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THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1894.

THE Chinese, like the Democrats of Maine and Vermont, seem to be the under dogs in their fight with the Japanese.

A MAN able to eat a bushel of potatoes a day could make tin-plate from pig-tin. But we have some remarkable men in this country.

UNDER the reduced tariff duties there is but one thing for the American manufacturer to do to meet foreign competition, and that is to reduce the price of labor. In a nutshell, the question of tariff is a question of wages.

THE new tariff law will demonstrate to the American people the fact that cheapness in a few things, necessarily accompanied by the inability to buy so much of others, benefits no one, and is therefore a fraud on the wage-earner.

The retail price of granulated sugar has advanced about 14 cents a pound within the past three months. The advantages that the sugar trust received under the Gorman bill which gave to it the first year \$10,000,000, according to the statements of Chairman Wilson, are not satisfying to its capacious maw. The trust couldn't even wait until after the election before beginning to squeeze the people.

For instance suppose a laboring man is getting one dollar a day for his wages and paying 50 cents a bushel for his potatoes. Now suppose the price of potatoes falls to 25 cents; isn't that equivalent to an increase of 25 cents on that man's wages?—Argus-News.

It would seem to be about that way if the man necessarily ate a bushel of potatoes each day; but it is probable that no one but the editor of the Argus-News indulges in the wasteful habit of eating two and two-thirds gallons of potatoes at each meal during the entire year. Brother Coffman is a mathematical genius beyond all question.

WHY NOT A BOUNTY ON CORN AS WELL AS SUGAR? Those who are continually asking this question do not comprehend the purpose of a bounty given by the government. It is not, and never was for the purpose of legislating for a particular class, as some seem to think, but solely for the purpose of building up any industry on which it is given. As to the sugar bounty, no "class" was sought upon which to confer favors, but the sugar bounty was given in order to stimulate the sugar beet industry in this country which if developed, would eventually cheapen sugar. Any class from any State or political party is free to enter the business, and under these circumstances an effort on the part of the government to build up a great industry cannot honestly be called "class legislation." But after all, if the sugar bounty should result in putting the beet sugar industry on a footing with the industry in France and Germany and the yearly output for the world doubled, it makes but little difference whether it is called "class legislation" or not, if it lessens the price of sugar. But what good would a bounty on corn and wheat do? We raise more than we can use without offering a bounty. The effect of a bounty would be simply to glut the market and of course the price would be very low. It would seem the better part of patriotism to establish factories in order to furnish a demand for our agricultural products, thus enhancing their price and lowering the price of large supplies of manufactured commodities.

THE TARIFF ACT OF 1857. Frank M. Heaton contributes to the Washington Post an article on the tariff act of 1857 which gives some facts not generally known, or at least overlooked by many tariff writers. He says:

From the time of the passage of this act until its repeal, President Buchanan frequently called the attention of Congress to the constantly decreasing revenues, and both the President and his Secretary of the Treasury (Cobb) recommended higher import duties, for in case such duties were not imposed, bonds must be issued to meet the necessities of the government. The time of the depression of 1857 was the exception of the free trade tariff of that year, when the President and his Secretary ascribed the panic to the inflated currency, speculation among the people, etc. At the same time, the administration urged upon Congress that the "incidental protective duties" be restored. Congress listened to the pleadings of the President, and finally passed the Morrill tariff bill, which became a law by the signature of James Buchanan on March 2, 1861.

From this date the progress of the country in material development was unexampled. The civil war did not seem to under-throw the nation, and much improvement was sure and steady under the revivifying influences of the Morrill protective tariff and its amendments. The property valuation of the country for over seventy years had amounted to \$16,000,000,000, at the date of the passage of the act referred to, but for the three following decades, while the protective duties were in force, or up to 1892, the total wealth had increased more than fourfold, viz. \$65,000,000,000.

WHITHER ARE WE TENDING?

The Existence of Free Institutions Depends Upon the Capability of Individual Competency.

Again, the laborer has by relinquishing the use of those faculties so essential to his self-preservation and individual manhood, placed himself, or rather these faculties, in a state of ennui that can have but one result—that of decay and weakness, thereby retrograding to a point that must inevitably result in abject serfdom. For by doing away with the necessity of the use of those faculties, so essential to independent manhood and self-preservation, they necessarily fall into a state of decay. It would not be more fatal to the human family were they to, by some superhuman agency, do away with the necessity of muscular action. In a few short months man would by this muscular inaction, become wholly rid of muscular power. So with the individual laborer. When he surrenders up his individual right to contract, and fulfill that contract for labor, to a federal head he has surrendered up all the individual manhood there is in him, and he begins at once to retrograde to a slave state. He becomes as much a slave to his dictator as the alien of old whose "ear was bored through with an awl," that he might serve his master "forever."

Again, by this degeneracy of the individual force, we would, and will have a corresponding weakness of the collective force, the consequence being that we would have to go outside of this labor element to obtain an intelligent dictator, at least this would be the inevitable tendency, and no division of the social or business world is safe when its educational tendency is downward.

Then let me say in conclusion to the laborer, maintain at all hazards, your individual rights. Surrender them by oath or obligation to no dictator, and further, do not take the fatal step to destroy your employer, by assuming the right to control both labor and capital. If you, by intimidation, destroy the incentive to accumulate and own capital, you destroy the only source from which you can draw subsistence, not only this, you blot out what desire there may be in your own manhood to own a competence, for you will remember that in this country a majority of stockholders in capital enterprises have been poor men—laborers with yourselves. This is a high privilege enjoyed in this country to a much higher degree, than in any other country in the world.

It may be that capital has, by unfair legislation, taken the advantage of labor in this country. We should remember, however, that it is not near so much the case as it has ever been in the old world, and further, in this country we have universal suffrage. The laboring classes are in the majority. That being true, if we do not meet capital in the legislative councils it is our own fault.

The spirit the poor should fear most in this country, is not the domineering spirit of capital. Capital, abstractly speaking, carries on all our great enterprises, makes it possible for labor to subsist, in fact, when properly adjusted it makes home, food, and raiment attainable for the laboring man or woman, who has not the disposition or capacity to become the custodian, or possessor of capital. It is that egotism, clothed in the livery of aristocracy, that should fear most. It has ruled the labor and social world since the dawn of civilization. The mournful story of its lamentable career begins with the story of Cain and Abel. It has ever cursed all civilized society. Its chief demands are, that toil shall be considered menial, that the toiler shall be a serf, or slave—a "mud-sill." This spirit flourished under our constitution for seventy-five years, under the form of African slavery. African slavery is demised in this country, but not the spirit. These aristocratic leaders have assumed a new manner of attack. Whilst they have relinquished the right to own the soul of the toiler, they yet claim the right to the body. Whilst they have relinquished the right to the blood of the toiler, they yet claim the right to the sweat. Whilst before 1865 they only claimed these rights over the negro; now they extend their modified claim, over both black and white.

These enemies of equal rights, resort to various plans for the accomplishment of their purpose. Their most prominent one is to manipulate legislation, so as to hold American toil down to the dependent standard of European labor, which has ever been held down to dependence by the aristocracy of the old world. The chief method of the aristocratic leaders, on this side of the waters, for thus blighting the future prospects of the laboring classes, is, in the adoption of free trade. They teach the fallacy, that free trade would reduce the price of manufactured articles to the American consumer, thereby contradicting all past experience in this country. They teach that protection is unconstitutional, and then by their representatives in Congress, vote and enact odious protective measures. They teach that protection is designed only to protect capital, when they know that neither capital nor labor, especially labor, has never competed successfully with foreign manufacturers only when protected. Even the threat of American free trade in 1862 has brought calamity upon American industries unknown before in this country, the terrible disastrous effects being due to the unprecedent prosperity we were enjoying at the time the enemies of American industry went into power.

Another evidence of the insincerity or incompetency of this anti-American party now in power, is their opposition

to the grandest concept for the elevation of the human race—reciprocity—that has been evolved from any human brain in the last century. Now the man is stupid beyond my conception who would believe or pretend to believe that to remove protection from American industry would not reduce American labor, to the self-schedule of the old world. The above proposition being unmistakably true, if we would sustain or degrade the respectability of American labor, one of two things must be done. We must elevate European labor to the American standard and hold up American labor by a decided protective system until this human work is consummated; or we must remove protection and permit American labor to retrograde to the European standard, which would set the cause of labor back at least a century.

Now a Nation is an artificial individuality, purely the creation of law, and a commercial brotherhood, between the enlightened nations of the earth is certainly the desirable goal to which we are tending. Before this national brotherhood can be realized, however, we must have brotherhood existing between the integers, out of which the nations are formed, or in other words human brotherhood.

Now there is no question but what the two leading political parties in this country—the Republican and Democratic parties, are bending their efforts to the consummation of the same end, viz: universal brotherhood, which means free trade, but they differ in their methods, and also in the results, or at least the labor status of this final result. The Republican party desires to establish this brotherhood upon a plane founded upon the respectability of labor. Whilst the Democratic party desires to establish this brotherhood upon a plane founded upon the mentality of labor.

Now a purely protective tariff oftentimes bears heavily, and sometimes unjustly upon some especial industries of this country, hence the necessity of reciprocity it is designed to be the governor, the regulator of a protective tariff, by which all its unequal bearings can be regulated. By the aid of this principle, we can increase the facilities for disposing of our products. By it we can relieve any scarcity in this country of any foreign product. It far surpasses any other medicine I have ever used. I have never received it from physicians—Mrs. Harry Starr, Pottsville, Pa., October 12, 1894.

It is sold on a positive guarantee by all druggists, or by the Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind., on receipt of price, \$1 per bottle, six bottles \$5, express prepaid. It is a great medicine, an eminent specialist in heart disease, contains neither opium nor dangerous drugs.

Sold by all druggists.

Special Low Rate Excursion to Indianapolis. On account of State fair Friday, Sept. 21, the Big Four will sell for train No. 2, leaving Crawfordsville at 8:14 a. m., excursion tickets to Indianapolis and return at the low rate of 90 cents. Returning tickets will be good on all regular trains until Sept. 24, inclusive. G. E. ROBINSON, Agent Big 4.

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How important this injunction to every young man! How many ruin their health and future happiness through pernicious practices contracted in ignorance, and repented of when too late. Parents, guardians and humanitarians can do no better service to the rising generation than to place in their hands the information and warnings contained in a little book carefully prepared by an Association of medical gentlemen, who have had vast experience in dealing with the grave maladies here hinted at, and who feel that they owe it to humanity to warn the young of the dangerous certain destructive habits which are far more prevalent than any legend can possibly imagine, and which, if persisted in, gradually undermine the constitution and health and destroy the future happiness of the victim. Cut out this notice and enclose it with ten cents in stamps (to postage) to World's Dispensary Medical Association, 663 Main street, Buffalo, N. Y., and the book will be sent, secure from observation in a plain sealed envelope.

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A pure old whisky is always free from fusel oil, which is a poison and should not be taken into the system. Age eliminates it from the spirit by evaporation, and it is converted into fragrant ethers which give the bouquet to whisky, such as Royal Ruby Rye. Received direct from distillery and sold by Nye & Booe, druggists.

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