The Columbus Journal.

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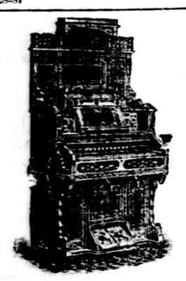

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THE PROTECTIVE TARIFF.

WHAT IT DOES FOR THE AMERICAN CARPENTER AND SHOEMAKER.

It Gives Them Good Food, Good Houses, Good Clothes and an Education for Their Children—Compared with Free Trade.

I was wondering, writes T. S. Brown, of Bellefontaine, O., how I could bring together the figures so as to show the connection between the tariff, the wages of labor and the education of the laboring classes or wage workers in order to complete and round up the argument for protection, when I chanced to hear the following conversation between a carpenter and a shoemaker, which seemed to illustrate my point so well I did not look further but took it down.

"Good morning, neighbor Smith, why so contemplative? What has thrown you into such an abstraction so early in the morning?"

Smith — Ah! Good morning, Jones. Glad to see you. I have been trying to do a little example in percentage and profits, and the figures bothered me. You read The Cincinnati Enquirer, don't you?

Jones—Certainly I do. An excellent paper; always right on all great questions. Yes, yes; a good paper.

Smith — Then perhaps you read Mr. Taylor's "Tariff Lesson" in Saturday's paper, July 28?

Jones—Yes, indeed; a very able article. Mr. Taylor is a very able writer and makes a very fair presentation of the question. His definition of a tariff is so explicit, so entirely correct.

Smith—Yes, I understand a tariff is a kind of indirect taxation; "the levying and collection of taxes by an indirect method." But without the tariff how would he collect the money necessary for the expenses of the government?

Jones—Why, by direct taxation of course. Direct taxation, you know, is so much more direct. Everybody knows then just what they have to pay. And all history shows that direct taxes are so much more easily collected than any other. It brings the government into direct contact with the people. And the people like so well to see the government officials coming round to collect the tax.

Smith—That may all be so, but I don't see but that it is easier to pay it along through the year on what you consume, and according to what you consume, than to pay it all at once on what you produce and out of what you produce. However, that is not what bothers me. The figures in Mr. Taylor's illustration I cannot get straight, quite—his 57.5 cents and 10 per cent. and 5 per cent. and 84 cents and 8.4 cents. May be you can explain it so I can understand it.

Jones—Why, yes, certainly. His figures are perfectly plain. What he means to say is that a yard of cloth for which, under the operation of the tariff, you have to pay $1.20.7, if there were no tariff you would have to pay but 71.9 cents for.

Smith—How's that? A yard of cloth would cost me 71.9 cents without a tariff while with a tariff I have to pay $1.20.7 for it?

Jones—That is Mr. Taylor's calculation, and without doubt his figures are correct.

Smith—Then the tariff adds about 66 per cent. to the cost of a yard of cloth?

Jones—That is it exactly, as at present constituted.

Smith—Such an iniquitous institution, adding 66 per cent. to the cost of a yard of cloth and likewise to the cost of all other articles of consumption which enter into the necessary living expenses of the laboring man, is that not so?

Jones—It is only too true.

Smith—Then why is it kept up? Why does anybody argue in favor of it?

Jones—It is kept up for the benefit of the rich, "for the purpose of giving a limited class an advantage for which the masses pay." The argument is kept up "to deceive, delude and mislead unthinking people. Simply that and nothing more."

Smith—Do the workingmen generally understand this thing?

Jones—No, they do not. Pity to relate, they do not.

Smith—Then this "Tariff Lesson" of Mr. Taylor "ought to be spread over the whole country, placed in the hands of every laborer, mechanic and farmer, and it will enlighten and explode the argument produced in favor of the unjust and iniquitous high tariff."

Jones—Just so. That is just what ought to be done.

Smith—The laboring man, too, is much better off in a country where they have free trade than where they have a tariff?

Jones—Very much better off. He can buy so much cheaper. Provisions are cheaper, clothing is cheaper, groceries are cheaper, rents are cheaper, everything is cheaper.

Smith—England is a free trade country, I believe.

Jones—Approximately so, yes. At least she believes in free trade for other countries.

Smith—Then the condition of the laboring man in England must be much better than it is here.

Jones—Far better. Yes, indeed! Living is so much cheaper. All articles of consumption are much cheaper than they are here.

Smith—Have you any means of telling what the difference in living expense is; how much better off the English workmen are than we are?

Jones—Oh! yes. I had almost forgotten. I have some statistics that I just got yesterday that will tell us all about it and just what the difference is.

Smith—Are they reliable or are they gotten up for campaign purposes?

Jones—Oh! they are strictly reliable. They are from the labor bureau at Washington and from the reports of the commissioner of labor of Massachusetts.

Smith—Ah! that is good. Now let us see how they compare.

Jones—Yes; well, let's find a case under circumstances similar to our own as near as we can, so that the comparison will be a just one. Yes, here we have it: A carpenter, with a family of six—himself and wife and four children. That's you exactly. You are a carpenter and have your wife and four children besides yourself to keep.

Smith—Yes, that's it; now let's see how they manage. What kind of a house does he live in?

Jones—A cottage with four rooms, for which he pays $62.40 rent.

Smith—Well, my house has five rooms, but I have to pay $150 a year for it. There is one gain for him anyhow.

Jones—Certainly; you will find a gain all the way through. Just see: The English carpenter pays for groceries $145; for meat, including fish, $50; for milk, $16; for fuel, $17; for clothing, including dry goods, $60; for boots and shoes, $12, and incidental expenses, including beer and tobacco, $42.60.

Smith—Well, well! How cheap they can live. The tariff is a fraud. Why, my groceries cost me every year $225; my meat, including fish, $100; milk, $26; fuel, $35; clothing, including dry goods, $114; boots and shoes, $30, and incidental expenses, $106. Again, I say the old tariff is an iniquitous, confounded fraud. But you are a shoemaker, Jones; how is it with them in the land of free trade?

Jone—Very much the same as with the carpenter. Here is one in London has a wife and four children, making same in family that I have exactly. They occupy four rooms in tenement house, for which they pay $75 per year. They pay for groceries $145; for meat, $50; for milk, $16; for fuel, $17; for clothing, $60; for boots and shoes, $15, and have left for incidentals $13.60.

Smith—Well, well! He lives somewhat cheaper than the carpenter.

Jones—Yes, by nearly $40. Couldn't we make money if we could live as cheaply as that?

Smith—As we could, I suppose, if it was not for that tariff. Your expenses, I should judge, are very much the same as mine.

Jones—Yes, very much the same. I have a house of five rooms, for which I pay $150. I pay for groceries $200; for meat, $100; for milk, $26; for fuel, $35; for clothing, $100; for boots and shoes, $25, and for incidentals, $92. You see this tariff, with its high prices, robs me of about the same it does you.

Smith—Let me see, groceries are about the same price there that they are here?

Jones—Not much. Everything is higher here. Groceries, on an average, are 16 per cent. higher here.

Smith—Sixteen per cent. higher! Well, well, let's see how much more groceries they use than we do. You are good at figures.

Jones—Very good. The English carpenter and shoemaker spend about the same for groceries—$145. To buy the same amount here we must add 16 per cent. to $145, which makes $168.20, which we must pay for the same amount of groceries. I pay $200 for my groceries and you $225 for yours; $200 from $168.20 leaves—leaves—Gad, Smith, there's something wrong here somewhere.

Smith—Eh! what's the matter? I thought you were good at figures. Can't you find the difference between $200 and $168.20?

Jones—Oh! Yes, here it is: $168.20 from $200 leaves $31.80, and from $225 leaves $56.80. That's it. You buy $56.80 more groceries than the English carpenter, and I buy $31.80 more than the English shoemaker.

Smith—What! notwithstanding the higher price we have to pay here?

Jones—Yes, that's it, I guess. But here, we will have them on this. Fuel is 105 per cent. higher here than it is there. The English carpenter pays $17 for his fuel. The same amount of fuel would cost you—let me see—$34.85. You buy nearly a bushel more coal than he does, after all. While I—let me see—to $15 add 105 per cent., gives $30.75. Whew! I buy $4.25 more coal than the English shoemaker even at that higher rate. Strange, isn't it?

Smith—It does seem a little strange. But let's try some other of the items—clothing, for instance.

Jones—Very well. The estimates prepared from the statistics give clothing as 45 per cent. higher here than in England. Mr. Taylor gives it as 66 per cent. higher than it would be if there were no tariff. We will take Mr. Taylor's figures. The English shoemaker pays $50 and the English carpenter $60 for clothing for their families. Fifty dollars plus 66 per cent. gives $83 I should have to pay for the same amount and quality of clothing. Sixty dollars plus 66 per cent. gives $99.60 you would have to pay for the same amount and quality of clothing the English carpenter buys.

Smith—But you buy $100 worth and I buy $114.

Jones—Yes, there is certainly that difference in our favor either in quantity or quality, or both.

Smith—So the difference is really in our favor even with cloth at $1.20.7 per yard which Mr. Taylor thinks such an enormity.

Jones—That is certainly true as appears from the statistics.

Smith—Well now, about rents; how do they compare?

Jones—Rents are about 89 per cent. higher with us. But there is no doubt we have better houses, larger rooms, more room and more fresh air than they have. The English shoemaker pays $75 per year rent. 89 per cent. added to this gives $141.75. I should have to pay here for similar accommodations. But there is no doubt the rooms or house I would get for that money would be pleasanter, larger, more comfortable and more desirable than that occupied by the English shoemaker.

Smith—There is another item, provisions, especially meat; we hear so much about it, that those foreigners get little or no meat from one week's end to another. Do your statistics show anything about that?

Jones—Oh, yes, they show that provisions, which include meats of all kinds, as beef, mutton, pork, veal, lard, butter, cheese, milk, eggs, fish and the like are 23 per cent. higher to the British workman than they are here.

Smith—Twenty-three per cent. higher! Well, that's considerable.

Jones—Yes, it amounts to this: the English carpenter and shoemaker pay each $50 for meat. We could get the same amount of meat for $40.65. But we use each $100 worth of meat a year, which amount would cost them $123. Hence it appears that we use more than three times the meat they do. And without doubt we use a far better quality of meat, for, with the small amount they use, they must get the cheaper grades, which are always of poor quality.

Smith—Well, that is a showing on our side decidedly. But say, can you tell me how it is that when we pay so much higher prices, we can, notwithstanding, buy so much more than they can?

Jones—I don't know. Let's see. May be we can find something about it here. How much do you get a week for your work?

Smith—Fifteen dollars per week.

Jones—Fifteen dollars per week; that is $780 per year. Oh, yes, here I see the carpenter in England gets $8 per week, or $416 per year; a difference of $364.

Smith—Quite a considerable difference.

Jones—I should say so. As much as some of them over there have to live on the whole year. The shoemaker there gets $7.30 per week or $379.60 for his year's work, while I get $14 per week or $728 per year, a difference of $348.40. I get nearly twice as much as he does.

Smith—But does not the tariff have anything to do with our getting these higher wages? And if so, what and how?

Jones—Well, I don't know. I rather suspect it does in this way: If it were not for the tariff the things they make, the product of their cheaper labor, would be brought in here and sold at just that much lower price than the things we make, the products of our labor. In a word they would undersell us or drive us out of the market altogether.

Smith—And what would become of us? What would we do in that event?

Jones—Work for lower wages, something like the wages they get or lower, or else quit and starve.

Smith—You think then that a tariff, a protective tariff has the effect to keep wages at their present rates, giving to the laborer larger purchasing power, notwithstanding the higher prices he must pay, than has his brother workman in England?

Jones—I think from the statistics that it is undeniable that that is the effect of a protective tariff.

Smith—The tariff is not such an iniquitous institution, after all.

Jones—No. It looks very much as if it were a very necessary institution to the laboring man and the man who works for wages.

Smith—And how about Mr. Taylor and his little "Tariff Lesson?"

Jones—Oh, Taylor is a very able man, a very perspicuous writer, but he only gave half the lesson.

Smith—There is one other point I noticed in making our comparisons. The English laborer after paying living expenses has not enough left for his incidental expenses; after paying for his beer and tobacco, to send his children to school.

Jones—Yes; I noticed that, too. I pay about $75, at least, out of my incidental expenses every year to keep my children at school.

Smith—That is just about what it costs me. I want to give my children a good education. It is about all I ever can give them, but with our public schools as they are I think with my present wages I can manage to do it.

Jones—Yes, if they will just let the tariff alone, and not adjust it so as to cut our wages down to the English standard, I think we can manage it without difficulty.

Smith—The education of our children, then, depends on the protective tariff?

Jones—That proposition, I think, is also undeniable. While through the influence of a protective tariff our wages are maintained at their present standard, we shall be able to educate our children, but when this protection is removed, either by abolishing the tariff or adjusting it to a revenue basis, our wages shall be cut down to the English standard, then we shall not be able, not having the means, to educate our children, and a sorry day it will be for both us and our children.

DEMOCRATIC PATRIOTISM.

It Is of a Very Peculiar Kind—Some Notable Examples.

One of the most important duties of genuine patriotism is to put one's country in a proper attitude to repel domestic disturbance or foreign invasion in case either shall arise. To prepare for war in time of peace has been long considered a duty which any party in power owes to the nation. The Democratic party constantly threw obstacles in the way of appropriations for harbor defense, navy construction and the like when it was in a minority, but promised that, if it were put in power, it would expend the surplus revenue wisely and prudently for the purposes so strongly urged by Mr. Tilden. But now that it is in power what does it do? Let its action on the fortifications bill bear witness.

Townshend, of Illinois, one of the six Democrats from that state, led the Confederate forces against the senate amendments. He moved to non-concur in the amendment providing for the establishment of a gun factory and for the purchase of steel, and his motion was agreed to. This was supplemented by other Democratic objections, and the consequence was that, so far as the house was concerned, very little was left of the Republican plan for providing guns and fortifications for the defense of the country.

Without looking the matter up, it would be safe to wager either that Townshend is a free trader and advocates buying guns and munitions of war from England or Germany, or that he belongs to the same school as Senator Cockrell, of Missouri, who sees no use in guns or forts or navies, and who thinks the United States ought to get down and crawl rather than fight, no matter what may be the provocation. Peace and economy are both very desirable, but each may be purchased too dearly.—San Francisco Chronicle.

They Have Nothing to Enthuse Over.

That excellent Democratic authority The Boston Herald asserts that the same indifference among the party leaders which The New Haven Register pointed out as the chief characteristic of the campaign in Connecticut prevails also in Massachusetts. "There are no indications of any activity, pernicious or otherwise, in this quarter," says The Herald. Democratic enthusiasm does seem to be painfully scarce this year, and no mistake. Immediately after the nominations it was put on the free list and imported in large quantities from England, but when our kin beyond the sea discovered that they were in danger of not getting paid for their goods by the election of their favorite candidate they suddenly became chary of supplying the demand from this country. The bandanna is no longer infectious, and altogether the outlook for "reform" is rather dismal.—New York Tribune

Sugar Tariff Versus That on Salt.

The duty on salt, which does not cost a family a dollar a year, even if it be admitted that the consumer pays any part of the duty at all, is held up by free traders as a terrible outrage, but they have nothing to say against the duty on sugar, which costs a family $15 to $20 a year. This is a specimen of the consistency of American free traders. But what do they care for consistency? They are ready at any time to throw consistency and principle to the dogs for the sake of political power. The Mills bill is being shaped for this very purpose, and for no other. It is reeking with rottenness, and no man can touch it and have clean hands. No man who has not been accustomed to living in a foul atmosphere can approach it without holding his nose.—The American People.

Democratic Interference with Mails.

Another incident is reported of interference with the mails for campaign purposes by Democratic postmasters. One in East Tennessee refuses to handle the speeches sent out by Congressman Houck to his constituents. He knows Houck to be a Republican, of the most anti-Mills bill order, and is no doubt sincere in his desire to suppress the heterodox doctrines contained in those speeches. The office of postmaster under a Democratic administration may be a trust to be administered in the interests of the Democratic party. If so, and that trust is now to be enforced, it will be necessary for Republicans to use the express to distributive points and employ colporteurs for the remainder of the work.—Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.

James G. Blaine's Record.

Born Washington county, Pa., Jan. 31, 1830.

Graduated from Washington and Jefferson college, aged 17.

Went to Maine 1853.

In the Maine legislature 1858-1862, being speaker the last two years.

In 1862 said: "The great object with us all is to subdue the rebellion. * * * * Perish all things else, the national life must be saved."

In congress 1863-75 (twelve years).

Speaker of the house 1869-75.

United States senator 1876-81.

Secretary of state 1881.

Nominated for the presidency June 6, 1884.—Albany Journal.

Tariff and the Labor Troubles.

Some Democratic newspapers and political agitators who talk at random and merely for effect, without endeavoring to substantiate their statements, have asserted that the protective system of this country was the primary cause of strikes and labor troubles. They declare that with free trade these disturbances will cease. Why is it, then, that the card room hands of an English firm have threatened to strike unless their wages are advanced 10 per cent., thereby throwing 80,000 people out of employment?—Cleveland Leader.

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SCANT PROTECTION.

Ring Master Thurman—It's no use, Mr. Cleveland; the bandanna won't begin to cover the brands.—Time.

THURMAN'S RECORD.

Carrying Comfort to Rebel Prisoners. His War Speeches.

One of Denver's most substantial citizens, and an able lawyer, is the Hon. Lucius P. Marsh, formerly district judge of the Eighth Judicial district of Ohio. This district during the war was the home of Judge Marsh, and also of Allen G. Thurman, Democratic nominee for the vice presidency, and Columbus, the capital, was the headquarters. In and about this city lived and thrived hordes of the most dangerous copperheads and southern sympathizers that ever existed.

It was during the hottest days of the rebellion that Judge Marsh knew Thurman most intimately, and the ex-Buckeye was not averse to speaking his mind to a reporter of The Times today.

"I don't think the Democrats could have nominated a more unpopular man," began Judge Marsh; "not only is he unpopular with the Republicans, but in his own party he has made lasting enemies During the war he was known as an arrant Copperhead, the leader of the southern sympathizers, who made himself extremely offensive by his persistent attention to rebel prisoners confined at Camp Chase."

"What do you mean by attentions to rebel prisoners?" was inquired.

"I mean just what I say. Thurman was a daily visitor at the prison, and carried presents, delicacies and clothing to those confined therein. He encouraged them in every way, shape and manner; told them that the war was a failure, and that they must keep up their courage to the end. Whenever rebel officers were paroled they were immediately invited up to Thurman's house and given a reception preparatory to their departure for home."

"Why did not the authorities interfere?" was asked.

"They did, finally," continued the judge. "I recollect that old fighting parson, Moody, who was in charge of the prison for some time, refused Thurman admission and told him to go over to the Union hospitals and lend assistance to our sick and wounded soldiers. Other officers also chased Thurman away from the prison. No, he never set foot inside our hospitals, and kept many of his friends away who otherwise would have done their duty."

"What do you know of Thurman's speeches during the war?"

"A great deal. When the first greenbacks were issued Thurman was particularly bitter against them. He did everything he could to discredit them. I remember once of listening to a speech he made. With a $10 gold piece in his right hand and a greenback of the same denomination in his left, arising his right hand he declared the gold good old Democratic money, and then elevated the greenback, exclaiming:

"'This is Republican money, issued without authority of law; it is unequivocally unconstitutional, completely void for want of authority to issue it as money; it is not worth the paper upon which it is printed. In less than a year this gold piece will buy a cartload of greenbacks. Don't touch it, don't handle it, for it will die on your hands.'

"All this happened at a time, too, when the government was compelled to issue greenbacks as a positive necessity."

"Did he not take the greenback shoot a few years ago?"

"Yes; it became a hobby with him. He advocated the unlimited issue of greenbacks to pay off the indebtedness of the government and stop the interest. He was subsequently red hot to crush out all the national banks."—Denver Times.

THE WOOL INDUSTRY.

Unavoidable Effect of Removal of the Duty—Some Figures.

A careful estimate places the number of wool growers in the United States at about 700,000, and fully 500,000 men are employed by them to assist in caring for their flocks and doing other farm labor. A majority of these flock masters, as well as their employed help, are heads of families; therefore, if you add to their number their wives, children and other dependents, you will have a population of at least 4,000,000 persons more or less interested in the growing of wool; or about one-fifteenth of the entire population of the United States. There are no doubt fully 150,000 other farmers who keep a small number of sheep, but these could not be fairly classed as growers of wool.

These 700,000 farmers will average to own or possess at least 160 acres of land each—making a total of 112,000,000 acres—devoting the more desirable parts of their farms to the raising of grain, hay, etc. (a good share of which is required for the feeding of their horses, cattle, hogs and sheep during the winter season), and selecting the poor, rough and hilly portions for the pasturing of their sheep, thus putting to profitable use their entire farms.

The number of sheep in the United States is now estimated at 50,000,000 head, and the crop of wool at about 350,000,000 pounds, worth on the average of last year's prices about twenty-two cents, making the total value of the wool crop of the country $77,000,000.

There are sold annually for export and home consumption from 13,000,000 to 15,000,000 sheep for their mutton, bringing on the average about $3 per head, making the total value of wool and mutton sold each season about $122,000,000.

If you remove the duty from wool and so make the growing of it an unprofitable business, it would render almost valueless the portions of these farms devoted to sheep raising, and thereby would decrease the average price of the whole farm at least $2.50 an acre, making a loss from this source alone of $280,000,000.

Sheep would also decrease in value fully 50 cents per head, making another shrinkage of $25,000,000.

Wool would decline from 7 to 8 cents per pound from the average price of the last fifteen years—adding another loss of $35,000,000, and the farmers would be so impoverished by the low prices obtainable for their wool that out of actual necessity they would be compelled to reduce the wages of these 500,000 persons employed to assist in the caring of their flocks and the doing of other farm labor to the extent of at least 15 cents per day or about $50 per year, making a still further loss of $35,000,000 from this source alone.

Now, for the sake of reducing our revenue between $5,000,000 and $6,000,000, we must virtually impoverish one-fifteenth of the entire population of the United States, and so force this large body of people to follow a business that will yield them no profit, and compel them to raise wool in competition with all the poor and poverty stricken nations on the earth, where land and labor are fully one-half less than in this country, and in doing this we inflict upon this most honorable and respected American industry the following losses:

Shrinkage in the value of lands		$280,000,000
" " "	labor	25,000,000
" " "	flocks	25,000,000
" " "	wools	25,000,000
Total loss to the wool industry		$355,000,000

If wool be placed on the free list, our woolen manufacturers will obtain their raw material $25,000,000 less than they now do under protection. Will the people of the United States get the full benefit of this sum in the cheapening of their woolen goods? We think not; but at least one-half of this amount will go to the manufacturers and merchants in the way of increased profits, and this small sum of $25,000,000 is all the saving which the manufacturers and people can possibly make to offset the enormous shrinkage enumerated above.

We are now growing in the United States nearly a full supply of the finer sorts of wool, and only require to import on an average about 15,000,000 pounds to give us a full supply. Continue protection for a few years and we shall raise all the finer wool we require, and a large part of our carpet wools.

The importation of worsted goods at the present low and unjust rate of duty has inflicted a very serious loss on manufacturers of this class of goods, and stopped their mills and increased the importation of these goods enormously since 1883. This should be corrected, and worsted should be made to pay the same duty as woolens.

The admission of ring, thread, roving and slubbing waste under a duty of 10 cents per pound has caused a most serious loss to the owners of wools, for every pound of this so called waste takes the place of a pound of fine scoured wool, and the extensive use of it is the principal cause of the large quantity of territory, California and Texas wool now remaining unsold on the markets. It should have a duty laid upon it the same as scoured wool (which it virtually is) of 30 cents per pound.

These two great companion industries, the growing of wool and the manufacture of woolen goods, are inseparable and should be protected equally; the manufacturer to the extent of the difference in the cost of manufacturing in Europe as compared with that of America, and the wool growers to the extent of the difference in the cost of raising wool in half civilized countries and that of raising it in the United States, where land, labor and living are so much higher.

Competent judges claim that the estimates of loss given above might be increased one hundred million dollars without exaggerating the facts.

The production of American wool and of American wool manufactures, under protection, has since 1859 increased faster than our population, and has been steadily supplanting foreign wools and foreign goods, the only exception—carpet wools—being chiefly wools not grown in the United States, and admitted under low duties.

The reports of the United States bureau of statistics completely refute the claim of Premier Mills that this country cannot produce the wool required for its manufactures, or manufacture the woolen goods needed for its people.

They also demonstrate beyond question the powerful influence of our protective policy on the development of our wool and woolen industries, and they indicate clearly the disasters which would follow the overthrow of this policy.—Washington Best.

WHAT IT MEANS FOR ARKANSAS.

Free Trade Would Damage if Not Destroy the State's Greatest Interests.

All are agreed that manufactures are needed to develop the natural resources of Arkansas and bring the state to its proper place in the sisterhood. Democrats and Republicans alike will agree to this proposition and will subscribe liberally to secure the desired institutions, but the Democrats cannot be brought to vote for those same improvements. The history of all countries shows that it is only by protection that we can hope to build up our manufacturing interests. Free trade means at the very best stagnation in all sorts of manufacturing and a rush of capital to the banks and into other avenues of trade. This means that eastern capital which is now pointing south and southwest will be withdrawn, and we will be obliged to remain as we are for years to come. This is what free trade means for Arkansas, and still there are those who pretend to be friends of the state, and who are constantly advising the people to vote and work for this English pet idea. With free trade there can never be any cotton factories in the south, and yet one bale of cotton worth $40 in the rough is worth $75 spun into yarn and $150 when woven into cloth, all this difference to be spent at home and in building up a home market. Without protection we can have no iron works and all the vast beds of that ore must remain undeveloped. Without factories the demand for coal is greatly lessened, and as a consequence the price goes down and the vast coal fields of Arkansas become comparatively valueless. Without protection the vast forests of Canada, with water transportation in their favor, are thrown open to the markets of the north and the development of Arkansas forests must be postponed until those north of the great lakes are exhausted, and so on through the list. There is hardly an interest in the state that would not be seriously damaged by free trade, and yet men can be found to advocate the change. It is to be hoped that they are greatly in the minority and that the great majority will vote for protection and for the continued prosperity of their state.—Fort Smith (Ark.) Journal.

FALSE DEMOCRATIC CLAIMS.

The Pension System As It Exists Is a Republican Creation.

It has long been customary for Democrats to set up the claim of proprietorship in successful Republican measures which they bitterly opposed until forced to succumb. Their latest demonstration of the kind appears in a statement that larger amounts are now paid out annually for pensions than ever before. And they would fain make use of this to establish a belief that they are doing more in recognition of loyal service to the country by Union soldiers and sailors than the Republicans did when in power.

But the plain truth is that the pension system as it exists is a Republican creation, which at almost every step of its progress was opposed by the majority of Democrats in congress. It would not be easy to recall an instance when a sufficient number of Democrats supported a general bill to pension invalid soldiers and sailors of the republic in the civil war, or surviving widows and children of such soldiers and sailors, to pass it. The "ghoulish glee" exhibited by President Cleveland in the act of vetoing individual pension bills has become a matter of universal comment.

An occasional proposition which seemed to insure the pensioning of ex-rebels—such as the Mexican war pension bill—has met with Democratic approval, and that is all. If the Democratic party had been in control of either branch of congress continuously since 1864 it is extremely doubtful whether any pension legislation whatever, exclusively applying to Union victims of southern Democratic treason, would have found a place among the federal statutes.

For every pension enactment of that sort the beneficiaries are indebted to Republican sympathy and effort.—Troy Times.

Hard Work Necessary.

The Republican danger lies in placing too much confidence in the manifest drift of events, and failing to put forth those strong and unremitting efforts which are essential to make the result sure and the victory splendid. There is no disputing the fact that the situation looks very bright. It is possible to carry every northern state for Harrison and Morton and the policy of protection, and to make some inroads in the south, in the congressional districts, if not among the electors. But these are results which will not fall into our hands, but must be seized with strenuous exertion.—Boston Journal.

What Free Trade Did for England.

The free trade attorneys claim as the chief merit of proposed tariff reduction that it will reduce prices. And in this they are at least partially correct. The recent experience of England under the fiscal policy now advocated for this country shows that cheaper wheat from India, cheaper meat from America, cheaper wool from Australia and South America, have made unprofitable lands at home; that values of English farms have fallen off 40 to 70 per cent., while each year large tracts are withdrawn from tillage.—New York Press.

Hebrews for Harrison.

The Jewish Gazette and News of this city and Chicago, the only Hebrew daily in America, is out for Harrison and Morton. It has heretofore leaned toward Democracy, as it is estimated that 100,000 of the 150,000 Hebrew citizens of this state vote the Democratic ticket. More of them will vote the Republican ticket this time. Many of them have come from Europe and know only too well what the pauper labor of the continent means.—New York Press.

What Might Be Expected.

The most strenuous organs of President Cleveland admit that he has not fulfilled his pledges in regard to civil service reform. Yet it was his first term, and he was striving to make a record upon which he could secure a re-election. What would his second term be when there was no special inducement to make a good record? Is it not evident that he would fall completely into the hands of the spoils men who surround him?—Cleveland Leader.

Gen. Benjamin Butler has a level head when he is standing on level ground. And he never stood on evener ground than when he said this: "I oppose free wool now because if we admit it to the free list we can't keep our granger friends next year from taking off the tariff on the manufactured goods. Our tariff system has been carefully adjusted by long effort and the greatest care. We can't afford to pull any of the props from under it."—New York Press.

His Two Utterances.

The rebel flag order of President Cleveland had to be withdrawn under the pressure of public opinion. But it was not more odious to the people of the United States than was the free trade message of Grover Cleveland and his order to his Democratic supporters to stand by it. On election day the people will put an end to that sort of business.—Albany Journal.

Democratic Inconsistency.

The free trade papers are forever arguing against protection, and yet protest that the Mills bill, which they support, is a protective measure. Could inconsistency go further?—The American People.

John Bull Would Greet Him.

Now if Mr. Cleveland would only go to Great Britain he might receive just such an ovation on landing there as Mr. Blaine received when he got home—New York Press.

Mechanical Curiosities.

Among the recent mechanical curiosities are a scarf pin with a bird's head that, as you examine it, is made to twitter by pressure on a concealed rubber ball, and a bicycle, with wheels six and a half feet in diameter, between which the rider sits on the connecting axle.—Arkansaw Traveler.

Laws Against Luxury.

The laws of Lycurgus, promulgated about 881 B. C., were severe against luxury. Among the Romans, 181 B. C., the law limited the number of guests at a feast and the number and quality of the dishes at an entertainment.—Boston Budget.

Nut Culture in Georgia.

Nut culture is beginning to attract attention in Georgia. One man has more than one thousand pecan trees planted and as many English walnuts now just coming into bearing.

The latest wrinkle in manners is this: To show great politeness, advance one step and bow; to show the reverse sentiment, draw back a step and bow.

After the death of the editor his widow edited the first newspaper published in America.

Growing isn't waiting for the sunshine. It is real reaching after it.

Applause at the opera is cheap—to be obtained for a song.

"Did n't Know 't was Loaded"

May do for a stupid boy's excuse; but what can be said for the parent who sees his child languishing daily and fails to recognize the want of a tonic and blood-purifier? Formerly, a course of bitters, or sulphur and molasses, was the rule in well-regulated families; but now all intelligent households keep **Ayer's Sarsaparilla,** which is at once pleasant to the taste, and the most searching and effective blood medicine ever discovered.

Nathan S. Cleveland, 27 E. Canton st., Boston, writes: "My daughter, now 21 years old, was in perfect health until a year ago when she began to complain of fatigue, headache, debility, dizziness, indigestion, and loss of appetite. I concluded that all her complaints originated in impure blood, and induced her to take Ayer's Sarsaparilla. This medicine soon restored her blood-making organs to healthy action, and in due time reëstablished her former health. I find Ayer's Sarsaparilla a most valuable remedy for the lassitude and debility incident to spring time."

J. Castright, Brooklyn Power Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., says: "As a Spring Medicine, I find a splendid substitute for the old-time compounds in Ayer's Sarsaparilla, with a few doses of Ayer's Pills. After their use, I feel fresher and stronger to go through the summer."

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