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REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET

- For Clerk of the District Court: A. SALISBURY. For Treasurer: L. C. EICKHOFF.

FREE TRADE AND THE FARMER

The Journal in yesterday's issue makes a laborious attempt to prove that a protection is an evil, and renders it difficult for the reader to draw an inference other than that we should adopt free trade.

It is not often that a democratic paper is so frank in dealing with this question as is our contemporary. They usually persist in pleading for "tariff reform," but our friend is outspoken and gives us his conclusions without qualification or disguise.

What the Journal has to say as to the dependence of every enterprise upon the farming industry and the necessity for the prosperity of the farmer, before other industries can prosper, we fully endorse; but when it says that our system of protection as inaugurated by the illustrious father of our country, advocated and favored by the preservers of our Union, but which has been opposed by every enemy this government ever had—when it claims that this system works disadvantageously to the farmer, we enter a firm and emphatic denial.

This country has an extended area that is well adapted to agriculture, and naturally enough the available land will be put under cultivation, but will it be profitable for us all to be farmers? It seems reasonable that some step must be taken to diversify the industry. The farmers need manufactured goods and laborers employed in manufactures need products of the farm, hence the creation of new industries can not fail to help the farmers.

To have these industries in this country a protective tariff is necessary. Our manufacturers have to compete with a country that has an enormous amount of capital; a crowded population that is compelled to work at manufacturing at the wages suggested by the employer or remain idle, inasmuch as they cannot turn to farming as they can in this country; and a country that numbers its years of existence by the thousands while we number ours by the hundreds. So it appears very plain that we are her inferior as regards advantages for diversifying the industry.

But it is an established fact that under a protective tariff our industries have become so numerous, and our consumptive force so great, that the American farmer finds a ready demand for all of his perishable and 92 per cent of all staple products in his own country. But you ask, Can we not have this without protection? We tried free-trade policy in this country at three different times, and in every instance business stagnation and distress followed. On the eve of the war of 1812 congress passed a highly protective tariff law on condition that the law be in-operative at the close of the war; accordingly in 1816 free trade was again in full blast. The result was, owing to the advantages possessed by the mother country, that our manufactures were closed and business prostrated. One writer sums the conditions up as follows: "No price for property, no sale except those by the sheriff and marshal; no employment for industry; no demand for labor; no sale for products of the farms; distress the universal cry of the people; relief the universal demand." This relief came with the enactment of the tariff of 1824. This

act, supplemented by an additional act of 1828 again started our industries and brought genuine prosperity to the country. But a spirit of jealousy soon manifested itself in the south and under Calhoun the cry of disunion and free trade became popular and in order to check the trouble in 1833 the tariff was again re-adjusted. But in 1846 a purely revenue tariff, or practical free trade was adopted. In regard to its effect upon the country President Buchanan in his message to congress says: "With unsurpassed plenty in all the elements of national wealth, our manufacturers have suspended, our private enterprises of different kinds are abandoned and thousands of useful laborers are thrown out of employment, and reduced to want."

The foregoing proves conclusively and substantiates the reasonable conclusion arrived at in comparing our advantages with those of older countries; viz, that if we expect to maintain this diversity we must not adopt free trade.

It is particularly noticeable that the democratic party in appealing to the farmer, using practically the same argument that was used in 1846. But the farmers have been benefitted by past experience. They realize that thrice this policy has had full sway, and thrice our manufacturing industries were prostrated, and thrice their interests have suffered intensely.

It is also true that where we have been enabled to start manufacturing industries, by the aid of protection, and rendering ourselves independent of Great Britain, that the price of goods has invariably fallen. British greed knows no bounds, and experience proves that when, as from 1846 to 1861, we were compelled to buy the British article or do without, we were forced to pay exorbitant prices for everything consumed. But by starting industries in our own country, and competition being stimulated, the foreign monopoly has been crushed and prices steadily declined. Surely, a protective tariff is not a bad thing for Americans of every profession.

In regard to the foreign demand for our cereals, we have to say that our farmers never enjoyed a better foreign market than the recent protective tariff bill has assured them; not even during the good old free trade times of 1845 to '61. We only need to export about 8 per cent of our products, but our farmers need have no fear that they will be readily received.

The Journal seems not to be aware of the fact that Germany, under the reciprocal provisions of the new law, removes her tariff on our pork, providing we will accept her sugar. Well, a treaty to this effect has taken place since the McKinley bill became a law, and negotiations to the same effect are pending with France and Austria. The American farmer will demand a finer spun theory than the free trade dogma, which is dead in the shell in this country. McKinleyism is popular now.

English Oysters

The English system of oyster cultivation is still what it has been for hundreds of years in that country, and there are two parts to it. The dredging of the small oysters, or brood, on the open grounds near shore, and the subsequent planting of them on the fattening beds of Essex and the Thames estuary, and the culture of larger beds in deeper waters beyond the ordinary fore shoals.

On the southern coast of England the first system prevails, and the Thames oysters, which are the product of it, are by Englishmen esteemed the best in the world. They are, at any rate, rare and costly. The shell is delicate and the flesh plump. The Thames beds are for fattening and for brooding, and receive great care. Fattening oysters do not really yield much spat; and if any falls it is left to its natural fate in these beds. The nourishment the oyster gets there is "plaw" from diatomaceous and minute sponges of conferrae, the latter giving that prevailing delicate green tint which the English connoisseurs delight in. Bushels of perrinkies are scattered over the beds to keep back a too excessive growth.—Joel Benton in Drake's Magazine.

Was It a Coincidence?

It isn't worth while to worry over the cause and significance of strange happenings, especially when they are of the following character: A Detroit lawyer promised his wife a sum of money (\$100) on a certain day, and when that day arrived he found, just before the close of banking hours, that he must pay in that money to save a note from being protested.

Accordingly he went home with a story elaborated as to the why and wherefore, to receive a letter which had been delivered at his house and which contained a check for \$100. The odd thing about this fact is that the check came from a client who had sent the lawyer scores of letters before and never before did he address one to the residence. The wife got the money without hearing of the other \$100.—Detroit Free Press.

A curious white frog has been on exhibition in London. It is a full grown specimen of a pure white color, its ruby eyes fringed with a golden hue, strangely contrasting with its white iris and milky cuticle.

The Bradlaugh Library.

Mr. Bradlaugh's daughter has published the priced catalogue of her late father's library, in the form of a substantial pamphlet. With a view to make it not merely a descriptive list of books but a memorial of their original possessor, two photographic portraits are added, together with a fac simile signature. The books number in all 7,000 volumes, exclusive of pamphlets and similar books. They comprise, as his daughter says, only a few rare bindings and comparatively few costly first editions, but such as they were he valued them.

"Twice," she adds, "within recent years he thought he should be obliged to sell them to meet his expenses. The first time it was to pay government costs during his parliamentary struggle; the second occasion was after the Peters and Kelly case. Each time the sale was happily averted, but the anticipation of the possibility brought extra lines to his face and bitterness to his heart. Last December, when he was feeling ill and in want of a rest and change, which he had no money to procure, I asked him: 'Why not sell two or three of the more valuable books? If you could get health with the money they would fetch it would be well worth the exchange.' 'Ah! my daughter,' he answered, with a sad half smile, 'when I have to part with my books—I was anxious about him and ventured to press him further, but he only shook his head, saying, 'It is of no use arguing the matter.'—London News.

Electricity and Ice Cream Poisoning.

A new experience of the danger of electricity has to be recorded. Dr. George S. Hull recently conducted some experiments with ice cream freezers, and he finds that galvanic action takes place, which results in the introduction of poisonous salts of copper and zinc into the cream. It appears that the freezer and the paddle are generally made of dissimilar metals, and the cream, especially if mixed with fruits or other acids or even saline substances, forms an electrolyte, which naturally completes the necessary conditions for galvanic action.

With galvanic action there is, of course, chemical action, resulting in the formation of salts of zinc and copper, which become mixed with the cream. Dr. Hull has probably discovered the cause of many mysterious cases of poisoning which have followed the consumption of ice cream. The remedy, however, seems very simple; if the freezer and the mixer were made of the same metal, no galvanic action could take place.—Iron.

The Longest Telegraphic Circuit.

Operator Dan Spencer, of the Buena Vista office of the Mexican Central railway, in this city, was called by the El Paso office, saying that the oldtime telegraph operators, who were having a reunion in Washington, would like to hear from their brethren and friends beyond the Rio Grande. El Paso signaled Spencer to call Kansas City, which he did, and Kansas City in turn told him to call Washington, who was evidently waiting, as the reply came instantly, when Spencer sent the following message:

"T. T. Eckert and the Old Timers. The railway operators and trainmen in the land of the Montezumas send warmest greetings."

The circuit was made by way of El Paso, Kansas City, Chicago, Buffalo and New York to Washington from this city, forming the longest overland circuit in the history of the telegraph.—Mexico Cor. St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Hysteria and Hypnotism.

At the recent meeting of the French Society of Hypnotology in Paris Dr. Berillon astonished his hearers by stating that almost all children could be hypnotized except those who were idiotic or hysterical. The idea that there is any connection between hysteria and hypnotism was strongly disputed. One physician alleged that he had hypnotized sixty-nine patients out of seventy-two under his care for various diseases in a hospital, and said it was absurd to believe that so large a proportion could be hysterical.—Exchange.

The Collection Bag.

In some churches years ago the collection was taken in small, close meshed nets with short handles. The latest thing made for this use, the collection bag, is a modification of the old fashioned net. It is a cone shaped push bag seven inches in diameter and seven inches deep. It is secured to a hoop to which is attached a handle two or three feet long, as may be desired. The collection bag sells for four dollars. It has been in use about one year.—New York Sun.

Had Boys a Turtle.

The boys have been keeping the fire department busy of late. Some boys caught a turtle and poured oil over it, near the city's house for storing naphtha, on Dwight street, then set the shell on fire. The turtle ran up to the door of the house, and in an instant the whole interior was in flames. An alarm was sounded, and the department worked over two hours before the flames were subdued.—Holyoke (Mass.) Cor. Springfield Republican.

Nine persons of royal blood—one emperor, three kings, one queen, two heirs apparent, one emperor's brother and the wife of one heir presumptive (the Countess of Flanders)—slept on French soil on a recent night.

The first large quantity of American sponges ever sent to European markets was recently shipped from Philadelphia. The lot comprised 6,000 pounds each of two kinds of sponges from the Florida coast.

We are quite used to circuses that advertise investments from \$1,000,000 to \$3,000,000, but there is another side to the picture. In the small railroad towns of New Jersey a circus now making one day stands uses only two cars for its outfit and exhibits only one horse and one rider in the ring.

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7 per cent money for persons wishing to build in South Park.

Look to the Future and invest now in South Park.

THE OPPORTUNITY OF A LIFE TIME.

Among other reasons why it is better to invest in South Park than elsewhere in the city, are these:

Property is more saleable if you wish to sell, more rentable if you wish to rent; if looking for an increase in value, no other part of the city will compare with it in prospect.

The 5th ward composed largely of South Park, less than three years ago could hardly muster up a vote at the last general election the vote was 139 and all were not polled. It has been less than two years since the city invited us into the corporate limits, yet we have over one hundred newly built houses and others in process of construction, owned, with few exceptions, by the parties now living in them.

This part of the city has a store water mains, electric arc lights, church and school privileges and a new church edifice just erected of which the whole city is proud.

Plattsmouth's steady growth for five years past almost doubling its population; the advance stand it has taken regarding public improvements, the certainty of a new \$80,000 court house; the completion of the great Missouri Pacific railway into this city, giving us another great trunk line and competing market; the constant increasing pay roll of the C. B. & Q. shops, together with many other well known reasons, assure a steady and permanent advance in realty, which will doubtless effect South Park more favorably than any other portion of Plattsmouth.

With a view to the encouragement of a still greater growth of this part of the city, we will continue to sell lots on monthly payments, furnish money with which to erect houses will exchange lots for other improved city property or for desirable improved or unimproved lands.

It is not so much the speculator as the permanent resident that we wish to purchase this desirable property. Out of over eighty present owners of South Park property none are speculators hence there are no fictitious values and lots are selling at about the price they were immediately after it was platted—a strong argument why the present is a most desirable time for investments. Much additional information regarding South Park may be had by calling at my office on Main street over Bank of Cass County.

R. F. WINDHAM

SURVEYOR

C. MAYES CIVIL ENGINEER

OFFICE IN COURT HOUSE, Plattsmouth, Nebraska

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