

A COMPARISON.

CONDITIONS IN GREAT BRITAIN WITH
THOSE OF THE UNITED STATES.Higher Taxes, Lower Wages, More Pa-
pers, Smaller Savings Deposits and
Greater National Debt in England
Than in the United States.

[Special Correspondence.]

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—Do the people
who are clamoring for free trade ever
compare the conditions of the past and
present of this country with the one es-
sential free trade country of the world—
England? If not, it might be a good
thing for them to do so. I have been
looking into the question a little of late
and comparing the conditions of the
United States and in those of Great Britain
Herewith a portion of the thing which I find:The annual tax collected from the pe-
ople by the government of free trade
Great Britain is \$12,60 per capita, while
the United States is less than \$3
per capita.The deposits in savings banks in Great
Britain amount to \$130,000,000, or five
dollars per capita, while those in the
savings banks of the United States amount
to \$62,075,754, or twenty-five
dollars per capita.The amount of money in circulation in
Great Britain is \$17.90 per capita while
the amount in circulation in the
United States is \$25.62 per capita. In
deed there is scarcely a country of any
importance on the map of the world
which has as large an amount of money
per capita as has the United States.The national debt of Great Britain
amounts to \$90 for each individual in
her population, while that of the United
States amounts to \$18 for each individual.
The annual interest charge upon the
public debt in Great Britain is \$125 per
capita; the annual interest charge upon
the public debt in the United States is
33 cents per capita.Great Britain, under her free trade
system, has decreased her public debt in
the last thirty-five years \$620,000,000, and
the United States, under protection, has
decreased her public debt in twenty-five
years \$1,531,000,000.In free trade Great Britain there is
1 pauper for every 13 individuals, and
1 person in every 12 receives more or
less parish support; in protective United
States there is 1 pauper for every 63 in-
habitants.The "balance of trade" is hundreds of
millions of dollars against Great Britain
every year. Under her rammed free
trade she imports vastly more than she
sells. Her exports last year amounted
to \$1,300,000,000 in round numbers, and
her imports amounted to \$2,100,000,000,
making a balance on the "wrong side of
the ledger" of \$800,000,000. Our exports
last year were \$1,069,385,826, and our
imports were \$287,391,284, thus giving
us a balance of \$202,944,842 on the "right
side of the ledger."The balance of trade was \$900,000,000
against free trade Great Britain last
year, while it was \$200,000,000 in favor
of protected United States.In the last ten years our exports have
exceeded our imports by \$706,283,314.
In that time the exports of Great Britain
have fallen \$5,156,000 below her im-
ports. In other words, in the decade
just ended protective United States has
a balance of over \$700,000,000 on the
right side of the ledger, while free trade
Great Britain, whose "commerce rules
the world," shows \$5,15,000,000 on the
wrong side of the ledger.In free trade Great Britain bricklayers
get \$1.17 per day; in protected United
States, \$1.28 per day; carpenters in Great
Britain, \$1.35 per day; in free trade Great
Britain, engineers get \$1.40 per day; in
the United States, \$1.29 per day; in
Great Britain machinists get \$1.39 per
day; in the United States, \$2.50 per day;
in Great Britain compositors get 15 cents
per thousand ems; in the United States,
40 cents per thousand; in Great Britain
shipbuilders get \$8 per week; in the
United States, \$16.Thus it will be seen that in every par-
ticular our condition is better than that
of our free trade neighbor. Our com-
merce is in infinitely better condition
because we receive hundreds of millions
of dollars more for our products than
we pay out for the things we buy, while
the reverse is true with Great Britain.
Our public debt is less than one-sixth
per capita that of Great Britain, while
our annual interest charge is only about
one-tenth per capita that in Great Brit-
ain. We have decreased our debt in
25 years 2½ times as much as Great
Britain has been able to decrease her
debt in 35 years. Great Britain has 1
pauper for every 30 persons, while we
have 1 for every 63.Our government collects from her
people less than \$6 per capita of taxes;
that of Great Britain collects from her
people over \$12 per capita of taxes. The
deposits in savings banks in Great
Britain average \$5 per capita of the
population; those in the United States
average \$35 per capita of population.
The money in circulation in Great
Britain is \$17.90 per capita, while that in
the United States are from 75 to 100
per cent. higher than those paid in Great
Britain.What good reason is there for desiring
to exchange English free trade for the
protection which gives us these condi-
tions, which in every case are so much
better than those of our British neighbor?What business man in the United States
has not seen his business grow up and prosper
under the system which has been in
operation in this country for the past
thirty years who wants to endanger its
steady progress by the adoption of a
system which compares so unfavorably
with our own in its results?

O. P. ASTOR.

Ind. Sun: Now it is proposed to
limit Chicago buildings to 12
stories. Any measure that would
limit novelists Wm. Dean Howells
to one story, would be a boon to
the average magazine reader.ARTISTIC
SHOES
AND
SLIPPERS
A COMPARISON.

"THE CORNER."

YOU WILL BE SURE OF
SATISFACTION IF YOU
BUY YOUR FOOT
WEAR AT

"THE CORNER."

FINE AND FANCY.—

TECKS, PUFFS
AND BOWSFOR THE HOLIDAYS. THE
LATEST STYLES AND
LOWEST PRICES.

"THE CORNER"

Over Coats

FANCY CUT, COLOR OR
QUALITY.

"THE CORNER"

DOUBLE STORE.

H. T. SIMMONS & CO.,

One Price House.

EIGHT SACKS OF BELLE
FLOUR GIVEN AWAY EACH
WEEK.Republicans Must Go.
They Will Be "Offensive Partisans"
Take Charge.WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—The
uppermost question in the mind
of both Democrats and Republicans
in Washington continues to be—
what is President Cleveland going
to do with the offices?—Despite
the assurances of Civil-service Com-
missioner Lyman, who will retire
during the Cleveland administration,
that the new President is an
ardent civil-service reformer, the
impression prevails here that every
office now held by a Republican,
not protected by the civil-service
law, will be given to a Democrat.
It is also the impression that Mr.
Cleveland will pay little attention
to the demands of the civil-service
mugwumps. Republican postmas-
ters throughout the country are
already beginning to show extreme
nervousness. Two of them have
taken their lives. Others are in-
quiring whether it is probable that
they will be permitted to serve out
their terms. It is true that Mr.
Cleveland, when in the White
House before, advocated the policy
of permitting postmasters to serve
out their terms; but it is also true
that hundreds and thousands of
them were removed upon trivial
charges. It was then that the
term "offensive partisan" was in-
vented. Only a few federal sol-
diers, with excellent military and
civil records, were permitted to
serve out their terms, although it
was pretended that the civil-service
law was enforced in spirit as well
as in letter. To be brief and to
the point, it is not believed here
that many Republican postmasters
will be in office a short year hence,
while other Republican officials will
be fired out incontinently, unless
for local reasons of Democratic
policy it will be more advantageous
to let them remain.

Electric Quackery.

In a discourse on electric frauds
before the New York Electrical
Society last year, the lecturer, after
giving a long list of so-called elec-
trical applications, including "elec-
trical" corsets, with ostensibly mag-
netized ribs, and "electrical" gar-
ments, the sovereign virtue of which
was claimed to lie in their ability to
improve the symmetry of the limbs,
proceeded to dissect an "electric"
hair brush. On cutting open the
back of the brush the magnet consist-
ing of a piece of steel wire was ex-
posed.In the manufacture of cotton
seed oil we have a remarkable ex-
ample of the creation of an industry
by utilizing a waste product
which it cost money to get rid of.
About sixty years ago experiments
were made in pressing oil from
cotton seed, but it was not until
many years later that it could be
called an industry. In 1872, 2,
250,000 gallons were produced.
In 1880 the product had increased to
10,000,000, and the following
year to 19,000,000 gallons. Much
air, of course, attracted the com-pass sold with the brush, but the
magnetism it dispensed could not
have the slightest effect on the
person using the brush. A similar
trading on the popular faith in the
virtue of electricity is now recorded
in the English electrical papers.
In the window of a store on Fleet
street, London, is exhibited a pair
of shoes labeled "electroforce shoes."
These shoes are slowly revolved
by clockwork and their gyrations
cause erratic movements on two
large magnets placed near them.
The window is constantly surround-
ed by a gaping crowd, gazing at the
"greatest invention of the age."
The public is requested to step in-
side and receive a pamphlet ex-
planatory of the phenomenon. The
pamphlet starts off by saying that
"electricity, magnetism and odic
force are the mighty forces of na-
ture now employed in so many
ways for the benefit of mankind."
These shoes are charged with odic
magnetism and are patronized, "of
course," by members of royal fam-
ilies. Odic force is continuous in
its action and passes through any
known substance, as demonstrated
by its action on a balanced mag-
netic needle. This odic force "cures
feet, cramp, chilblains and even
broughtis, and the electro-
force shoes soothe the nerves and
renew brain power." The magnet
which is concealed in the sole af-
fects the needle, and thence the eye
and the pocket of the purchaser,
and that is all. "Odic magnetism"
or "odic force" is an unmeaning
term, and is simply part of a quack
attempt to promise cures under
guise of plausible names, aided by
most transparent tricks.The total vote in the State, as
reported officially in the Indianapolis
Journal, was 561,988. Cleve-
land's plurality, 8,888. The official
vote for Governor, as shown by the
reports to the Secretary of State,
give the vote for Matthews for
Governor, 260,602; for Chase,
253,623; Matthews' plurality, 6,
979. Deputy King computed the
result on the vote for Attorney-
general, in order to make out his
commission, and found it as follows:
Smith, 260,156; Ferrall, 253,646;
Smith's plurality, 6,510. Smith's
vote fell 469 behind Matthews,
whose vote was about 2,500 short
of Cleveland's vote in Indiana.The election contest, as
reported officially in the Indianapolis
Journal, was 561,988; Matthews' plurality,
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vote fell 469 behind Matthews,
whose vote was about 2,500 short
of Cleveland's vote in Indiana.

The election contest.

As has been before stated a
contest will be begun before the
county commissioners on next
Tuesday upon the offices of Sud-
bury and Huntington. The com-
plaint recites in substance:Irregularity and misconduct of the
Board of Election in Salt Creek township,
which rendered the vote of the whole
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ings of the Board void.Irregularity and misconduct of the
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