

## READ THE TARIFF FACT

### WHAT THE REPUBLICAN PAPERS SHOULD DO.

Constantly Repeating False Assertions  
—Wait of a Poor Man from Maine—  
Wages Here and in England—The  
Outlook Is Encouraging.

**A Comparison.**  
We find in the Cleveland Leader, the newspaper which represents McKinley and his ambition, the following assertion:

"The tariff law which took the place of the McKinley law is full of favoritism to the trusts."

The official copies of the two tariff laws show the following duties imposed upon products which are now or recently were controlled by trusts or similar combinations:

New Tariff.	McKinley Tariff.
Steel rails, ton.....	\$7.84
Steel beams, ton.....	\$13.44
White lead, lb.....	1 1/2c.
Linseed oil, gallon.....	20c.
Ingot copper.....	Free.
Sheet copper.....	20 p. c.
Boracic acid, lb.....	3c.
Refined borax, lb.....	2c.
Card clothing, foot.....	40c.
Refined sugar, cwt.....	42 1/2c.
Starch, lb.....	1 1/2c.
Cordage, lb.....	10 p. c.
Binding twine, lb.....	Free.
Cotton bagging, yard.....	1 1/2c.
Harrows, etc.....	Free.
	45 p. c.

The estimate of the sugar trust's protective duty in the new tariff, 42 1/2 per cent of hundred, is that of Mr. Aldrich, the Republican leader and expert in tariff legislation in the Senate, whose comparison of the two duties is expressed in the words "42 1/2 as against 60 in the law of 1890."

The paragraph which puts harrows on the free list is as follows: "Plows, tooth and disk harrows, harvester, reapers, agricultural drills, and planters, mowers, horse rakes, cultivators, thrashing machines, and cotton gins."

If the Leader knows that the manufacture and sale of any one of the other farm implements or machines here mentioned are controlled by a combination agreement, the example can be added to the list. Concerning the harrow combination the New York Supreme Court has said: "It is hard to conceive how a monopoly could be more firmly entrenched, or how competition could be more effectively strangled." The combination of steel beam manufacturers has been dissolved; the steel-rail combination controls the rail industry; for some time past the producers of ingot copper have had no effective agreement.

A majority of the reductions would have been larger if the original Wilson bill had been passed. The combinations were assisted in the Senate by a little group of men who were Democrats in name, but Republicans in sympathy and purpose, so far as "favoritism to the trusts" was concerned, and had an alliance of these men with the leaders of the Republican side.

We advise our McKinley contemporaries in Cleveland and other Republican journals which are repeating the assertion we have quoted above to read the new tariff act and compare the duties imposed by it upon the products of combinations with the corresponding duties in the McKinley act, which they profess to regard as "the wisest and bravest of tariff laws yet framed."—New York Times.

**A Suffering Citizen.**  
A poor man in Maine writes in complaint of the income tax law. Not having an income of \$4,000 he says he is deprived of the privilege of contributing to the support of the Government the same as his more fortunate neighbor. He demands to know what right Congress has to put him in a position where he "cannot look the proud plutocrat in the eye and let him know that I am as good a citizen as he."

It is so odd as to be funny to find a Down-East citizen who is angry because he is not taxed more. If the income tax were the only source of the Government's revenue his patriotic pride might be comprehensible. But if this suffering citizen really wants a basis of equality from which to "look the proud plutocrat in the eye" let him study the internal revenue and the customs taxes.

If he and his plutocratic neighbor both smoke pipes and drink beer or whisky to the same extent he pays as much toward the support of the Government as his neighbor who may have an income a hundred times greater than his. Should not this glaring inequality cause the proud plutocrat to avoid the eye of the prouder son of poverty?

If this be not enough to minister to the injured citizen's vanity let him buy any of the two thousand necessary articles taxed by the tariff and he will again pay just as much on an equal consumption as does his rich neighbor.

We suspect that if this suffering citizen's town assessor were to be interviewed they might have another story to tell of his tremendous anxiety to be taxed.—New York World.

**An Encouraging Outlook.**

The signs of the times grow daily more favorable for a safe and considerable business revival. Like the incoming tide the waves of returning prosperity advance and recede, but each succeeding one apparently raises the general level. The improvement is not felt uniformly by any means, and in some lines of trade it is not sensible as yet, but the course of the staples and of the stock exchange, the bank statements, and those of transportation companies seem to warrant solid hopes of a return to normal business conditions in the near future. The advances witnessed during the past week have been quite marked. Our market reports show the rise of cotton and of raw silk. Wool is at least steady

and the strength of the foreign market, together with the employment of our woolen mills here, forecasts a rise in that commodity. Wheat is up a little, and the iron situation may be safely said to be one of hopeful expectancy. Imports are very heavy, and while a gloomy view of this circumstance is taken by those who hold the position that all such imports are at the expense of American industries, they at least show that our people want the stuff and can pay for it. Our various market reports reflect conditions of each department more in detail. The whole effect of them, however, is hopeful to bonyant, and the general outlook seems to us better than any time since the spring of '92.—Dry-Goods Economist, March 22, 1895.

**Our Future Possibilities.**  
In a recent address to the Boot and Shoe Club in Boston, Mr. U. D. Eddy expressed the belief that the industry he represented would be able to build up an enormous foreign trade. There was nothing, he said, in the way except the higher wages paid here, and he did not believe that they would be an obstacle, as our labor is more productive. The truth of this contention is strikingly illustrated by recent statistics of the coal trade of the world. In Great Britain the average production per capita of those employed was 296; in Germany, 260; in France, 198; and in the United States, 453 tons. Thus, while wages are higher here than in any other country, the production per man is more than twice as large as it is in France, and more than 50 per cent. above that in England. What is the result? The average price of coal in England is 8 shillings per ton; in Germany 8 shillings; in France 10 shillings 8 pence; and in the United States 5 shillings 3 1/2 pence. With the highest wages in the world we have the cheapest coal, simply because our labor produces more coal per man.

There is another interesting fact in this connection. In late years the wages of British coal miners have been advanced. It was predicted that this would ruin their export trade, yet last year she ruined 40 million bushels of coal, against 5,500,000 for Germany, her next competitor. Moreover, the cost per ton of producing coal in Great Britain has been reduced nearly 20 per cent. in two or three years.

It is obvious that we shall have a good deal to do "with abroad" in the years to come, if our economic policy shall be reasonable. The markets of the world are open to us if we have the sagacity to take possession of them. The pauper labor of Europe can not compete with ours, which is high-priced on account of its higher productive power.—The New Age.

**"Perverred History."**  
The editor of the American Economist (organ of the Protective Tariff League) has made a great discovery. He has not only discovered the cause of the overthrow of the Roman Empire, but he has discovered that every careful student of history knows of this cause. The editor of the New York Evening Post seems not to have been a careful student and to have "perverted history," as the Economist puts it, by stating some other than the true cause. He is therefore "called down" by the editor of the Economist in this classic and decisive style:

"Everyone who has studied the history of the Roman Empire with any care knows that the calamity which overthrew that empire was caused by free wheat. The free and lavish importation of wheat drove the Roman farmers from the Campagna and filled Rome with the very rich, their syphons and slaves. Rome went the way England is going. It is the free-trade way."

Rome was inundated with free wheat—buried under the cheap stuff. Of course, such a catastrophe would sink any nation. If England had only stuck to her corn laws and dear bread she would not now be going the way of Rome. Germany is wiser and is giving her farmers protection and her people dear bread. The only salvation for the United States is to increase the duty on wheat and to stop the heavy importations from Europe and Asia. Now that we know exactly what overthrew Rome there is no excuse for any nation making the same mistake. Up with the wheat duty and save the republic.

**Wages Here and in England.**

The big shoe strike in England has brought out some interesting statements in regard to the tariff question. The British employers claim that, although American wages in the shoe business are about twice as great as those in England, the Americans make shoes cheaper than they can. This is exactly in line with Mr. Blaine's statement in regard to the difference of wages in the cotton manufacturing industry. It will be found generally that where American wages are materially higher than English wages it is due to the increased product of the American workman or his longer hours of service.—Indianapolis Sentinel.

**France's McKinley.**

It will be quite interesting to watch the progress made by M. Meline, the McKinley of France, in his efforts to induce the French people to pay a higher price for meat as the result of excluding the American supply. It will be hard to convince the average Frenchman that cattle-raising is an infant industry which needs protection, or to make him believe that the foreigner pays the tax when the price of meat goes up. Some of our McKinleyites should take a trip to France and help M. Meline out.—New York World.

A man in Bremen has invented a kind of "oil bombs" for calming the waves, which can be fired a short distance. There are small holes in them, allowing the oil to run out in about an hour.

## UNCLE SAM IS FIRM.

### NO EUROPEAN ENCROACHMENT ON THIS CONTINENT.

The United States Government Will See that Justice Is Done in Latin-America—Many Republics May Unite to Oppose Europe.

**Russia Our Ally.**

Washington correspondence: Of the numerous foreign complications in which the United States finds herself embroiled those with Great Britain over Nicaragua and Venezuela are by far the most serious. Few think that at present there is any danger of a war between us and Great Britain, but there are not wanting statesmen of considerable knowledge and acumen who predict that in a few years war will come. The present attitude of Great Britain in bullying the independent republics of South and Central America must be checked soon or else the all-grabbing European monarchy will be making Asia or Africa out of this continent.

This government will go to war before permitting Great Britain to occupy any portion of Nicaragua, thereby curtailing the autonomous powers of the republic. If England is allowed now to encroach upon any independent Latin-American nation, a precedent will have been established for future encroachments elsewhere and the forces of the Monroe doctrine, which has been the safeguard of Latin-America for more than seventy years, will be undermined.

In this connection it may be noted that the rebel admiral, Da Gama, was supported by the combined monarchies of Europe in his attempt to overthrow the Brazilian republic and it is with just pride that we can point the fact that it was the shot fired by Admiral Benham in Rio Janeiro harbor that broke the back of the rebellion and served notice on European monarchies that they must keep their hands off this continent. In gratitude for that act the Fourth of July, our national holiday, has been declared a national holiday by Brazil and a monument to President Monroe, the author of the doctrine that bears his name, is now being erected in the Brazilian capital.

Yet not all of Europe's monarchies are hostile to our republican institutions and to-day, just as during our civil war, we have a steadfast friend in the great Russian empire. It is now known that a couple of weeks ago France and Germany, under the influence of England, were going to join in a debt-collecting expedition to South America. Guatemala, Nicaragua and Venezuela have defaulted in the payment of interest on bonds to German, French and English creditors. England sought to form a combination of the creditors to compel the debtors to pay. The plan was to make a demonstration of force, and place agents of the creditors in control of the revenues of the debtor countries until such time as the obligations were satisfied. This was the policy that England adopted in Egypt. The result is practical British absorption of that ancient country, as the sovereignty of the Sultan or Khedive is now scarcely a formality. Our ambassador to Paris was instructed to remonstrate with France that such an act on her part would be considered unfriendly to the United States. France felt disposed to yield to our remonstrance; but soon a stronger pressure was brought to bear. Our ambassador at the court of St. Petersburg urged the government of the Czar to use its influence with France to abstain. Russia, ever the friend and ally of the United States, promptly informed France that any action by that country unfriendly to the United States would be deemed an unfriendly act to Russia. As an alliance with Russia is the hope and ambition of French statesmen, the French government promptly took the cue and served notice on Great Britain that she would not join in the debt-collecting expedition.

In the Venezuelan boundary dispute with Great Britain and in which the United States has a deep interest, there are no new developments; save a disposition of Great Britain under certain conditions to submit the difficulty to arbitration. A continuation of American firmness in this matter will force Great Britain to consent to arbitration without any conditions—an act of justice which England has been refusing for over half a century.

These last instances of European intervention in American affairs have already caused a powerful sentiment in Central and South America for a Latin-American union, and many prominent statesmen in Latin-America are anxious that the United States enter the union and thus make it a continental league. Such a union would more than anything else, except a good thrashing, teach Great Britain to confine her traditional policy as bully, blood-spiller and land-grabber to Asia or Africa.

Meantime another complication has arisen in the east between France and the United States, due to the action of France in having tried an American citizen and an ex-consultant to Matamata, Madagascar, by court martial and sentencing him to twenty years' imprisonment on the ground that he was in correspondence with the Hovas, the ruling class in Madagascar, with whom France is at war. No official correspondence from Madagascar has yet reached the State Department and no action will be taken until the government is in possession of all the facts in the case. Should France be in the wrong, as now seems likely, a protest will be made in the matter. At present a United States gunboat is on her way to Madagascar.

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He's been putting it off for a long time, but it looks as if Uncle Sam will now have to pull off his coat, roll up his shirt sleeves and wallop the rest of the world.

Japan, after conquering Corea, lends money to the Coreans. There are a good many parts of this glorious Union which would be eager to be conquered on those terms.

If Phoebe Couzins was really be-

trothed to Senator Fair during the Columbian Exposition, why is it that she made such a spirited fight for that salary of hers?

Chief of Police Brennan, of Chicago, calls the late strike an "unimportant affair." He would probably have reported the battle of Bunker Hill as a "local disturbance."

Buckeye State authorities propose to make Ohio's imbeciles self-supporting.

Should some towns propose such an innovation their citizens would declare that class legislation was an outrage.

Li Hung Chang is certainly entitled to a life membership in the Hard Luck Club.

Gold has disappeared mysteriously from the United States mint at Carson, Nev. Come, John Bull, we'll have to draw the line somewhere.

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Now the snow is gone, except in some

sections of the Northwest, and still the

longed-for rain does not appear. Many communities in Illinois are lamenting and predicting disaster unless relief comes in the shape of rain. Cisterns and wells are dried up, and streams usually overflowing with the spring floods, run within their banks far below the usual level. The unsoftened ground offers no prospect of the speedy sprouting of the seeds on whose development depends the yield of the autumn crops. The situation among the tillers of the soil in Illinois and adjacent States is not particularly alarming, but is sufficient to cause apprehensions if the dry spell is prolonged. In small urban centers, where the water supply is derived from neighboring natural reservoirs, the danger of uncontrollable fires is not only menacing, but in some cases has actually been experienced.

A Chicago correspondent says: The comparatively great heat of the past few days, although probably only temporary, tends to intensify the anxiety of farmers and others who have an interest in the water supply. Thursday was a very warm day, uncomfortable so in some places for the time of year. In Chicago the air was mild and inviting, the temperature reaching a maximum point of 73 degrees, and standing at 64 degrees at the hour of the evening observation, both figures about 35 degrees above the normal for the third decade of the month of March. Springfield just touched fourscore, St. Louis reached 82, Kansas City came two ahead with 84, and Dodge City and Wichita, Kas., the inhabitants fanned themselves and kept off the flies, with the mercury at 88 and 90 degrees respectively. Throughout the central region as far south as the southern line of Kansas the temperature ranged from 20 to 35 degrees above the normal.

Prof. Moore, the officer in charge of the government weather station at Chicago, with regard to the drought, said: "It is very general and something unusual for this time of year, which is usually favored with March gales and squalls, if nothing more. There is nothing very serious in the prospect, however. Vegetation is not far enough advanced to be much injured, unless the drought is long continued. I think that the month of April will have its share of rainfall. I cannot believe that another dry year is coming on. Farmers have suffered from drought now for three years in succession, and it is to be expected that the law of chance will cause a little variation in the coming year."

### SOME CROP FIGURES.

#### Report of the Statistician for the Department of Agriculture.