The Columbus Journal.

VOL. XIX.—NO. 28. COLUMBUS, NEB. WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1888. WHOLE NO. 964.

COLUMBUS

STATE BANK.

COLUMBUS, NEB.

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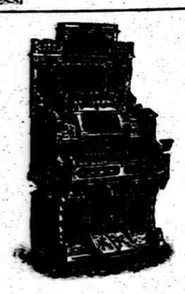

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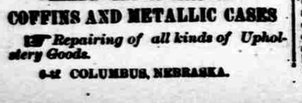

COFFINS AND METALLIC CASES

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6-42 COLUMBUS, NEBRASKA.

THE COST OF LIVING.

IT IS LOWER NOW THAN EVER BEFORE IN THIS COUNTRY.

The Free Trade Cry That the Tariff Increases the Price of Commodities to the Consumer Proved to Be False—Wages Compared.

Notwithstanding the enormous burdens which the free traders would have us believe the tariff imposes upon our people, increasing the cost of everything we buy, it is a fact that the cost of living was never so low in this country as now—that is, considering the method. We suppose, says The American People, that the backwoodsman of a century ago lived cheaper than the artisan of today, but the artisan of today who lives, say in Boston or New York, can live better and cheaper for the same amount of money than he could fifty or seventy-five years ago. Seventy-five years ago blankets were $15 a pair, cotton cloth 25 cents a yard, salt $1 a bushel, and other things in proportion.

In a recent speech in congress a member gave the yearly cost of supplies of a family of four persons, at the lowest point, including clothing and rent, from 1868 to 1885.

The articles included were 3 barrels of flour, 150 pounds of corn meal, 150 pounds of granulated sugar, 200 pounds of fresh beef, 100 pounds of corned beef, 100 pounds of pork, 24 pounds of lard, 16 pounds of ham, 100 pounds of codfish, 12 pounds of tea, 75 pounds of butter, 10 pounds of cheese, 4 tons of coal, 1 bushel of beans, 12 pounds of potatoes, 8 pairs of shoes, 20 yards of cotton cloth, 20 yards of prints, 5 yards of denims, 12 yards of satinets, and paid town rent, which was estimated at $60 in 1868, and had declined to $48 in 1885. The prices of these articles of prime necessity per barrel, pound, yard, ton, etc., are attached each year in the table referred to, and a steady reduction in the cost of every item is noted.

The yearly cost of these articles was as follows:

Year.	Total cost.	Year.	Total cost.
1868	$350.88	1877	$254.51
1869	319.25	1878	242.23
1870	311.34	1879	230.45
1871	304.89	1880	243.11
1872	299.37	1881	248.00
1873	291.60	1882	252.47
1874	291.09	1883	243.92
1875	276.88	1884	234.23
1876	268.74	1885	216.11

In other words, it costs a family of four, using each year the above named articles, one-third less to live now than in 1868.

The Philadelphia North American, which can scarcely be accused of youthfulness or immaturity of judgment, has been scoring its contemporary, The Times, for the following statement:

"The weavers of England, or what we call pauper labor, earn nearly or quite as much, considering the cheaper necessaries of life and the purchasing power of their wages."

While the above has the merit of being short and sweet, it has the demerit of being absolutely false, says The North American. When one has been carried to the highest peak of theory's mountain, and by reason of surrounding mists and storms the landscape is shut out from view, a misstep or mistaking a haystack for a church are excusable errors. But when the weather is clear and the observer has nothing to obstruct his view; when he is living in the realms of fact, shuts his eyes and then tells what he sees, then he utters falsehood; then he tells lies for which there is no excuse.

Here is a statement of the wages received in numerous industries:

	Average Weekly Wages. Massachusetts.	Great Britain.
Boots and shoes	$ 9.73	$4.99
Building trades	10.91	6.81
Carriages and wagons	11.02	6.45
Clothing	8.58	5.46
Cotton goods	7.68	4.60
Flax, linen and hemp goods	5.96	3.01
Glassware	10.11	6.54
Machinery	10.67	6.73
Metallic goods	10.42	6.90
Printing and publishing	11.27	5.43
Dyeing, bleaching, etc	8.67	4.94
Woolen goods	6.90	4.86
Food preparations	10.02	4.79
Shipbuilding	20.44	8.14

Then comes the cost of necessaries:

Articles.	New York.	Great Britain.
Bacon	16@20	16@20
Ham	16@20	24
Beef	10@25	14@20
Mutton	11@15	16@20
Veal	19@25	16@20
Pork	8@13	16@20
Sugar	5@ 6	4@ 7
Tea	25@70	32@50
Coffee	20@32	24@40
Butter	20	24@28
Cheese	12@20	12@22
Rice	6@10	4@ 8
Flour	4@ 5	3½@ 4
Bread	6@ 8	3½@ 4
Lard	15@16	12@16

Rent in London for artisans is from $1.20 to $2.40 per week for one or two rooms, more for better accommodations; respectable lodgings for clerks or warehousemen from $122 to $342 per annum. Small houses can be had for $175 per annum, with taxes, which amount to about one-fifth of the rental. Small houses in Philadelphia rent from $72 to $120 per year, the former for two rooms and the latter for three rooms. As for the other necessaries, such as clothing, shoes, etc., it is sad to refer to them. All a family can afford to spend there for light and fire is $5 per year, and that represents many a cold bite and shivering body. Shoes for the entire family of five, $16.66; clothing for man, $13; clothing for wife, $8.33, and clothing for children, $10.47.

Their necessities are not supplied by any means, but the above represents all they can possibly afford to spend. Information received this week gives the average wage of weavers in the United States at $10 and $11 per week and in England $3.50 to $5.50.

What is all this about? The free trader wants to force the American working people to admit free of duty the products of foreign labor. The more of these products that are admitted the less we will be called upon to produce ourselves. The less work we get the less money we will have and that is the long and short of it.

SOMETHING MUST BE UP.

A Free Trade Newspaper Which Realizes How Hopeless the Fight Is.

For several months past, says the Democratic New York Sun, our highly esteemed contemporary, the New York Herald, has been fighting a most animated battle in behalf, first, of free trade, to which theory of political economy it is ardently devoted, and secondly, in behalf of the Democratic national ticket. The election of this ticket it has advocated with ability of argument and originality of illustration, in the belief that the cause of free trade would thereby be much advanced, but now we find in The Herald a wet blanket thrown over all of the glorious hopes and anticipations that here been so fondly cherished. It comes in the form of a communication from a traveling correspondent who appears to have been sent out to survey the situation in the Empire state and who sends from Buffalo the discouraging report which we here subjoin:

WARNING TO THE DEMOCRACY.

[For Our Personal Information.]

I am hurrying through the western counties, for I am sick of this eternal buttonholing and corner grocery tariff discussion. You can make up your mind that, unless some extraordinary change occurs between now and Nov. 6, Harrison will go down to high bridge with something like 70,000 plurality. If New York city can overcome that, Cleveland is all right; if not, he will have to pack up and come back to Buffalo. You can get no idea in your present surroundings of the situation in the country. The Republicans are making a fierce, intelligent, and so far successful fight. It was a mistake for Cleveland to raise the tariff issue. I can see that now for the first time. The surface argument is, as you know, all in favor of the Republicans, and that is the argument that catches the countrymen. There are large defections of lifelong Democrats among the farmers everywhere I have been. In Rochester the men in control of the Democratic organization will knife Cleveland sure. They are very bitter against him, and in private make no bones of it. In Steuben county the Democrats are all smashed up. Cleveland's appointees are a lot of milk and water jackanapes, who let their enemies scoop everything. The only notable exception is Jim Hanlon, internal revenue collector, who lives at Medina and is making the most extraordinary fight in Orleans county I have yet come across. He's a daisy. The Democrats in Niagara county are saving their money to use on election day. God bless them! A HERALD CORRESPONDENT.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 13, 1888.

PARTIES AND PENSIONS.

What the Two Political Organizations Have Done for the Old Soldiers.

"It is better to trust those who are tried than those who pretend," said Gen. Logan in one of his speeches. The Democratic party pretends to be the soldier's friend, the Republican party has been and is. Every pension law on the statute books today is the work of the Republican party. The following tabulated statement of votes on pension bills shows who passed the pension laws and where the opposition to them came from.

Name of bill.	Democrats for.	Democrats against.	Republicans for.	Republicans against.
Repeal of arrears limitation, Forty-sixth congress	48	61	116	0
Mexican pension bill, with senate amendments, Forty-eighth congress, first session	25	84	87	0
Mexican pension bill, with senate amendments, Forty-eighth congress, second session	57	84	72	1
Widows' increase, Forty-ninth congress	80	66	118	0
"Senate bill 1886," Forty-ninth congress (never reported back in the house)	7	14	27	0
Dependent pension bill, Forty-ninth congress	66	76	114	0
Dependent pension bill, Forty-ninth congress (to pass over president's veto)	27	125	138	0
On all the bills (aggregate)	334	510	572	1

—Indianapolis Journal.

An Old Roman's Address.

(Not Heretofore Reported.)

Marcus Antonius Thurman—Friends, Rum'uns and countrymen, lend me your votes! I come to bury Labor, not to praise him. The evil that men do lives after them; the good is oft interred with their bones. So let it be with Labor. The noble Cleveland hath told you Labor was ambitious. If it were so it was a grievious fault, and grievously hath Labor answered it.

Citizen—Mark'd ye his words? He would not take the crown; therefore, 'tis certain, he was not ambitious.

Marcus Antonius Thurman—But yesterday the word of Labor might have stood against the world. Now lies he there, and none so poor to do him reverence.

Citizens—Oh, royal Labor!

Marcus Antonius Thurman—Moreover, he hath left you all his walks, his private arbors, and new planted orchards, on this side Tiber; he hath left them you, and to your heirs forever.

Democratic Citizens—Loot, loot!

—Judge.

A Horse of Another Color.

When the house declared that the north must submit to free wool our southern brethren shouted with joy, but now that the senate insists that the south will have to put up with lower duties on sugar they are yelling in an entirely different key. This is enough to prove that the man who says it makes no difference whose ox is gored simply doesn't know what he is talking about.—Philadelphia Press.

Why Is It?

Since the 1st of January 126,247 persons have left Great Britain and Ireland to settle in the United States. Would it not be well for some able Democratic orator to explain how it happens that so many people are disposed to forfeit the alleged advantages of free trade by coming to a country in which protection is the established policy?—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

We Give It Up.

The Democratic administration makes war upon women and children all along the line. The "Republicans" among them are turned out, and the "Democrats" are compelled to give of their scanty wages to the campaign fund. Four years ago it was labeled a "reform administration," but what is it now?—Indianapolis Journal.

When Honesty Becomes "Impudent."

In the opinion of The New York Times (Dem.), the effort of the Republican National committee to secure an honest ballot in this city and Brooklyn is "impudent." To what depths will the necessities of a Democratic organ drag it down! —New York Tribune.

Is Protection Responsible for This Trust?

Bradstreet's announces the formation in England of a trust with a capital of $15,000,000 to control the production and price of salt. This is done in anticipation of salt being put on the free list in this country.—Cleveland Leader.

This Explains Itself.

The Journal's subscribers at Noblesville are entitled to the explanation that the insertion of Thurman hand bills in the copies of their paper was something to which this office was not privy. It was another instance of the underhand methods to which Democrats are resorting in this campaign to bolster up their failing cause. — Indianapolis Journal.

Without a Home.

The president of the United States is no longer a citizen of one of the states. He has lost his New York standing, and has no residence to fall back upon but that of the District of Columbia, which is principally engaged in the extension and deflection of Massachusetts avenue for the benefit of the Red Top real estate speculations.—Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.

It Soon Will Be.

"I am wishing," to Daniel says Grover,
"That this cruel warfare were over;
Then I'd pack up my grip
And to Buffalo skip
And browse in the shrievalty's clover."
—St. Paul Pioneer Press.

A Conundrum.

Why is the Democratic party under the present administration like a lot of Cook's tourists? Because it is "personally conducted," and thinks Europe more desirable than America.—New York Press.

An Up and Down Hill Truth.

The President is respectfully reminded of the old proverb that "It's a Hill wind that blows nobody any good." This is Hinglish, you know.—Albany Journal.

They Know.

Is the Democratic party the friend of the laboring man? Go ask the Union Labor party of Arkansas.—Indianapolis Journal.

TWO SIDES TO A HYPOCRITE.

Reform.	Saloon Politics.
Public office is a public trust.	$10,000 check.
No office shall be used for partisan purposes.	Assessment of postmasters.
Protection to American workmen.	Use of patronage to gain a second term.
Cleveland's letter of acceptance, 1884.	$50,000 subscribed by the cabinet for campaign purposes.
	Thieves, forgers, jailbirds and scoundrels appointed to office.
	They had the "pull."
	Rum saloon influence.
	Free trade.

When we consider the patronage of this great office, the allurements of power, the temptation to retain place once gained, and more than all, the availability a party finds in an incumbent whom a horde of office holders with a zeal borne of benefits and fostered by the hope of favors yet to come, stands ready to aid with money and trained political service, we recognize in the eligibility of the president for re-election a most serious danger to that calm, deliberate and intelligent political action which must characterize a government by the people. —Judge.

A HIGHLY MORAL BALLAD.

The Story of the Southdown Lamb and the Down South Man.

Columbia had a little lamb,
Its fleece was white as snow,
And many farmers sheared the wool
That on the sheep did grow.

Then Mills, of Texas, said the ram
Disturbed the Free Trade School,
The lambkin knocked the teacher out—
Regardless of the rule.

When Mills' remains were gathered up,
With others of his pals,
Through Charon's custom house they passed
Free raw materials:

"Why love that lamb?" the nations asked,
Columbia did reply: {
"In case of war that lamb's the sheep
On which I can rely!"
—New York Tribune.

COMPARISON IS ODIOUS.

But a Little of It May Occasionally Have a Salutatory Effect—Two Letters.

In connection with the civil service laws which commend to the attention of examining boards favorable consideration for soldiers, it is interesting to compare two letters which represent the condition and the theory of civil service reform as understood by Grover Cleveland. The first is his Christmas present of 1884 to George William Curtis, president of the National Civil Service Reform association. In it he said among other philosophically patriotic things:

"There is a class of government positions which are not within the letter of the civil service statute, but which are so disconnected with the policy of the administration that the removal therefrom of present incumbents, in my opinion, should not be made during the term for which they were appointed, solely on partisan grounds and for the purpose of putting in these places those who are in political accord with the appointing power."

The other choice tid bit is extracted from a letter written by S. V. Benet, chief of ordinance of the war department of Mr. Cleveland's administration. It is addressed "To the commanding officers of the National Armories at Springfield and Rock Island, and of the United States arsenals at New York, West Troy, Philadelphia, Boston, and Benicia." It reads as follows:

"While arsenals and armories are not intended to be converted into political machines, two political parties in this country are recognized. It is, therefore, ordered that hereafter in employing or discharging employes of any and all grades, other things being equal, and qualifications satisfactory, Democrats will be favored, the object being to divide the force in the different grades gradually between Democrats and Republicans. This rule will apply to women and children as well as to men and will be strictly enforced."

The first victims of this non-partisan reform very appropriately were the widow and children of a soldier. Widows of soldiers are so offensive partisans that they could not vote the Democratic ticket if they would, and their places, naturally enough, are being supplied with Democrats who can vote—"the object being to divide the force gradually between Democrats and Republicans," giving the Democrats the inside of the tent of patronage and the Republicans the outside, with an unobstructed view of Grover Cleveland's reform mottoes painted over the entrance. —Time.

A CONDITION, SURE ENOUGH.

There Will Be a Deficit in the Treasury, Not a Surplus, This Year.

The original estimate by the Treasury Department of the Government's revenue for the present fiscal year was $383,000,000.

Last year the revenue in round numbers was $379,000,000. In the fiscal year 1887 it was $371,000,000. In the fiscal year 1886 it was $336,000,000.

We have already the figures of the Government receipts from all sources during the months of July, August and September, constituting the first quarter of the fiscal year 1889. The quarter's revenue amounted to only $97,526,252, against $102,328,396 for the corresponding period last year.

In view of this marked and significant decline of nearly $5,000,000 in the government's income during a single quarter, we understand that some of the longest headed authorities in the treasury are now disposed to reduce their estimate of the year's receipts by about $13,000,000; thus bringing down the total from $383,000,000 to $370,000,000.

That would reduce the surplus this year to about $5,500,000, or only one and one-third per cent. margin above the total of appropriations for the year, even supposing that the revenue from the postoffice comes up to the estimated amount, $57,564,000.

In a surplus of between five and six millions for the year, calm minded financiers will perceive no presage of the financial convulsion and widespread disaster which Mr. Cleveland predicted in December last.

But now let us see what ground there is for expecting even so small a surplus as $5,500,000 this year, and not a deficit.

The receipts for the first quarter are known. They amount to $97,526,252.

The experience of past years shows a definite and tolerably constant ratio between the first quarter's receipts and those of the whole twelve months. We are surprised that it has been overlooked by the treasury officials. This is the fact: The first three months of the fiscal year bring in considerably more than one-fourth of the year's revenue. Just how much more it is easy to ascertain by a mathematical process.

In 1883 the first quarter's revenue was about 28.2 per cent. of the year's receipts. In 1884 it was about 27.5 per cent. In 1885 about 28.3 per cent. In 1886 nearly 26 per cent. In 1887 nearly 26 per cent. again. In 1888 just 27 per cent. On an average of the past six years 27 per cent. of the year's revenue comes in during July, August and September.

The receipts of the first quarter of the fiscal year 1889 are 27 per cent. of $361,000,000, and they therefore indicate that sum as the total revenue of the government for the present fiscal year, outside of postal returns.

With the estimated postal revenue of $57,500,000 the aggregate income would amount to $418,500,000. But the appropriation bills for the year, already signed by Mr. Cleveland or in his hands for approval, amount to $422,000,000. This means an actual deficit of $3,000,000 or $4,000,000 instead of any surplus, however small.

That is the condition which confronts us.—New York Sun (Dem.)

Three Times Around.

Three times around went the Democratic ship,
And three times around went she;
But the fourth time around, upon her trial trip,
She sank to the bottom of the sea.

CHORUS:

Oh, the ocean waves they roll,
And the stormy winds they blow;
The Republican ship goes skimming o'er the tide,
And the Democrats go down below, below, below,
And the Democrats go down below!

Then spake out the captain of the sinking craft,
And a lubberly chap was he:
"Oh, give me a platform for to make a raft,
Or what will become of me?"
Chorus.

Then out spake the mate: "This vessel, I would state,
Is wery werry rotten wood;
But yonder is a spar from a British man-o'-war
As will make a platform good!"
Chorus.

Then out spake the captain: "We must have a sail
Whenever the breezes blow."
So they took a red bandanna from the mate's coat tail,
For a mains'l and a flag also.
Chorus.

Now when the vessel's crew saw what the pair would do,
The captain and the mate they lowered;
But the sailors they swore there that wasn't room for more,
And they never would go on board.
Chorus.

"Now you may sail to sea," says a sailorman, says he,
Wherever you likes for to go;
But I ships in yonder craft that is coming up abaft,
For she carries a flag I know!"
Chorus.

So the sailors left the wreck, for to tread upon the deck
Of the frigate stanch and proud;
And the captain he got drowned, and with the mate was found
In a red bandanna shroud.
Chorus.

So three times around went the Democratic ship,
And three times around went she;
But the fourth time around, upon her trial trip,
She sank to the bottom of the sea.
Chorus.
—New York Tribune.

as a Condition Which Confronts Us.

It is of little importance now to thrash over the old straw of tariff discussion. Everybody knows, in a general way, that somewhat more than a quarter of a century ago, a great civil war was begun, and that one of its most difficult first problems was not the raising of troops, but their equipment. At that time the manufactures of the country were those of a third-rate power. Since the close of the rebellion, however, the United States has become the chief manufacturing nation of the world, and, as everybody knows, the transformation has been accomplished under a protective tariff, and a system of wages higher than those paid in any part of Europe. This does not mean simply that workmen receive more money for a day's work in America than elsewhere, but that the purchasing power of a day's labor is greater in the United States than in any other country; that American workingmen are better housed, better fed and better clothed than those of any country on the continent of Europe. In the broad sense, this is the industrial condition that has been brought about under a protective tariff. And, as the Republican candidate has well said, it is at principles and tariff schedules that party lines are drawn. In the words of President Cleveland, "It is a condition and not a theory which confronts us."—Time.

A Lost Opportunity to Veto.

A correspondent says work on the new iron bridge over Rock creek, on the way to Red Top, was commenced Tuesday. The bridge will cost $83,000, appropriated out of the people's money for the sole purpose of being expended in such a way as to increase the value of the president's private property and the property of the real estate syndicate with which he is associated. The public did not need the work, as there is an excellent wooden bridge, more than sufficient for all practical purposes, over Rock creek already.

Why didn't Grover veto the bill providing for the shameful waste of public money? Well, he was too busy hunting up excuses for vetoing bills to pension old soldiers and dead soldiers' widows, and besides was altogether too mindful of his favorite motto, which, being translated in the light of his actions, reads: "Public office is a private snap." A man who can make the whole people pay for real estate speculations can well afford to give $10,000 for his own re-election.—Ohio State Journal.

It's Only a Free Trade Fake.

Under Republican administrations the tariff duties levied during the war were three times readjusted and cut down until no further general reduction could be made without obvious danger to American industries. Of course prominent Republican members of congress advocated the reduction at the time. The free trade journals are now quoting their speeches as though they were inconsistent in favoring a reasonable tariff reduction then which left our industrial interests unharmed, while they now oppose the sweeping free tradeism of the Mills bill, which would cut those interests up by the roots.—Ohio State Journal.

For Workingmen to Study.

A trades congress was held at Bradford today. The president, Mr. Shipter, bitterly denounced the free traders who advised buying in the cheapest markets irrespective of consequences to workmen. If absolute and unconditional cheapness was right, he said, then by all means import Chinese and encourage the sweating system.

That is a London dispatch of Sept. 3. If the American workingman wants to know what free trade is he had better take it somewhat to heart.—Judge.

An Unguessable Riddle.

"Cleveland is a riddle," says one who pretends to know him. We do not doubt it. Neither do we doubt that the country is going to give him up.—New York Press.

SOMETHING MAY OCCUR.

Cleveland will have a walk over (so the Democratic newspapers say).—Judge.

COMMERCE AND PROTECTION.

The Free Trade Theory is "Buy What You Can and Make What You Must."

The free traders profess to desire the increase of our commerce. The protectionists really do desire it, but their plan is the more rational. The free traders say: "Let us buy everything where we can buy it the cheapest." Suppose that had always been the policy of the government. We were an agricultural state. Some of our manufacturing interests had been benefited by the English laws, but most of them had been impeded by the restrictive legislation which forbade the colonies from trading with any but the mother country.

The result was that when the government began this was an agricultural country. If we had not undertaken to build up our manufactures we should have remained an agricultural community, buying our manufactured products in the markets where they are the cheapest. But we did nothing of the kind. We started out in another direction. We undertook to diversify our interests by going into the business of making all that would be produced in this country. We went on the theory that we should send out to the other side the surplus products of our farms with which we might purchase goods or products that could not be produced in this country. Europe offered to sell us, in return for our wheat and cotton, manufactured articles that we could make if our capitalists and workingmen were protected from competition until they could stand alone. The foreigners even tried to convince us that it would be cheaper for us to remain an agricultural country, and they are still, with the assistance of the Democratic party, engaged in persuading us to abandon our factories and return to fields. We decline on the ground that the country has prospered under the protective system. The manufacturing establishments which have been encouraged by the protective tariff have been of more pecuniary advantage to the farmers than the foreign market. The only true principle for national prosperity is to make what you can and buy only what you must, and that is what protection means.—New York Mail and Express.

The Solid South Might Be Solider.

The Savannah (Ga.) News warns those Democrats in the south who are disposed to break away from the ranks (which is a significant concession that there are some) that party affiliation in the south means more than party supremacy. In other words, this means, we presume, that The News deems it most important that the south should be kept solid and Republicans should be disfranchised in order to keep them out of power both in state, county and municipal administrations. The Atlanta Constitution takes this view of the case, and warns its readers that it is within the range of probability that the Republicans may capture the reins of the city government. "Once with a ticket in the field," says The Constitution, "no power can break the solidity with which the Republicans will rally to it. This was demonstrated in the legislative election several days ago," which, by the way, The Constitution neglects to say, ran the Democratic majority down to 400. This is not the only section in the south from which appeals of this pathetic sort are coming. In North Carolina, in various parts of Georgia and Louisiana, as well as in Arkansas and Missouri, there are many evidences that the disintegration of southern solidity is menaced and that the Bourbons are having all they can do to prevent it.—Chicago Tribune.

Some Figures.

The amount received by the United States government for customs for the year ending June 30, 1887, was $204,779,280.53. This amount the Mills bill reduces by additions to the free list of $22,250,000, and by reductions in the tariff rates $30,000,000—a total of $52,250,000. This latter amount is 25½ per cent. of the total amount of customs revenue, showing that the Mills bill, instead of making a reduction of 5 per cent. in tariff rates, makes one of five times 5 per cent. If from the total of receipts for customs we deduct the amount of revenue from the proposed additions to the free list, and from the article of sugar, we have a total of $114,000,000 in round numbers. The amount of reduction of the tariff rates on the articles which make up this amount, proposed by the Mills bill, is about $21,000,000, which is an average of over 18.4 per cent. reduction in tariff rates by the Mills bill on articles which enter into competition with those of home manufacture. Thus it is clearly shown that the passage of the Mills bill would have an injurious effect on manufacturing and laboring interests of this country.—Boston Journal.

Break, Shake, Quake!

(G. C. loquitur.)

Break, shake, quake,
O, startled Democracee!
While I stutter and sputter to utter
The thoughts that arise in me.

O, well for the Harrison crowd,
That is swelling its ranks each day!
O, well for the Empire state
When Warner Miller holds sway!

The Republican ship sails on:
No future for Me or Hill,
Though we're both in touch with the toughs and such,
And solid with bar and still!

Break, shake, quake,
Unhappy Democracee,
November chills and thrills and ills
Have a terrible grip on We!
—New York Tribune.

A Characteristic Democratic Argument.

A favorite argument with the free traders is that if all classes of business men are not directly protected, those not protected receive no benefit but are "taxed" to pay for the protection of the favored classes. The argument would be eminently unsound even if protection were a tax, which it is not. It might as well be asserted that if a hundred men in a community are enterprising and prosperous, their prosperity, instead of benefiting everybody else in that community, does harm by compelling all the rest to pay for it!—Ohio State Journal.

Not Why of Course.

The Rochester Herald (Ind.) in reproducing and commenting on Sam Wilkeson's description of the women blacksmiths of Bromsgrove, England, in last Monday's Express, truthfully remarks: "A system or a policy which would bring the comparatively well paid and self respecting American working people of this country into competition with such labor and wages is criminal. In the face of such facts and figures the argument that only the minority of our people are employed in protected manufactures, while the majority would save a few pennies here and there by admitting the pauper products of Europe free of duty is as mean and cruel as it is fatuous. Whatever pauperizes American labor will debase and destroy American institutions and the entire fabric of American society." The Democratic party must go!—Buffalo Express.

Wofully Misinformed.

It seems that the cherished surplus of the administration has dwindled to less than $93,000,000. A few days ago it was reported at $137,000,000! That is to say, the misinformation given the country by the president and his advisers about the unnecessary cash on hand is about $40,000,000. The same crowd miscalculated the revenue to the extent of $100,000,000. The fact is the Democrats are full of false information and false principles, and foolish and profligate notions about the public money, and they should not be trusted to handle it.—Cincinnati Commercial-Gazette.

Do as You Would Be Done By.

Do you work in a factory and believe in protection? If you do, consider this question: If you vote to strike the duty off of wool, olive oil and other products of the farm, do you think that the farmer, when he gets a chance to even up with you, will not vote to strike the duties off of manufactured articles? If you do you are a donkey, and are incapable of understanding human nature. If you will not vote to protect the farmer he will not vote to protect you.—San Francisco Chronicle.

The Duty on Sugar.

If the Democrats in congress are honestly anxious to make food cheaper, why do they not accept the Republican proposition to reduce the sugar duties to the amount of $29,000,000? That would be a direct saving to every family in the country, and at the same time the surplus would be lessened without doing any particular harm to the interests of domestic labor and enterprise.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Exhibited by G. Cleveland, Showman.

The offer of $25,000 reward for the conviction of persons violating the registration law in New York city shows beyond question where the Republican National committee stands on the fraud issue. As we remarked the other day, Democratic bluster about illegal registration on the part of Republicans in the close states of the east is merely a bold attempt to divert attention from bourbon devilitry. Democracy and fraud are Siamese twins.—Cleveland Leader.

Circumstantial Evidence.

When a man is arrested with burglar's tools in his possession, it is easy to understand what his intentions are; and by the same rule, when a political party advocates an anti-protection policy we may safely conclude that it proposes to establish free trade.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

A Screw Loose Somewhere.

The administration organs, which a few weeks ago were pronouncing the protective system a vicious and inequitable one, are now endeavoring to prove that the Democratic party is the only simon pure protection party.—San Francisco Chronicle.

From Birch Bark Essence.

French chemists now obtain from the essence of birch bark, by rectification, an essential oil which possesses, among other properties, that of being fatal to insect life, and an electrically insulating tarry substance; and these two products are so treated and combined with other substances as to produce an anti-oxidizing compound and an insulating material capable of the same applications as ebonite. —Boston Budget.

She Pondered a Moment.

"Be my wife," he implored, "be my wife, my adored one. See! I have had my life insured for $10,000 in your favor," and he flourished the policy in the air.

She pondered a moment, and then raising her large and lustrous orbs to his she said:

"Before I give you an answer, I would like to know the state of your health."—Boston Budget.

London Police Band.

The F division of the London police have formed a brass band of forty-one pieces. They propose to play in the public squares for the special entertainment of the poor, receiving no pay. There are other bands in the police force, but this is the largest.—London Letter.

Anything for a Change.

Chicago Boy—What's the matter, sis?
Little Sister—Nothin', only mamma's got that divorce frown again.
Chicago Boy—Well, I'm glad of it. I don't like this papa very much myself.—The Cartoon.

Just What He Wanted.

Barber (desirous to please)—How would you like your hair cut, sir?
Customer (innocently) — First rate! That's what I came in here for.—The Idea.

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.

J. T. Teller, M. D., of Chittenango, N. Y., expresses exactly what hundreds have written at greater length. He says: "Ayer's Cathartic Pills are highly appreciated. They are perfect in form and coating, and their effects are all that the most careful physician could desire. They have supplanted all the Pills formerly popular here, and I think it must be long before any other can be made that will at all compare with them. Those who buy your pills get full value for their money."

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