

BY W. D. BYNUM.

and sell them for. * If you will take the trouble to examine your own trade returns, printed in your order of the day, you will find that you have been importing boots and shoes from the United States, and if you will go still further, and do as I have done, then the stores in England then to your stores in this country, you will find that the farmers in the United States can buy their boots and shoes just as cheap here as they can in England, if you will then go into your hardware stores, you will see displayed for sale, imported from the United States, axes, edge-tools, forss, etc., superior in quality and finish, and cheaper than you can make them. * Furniture constitutes a large item in the expenses of every farmers family, but you do not mention furniture; was it an omission due to the fact that it is about 10 per cent., on an average, cheaper in the States than it is in England? * We furnish most of the clocks found in the houses of the farmers of your own country. Last year you imported from the United States 376,023 clocks.

It is a fact that cotton goods made at Fall River, Mass. are shipped to England and sold at such prices that Manchester firms have been able to purchase them and re-ship to foreign markets at a profit. Mr. John T. Edgar, Consul at Beirut, Syria, in his report of October 15, 1889, says: "The superior quality of American cottons is fully recognized here, and if a sufficient stock of suitable quality and variety were kept on hand and offered for sale at a very low profit, I have no doubt that in a short time, by the exercise of a little patience, we could divide this vast trade with the English."

Mr. Thos. J. McClain, Jr., Consul at Nassau in his report of May 27, 1880, in speaking of our trade with the Bahamas, said: "American goods and manufacturers have already acquired a strong foothold in this colony, the merchants and their customers having become acquainted with them, and having found them equal and even superior to English articles of a similar description. Our prints, denims, drills, woolen goods, and cottons, bleached and unbleached, are popular on account of their cheapness, better finish and neater patterns. For American hardware, tools, rope, paint, varnishes, etc., there is a steady and increasing demand in the Colony. Our flour, corn meal, honey, potatoes, salt, tallow, petroleum, lumber, cattle and swine goods monopolize the market to the virtual exclusion of all others."

In 1862, a body of workmen in England plundered the workshops with documents from which the following is taken: "Foreign agricultural implements, furniture and artificial flowers, baby-lined, baskets, beads and beads, Berlin work, hardware, blankets, bannets, bonnets, brushes and buttons, candles, canes, cannon, caps, cardboard and carpets, china clocks, cloth, crapes and cutlery, damask, delaine, electrotype-paper and pencils, fancy goods, fringe, lace, gilded goods, gloves, gold and silver articles, hosiery, leather, linen, looking-glasses, needles, shoes, silk manufactures, soap, stationery, storks, steam engine and steam pens, in fact, nearly everything, small or great, is done by foreigners. What have you left to make? Could you not make all those articles here? And, if you did so, would any of you be out of employment?"

Facts showing the ability of American manufacturers to compete with those of Europe in almost every line, could be multiplied, but when protectionists are compelled to admit that they are unwell and do not want to sell their own manufactures but more so necessary. Why is it that American manufacturers can sell textile goods, clocks, edge-tools and entirely in the hands of the English? Birmingham manufactures cloths in France, in competition with the manufacturers of Nienne and Bischmiller, and yet cannot sell the same articles at home without a protection of more than 50 per cent. If American labor can compete with the "paper labor of Europe" in European countries, of what benefit is the protective tariff to our workmen? Here and there a competition with the products of European labor, we can improve the condition of our laborers in but two ways—by giving them cheaper materials to work, and by increasing the rate of wages in the United States. How are laboring men to be benefited? This is the great problem to be solved. If our workmen can make goods which can be sold in foreign markets in competition with the products of European labor, we can improve the condition of our laborers in but two ways—by giving them cheaper materials to work, and by increasing the rate of wages in the United States. How are laboring men to be benefited? This is the great problem to be solved. If our workmen can make goods which can be sold in foreign markets in competition with the products of European labor, we can improve the condition of our laborers in but two ways—by giving them cheaper materials to work, and by increasing the rate of wages in the United States. How are laboring men to be benefited? This is the great problem to be solved. 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[illegible]


Then this singular parent say:
 "Go ahead and take her, then, and
 Heaven bless you both."
 This story was told years ago, and is
 recalled by the experience of a young
 man, who, being familiar with the in-
 cident, tried it recently on the father
 of the girl he loved. When the other
 accused him of being after his money
 the youth replied:
 "Keep your money. I have started a
 newspaper, and will soon be worth
 more money than you ever saw."
 And then the girl's father, instead of
 saying, "Take her, and Heaven bless
 you both," kicked him out of the house
 and a healthy dog bit a peice out of his
 leg as he went down the steps. It
 would seem that all fathers are not
 constituted alike. One is more credu-
 lous than the other.—*Norristown
 Herald.*

Because ten of Mr. Blaine's
 relatives and eighteen of Mr.
 Logan's are occupying Govern-
 ment positions, the Chicago
 Times rises up to remark:
 "One good thing might be said
 of the ticket, perhaps. As the
 relatives of the candidates are
 already provided for, there
 might be some show for the
 outsiders."

The symptoms are moisture, like per-
 spiration, intense itching, increased by
 scratching, very distressing, particularly
 at night, seems as if pin-worms were
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 private parts are sometimes affected. If
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KIDNEYS, urine dark or light, red deposit; tongue coated, skin yellow, hot and cold sensations, eyes dull, dry cough, stifled and obstructed feeling, irregular pulse, bad colored stools
APOPLEXY, Epilepsy, Paralysis, dim sight, sound in ears, giddiness, confusion in head, nervousness, flashes of light before eyes, loss of memory. Diseases of Bladder and
KIDNEYS, urine dark or light, red deposit; burning, stinging, bearing down sensations, frequent desire to urinate, uneasy, inflamed eyes, dark circles, thirst. Diseases of
HEART, severe pains, fluttering or weight near heart, more so on moving quickly and when lying on left side; out of breath on exertion.
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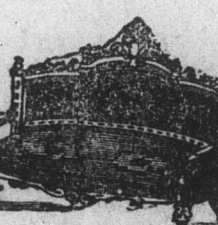
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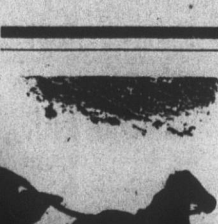
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