

# The Democrat

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The Bank of England was established in 1694.

The man who is really anxious to do something for you is usually too poor.

The Farmers' Alliance has 116 papers in Kansas—one to every county, with ten to spare.

The main marble staircase alone in Mrs. Mackay's new London residence cost over \$100,000.

At Nashville, Tenn., during a snow-storm, countless numbers of small fish fell. They resembled carp.

A FARMER in Holt County, Kansas, has 26 living children, all of whom are unmarried and live at the homestead.

THE printing press which Voltaire set up in Ferney to demolish Christianity is now used to print Bibles in Geneva.

A BILL passed the Texas Senate making it a felony to fight a fight in the State either with gloves or without gloves.

KANSAS requires for the instruction of her 509,614 school children 11,612 teachers, paying her male teachers \$42 and her female teachers \$34, month.

THE English telephone patents have expired, and the monopoly there has come to an end. The Bell patents in this country have still three years to run.

FOLLY consists in the drawing of false conclusions from just principles, by which it is distinguished from madness, which draws just conclusions from false principles.

An employee of the Cincinnati Street Car Company has held the position of switchman for thirty-five years at a salary of \$5 a week. He at one time had a family of ten children.

A MAN who hit on the idea of popping corn in an attractive stall in the busiest part of Fulton street, New York, in full view of the shopping crowd, is making lots of money.

THE city gas works of Berlin brought \$1,750,000 clear profit into the treasury during the last financial year, despite the unusually heavy expenditures for new gas houses and expenditures.

THE late Cardinal Simor, who was the son of a shoemaker, became a millionaire and one of the richest prelates in Europe. There is a wide difference between pegging soles and healing souls.

MRS. SARAH HALL of Bucks County, Pa., 91 years old, has 104 descendants living—three children, twenty-two grandchildren, sixty-nine great-grandchildren, and ten great-great-grandchildren.

THEIR is in Holt County, Missouri, a farmer who has twenty-six children, including eleven pairs of twins, all living with him. He can truly and even as pathetically as Patti sing, "There is no place like home."

THE widest plank on earth is on exhibition at the railroad's depot at Humboldt, Cal. It was cut at the Elk River mill, and is sixteen feet in width. It will be among the Humboldt exhibits at the World's Fair in Chicago.

AN artesian well near Albert Lea, Minn., which spouts both oil and water, often changes the programme and sends out a stream of small minnows which are wholly unlike any known species of fish found in that vicinity.

ACCORDING to reports which have recently been published, Germany employs 5,500,000 of her women in industrial pursuits; England, 4,000,000; France, 3,756,000; Italy, 3,500,000; and Austria-Hungary about the same number.

THE Empress of Germany, since her confinement, has given a fresh proof of womanly sympathy by ordering 100 complete sets of baby linen to be given to poor mothers. She has also set apart 10,000 marks to accompany the gifts.

THE withdrawal of the cattle from the Cherokee Strip, has left little for the wolves to feed upon and they have migrated into the grazing countries of Kansas, where they are very trouble some. In one case they carried off a 6-year-old boy.

THE total population of the earth is about 1,200,000,000, of which 36,214,000 die yearly, 98,840 daily, 4,020 every hour, and 67 every minute; the number of births is 36,02,000 yearly, 1,000,800 daily, 4,200 every hour, an average of 76 every minute.

IT is said that the Maine lumber camps are unusually brightened by the presence of women this year. They are housekeepers for their fathers and husbands, and seem to have combined to keep obnoxious characters away from the camp.

A MARLETT, Mich., physician recently gave an old lady patient some quinine in capsules. The other day she brought back the "little bottles," as she called the empty capsules, to have them refilled, as their contents "had done her lots of good."

THE bicycle is becoming wonderfully popular nowadays but prejudice has not entirely died out. The B. shop of Chester has found it necessary to come out in print and deny the report that he had ridden a wheel, and to back it up with a promise that he never will.

A Philo-ophic Merchant. An Arab water seller who was in Turkey during the last war with Russia was wandering about the rear of a battlefield with two freshly filled jugs of water, calling out: "Clear, cool water, 2 piasters a cupful," when a shot bounding along smashed one jug to atoms. The Arab wandered on without pausing, but he changed his cry to "Clear, cool water, 4 piasters a cupful." —The Jester.

It was found from careful germination tests at the Wisconsin station that

the hulled grains of timothy seed neither germinate so well nor retain their vitality so long as those not hulled; also that timothy seed, when properly stored, is fairly reliable up to five years old.

THE Birmingham (Ala.) Age-Herald prints the following inscription from a tombstone, which evidently refers to a member of one of the old before-the-war dark families: "Henryetta, Emeretta, Demiretta, Creaneretta, Carolina, Balstic, Daughter of Bob and Sooky Cottin."

ORDINARY accumulators or storage batteries for electrical work are not very portable, owing to the liquids they contain. In consequence of this trouble it has been proposed to add a little sodium silicate to the cell, which has the effect of turning a sulphuric acid solution into a jelly.

A REMARKABLE petition to the Queen is on its way from India. It is upward of sixty feet in length, and is signed by more than two thousand women of India, who are anxious that the age at which a marriage may be legally entered upon shall be raised from its present limit of ten to fourteen years.

HANDBILLS vary more than those designed for public use, and are often composed of brass, silver, and even gold.

It is a common idea that silver is mixed with other metals in the casting of bells, to mellow the sound, but this is a mistake: any large quantity of silver would seriously injure the tone.

HEREFORE the Postmistresses of France have been practically debarred from marrying. By an old-established rule husbands of Postmistresses could not engage in any number of trades or professions on the theory that they would offer temptations to the husbands to tamper with the mails. Now, however, the government has abolished these restrictions to the choice of a husband with the exception of police officials.

SOON after the battle of Lexington in the Revolutionary War, Ethan Allen, at the head of eighty backwoodsmen from Vermont, known as "Green Mountain Boys," made a sudden descent on Fort Ticonderoga, near the south end of Lake Champlain. Entering the fort in the night, he found the commander in bed, and summoned him to surrender. "I whose name?" demanded the officer. "In the name of the great Jehovah and the Continental Congress," replied Allen. With the fort Allen secured a supply of powder, then very much needed by the Americans.

Castelar does not lay the blame of originating protective tariffs upon America. He finds, rather, that America is simply following the bad example set by Europe. He does blame America, however, for adopting a system at war with the traditions of freedom and so damaging to her mission as the standard-bearer of liberty among the nations of the world. Among the continental nations of Europe her influence for liberty and enlightened statesmanship is largely nullified by protection, and her example is used to strengthen the old hatreds and jealousies which have proven so disastrous to those nations. The old spirit of international distrust and hate which has so often wrought ruin in Europe, is still alive in the form of retaliatory tariff laws, and the example of America is不幸ly thrown upon the wrong side.

Castelar eloquently says: "Archaeological contradictions must disappear, and the cause of international progress imperatively requires nations to unite on universal exchange, free trade, just and equal, heat compels sisterly action."

The exports of provisions for the past three years make an interesting comparison, showing as they do, a gratifying increase. These are the figures:

1881.....\$91,230,000  
1882.....123,367,000  
1890.....142,842,000

The next heaviest exports are breadstuffs: \$141,602,000. Here are the principal items: Corn, \$37,603,000; wheat, \$24,384,000; wheat, rye, \$27,709,000; oats, \$41,140,000; rye, \$1,025,000; corn meal, \$917,000; oatmeal, \$379,000; barley, \$463,000.

Besides the exports of provisions as above given, there was a considerable export of live animals, principally cattle.

total export of animals were \$35,665,000, of which the exports of cattle reached \$33,297,000, against \$25,673,000 in 1888. Exports of hogs were \$970,000; horses, \$88,000; mules, \$338,000; sheep \$199,000.

There were also some exports of miscellaneous agricultural products. These were as follows: Hones, hofs, horns, etc., \$400,000; fruits, \$2,845,000; hay, \$577,000; hides and skins, \$1,485,000; hops, \$172,000; seeds, \$2,045,000; leaf tobacco, \$21,155,000; vegetables, \$1,370,000.

Besides these exports of raw farm produce, there were some \$40,000,000 of manufactured goods exported, of which our farmers furnished the raw materials. These were as follows: Cotton goods, \$11,133,000; leather and manufactures of leather, \$12,575,000; lard oil, \$646,000; cottonseed oil, \$5,400,000; oilcake, \$7,762,000; manufactured tobacco, \$4,018,000.

The above figures afford some idea of the vast importance of the farmer's foreign market. In the face of such figures the protectionists have the effrontry to try to persuade the farmer that he can not compete in the markets of the world with the paper labor of other countries less sojourning ours, and they even go to the length of saying that if it were not for McKinley's bumbling duties on the part of the market, and it is to be seen that a contest as this that free trade would be more than a success.

And still our farmers go to that market and beat the "cheapest human market" on its own ground; and they are in no mood to withdraw from that market, as McKinley seems to advocate, if his words mean anything. The farmers know well enough that if they should cease to sell in the foreign market they should fail to find sale for all their products at home, and thus depress prices to an absolutely ruinous figure.

But the farmers are not fools; they know that the more of our farm products is taken by Europe and the more of manufactured goods that is sent to us in exchange, the better off they are. The freedom of that exchange, so beneficial to our farmers, is obstructed in the interests of the manufacturers solely under the false cry of "protection to our labor."

These figures prove the ability of our farmers to hold their own in the world's market. Yet McKinley made it a reproach to the Democratic minority on the Ways and Means Committee a year ago that they stood forth in defense of that market for our farmers. "The world's market," to which the advocates of protectionist law referred, is the market for revenue only invite the farmers of this country," he said, "is to day crowded with the products of the world, and the paper labor of other countries less sojourning ours, and they even go to the length of saying that if it were not for McKinley's bumbling duties on the part of the market, and it is to be seen that a contest as this that free trade would be more than a success."

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The freedom of that exchange, so beneficial to our farmers, is obstructed in the interests of the manufacturers solely under the false cry of "protection to our labor."

And thus it goes forth to a wondering world that the only things which our McKinleyites absolutely shut out from the channels of trade in this country are obscene books and pictures, drugs to be used for abortion, and tell it not in Gath—all English books not more than twenty years old! Now let the Chinese become civilized and shut out American books. Let the Hottentots catch the inspiration of our example and prohibit the adoption of free labor and free exchange.

McKinley's Gone Mad.

The copyright law recently enacted by Congress contains one piece of protectionism much more crass than anything in the McKinley tariff law. The latter measure allows the importation of English books not more than twenty years old upon payment of a duty of 25 per cent.; but the copyright act takes away the privilege of importation altogether, except that any person may import one or two copies of a book for his own use. Importation for purposes of sale is absolutely prohibited. In the case of all books print in the English language less than twenty years old, and copyrighted in the United States.

Even so extreme a protectionist as Senator John Sherman opposed this piece of Chinese protectionism. He offered an amendment permitting the importation of books upon the payment of the duty just as is the case with all other articles; and this amendment was passed by the Senate. McKinley, however, refused to accept the Sherman amendment, and the Senate had to back down. Senator Sherman voting against the whole bill by reason of the failure of his very sensible amendment.

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Protection Wages Again.

Reductions of the wages of protected Pennsylvania labor still go on. Here are a few of the latest:

Allentown—Crane Iron Company, 40 per cent. reduction.

Pottstown—Glasgow Iron Company, 30 per cent. reduction.

and the like, let the farmer consider the following figures: Total exports of cattle, \$33,297,000, of which England took \$31,364,000; canned beef, \$8,610,000; salted beef, \$12,155,000; to England, \$3,952,000; tallow, \$5,738,000, to England, \$2,643,000; bacon, \$37,855,000, to England, \$30,966,000; hams, \$8,495,000, to England, \$6,857,000; lard, \$36,022,000, to England, \$11,139,000; butter, \$2,288,000, to England, \$1,355,000; cheese, \$8,130,000, to England, \$7,080,000. Our exports of breadstuffs were also principally taken by England. The leading items were: Corn, \$37,603,000; English, \$10,474,000; wheat, \$5,348,000, to England, \$4,810,000; flour, \$5,703,000, to England, \$3,856,000. Exports of raw cotton amounted to \$148,000,000, of which England took \$145,000,000. Hops to the value of \$1,155,000 were exported, of which all except about \$65,000 went to England. The McKinleyites took off the sugar tax in order to prevent the reduction of the tariff on manufactures and in this way to save protection; but free sugar is going to teach the people very clearly that the tariff is a tax, and that it is a good thing to get rid of such a tax.

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