are such as to vindicate its wisdom and justify its continuance. The lesson of England's misfortune is manifest and important, and it comes in a good time to be of much service to the cause of protection in this country. Our people can not fail to see that free trade is condemned by its results where it has been thoroughly tried, and that the best thing they can do is to maintain the policy that has proved to be so remarkably beneficial.—Globe Democrat.

"A YARD OF PANSIES" Now is your chance! "A Yard of Pansies," an exquisite oil-picture, a companion to "A Yard of Roses," which has been so universally admired, is given, free of cost, as a souvenir with every copy of Demorest's Family Magazine for June. "A Yard of Pansies" was painted by the same noted artist, V. Janus, who painted the "Roses," but competent art critics pronounce the "Pansies" to be superior to the "Roses." "A Yard of Pansies" was painted to order at a cost of \$300, and the reproduction, which is given with each magazine, is in every respect equal to the original. And this is only one of the many notable features that make the June number the best one ever issued. The first article, "Mammoth Cave by Flash-Light," is the finest one ever published on the subject, and is illustrated by a score of superb pictures—pictures of places that have never before been photographed. "The Queen of Flowers" is a charming article about the rose, with illustrations of all the fashionable varieties. "A Panoramic View of Existing Religions," by Rev. Carlos Martyn, will interest everybody and explain many points of likeness and of difference between religious beliefs of the present day. Sergeant Dunn of the U. S. Weather Bureau at New York has a splendid illustrated article, "How the Weather is Forecast." Then are excellent stories, and there about 250 illustrations, including a full-page portrait of the publisher. And this June number costs only 20 cents, or \$2 per year. Published by W. Jennings Demorest, 15 East 14th street, New York.

THE editor of the Journal must be old "Rip Van Winkle," as the Journal came out last evening and said that the only president the United States had since Lincoln was Grover Cleveland. Wake up Mr. Journal and look at things in the true light. The people will never re-elect that figure head again; he was not as good as a wooden man would have been. Why, if he had been president four years longer England would have had full control of the Behring Sea fisheries, we would have been in war with Germany over the Samoa Islands, our commerce would have been ruined, our factories would all have been compelled to close down and we would have been at the mercy of the European nations. But the people saw where he was leading us to and therefore elected a republican president that had a backbone.

THE NEW MINISTER TO FRANCE. T. Jefferson Coolidge, the new minister to France, to succeed Whitelaw Reid, has been attracting a great deal of attention. The significant question of "Who is Coolidge, anyhow?" has been asked by many papers, republican as well as democratic. Coolidge is clearly entitled to the name T. Jefferson, for he is a grandson of the old protectionist who is still worshipped as the father of the democratic party. On his father's side he is a descendant of the John Coolidge who came to Massachusetts as far back as 1630 and distinguished himself. The minister-elect, if the term is allowable, was a supporter of Cleveland in 1884. He is a man of business as well as social standing, and his influence was worth a great deal to Mr. Cleveland. But he is not a free trader any more than his great-grandfather, Thomas Jefferson, was. In 1887 when Cleveland issued his free trade message, he left the party and in 1888 was one of Harrison's most enthusiastic supporters. He was a protection democrat and when the democratic party was bodily turned over to the free traders he left it.—Des Moines Register.

ON Wednesday last the republicans of Connecticut in state convention at Hartford, among others, unanimously adopted this resolution:

We believe in the principles of protection to American industries. It has given to this country a greater prosperity than is known to any other nation. High wages to operatives, low prices to consumers, happy homes owned by workingmen, savings bank deposits proportionately exceeding those of any other country, busy factories, and unexampled development of national wealth and prosperity alike attest its power. So believing, we heartily endorse the McKinley law, whose beneficent results have already demonstrated its wisdom; and we see in the reciprocity feature of the law an adequate opening of foreign market to American products without in any degree infringing upon the policy of protection to American labor.

The whole story of the beneficence of the republican policy of protection and reciprocity has never been more tersely and forcibly stated. The national convention at Minneapolis next month can hardly do better than to put that resolution just as it is in the declaration of political faith, upon which the republican party is to fight and win the presidential contest of 1892.

WHO PUT DOWN THE REBELLION? THE HERALD has always believed that the republicans and the republican party put down the rebellion, but the Journal of yesterday says it was the true democrats that did it. Here is what it says:

"The democrats are and have been for half a century in the majority in this country. Yet, when in 1860 and 1864 the leaders of the Union army were elected, the true democrats defeated the party for the party's good." Was the Union army composed of democrats? No. The democrats were on the other side or were skulking in the rear of the Union army, doing all the harm they could by howling "The war is a failure." If the true democrats put down the war, as the Journal says, why do they howl so because this great and glorious country pays the Union soldiers their just dues in the way of pensions? Because, Brother Sherman, you true democrats in the Union army were few and far between.

THE HERALD desires the Journal to understand that there are too many living witnesses to that bloody war to ever make us believe that any but the Union army, which was composed mainly of the flower of the republican party, put it down.

THE south takes to the free silver issue with a wry face, and while it may take its medicine if contained in a national platform sugar-coated pill it does so under protest, and because it would still vote to commit suicide on the solid south principles that still dominate its politics. But it is seeing light, as witness this from the Charleston News and Courier: "There is no reason why any southern state should be in favor of free coinage, and least of all why any of the states named, each of which is a large producer of cotton, should imperil its interests on the hazard of cheap money. There is absolutely no danger of losing any of these states in November for the reason given by Mr. Bland; but we object to his making the silver question a distinctly sectional question. Surley the south has had enough of sectional issues. For more than twenty-five years past we have been striving to make the greater part of the country north of the old line believe that the south is really back in the Union, and during the last few years we have been gradually regaining our lost position in the councils of the nation. The time has come when a change of public sentiment toward the south, and we had hoped that the lines of division between the sections would be obliterated.

Mr. Hankinson—Here are some chocolate creams, Johnny. Do you think Miss Irene will be down soon? Johnny (after stowing them away securely)—Yes, sis'll be down purty soon. I reckon. I wish it was you, Mr. Hankinson, sis was going to marry instead of that stingy old Snagsford.—Chicago Tribune.

REMARKABLE TWINS.

TWO WOMEN SO NEAR ALIKE TO DECEIVE THEIR HUSBANDS.

Mrs. Coombs and Mrs. Turner, of Springfield, Mass., have had lots of fun with their lives because of their great resemblance—Mrs. Coombs' Story.

Similarity in facial appearance has often resulted in mistaken identity with the subjects of this sketch, Mrs. Levi T. Coombs and Mrs. Josiah Turner.

These estimable women are twins; their maiden names were Frances Arnette and Florella Antoinette Foss. It will be observed that their initials were the same, the middle name being bestowed on the promise of a pearl necklace for each.

The Foss twins were the daughters of Dr. Simeon Foss, a Maine physician of the old school and a Mason of high degree. They were born in Belfast, Me., Nov. 23, 1825. Frances made her debut in this world half an hour before her sister.

At Paris Hill they went to school with the late Hannibal Hamlin, ex-vice president of the United States.

Frances married the late Levi T. Coombs, who held the position of deputy sheriff of Androscoggin county, in the town of Lisbon, twenty-one years.

Florella married Josiah Turner, now dead, who also lived in the town of Lisbon. Both have been school teachers and inseparable companions. Their mother died when they were 2 1/2 years of age.

It is difficult to distinguish one from the other, and the photographer who took their pictures persisted that Florella had just been in the room when, in fact, it was her sister who had been there.

Frances has given birth to six children, all of whom are dead but two—Walter Coombs, of this city, and Simon Coombs, now mail agent on the Maine Central railroad.

Mrs. John Staples, of Charlestown, and Charles E. Turner, of Lawrence, are the only living children of Florella, who had three in all.

The height of the twins is exactly the same, and twelve years ago they weighed just 200 pounds apiece.

Singularly, when one would fall away in weight the other would do the same. Their aggregate weight at present is 350 pounds.

These duplicate sisters think alike, act alike and have never adopted different characteristics of dress to avoid mistakes of identity. Often one has worn the other's shoes, while years ago their money came from one pocketbook, and it did not matter which one carried it.

"Mistaken identity was almost a daily occurrence with us in our younger days," remarked Frances a few days ago. "My father always called us 'girls,' and neither of us ever addressed the other by our given names. We called each other 'sister' instead.

"The reason why father never addressed us by our given names was due to the fact that he was always uncertain which was which.

"After we were married people addressed me by my sister's new name so often that I declare I got puzzled myself once, and couldn't for the life of me tell whether my name was Turner or Coombs.

"We took our first ride on a railway train at eighteen years of age. We never had seen the cars before. At that time we were living in Lisbon and drove down from there in a chaise to Portland. When we alighted at Saco the depot closely resembled the one in Portland, and I stuck to it that it went with us.

"One time in church Judge Chamberlin was sitting in my sister's pew. My seat was just ahead of him. When I came in he mistook me for my sister, and politely arose and stepped into the aisle to let me into my sister's seat.

"My husband often mistook my sister for myself. To illustrate how easily he was fooled, I will recall the time when I dropped into my husband's store to pay him a call. Judge Chamberlin sat there, and I know him well, but my sister didn't.

"As I entered leisurely my husband said, 'Come in, Mrs. Turner, and be seated.' I kept a straight face as long as I could until he had introduced me to the judge, when a smile on my face let the cat out of the bag, and then my husband discovered that he had introduced his wife instead of Mrs. Turner.

"When we lived in Minot we studied French under Parson Jones. One day I had a perfect lesson and sister did not know hers. We shifted around, and the parson mistook me for sister and I recited the lesson for her and no one was the wiser.

"We used to attend parties in my younger days, and on one occasion, when the fellows come in after the girls, I started off with sister's fellow and got quite a piece with him before I told him he was mistaken and had better go back after his girl.

"Once at dusk Mr. Coombs was going home from the store. He saw my sister on the other side of the street and thought it was I. Florella had a bundle under her arm which he mistook for a baby. My husband thought it strange that I was out at that time with my baby, and said to a clerk that he believed Frances was 'crazy and going to drown that baby.'

"I used to fool my children sometimes after they had got to be quite large. Whenever I wanted to go away my sister would come over to my house, put on one of my dresses and stay with the children till I got back, and they would not know the difference."—Springfield Cor. Boston Globe.

Unfortunate Hankinson. Mr. Hankinson—Here are some chocolate creams, Johnny. Do you think Miss Irene will be down soon? Johnny (after stowing them away securely)—Yes, sis'll be down purty soon. I reckon. I wish it was you, Mr. Hankinson, sis was going to marry instead of that stingy old Snagsford.—Chicago Tribune.

THE DIVINEE WAS AGAIN MET. Finally, when the end of the meal was marked by the appearance of half a dozen new cut glass finger bowls, infantile wonderment could contain itself no longer. "Mamma," piped the eldest cherub, "what's all this for?" "All what?" "Oh, havin' the real silver out, and all these new things a two kinds of meat." "Why, Willie, what do you mean by talking in that fashion? You know this is the way we dine every day. Really, Cousin Mary, that child is losing his memory." "No, I ain't. We had Irish stew six times this week, already, an if Cousin Mary don't believe what I say"— "Willie?" "Well, just let her come in some day without tellin' nobody, and if she don't get stew, too, I hope the boogey man'll get me." "Yes, tunc offen," piped the other two children, "an let mamma know you're comin, for we're orful tired of stew."—Troy Standard.

A Strange Pond. Hicks pond, in Palmyra, Me., is a strange body of water. It is only twelve acres in area, but it is more than 100 feet in depth. It has no visible inlet, although a fair sized stream flows from it into Lake Sebasticook. The volume of its waters is not materially affected by either drought or freshet, and the water is always cold.—Philadelphia Ledger.

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Healthier than Ever. SAN MARINO, CAL., October, 1890.

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