The Columbus Journal.

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COLUMBUS, NEBRASKA. 9-47

TRUTHFUL THOUGH SEVERE.

The President's Pro-British Course Thoroughly Exposed to View.

Mr. Blaine, in discussing the Mills tariff bill and the president's foreign policy, recently stated that he would be ashamed of any Maine horse jockey who could not do better for his country in a trade with other nations. Any jockey could have made a better bargain for his country than the president did, but there are jockeys who sometimes "throw a race," and allow their competitors to come in ahead, and that is just what Grover Cleveland has done in his negotiations with Great Britain. His administration has always given to England and Canada all they wanted. President Cleveland had not been in office three months when he reversed the action of congress, and put in operation the obnoxious clauses in the fisheries treaty which President Arthur's administration had abrogated. He thus nullified an act of congress, and the late Richard L. Spofford, a prominent lifelong Democrat, declared that the president merited impeachment for that one act alone.

Later when the Canadian Pacific railroad asked for valuable privileges which conflicted with American interests the president hastened to grant them. That road had acquired control of a steamship line on the Pacific coast and wanted to ship freight from San Francisco in bond to our eastern ports without the payment of duty. Secretary Dan Manning, who was considerable of an American, promptly rejected this request and declared that congress, by the abrogation of article 30 of the treaty of Washington, had expressed its determination to protect American commerce from foreign companies. But after Mr. Manning's death this ruling was reversed. The administration gave to the Canadian subsidized company full liberty to compete with and to ruin the business of American roads, the latter being at great disadvantage owing to the restrictions of the interstate commerce law, which did not apply to the foreign monopoly. In this case any jockey could have done better for his country than Mr. Cleveland did, but our president did not want to do well. He wanted Canada to win, and he "threw the race." If he is not an English president, what is he?

Again, when the fisheries troubles arose and outrages were being committed upon hundreds of American vessels, prompt, decisive and courageous action was necessary. But British interests were involved and the president did not want to act. He favored a vacillating policy which would aid Great Britain. He proposed the appointment of a commission to settle the matter, but congress rejected this proposition and passed an act, giving the president full power to retaliate. President Cleveland in his recent remarkable message to congress quotes this act as follows:

"The congress has already passed a law, which received executive assent on the 3d day of March, 1887, providing that in case American fishing vessels being or visiting in the waters or at any of the ports of the British dominions of North America, should be, or lately had been, deprived of the rights to which they were entitled by treaty or law, or if they were denied certain other privileges therein specified, or vexed and harassed in the enjoyment of the same, the president might deny to vessels and their masters and crews of the British Dominions of North America any entrance into the waters, ports, or harbors of the United States, and also deny entry into any port or place of the United States of any product of said dominions, or other goods coming from said dominions to the United States."

The above is the language of the law, cited by the president in his message, and it proves that he had ample authority to retaliate. This act refers not only to fishing vessels and fish, but to all sorts of produce and merchandise carried in vessels belonging to the people of the British dominions of North America. It empowers the president to "deny entry into any port or place of the United States"—to any railroad depot or warehouse—"of any product of said dominions or other goods coming from said dominions."

What more authority could be asked than is given in the above? Why did not the president enforce it? Solely, we believe, because he did not want to act against the interests of Great Britain. During the past eighteen months he has had authority to resent the outrages perpetrated against our fishermen, and now he comes forward and asks for additional power.

Only one interpretation can be placed upon the conduct of President Cleveland in dealing with this question and the tariff, and that is that his administration is conducted in the interests of Great Britain. Every great newspaper in England supports his administration and advocates his re-election. If they had the choice of a president they could not select a man more completely to their liking than Mr. Cleveland. He did all in his power to surrender to them all our fishery rights and privileges in the treaty which the senate recently rejected. In transmitting that document to the senate he said:

"The treaty meets my approval because I believe that its supplies a satisfactory, practical and final adjustment, upon a basis honorable and just to both parties, of the difficult and vexed question to which it relates."

The treaty suited Great Britain and therefore it pleased Mr. Cleveland. Any jockey could have made a better trade for his country.—Cleveland Leader.

ROUGH, BUT TOO TRUE.

Indiana Democratic Methods Properly Sized Up.

The venomous lies that the Indiana Democrats are telling about Gen. Harrison show the unscrupulous character of the party in that state.

There is a perfect ferocity about this lying, and it arises from the feeling in the party that the case is against Cleveland as it stands, and that the state of Indiana on an honest vote would be found strongly Republican.

The Democrats in Indiana, like those of Ohio, have been distinguished for their tally sheet scoundrelism, and caught the contagion of fraud from their bosses in the solid south, where a million Republicans are counted for representation and deprived by tricks or by violence of the right of suffrage.

The general appearance of things is that the Democratic party is so desperate at the prospect of being ejected from power and doomed to permanent decadence and gradual destruction, that there is a determination to carry the southern plan of counting votes into the north, and particularly in Indiana and New York and New Jersey.

The president's $10,000 subscription to the Democratic campaign fund is probably an arrangement with Brice to stimulate subscriptions. Grover may pay Calvin the money and he may not. He is about the natural size of a ward politician who would make a bogus subscription.

However, it is estimated that the squandering of public money by Cleveland's appointees on the extension of Massachusetts avenue has helped the proprietor of Red Top in his association of syndicates so that he might afford to pay the money. Vigilant Washington correspondents have calculated that the improvement of the value of Red Top real estate has not been less than $40,000. This beats Garland's speculation, and Whitney so rolls in thousand dollar bills that no estimate can be made of his extraordinary emoluments.

But no matter whether the Cleveland $10,000 subscription is genuine or bogus, the proclamation that the president has poured out his money means that an immense corruption fund is wanted, and that all the officeholders must follow the example of the chief magistrate. The first thing in the struggle to wrest Indiana from Harrison is the flapdoodle lying that is going on, which is so gross that the comic element is introduced.

The first perjured liar who comes to the front says Gen. Harrison declared that $1 a day was enough for any workingman, and perjured liars will of course corroborate the story. The next perjured liar says Harrison declared he would put down the riot and strike if he had to wade in blood to his finger tips. Of course these lies are so monstrous that rational belief in them is wholly impossible.

Next after lying is to be applied Brice's boodle, made up by the president and other contributors—holders of various "trusts." The $10,000 story about Cleveland will squeeze every postmaster, and the pressure upon the whole army in the civil service to give up money will be made under a system of shabby lying, and will be brutal beyond all example, and the proceeds used in sheer briberies.

This is a spectacle that James Russell Lowell, from England, and George William Curtis, from Staten Island; Carl Schurz, from the Baltic, and Henry Ward Beecher, from his celestial abode, are expected to contemplate. It is the fruit of the reform to which they contributed the effusiveness of their genius and the beauty of their reputation. And, in the reserve, backed with boodle, is tally sheet forgery for the cause of Cleveland, Thurman and reform.—Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.

THE PRESIDENT'S FOLLY.

What the Leading Editors Think of His Retaliation Message.

The more the arbitrary power of a man thus constituted is increased, the more dangerous he is. The president cannot be trusted with managing more rope than he has.—Minneapolis Tribune.

His treaty rejected, he faces about and demands a grant of authority which would enable him to interrupt all the trade between Canada and the United States, and even talks of war.—Leavenworth Times.

After all there were only two courses open to the president after the rejection of the one side treaty by the senate. He had either to issue a proclamation prohibiting the entry of Canadian products, or to neglect the duty imposed upon him by congress and allow the outrages to continue. He has chosen the latter course.—Milwaukee Sentinel.

We do not need a sledgehammer to mash musquitoes with. If the president had a year ago gently reminded Canada that searches and seizures were little games that two could play at, which was the intention of the bill passed by congress conferring some extraordinary powers on the president for this purpose, the fishery question would have been solved satisfactorily. — Lincoln (Neb.) Journal.

Congress should not give the president any more discretionary power in this matter, but should abrogate Articles 28 and 29 in a formal manner as soon as possible. The privileges given by them to the United States are worth about $5,000 a year, while they are worth $5,000,000 a year to Canada.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

Why does not the president move on the enemy's works at once by ordering all Canadian shipping from United States ports? He can do that now and tear up the railroads later.—Binghamton, N. Y., Republican.

This country has not in recent years witnessed a more flagrant or humiliating exhibition of demagogism in high place than is afforded in the elaborate and absurdly needless message which President Cleveland sent to congress relating to retaliatory legislation.—Milwaukee Wisconsin.

If President Cleveland hopes to divert attention from his actual record by a little bluster and bill posting he will find himself greatly mistaken, and so he will be if he thinks that kicking up a dust about fish will obscure the great issue of the campaign.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

Evidently Mr. Cleveland's concern about the denial of free transhipment and equal canal tolls, and his desire to retaliate upon the Canadians in kind, are in the nature of an afterthought.—Hartford Courant.

Characteristic of the Man.

The New York Press, commenting on Gen. Harrison's Put-in-Bay reception speech, says:

"There is something about Benjamin Harrison that attracts the confidence of the people. Every speech he makes shows his ability, sincerity and earnestness, and the solid way in which he stands by the Republican platform is convincing evidence that under him the country will have an economically sound administration. He is not given to political pyrotechnics, and will not take any chances with the prosperity of the country by following dangerous administrative policies."

The Press puts it well when it says there is "something about Gen. Harrison that attracts the confidence of the people." The expression defines his ruling characteristic. Gen. Harrison has one of those evenly balanced and well poised characters, which, without presenting any particular point for exceptional approval, challenges general admiration and attracts the confidence of people. This confidence is as much an indorsement of his sincerity, his earnestness and conscientious devotion to principle as it is of his ability. He creates the impression of being "a safe man to tie to." Those who have had business dealings with him, or who have come in personal contact with him even casually, have noticed in how large a degree he possesses this quality of begetting confidence. At all times and under all circumstances he has the manner of a man who acts from high and pure motives and who is quite above being swayed by considerations of selfish or personal aggrandizement. He is naturally conservative, and this is a quality that attracts confidence. People have read Gen. Harrison's speeches, numbering more than forty since his nomination, and have wondered at his never making a mistake. He is never extreme, never rash, never abusive, never imprudent, never unguarded. This is characteristic of Gen. Harrison under all circumstances. Those who know him could not conceive of his doing a rash thing. If elected president his administration will be conservative in the best and highest sense of the term.—Indianapolis Journal.

The Contrast in the Candidates.

Republicans everywhere may rest assured that the more people see of Gen. Harrison the more votes he will receive. It is impossible to take him for anything but the thoughtful, refined and able gentleman that he is. Nobody could suspect for an instant that he had habitually eaten his lunches for many years in a beer saloon, after the fashion of his opponent in the present campaign, or that he would spend Decoration day fishing in the backwoods. There is not a trace in Gen. Harrison's appearance or manner of the heavy selfishness and gross lack of a moving sense of the fitness of things that could permit him, as president of the United States, to remain silent and inactive while a prominent city like Charleston lay half ruined and sorely in need of help, until compelled to acknowledge the receipt of a message of sympathy from the queen of England.—Cleveland Leader.

The Goose That Lays the Golden Eggs.

Free trade would make goods cheaper, but it would lower the American workman's wages so much that he would be unable to purchase them.

Democratic Politician (to workingman)—Kill the goose and get all your eggs at once.—Judge.

His Conversion Was Too Sudden.

In proportion as the Canadians and English become satisfied that President Cleveland was "playing to the gallery" in his recent message, they begin to talk big and knit their brows and to attempt to rival Mr. Cleveland in gasconading and braggadocio. Sir Hector Langevin, the Canadian minister of public works, and Sir John Thompson, minister of justice, recently delivered political addresses in the province of Ontario, in which they plucked sundry feathers out of the American eagle's tail in revenge for the twist which Mr. Cleveland gave to the caudal appendage of the British lion; and one was just about as much in earnest as the other.

Sir Hector exhorted his constituents to be collected and clam while discussing President Cleveland's message, and said they should not resent too much hard names and hard words spoken against Canada; but he intimated that the sleeping lion might be aroused, and then there would be trouble. Sir John Thompson struck a higher note, and asserted that the citizens of Canada were in no mood to submit to the dictation of any foreign power, and that if Canadians were imposed upon it was their duty to uphold their rights and defend the honor of their country.

Across the water the message is looked at in a somewhat different light, but it is not regarded as anything very alarming.

The Whitehall Review criticises it in these words, after reviewing the action of the senate in rejecting the treaty:

"In a word, President Cleveland has lowered himself to the level of the senators and has forgotten dignity, statesmanship and everything else in an attempt to gain a party advantage over his opponents."

When the president wants to create a sensation he should have the claque better drilled. It has taken his foreign supporters some time to grasp the situation, and even now The Whitehall Review shows that it has not thoroughly learned its lesson, as it blurts out the truth too plainly and directly. The Canadian gentry appreciate the situation much better, it would seem, as they whoop it up just enough to keep up interest in the message.

Here at home, however, the message has fallen very flat. Americans laugh and wink and say: "Pretty good political dodge," but they decline to believe that Mr. Cleveland's sudden conversion to Americanism is genuine, or that it is intended to last longer than until the evening of the 6th of November.—San Francisco Chronicle.

Little Points, but Weighty.

It is true, as asserted by the Democrats, that Mr. Morton has a "barrel." The people found that out a good many years ago when he tapped it so liberally for the relief of want and suffering in poor old Ireland.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Mr. Thurman's little speech, in which he says the tariff taxes the laboring man from the crown of his head to the soles of his feet, is a regular top and bottom game. It is fully as delusive as the ordinary racket of that sort. It will fool those who bet on it just as badly.—Denver Times.

The New York city Democrats are very much annoyed that the president does not remove Postmaster Pearson, who is a Republican. Never mind. He is the kind of a Republican that votes for Democrats for office, and therefore almost as useful as the real, genuine mossback to the party. Let him remain. —Minneapolis Tribune.

It is probably true, as Mr. Blaine says, that if we should adopt the Mills-Cleveland free trade policy, our factories would not be closed; but it is equally true, as he adds, that if kept open they would not pay more than half the present wages. The issue, in other words, is not so much that of caring for the interests of the manufacturers as it is that of protecting the laboring people against the loss of at least 50 per cent. of the pay which they now receive.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Poor Mr. Bayard's diplomatic ventures all seem to come to grief. Now that his pet fisheries treaty has been rejected by the senate, his cup of woe must be overflowing. Alas! poor Bayard. However, Cleveland now has an opportunity to prove that all these allegations as to his pro-British sympathies are false. By all means let us have war against Canada—dark, bloody, horrid war. But it must be over in time for the November election.—Minneapolis Journal (Rep.)

How it Works.

Riding in the cars, a few days ago, a merchant of this city was explaining his objection to the Mills bill. It would reduce the cost of goods somewhat, he thought, but the agents of foreign manufacturers and their drummers, who would then go about the country seeking orders, would be able to undersell business men in his own and many departments and drive them out of trade. In front of him sat a substantial looking workingman, who presently turned and said: "I am foreman of the —— works at ——, where we have 200 men employed, nearly all of whom voted for Cleveland in 1884. Not long ago the owners of the works called us together, and made a plain statement of their business for the last few years, showing that they had been able to make a slender but living profit selling goods at current prices and paying current wages; that the proposed reduction of duties would of necessity close the works, unless there should be a reduction of wages, and then saying that it seemed to them the workingmen had the same interest in this question with themselves. We have talked the matter over, and nearly every one of us will vote for Harrison and protection."

This casual conversation, which was not intended to be reported, shows how employers and employed are examining the Democratic tariff bill in all the manufacturing states. The conferences are for mutual interests, and there is no coercion about them. Every sensible employer knows that he cannot coerce the votes of his employes if he would, and that he throws away all power to convince their reason if he attempts to coerce their votes in any other way than by legitimate argument. Men of sense, therefore, are taking the workingmen into their counsel, showing them just what the business pays with wages and duties where they are, and what would be the effect of a proposed change of duty. The theoretical discussions in speeches, papers and pamphlets have but little weight compared with these personal explanations. When a man sees that lower duties mean no work or lower wages for him, he is prepared to understand that lower wages or no work for millions of workingmen throughout the country would not promote his prosperity.—New York Tribune.

Jay Gould on Wool.

Cleveland and the free traders seem to have found an unexpected ally in the person of Jay Gould, the eminent New York financier. Mr. Gould announces as his opinion that free wool will benefit rather than injure our manufacturers engaged in that branch of industry. Now if the eminent financier had stopped there his mere assertion might have carried some weight with it, but not content to let well enough alone, he undertakes to give reasons.

He says: "It will give them free of duty raw material from England and Australia, where the quality is very fine, to mix with the common grades grown here. If the wool imported was of equal grade with ours the effect might be different, but it is much superior."

Mr. Gould's reasoning is just about as sensible as that of the philosopher who cut two holes in his gate for his two cats, a big hole for the big cat and a little hole for the kitten. It is true that the wool now imported is of a fine grade, but if we admit wool duty free is it not obvious that wool of low grade will rush in upon us to the destruction of our own wool industry? Not even Mr. Gould could open a flood gate to a rushing river and expect only pure, clear water to come in. It is the low grade wool that we want to keep out until we can improve our own clip and raise our own high grade wools.

But Mr. Gould does not know his subject. We raise a great deal of high grade wool, and the domestic product is certainly increasing, being stimulated by a protective tariff. There are, too, some low grade wools imported, of a special kind, but not in great quantities.

The manufacturers of wool do not agree with Mr. Gould. New England is almost a unit against free wool, and the manufacturers may be supposed to know as much about their own needs as Mr. Gould can, whose labors have been popularly supposed to be confined rather to destroying than to making; that is, except to making a colossal fortune out of the misfortunes of others.—San Francisco Chronicle.

Slightly Sarcastic, but Painfully True.

It is very singular that the white voters of the south are in such a state of abject terror at the designs of the negroes, while at the same time if an actual conflict occurs it is always the whites who are the attacking party and the negroes who suffer. A dispatch from a town in Louisiana, for example, says that an armed body of forty white men left a certain locality and went to another place to meet some more armed white men, their purpose being to proceed to a place known as Long Blues, where it is reported that the negroes have armed and made threats against the white residents of that neighborhood.

If the colored voters of the south are such a fierce and desperate lot of people, it is very strange how suddenly they become peaceable about election time, or at any rate, how little their votes seem to count in an election. In nineteen congressional districts in five southern states there were, in 1886, about 320,000 colored votes, and yet in those nineteen districts there was not a single Republican vote registered as having been cast. Probably the negroes made threats before the election; that is, threats of voting the Republican ticket; and, as in Louisiana, they were waited upon by armed white men and induced to withdraw their threats, and to be amenable to the logic of rifles and shot guns with white men behind them.

No wonder the south is solid for Cleveland, when more than 1,000,000 voters are as much deprived of the right of suffrage as if the fifteenth amendment had never passed; and yet southern Democrats keep up the cry of sectionalism, and sneer at the "outrage mill" as persistently as ever. But outrages on voters are a fact, nevertheless, and it is always the negro voter who suffers, never the white Democrat.—San Francisco Chronicle.

Outrageous Work in the Pension Office.

The present administration has been guilty of a good many disgusting and outrageous performances in connection with an effort to justify its actions before the people, but it has done nothing more brazenly partisan than to employ the clerks of the pension department in composing a campaign document indorsing the president's vetoes of pension bills. While these clerks have been at work compiling figures and making extracts from certain records of the pension office, the ordinary business has been permitted to suffer, and the work of the office, already far behind, has been suffered to lag still more. We would like to know whether the United States pay salaries for the compilation of political documents, and if so, why the Republicans, the Prohibitionists, or the Labor parties are not entitled to similar privileges.

The fact that the president or his campaign managers feel that a defense is necessary confirms the Republican assertion that the vetoes were unjust. Cleveland knows that he has never treated the soldier with the great regard that he should. He has no sympathy with him or his cause. As election day approaches he hypocritically whimpers for his vote and converts the pension office into a political machine, hampering and delaying the work for which it was established.—Cleveland Leader.

How the Solid Men Talk.

Every man who has ever wore a felt hat in America has heard of Robert Dunlap, the great hat manufacturer. Dunlap, four years ago, was one of Cleveland's most enthusiastic admirers, but here is the way he talked to a reporter of The Cincinnati Enquirer, John R. McLean's able Democratic newspaper:

"I work 700 hands. At the last election I set in for Grover Cleveland and used my best influences with my men to accomplish his election. Now I don't think he will get a vote out of the establishment. Business is hard enough, sir, for these politicians to keep their hands off it. Give them an inch and they will be taking an ell. Whenever politicians put their hands into our business affairs they do nobody any good, confuse the times and render us liable to close up and turn out our men. Mr. Cleveland has taken the gratuitous pains to trouble such establishments as mine, and I think we will remind him at the election that we appreciate his attention."

Syrup of Figs.

Is Nature's own true laxative. It is the most easily taken, and the most effective remedy known to Cleanse the System when Bilious or Costive; to dispel Head aches, Colds and Fevers; to cure Habitual Constipation, Indigestion, Piles, etc. Manufactured only by the California Fig Syrup Company, San Francisco, Cal. For sale only by Dowty & Becher. 27-y

WORTHY OF HIS HIRE.

[Adapted from Protection Echoes.]

An American Laborer's Home. Labor's Free Trade Home.

LABOR'S PROTECTED HOME.

In Philadelphia, a protection city, 170,000 homes are owned by working people.—Hon. Charles O'Neill.

The laboring men and women of the United States have on deposit in these savings banks a sufficient amount to have paid on March 1, 1888, the whole of our national debt of $1,202,454,714, and still have $8,000,000 surplus.—Senator Morrill.

I am like the boy who hired his sister to make his shirts. Some one said, "You could have taken those shirts to the factory and had them made and saved $2." "Yes," said the boy protectionist, "Sister Sally got a pretty fair price. She always pays me well for what I do for her. That $2 bill is still under the same roof with me, and if sickness or trouble or hard luck comes to any of our family that money is there in the house."—Hon. William E. Mason.

The wage earners of this country own more property than all the other wage earners of the whole world put together. The wage earners in Connecticut and Rhode Island own more property than wage earners of the whole world outside of the United States.—Senator Platt.

The American workingman must be fed and clothed and able to maintain his family as becomes the dignity of an American citizen.—Roger Evans, workingman.

LABOR'S FREE TRADE HOME.

Huts and hovels, nakedness, pauperism and crime follow sadly after the procession of cheap labor.—Hon. F. Bound.

In Leeds, England, a free trade city, population 320,000, not one laboring man or mechanic owns his home.—Evidence Chief of Police.

The signs of unrest in Europe, the vast armaments, the misery of the laboring poor, all warn us to stand by our American policy of home development, of protected industry and internal improvements.—Senator Sherman.

I heard Mr. Bradlaugh declare in a speech in parliament that agriculture was ruined; that half of the farm laborers could get no work; that those employed received the pittance of a shilling or a shilling and sixpence a day. If I should describe the condition of English laborers in his words I should be charged with gross exaggeration.—Senator Frye.

We must let wealth—the creation of labor—grow up in all the homes of our people. Then every industry will spring forward at a bound, and wealth, prosperity and power will bless the land that is dedicated to free men, free labor and free trade.—Hon. R. Q. Mills.

A Suggestive Bit of History.

This policy of protecting our industries never became a party question until John C. Calhoun made it such after the election of Jackson, in 1828. It was then that the present Democratic party, under the leadership of Calhoun, was reorganized and based on three distinguishing ideas or principles.

They were slavery, free trade and secession, or nullification, as it was then called. Slavery and secession are dead, and it would be well for us if free trade were dead also. But it is not. It has been revived and brought forth to be again battled for in the canvass now current. While it is a matter of regret that any considerable number of our fellow citizens should believe in this doctrine, yet on the other hand, it is to Republicans a matter of congratulation that their Democratic friends have at last openly espoused their own cause, and that as a consequence the lines have been definitely drawn, and the opportunity fairly given to win a victory that will have some significance. In considering this question, it should be remembered that the primary idea of a protective tariff is today just what it was when the government commenced.—Governor Forraker in American Magazine.

A Fallacy Neatly Exposed.

Free trade would not open foreign markets to us. That is a fallacy, hatched in the colleges and circulated by free trade fanatics. Foreign countries would not buy any more of us under free trade than they do now. We have free trade with Brazil in coffee, yet last year we imported $60,000,000 worth of coffee, free of duty, and Brazil only took about $3,000,000 worth of goods from us. We imported $16,700,000 worth of tea, free of duty, yet China only took about $6,000,000 worth of goods from us. If we had free trade with Great Britain she would flood this country with her manufactures and not take a dollar's worth more of our breadstuffs than she does now. She only takes any of our produce because she has to and she would not take any more under free trade than she does under protection. Great Britain engages in commerce to make money for herself, not for other people. The foreign market rot is one of the worst fallacies in the whole business. What we want to do is to take care of the home market and let foreign markets take care of themselves.—Minneapolis Journal.

Prepared for All Emergencies.

The city cousin had gone down to the farm to spend a month, and appeared on the morning after his arrival, "ready for action," at the picnic which stood first in the order of events. He carried a cane, and stowed away an umbrella in the wagon; his hat was attached by a ribbon to his buttonhole, another cord secured his colored glasses, and a field glass was slung upon his back.

"I do hope there won't be many musquitoes," said one of the party waiting on the piazza.

"I have a bottle of camphor in my pocket," replied the city cousin, calmly. "If they are very troublesome we can make a smudge. I have matches."

"Don't cork up the tea as if you never meant it to be opened!" called Kate to her sister, as they took a last look at the lunch basket.

"Never mind, I have a corkscrew," announced the provident guest. Just then the naughty boy of the family walked up to him, drew him mysteriously aside, and asked him confidentially:

"I say! I hope you've got a rope ladder in your pocket in case of fire, and a can of pemmican to use if we get wrecked on an iceberg?"—Youth's Companion.

Presence of Mind.

Willie—What makes you come to our house so often, Mr. Hankinson? Do you want to marry our Irene?

Miss Irene (taken by surprise, but realizing with rare presence of mind that Mr. Hankinson has got to say something now)—Willie, you impertinent boy, leave the room!—Chicago Tribune.

Easy Enough.

There is a controversy going on in the columns of our agricultural contemporaries with reference to the best method of telling the age of a hog. The man who takes up two seats in a railroad car could probably tell the age of a hog by looking in his family Bible.—Boston Courier.

Lincoln and a High Protective Tariff.

In 1832, when Abraham Lincoln was a candidate for a seat in the Illinois legislature, he addressed a convention as follows. Even at the present time, after fifty-six years, the words he uttered make a good political platform:

GENTLEMEN, FELLOW CITIZENS—I presume you know who I am. I am humble Abraham Lincoln. I have been solicited by my many friends to become a candidate for the legislature. My politics can be briefly stated: I am in favor of the improvement system and a high protective tariff. These are my sentiments and political principles. If elected I shall be thankful; if not, it will be all the same.

Americans Have Better Taste.

Nothing that requires any artistic taste is as well made in Great Britain as in the United States. English manufacturers have no taste. In carpets, calicoes, wall papers, fancy goods of all kinds, we beat them out of sight. Free trade would substitute the coarse and crude manufactures of England for the nice and tasteful ones of this country, at the same time killing off our industries and taking bread and butter out of the mouths of American workmen. That does not seem to be quite the right thing.—Indianapolis Journal.

Democratic Bitterness.

William L. Scott, chairman of the Democratic campaign committee, is one of those aristocratic Bourbons who, being worth millions themselves, despise the man who is so unfortunate as to live by his labor. Scott used to be frank enough to express himself as, for instance, when he said:

"You can never control the laboring man until he has to live today on what he will earn to-morrow."

It is worth while in this connection to remember Gen. Harrison's views on the same matter:

"I have always believed that no man's wages should be so low that he cannot make provision in his days of vigor for the feebleness of old age."—Sacramento Bee.

Don't Neglect the Real Issue.

Canada is not now an issue in the campaign. There is room for just and severe criticism on the president's past policy in this matter, but his tardy change of front may be accepted as a confession of wrong doing and a pledge of reformation. But it does not affect the issue of the campaign—the question whether our tariff duties shall be framed for the purpose of protecting our workmen against the competition of cheap foreign labor. That is the issue. Don't be diverted from it.—Brooklyn Times.

"Satan Rebuking Sin."

There has never been a more "extravagant" administration in power than the present one, and yet Mr. Cleveland continues to prate about economy, the Democratic platforms of this year repeat the nonsense of four years ago, and old Thurman is touring around the country arguing against the evidence furnished by the official figures of the treasury department. Verily, for pure gall and unblushing hypocrisy the Democratic party easily beats his infernal majesty.—Minneapolis Tribune.

Will He Flop Again?

It is suggested that President Cleveland, who has reversed his fishery policy, may turn another somersault and "go back on" the Mills bill, his own pet scheme. Perhaps so. He has turned his back on about every other position he has held, including his anti-second term attitude. In fact, he is making a record as the great American flip-flopper. But he can't wipe out his free trade record, whatever contortions he may make.—Troy Times.

The Workingman's View.

I am a high tariff man and protectionist and for the reason that I am an American and a friend of American labor. No workingman has ever called for a reduction and no reduction should be made until it is demanded by the people. We need no tariff tinkering We want protection from one end of the country to the other; touch not the tariff, raise the tariff so high that not a single foreign article of foreign manufacture can come in.—T. V. Powderly, General Master Workman, Knights of Labor.

They See It.

We hope that no man who toils for a living will heed the sly assurances of the Democrats that the tariff does not protect him. The assurance is dark with danger and deceit. Whatever lowers the wages of the mechanic lowers the wages of the toilers in every other department. We submit this palpable proposition to the honest consideration of every laboring man.—Sacramento Bee.

Who "Colored" Him?

Cleveland's organs are relating an incident of his recent fishing excursion with great gusto. It is all about a "colored man" who shook hands with the president and declared it cured his rheumatism. The "colored" man's name is given as Patrick Reynolds. We do not doubt the story in the least, but we have some curiosity to know what preparation was used to color Patrick for the occasion. No negro ever bore that name.—Cleveland Leader.

Carlisle Is Prudent.

The Philadelphia Times intimates that Mr. Blaine is not in a hurry to accept Carlisle's challenge to a tariff debate. It fails to observe also that Mr. Carlisle is not in a hurry to give any such challenge, having expressly stated that he has not and will not do it.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

The Prince of Wales continues to gain in flesh, much to his chagrin.

What a Time

People formerly had, trying to swallow the old-fashioned pill with its film of magnesia vainly disguising its bitterness; and what a contrast to Ayer's Pills, that have been well called "medicated sugar-plums"—the only fear being that patients may be tempted into taking too many at a dose. But the directions are plain and should be strictly followed.

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