

The Democrat

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For President.

GROVER CLEVELAND,

OF NEW YORK.

For Vice President.

ADLAI E. STEVENSON,

OF ILLINOIS.

HARRISON may not admit that he is whipped, but he must confess that he is clearly outclassed.

CHAIRMAN CARTER is sitting out on the back steps crying Cleveland's letter is a fatal blow to his ambition.

HAD Cleveland's election been in doubt his magnificent letter of acceptance would have insured him a victory.

If your Uncle Benjamin thinks that silence gives consent he must be immensely tickled with the letter of Mr. Blaine.

EFFECTIVE protests against combines, trusts, and other iniquities of protection can only be made effectively at the polls.

COMMISSIONER PECK'S labor report was not worth the money the Republicans paid for it. It is about as important as an exploded firecracker.

AS LONG as Foraker ceased talking Republicanism Ohio was regarded as a safe Republican State. If he keeps on it will soon be on the doubtful list.

"Young men to the front!" cries the high-tariff Inter Ocean. The young man who goes to the front for the tariff dishonestly will eventually find himself behind.

THERE may be ten thousand arguments for a high tariff and ten thousand more for double taxation; but nothing can cover up the wrong upon which both are based.

BLOCKS-OF-FIVE DUDLEY offers to bet that the Democratic majority in Indiana will not exceed 20,000. Dudley always was a modest sort of a man in his claims.

THAT was a thrilling race between Gov. McKinley and the sheriff at Elwood, Ind., but the Governor got there in time to open the new tin plate works before the sheriff could close them.

BLAINE is going to spend the winter in Washington. He will take a good deal of pleasure in watching Harrison arrange his worldly affairs for a return to Indianapolis after March 4.

THE number of persons employed under the McKinley bill under \$5 a week amounted last year to 46,792 in the protected industries of the single State of Massachusetts. The figures are official and direct from the records.

IT won't do for Mr. Blaine to plead that he was "paired off" at the recent Maine election. If this new fangle of pairing off at election is to become popular the Republicans will soon find themselves without a Reed quorum to pass even a pension bill.

THE speech delivered at Carroll by Gov. Boies in opening the Iowa campaign shows the temper of the Western Democrats. They are in for a fight to a finish with the force bill and McKinley bill plutocracy, and under such leaders as Boies rallying them behind Cleveland, they are moving on Harrison's works.

MR. HARRISON'S letter was about three times as long as Mr. Cleveland's, but there is more in the following sentence of the ex-President's letter than there is in the whole of the President's: "My record as a public servant leaves no excuse for misunderstanding my beliefs and position on the questions which are now presented to the voters of the land for their decision."

THE Massachusetts Report on Manufactures shows a less increase in product for 1891 over 1890 than over 1889. In the highly protected carpet and woolen industry the percentage of the "industry product" paid in wages in 1891 showed a reduction from former years. In all industries there was an increase in the number of persons employed at wages of under \$5 a week, and they now amount to over 46,000 in that one State.

THE Chicago Times devotes a large amount of its space to a long list of foreign ministers and consuls who are coming home to help Mr. Harrison through. There is no doubt that, when the President's army of

office holders, headed by his Cabinet, got fairly in motion they will make a strong fight, even as Sullivan made against Corbett, to protect their stomachs.

THE Republican organs are pretending to see something ominous in the fact that Hill mentioned Cleveland's name but once in his speech. How much more ominous is the fact that Blaine did not mention Harrison's name in his letter even once, and that Reed has made a dozen speeches without once referring to his party's candidate, either directly or indirectly.

THE returns for August show that our exports of breadstuffs fell off \$7,750,000 as compared with the same month last year. Another fact for farmers to consider is that the price of wheat in August of this year averaged only 84 cents a bushel, as against \$1.06 in August, 1891. Here is a lessened demand and a falling off of more than 20 per cent in price, in spite of the McKinley bill that was to bring prosperity to the farmers.

THE largest vote ever cast in the State of Maine was polled at the recent election. Compared with the next largest polling—the Presidential election of 1888—the Republican loss was 6,149; Democratic gain, 4,592; Prohibition gain, 1,090; Labor gain, 316. The Populists polled 3,005 votes. The net Democratic gain was 10,741. When one studies these figures he can well understand the anxiety of the Republican managers to have Mr. Blaine, whom President Harrison kicked out of office, go on the stump and say a few words for the national ticket.

MISERABLE failure attended President Harrison's attempt to make political capital by bulldozing feeble powers, and he now proposes a new illustration of his jingo policy by sending ships of war to Venezuela on the slim pretense that "American interests" are endangered. It is also hinted by organs friendly to the President that he proposes to rebuke Great Britain and make that nation change its policy. All this would be laughable were it not for the fact that it is humiliating for the people of this country to have other nations sneering at the effort of demagogues to secure political power by such means.

THE Republicans are now claiming that Mr. Harrison ought to be re-elected on the tariff issue because the report of the New York Bank Superintendent shows an annual increase of the savings bank deposits in New York since the passage of the McKinley bill. If the volume of savings deposits is due to the McKinley bill, then the measure has had a very injurious effect, for the annual increase of savings deposits in New York before the enactment of that bill was greater by several millions than it has been since. The Republicans would better confine themselves to the tin plate, pearl buttons, maple sugar and wildcat bank issues.

REPUBLICAN editors require a good deal of space to say there is nothing in Cleveland's letter. The Albany Express, one of his most bitter enemies, takes one and one-half columns; the Columbus Dispatch has one and one-fourth columns; the New York Advertiser—a guerrilla sheet—devotes one and one-half columns to the proposition that Cleveland's letter is not worth answering. The Brooklyn Standard-Union, Murat Halstead's paper, has two columns of fine type. The Philadelphia Ledger uses three-fourths of a column of fine type assuring its readers that the candidate of Democracy indulges in nothing but platitudes and apologies. The Ledger's columns are very long. The same article would make nearly or quite two columns in the Chicago Herald. All the rest of the partisan crew are equally prolix and inconsistent. From which, we may judge, Mr. Cleveland is proved to have written a very excellent letter.

FULL official returns from Maine show that the Republicans polled 67,870 votes and the Democrats 55,390; Republican plurality, 12,480. Four years ago the Republicans polled 79,398, and the Democrats 61,350; Republican plurality, 18,058. The Republican vote fell off this year 11,528, and the Democratic 5,960. In other words, the Republican loss was 14.51 per cent. of their vote in 1888, and the Democratic loss 9.51 per cent. of theirs. Republicans affect to regard the slump in Maine of no consequence, but a similar loss in pivotal States will be fatal to them in November. Applying the proportion to the New York vote for President in 1888, it will give Cleveland over 19,000 plurality. A similar loss would make Indiana Democratic by over 10,000, New Hampshire Democratic by 144, and Ohio Democratic by 2,275. The same ratio of loss would nearly annihilate the Republican majority in Illinois. It is very evident that, if the Republicans maintain the pace that they have set in Maine and Vermont, Mr. Harrison will be beaten.

ALL FOR CLEVELAND.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC CLUBS HEAR HIM.

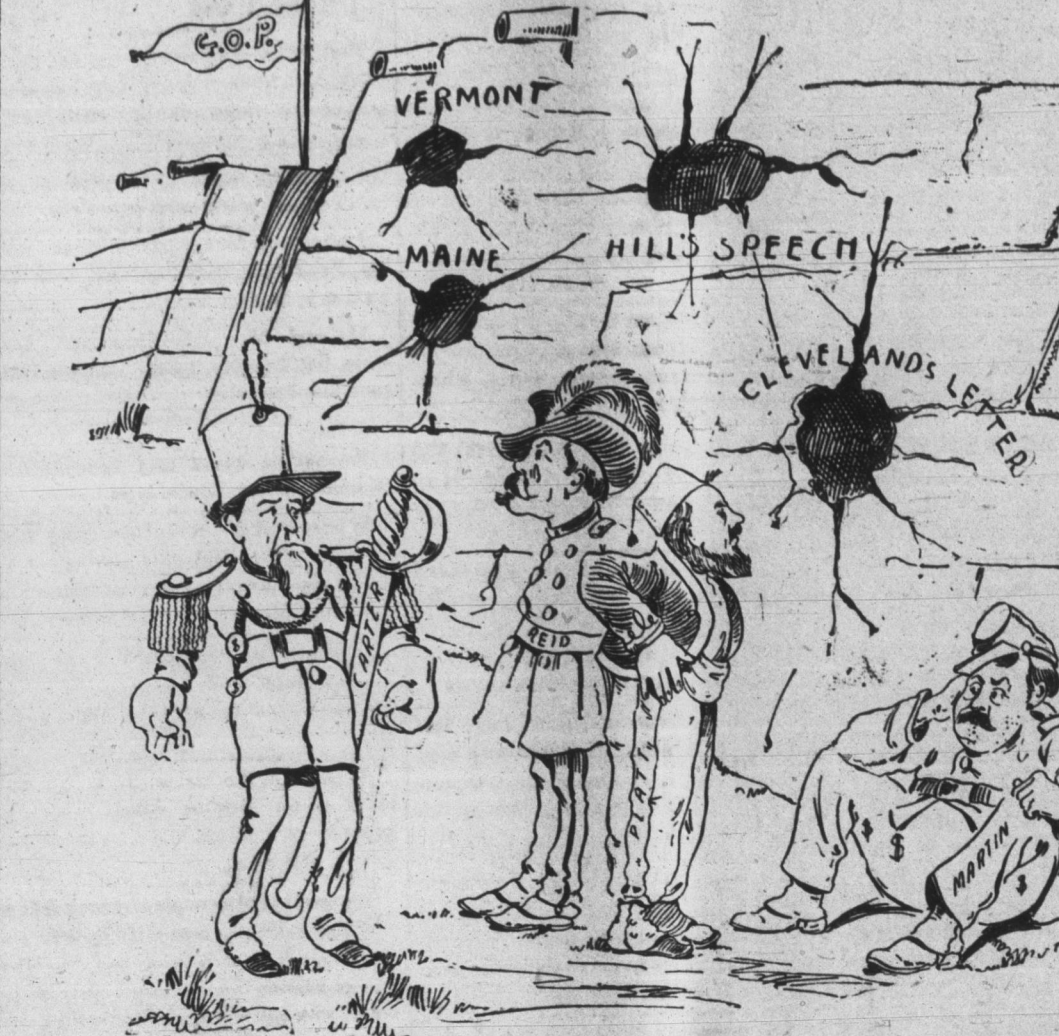
The Ex-President Tells a Vast Throng in the Academy of Music the Principles Which Underlie His Campaign—Other Proceedings.

Grover Spoke Nobly.

It was a mammoth Cleveland meeting, the quadrennial convention of Democratic clubs that met in the Academy of Music, in New York. The great gathering cheered the mention of the ex-President's name in a manner which showed that the ebullition of enthusiasm came from the heart. A street parade of colossal proportions preceded the convention, and then the throngs surged toward the great objective point—the Academy of Music. The delegates were in possession of 4,000 badges, and the wearers represented every State in the Union. This insignia of Democracy was not worn by people who wear a badge for the badge's sake, but by men who possessed votes all year round, and knew exactly what they were going to do with them.

In the academy stage and galleries glowed with the national colors, from which seemed to radiate a gentle benison to the enthusiastic thousands that crowded the building. No player folk have ever been able to induce them to do. From each side of the stage enormous portraits of Cleveland and Stevenson loomed down on the multitude, while the Ninth Regiment Band added its mite to the enthusiasm which seemed to bubble from audience and speakers.

HOW LONG CAN THEY HOLD THE FORT?



—Chicago Times.

President Chauncey Black called the convention to order. He spoke nobly regarding the issues of the campaign, and then introduced ex-President Cleveland. Mr. Cleveland was received with prolonged cheering. He said:

Mr. President and gentlemen, it affords me especial pleasure to extend to you on this occasion a hearty welcome. A citizen of this proud municipality I am glad to assure you that our hospitality is always open and generous. In behalf of a community distinguished for its Americanism and tolerance in all matters of belief and judgment, I know I may extend a cordial greeting to those who here represent political thoughtfulness and sincerity. As an unyielding and consistent believer in Democratic principles, I need not hesitate to pledge to the representatives of organized Democracy the good-will and fraternal sympathy of this Democratic city.

Your meeting is the council of war which precedes a decisive battle. The preparations for stern conflict. All your weapons and all your equipments are soon to be tested. You are organized and labored and you have watched and planned to insure your readiness for the final engagement. The preservation of the Republic is at stake. The preservation of the Republic is at stake. The preservation of the Republic is at stake.

Those who subscribe to the creed of this association and make any claim to sincerity are hardly excused themselves for lack of effort at a time when the necessities of the Government economically administered have put little relation to the taxation of the people when extravagance in the public service has become a contagious plague.

To those who hope for better things this convention of Democratic clubs is a bright promise of reform. Unorganised gentlemen and idle patriotic aspirations cannot successfully contend for mastery with the compact and efficient organization of Democracy.

Organization of the Convention.

The general business of the convention was then entered upon.

Chauncey Black and Lawrence Gardner were re-elected President and Secretary for the ensuing year, and Governor Roswell P. Flower was appointed Treasurer.

Sentiment of the Resolutions.

and more equal taxation; more frugal expenditures and purer government, which can be accomplished only by the election of Cleveland and Stevenson.

Weaver's Tale of Woe.

Hon. W. Y. Atkinson, Chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee of Georgia, says, in reply to the published address of Gen. Weaver and various special telegrams which have been sent out from Georgia by Mrs. Lease, that they do great injustice, not only to the Democrats but to the people of the State.

He says: "According to his own admission, Gen. Weaver received a respectful hearing at Waycross and Columbus. At Albany his speech was listened to by several hundred people, and no effort whatever was made to prevent him from speaking. A prominent negro of that place, at the conclusion of Weaver's speech, took the stand to refute what he had said, and bitterly attacked Weaver and the third party. Weaver was so indignant that a negro should attempt to answer him that he immediately left the platform. The only possible foundation for the greatly exaggerated egg story spread broadcast by Gen. Weaver and Mrs. Lease is that a small boy in the open-air audience at Macon threw an egg, and he was promptly arrested and punished for it."

McKinley's Unfortunate Foot.

Major McKinley answers to the description of the man who "never opened his mouth without putting his foot in it."

In his Philadelphia speech the Governor said:

"If Congress should happen to be Democratic, then I want Benjamin Harrison President. He believes in sound

money and will veto any Democratic bill to corrupt and debase the currency of the United States."

This is the same Major McKinley who was a year or two ago denouncing Grover Cleveland for his opposition to the free coinage of silver and intimating to the silver men how much better the Republican party had treated them.

The President Harrison whom he desired to be re-elected in order that he may veto any Democratic bill for debasing the currency is the same who signed the Sherman bill for increasing the output of silver by representatives of debased silver dollars.

Major McKinley followed the utterance already quoted with this brilliant generalization: "Free trade and debased money go hand in hand."

Of course, then England, which figures in all the Major's speeches as the frightful example of a free-trade nation, is also the victim of debased money.

But it happens, unfortunately for the verity of this dictum, that England is of all nations the most inflexible in hostility to any currency scheme which endangers the highest value of money.

The Major's speeches would be more influential if his contempt of facts were not so obvious. But an advocate of high protection has to ignore facts, their private financial interests.—Toledo Bee.

JUDGE GRESHAM is a very influential man, and his example will be followed by thousands who have desired to make the change, but who have been held back by various associations and party traditions.—Illinois State Register.

The fact that such a man as Judge Gresham has gone in the direction they were looking for, settles the question in favor of tariff reform and Grover Cleveland.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

The announcement that Judge Gresham will vote for Cleveland, which can be relied on as true, will be worth many votes to the Democrats, especially in Indiana.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

WHERE Judge Gresham leads a multitude of his old comrades in arms and his friends and associates in civil life, hitherto Republicans, will be glad to follow.—Grand Rapids Democrat.

AND Judge Gresham is another notable instance of a distinguished lawyer who has retired from criminal practice.—Milwaukee Journal.

WALTER Q. GRESHAM from this time forth will be quoted as a tariff-reformer.—Cedar Rapids Gazette.

Cleveland's Letter.

MR. CLEVELAND has carried the flag of his party to the front. If he be right his letter challenges the existence, of the Republican party as advocating policies that are a menace to the prosperity of the country. It is a bold, frank, and well-considered utterance, worthy of the past statesmanship of the republic.

It is a call to every Democrat who believes in Democracy to take his place in the ranks and stand there until the battle shall have been won in November.—Philadelphia Record.

Under all his previous public writings and utterances, Grover Cleveland's letter of acceptance of this, the third Democratic presidential nomination tendered him, is vigorous, virile, and sound in every way. It is the utterance of a man unused to circumlocution and temporizing, and whose habit it is to walk in the straight path of his honest convictions.—St. Paul Globe.

MR. CLEVELAND'S letter of acceptance will meet a hearty response from every intelligent and patriotic citizen who desires to see capable, honest, and constitutional administration of the government in the interest of the whole people, for whom it was framed and established, and not for the benefit of a favored few at the expense of the many.—Rochester Union and Advertiser.

The letter contains brilliant points that will be remembered long after election. Sentences and thoughts which he gives to the country will inspire the Democratic speakers and furnish material for intelligent newspaper discussion. Mr. Cleveland's letter will make him a still stronger candidate for the suffrages of the American people.—Toledo Bee.

WRITING a compass not equalling a third of the space occupied by Mr. Harrison's letter Mr. Cleveland has treated every question of interest and importance before the American people in a comprehensive manner, which renders his letter one of the most notable state papers in the history of American politics.—Kansas City Star.

TRX organs are hard to please. For some time they have grumbled because Mr. Cleveland did not write a letter, and now that it is published they are as incoherently as though Mr. Blaine had indited another epistle of the kind that recently got mixed in the Maine election.—Milwaukee Journal.

JOHN GROVER'S RANKS.

EX-ATTORNEY General Wayne MacVeach has written a letter to John W. Carter, Secretary of the Massachusetts Reform Club, in which he announces that he will vote for Grover Cleveland.

McKINLEY VINDICATED

A TRANSACTION IN WHICH THE FOREIGNER PAID THE TAX.

The Pearl Button Infant Expires—Protection Figures—A Wall-Paper Trust—The Over-Taxed Foreigner—Labor Consolation—Peck Repeated—Shocks His Audiences.

Sample McKinleyism.

Proprietor (to salesman in large wholesale house in London). Did that Chicago merchant call this morning?

Salesman—Yes, and left a big order with us. He will call again to-morrow to get his bill and to settle his account after we have deducted the duty which we will have to pay to get his goods through the custom house. He says you always pay this tax for him.

Proprietor—Oh, yes; we must keep his trade. Have you made out his bill yet?

Salesman—Yes; two bookkeepers have been at work on it. Here is the account:

	Amount.	Duty.
10,000 yards alpaca, 27 inches wide, at 84 cents.....	\$8,400	
Duty at 10 per cent.....		\$840
20,000 yards corduroy, 27 inches wide, at 40 cents.....	8,000	
Duty at 10 per cent.....		\$800
10,000 yards satin, 27 inches wide, at 40 cents.....	4,000	
Duty at 10 per cent.....		\$400
40,000 yards cotton velvet, 22 inches wide, at 11 cents.....	4,400	
Duty at 10 per cent.....		\$440
1,000 yards all stripes (Italian), 40 inches wide, at 10 cents.....	10,000	
Duty at 10 per cent.....		\$1,000
10,000 yards all stripes (Italian), 40 inches wide, at 10 cents.....	10,000	
Duty at 10 per cent.....		\$1,000
Duty less amount of titl.....	\$20,600	\$2,480
Total.....		\$23,080

Proprietor (tiding his lip)—Blast that McKinley bill! Are you certain there is no mistake?

Salesman—The duties are complicated, but the bookkeepers verified every item by means of the last United States Senate Report on Rates of Duty.

Proprietor—It's an outrage for a rich nation like the United States to collect its taxes over here. We were poor enough on this side of the water before the McKinley bill reached out after our last few crumbs. If this trade keeps up I must lower your salaries before the end of the year, for it all comes out of the laborers in the end. It is no wonder all Europe is groaning since 1890.

Salesman—But surely you are not going to pay this duty? It would be better to burn your goods rather than to pay this merchant \$2,000 to take them.

Proprietor—Yes, yes, I know. But we dare not do so or say anything against American protection just now. If we did the Americans would be told that British gold was being used to compel them to adopt free trade, and that would only excite the foolish voters there that they were benefited by protection, and make them cling to it all the longer. Here is my check for \$2,000. Give it to him and tell him we will always be glad to have his patronage, though we would naturally prefer that he take goods that will balance in our favor after we have paid the duties.

Protection Figure.

The Carnegie Company to pay its workmen "the difference in wages," is protected from \$8.82 to \$15.80 per ton on steel billets. The actual price that it pays its workmen ranges from \$1.65 to \$1.95 per ton, on billets protected by a duty of \$20.16.

It has certified to Congress that it wants and will collect the protection of \$20.16 and pay it to its workmen, in addition to paying them foreign wages. But it actually hands them only \$1.75 per ton.

It pays no foreign wages, and gets its labor free of cost. Andrew Carnegie received \$5,000 per day as his share of this theft from the wages of the workers of the mills, and his partners received as much more, but they were not satisfied. To steal more of the tariff fund of \$20.16 belonging to their workmen, of which they are but the trustees, they reduced the pitance paid of \$1.95 per ton, increased the hours of labor, and hired 300 mercenaries to shoot down the workmen who forcibly resisted any further theft from the tariff difference in wages" belonging to them.

What is true of the protected Carnegie mills is true of every protected mill. The employer has absolute pauper labor, supported by public contributions, and his profit mainly comes from what he steals from the fund paid by the people for their support.—T. E. Wilson.

McKinley Shocks His Explain.

The lessening volume of our agricultural exports requires an explanation from McKinley. The August returns show a diminution in the total fund of \$7,750,000 as compared with the same month last year. Moreover, the price of wheat averaged in August of this year only 84 cents a bushel, as against 106 in August, 1891. Now, McKinley has assured the farmers of the West that their great asset, their high prices of last year were directly due to the benign methods of taxing money out of the foreigners' pockets and into theirs. But his law is still in force, and the question arises why it does not continue to perform its beneficent functions. We hope it will be answered that better harvests in Europe have slackened the demand, for that would seem to imply that the McKinley bill does not, as claimed for it, override all natural laws, and would also call to mind the fact that last year there was an extraordinary demand for our agricultural products. This would have fallen out to the profit of the Western farmer in any case.—New York Evening Post.

Pearl Button Infant Expires.

Every pearl button used in Missouri has three cents of McKinley tax on it for every cent of actual cost. And in face of this we have the following:

Of Chicago, Sept. 16.—Ignatz Zeisler, Secretary of the Pearl Button Factory, filed a bill in the Superior Court to-day asking a receiver for the corporation, which was organized last March, with a capital of \$10,000 fully paid up. Zeisler represents that the business of making pearl buttons is an industry practically impossible in this country.

This comes just nine days after the letter of acceptance in which Harrison wrote: "Another industry that has been practically created by the McKinley bill is the making of pearl buttons. Few articles coming from abroad were so distinctly the product of starvation wages." We believe that the convicts at Joliet engaged in making McKinley pearl buttons are reasonably well fed. This being the case, why does this McKinley "industry" get into the hands of a receiver?—St. Louis Republic.

His Unblinded Opinion.

The Tribune says that "canid and fair-minded men have recognized the general soundness of Justice Miller's judgment; he was a man of fine discrimination." Well, Justice Miller declared, in one of his most famous opinions, that:

"To lay with one hand the power of the Government on the property of a citizen and with the other bestow it upon favored individuals to aid private enterprise and build up private fortunes

is none the less robbery because it is done under the forms of law and is called taxation. This is not legislation. It is a decree under legislative forms. Nor is it taxation. Beyond a cavil there is no lawful taxation which is not laid for public purposes."

This is the Democratic doctrine proclaimed by a Republican justice whose judicial conscience was above his party's ship.—New York World, Sept. 25, 1892.

There is no honorable and permanent and sane policy for any party in America that appeals to the prejudice and the passion and the ignorance of the people, and bases its claims upon the failures of the people themselves. That has been the history of the Democratic party and their armament has been the prediction of failure of Republican measures and Republican politics.—Governor McKinley.

And for once the Governor did not tell his hearers that the United States is now taxing the people. As to the plea of the assertion we are willing to wait until November to see if the grand jury of the people will bring an indictment against Republican measures in accordance with the claims of Democrats. The people may be slow to perceive causes, but you can't fool all of the people all the time.

Wall Paper Trust.

The new wall paper trust has gained control of all but two important factories and has advanced prices. It is said that it will close several factories, to keep production down to the "needs" of the people. It will be remembered that the wall paper pool kept prices extremely high so that the people would not over-supply themselves with this article. Wall paper that sold for 40 cents per roll in 1888, just before the trust was placed, is now selling for less than 10 cents. Some of the concerns in the pool made profits of 200 per cent. They wish to return to these good old times, and are aided by McKinley to the extent of a 25 per cent. duty, though our exports are as great as our imports, and the changing fashions and styles make both small, and a protective duty unnecessary, except in cases of extreme prices and profits.

McKinley Shocks His Audiences.

The New York Tribune says: "Governor McKinley's speech in Philadelphia had a fairly electrical effect upon his great audience. Veteran politicians assert that there has not been an equally enthusiastic assemblage in Philadelphia since war time. This is as it should be. The same enthusiasm greeted a Vermont governor when the Major was there a few weeks ago. These electrical shocks appear to stimulate thought, and this is what makes Democrats, as witness the result of the Vermont election. There is hope for Ohio now, that its Governor is returning to the polls in our imports, and that time will show the foolish voters there that they are so well off, because, through what is called the McKinley dispensation, their taxes are being paid by the poor foreigners."

Stockings.

Under the law which was repealed by the passage of the McKinley act the tariff tax on ordinary stockings was 40 per cent. The McKinley act has made the tax, according to value, 54.59 per cent., 70.41 per cent., 69.57 per cent., and 58.99 per cent.

In 1891 the people of this country bought 1,000,000 pairs of stockings at cost on the other side \$3,380,724. The tariff tax on them was \$2,349,196, so that for \$3,380,724 worth of stockings the importers paid \$5,729,920, and those who wore the stockings paid this enhanced price and the profits of the wholesaler and retailer reckoned on their margin. This is what the McKinley law has done for the wearer of stockings.—New York World.

Peck Repeated.

The Philadelphia Telegraph is a Republican paper. It is a good thing that it sees it, for it certainly knows a bad thing when it sees it and is not afraid to say so. The Telegraph says: "Peck has made a mess for himself, and the sequel abundantly confirms the observations originally made in these columns concerning his political career. It was utterly unworthy of attention on the part of any intelligent man, and the Republican National Committee made a blunder little less than a crime in taking it up as a first-class campaign document. It looks very much as though Peck has only given 'Utica Observer' the present instance."

Twin Safe Trust.

Eleven safe companies, with an aggregate capital of between \$7,000,000 and \$8,000,000, have formed a trust into "Twin Safe Trust." The combination will have "friendly relations" with the Her-ring-Hall-Marvin Company, and these two great companies will practically control the safe manufacturing business of the country. One of the objects of the trust is to give "stability to prices." One way this is to be done is by closing six of the factories. No importations are likely to disturb the "stability of prices" because a duty of 45 per cent. intervenes.

McKinley's Free List.

A correspondent who describes himself as "Ore on the Fence" asks us to publish a list of the principal articles on the free list of the bill prepared by Major Wm. McKinley, of Ohio, and the business syndicate for which he works. Here is the list: Snails, uncut diamonds, catgut, acorns, dragon's blood, leeches, divi-divi, birns, bladders and turtles. The "pauper labor" of Europe is also free, but the Major left it off of his list. If our friend is thinking of descending from the fence we can show him the best place to alight in.—New York World.

McKinley Compunctious Philadelphians.

Major McKinley paid a great compliment to the intelligence of Philadelphia when he spoke there of the other foreigner paying the tariff tax. This is a significant and serious omission to the Democrats, who may yet have to do their campaign work if the Ma or makes this omission permanent. Farina he has been right on the result of the Vermont election since he explained to the Green Mountain boys his beneficent scheme for fleeing foreigners.

Since silk plush has gone out of fashion, the silk mills in Bradford, England, and in Bridgeport, Conn., have stopped making it. It doesn't pay to make goods for which there are no buyers. But President Harrison made a great mistake in attributing to McKinley a result for which silk plush is in sole responsibility. It often happens that great men stumble when they descend from generalities to particulars. Mr. Harrison would have been wise if, like Mr. Peck, he had burned his particulars.—Philadelphia Record.

The Over-Taxed Foreigner.

Protectionists are rejoicing over the industrial distress in parts of Europe due to the McKinley bill. This is like kicking a man after he has fallen. The poor foreigners were already over-taxed to sustain their royal families and their immense standing armies before McKinley's tariff. It is not surprising that there is poverty and distress in Europe.