

(Continued from page 1.)

PEECH OF HON. T. J. WOOD.

no mining purposes, plows and plowshares, crude and refined petroleum, powder, stoves, taws, telegraph and barbed-wire, all kinds of water-pipes, and many other articles.

I regard this treaty as the beginning of a great trade and we should accept it as a beginning, fully believing that both the contracting parties will soon hereafter demand a new and enlarged treaty, admitting free the products of the farm.

I favor commercial treaties with all the South American states because their trade legitimately belongs to us and ours to them, as an American endowment; and this treaty, if successful, will be followed by others that will give us a wide trade with them. The rejection of this bill, in my judgment, would be tantamount to a declaration that we do not want any of the trade of other countries. It would be, in substance, an order to foreign tradesmen to stay away from our commercial centers and keep off of our business thoroughfares, and the cherished policy of two-thirds of the American people, of wider markets for the products of the farm, mills, ooms, and furnaces would receive a wounding thrust in the very house of its declared friends.

I will not refuse a treaty because it excludes some of our surplus products and admits others. I would like all to be admitted; but if I can not sell agricultural products and can sell the products of our manufactory I would sell them, and vice versa. That would seem to be friendship and generosity to every industry in his country, which I would, with open hands, build up for the general good of the commonwealth.

Amicable trade relations with other countries is necessary; sooner or later we must seek the markets of other countries. The country to day is burdened with overproduction. It demands relief by an intrammeled outlet to other markets.

In nearly every department of industry in this country there is greater production than consumption. It is a plethoric condition of business that rarely exists in any country. It demonstrates the fertility of our lands, the industry and economy of our people. It demonstrates the wealth of our mines and the climatic conditions essential to full and complete production. It demonstrates to the world our abundance of capital, capability and energy of our business men, who were willing to venture in the development of our natural resources, which have no equal in any other country. Endowed with richer resources than any other land on the globe why will we cease to produce more than we can consume? Why will we not sell our surplus bread and provisions to the millions barely subsisting to-day? Why will we not sell the surplus products of our looms, mills and furnaces in all countries having no manufactory? This people can not stop production now. They are too far into the business to back out, and they will go on. What are our agencies of production?

During the last several years there has been a large import of producing laborers, who have located upon the rich lands of the great West, tilled the soil with care, and it yielded an immense surplus of the staple cereals. The young farmers every year leaving the homestead to open new farms, raise more than they consume. Inventive genius has in the last quarter of a century bro't into use labor-saving machinery in a thousand forms, facilitating and rapidly advancing the work of agriculture. The handiwork of the inventor in the cotton and woolen mills, in the iron and steel industries, in the refineries, and other kinds of manufacture has caused a revolution in the rapidity of all manufactured products. All these, operating upon nature's rich and convenient resources, have given this plethoric condition, and I tell you it is likely to

continue, for this country is not going backward and it can not stand still.

The cultivated farms will not cease to grow the golden grain; new farms will be added by the American boys, and the emigration of farmers from the old countries will not cease. Capital is always restless and best serves its master when in ceaseless activity, and it will turn the wheels of every manufacturing industry though it may be idle for a season. The great manufacturing plants of America can not long remain idle. The millions invested in them will not be permitted to rot and rust. How will you stop this plethoric growth? Not, I trust, by telling men to quit work, not by stopping the plow, the reaping and threshing machines; not by closing down the mills and the factories. That would be business suicide. Will you order labor to cease, improvements to suspend, business to decline until the natural growth of the country comes up to the level of consuming its own productions? If so, how long must we wait?

The productive capacity of the farms and the manufacturing industries are far ahead of the consumptive power of the country. What is the remedy? It is wider markets. Sell everywhere. Make treaties advantageous treaties, and sell. Sell our machinery and manufactured goods in one country and the products of the farm in others, if necessary. Go out to the world. Challenge England in all her ways over the sea. The sea is for America as much as it is for England. If any law on the statute book forbids this market to the surplus products of our labor, repeal the law or amend it to aid present conditions other than to hamper the best energies of the country. Remove trade restrictions, and invite rather than repel the trade of nations. Send away the surplus to other markets and let the farmer's plow turn the soil, let the reaper do the utmost in gathering the harvest. Let the thoroughfares of trade be crowded in the movement of cereal surplus. Let the wheels of industry turn and send the manufactured products to countries where manufacturing is scarcely known and the evil of stagnation in trade and plethora of business will come.

A fair commercial treaty between this country and the South American states would be the next movement of the treaty making power, in case the pending treaty is confirmed. Our country should acquire the major part of the South American trade on equitable terms. What is the extent of this trade which other nations, more shrewd than our own continually covet? Take the trade of Brazil, for example. Her trade with the United States, England, and France aggregates about \$1,000,000,000, of which the United States take \$50,266,000. The United States receives nearly one-half of the Brazilian export trade, yet Brazil receives from the United States only \$8,000,000, while England sells to Brazil goods valued at \$31,000,000, and buys Brazilian products to the amount of \$29,835,000.

France sells in Brazil \$15,657,000 and takes from Brazil \$29,216,000. Here is the fact, that our imports from Brazil are nearly one-half of the total export of that country, and we sell there about one-ninth of the whole value of goods sent into that country. No country can prosper by such unequal commerce as our country has with Brazil. We buy of Brazil over \$60,000,000 and Brazil buys about eight and a half millions from us. This trade could be equalized by a commercial treaty. The other South American states would follow the example of Brazil, and soon we would be master of the South American trade. The old countries of the east—England, France, and Germany—do not permit a plethoric condition of trade commodities at home. They load their merchant-ships and order them out to sea.

It has just been officially announced that Germany has concluded a commercial treaty with the Transvaal Republic. England was a competitor in this treaty, but Germany outdone her. I want fair treaties, not one giving a foreign country advantages over us as the Spanish-American treaty does. By that treaty the United States takes about sixty millions of dollars' worth of the sugar and tobacco products of Cuba and the Antilles, while our trade with them can not exceed fifteen millions; and our loss of revenue would amount to nearly forty millions, and our people would not get free sugar at all. Under this treaty free sugar coming into our ports would not rule the price of sugar, but the imported sugars from other countries paying the duties would rule the price. Our Treasury would lose a large revenue, and the consumers of sugar would get no advantage in a lower price of that article.

I would not make sugar free. That step would be such a sacrifice of revenue that very little, if any, tax reduction could be made on other high tariff articles necessary to the comforts of life. I object to the repeal of the tariff on any one or a number of articles unless it be salt, coal, and lumber. The reduction should be general throughout the list on the basis of true reform of the customs laws. To make sugar free is to continue the high tax on woolen, cotton, and iron and steel goods. I would treat all the industries alike.

It is said we have no merchant marine. I lament our weakness here, but if we encourage the trade of nations, soon America will have a grand merchant marine that will be a competitor of England and other countries. Every other civilized country sends away its surplus to other nations for barter and sale and thereby keep their workingmen employed all through the year. England sells her surplus wherever

she can, so does Germany, so does France. Even Mexico and Brazil are doing the same thing. This country does not. She lags back in the wake of commercial progress with the world. Objection is made to this treaty because it abrogates the revenue laws. I do not want free trade. We must have a tariff. The question is, Shall it be a high tariff for the purpose of protection, or a tariff for the purpose of revenue? How high shall the tariff be? I say it should be high enough to bring to the public Treasury sufficient revenue. That is a pretty high tariff. Our Government requires about \$200,000,000 of revenue from the tariff. That requires a pretty high duty, and while it raises enough revenue it gives \$200,000,000 protection to some industries. Is that not enough protection? A revenue tariff is protection to the extent of the duty fixed. I would not favor any treaty that would materially interfere with the revenue basis.

Our country, acting upon the principle of national comity, should make a friendly power in Mexico, in whose territory there would be no enemy or neutral ground in the time of possible conflict between it and the strong nations of the east ever ready for war. The Monroe doctrine, adhered to by the United States, and the restless dissatisfaction with the Clayton-Bulwer treaty are going to precipitate a crisis at no distant day, and a crash of arms for mastery. In that time it is well for us if no foreign alliance be formed with Mexico. My friends, be not flattered into insensibility as to this coming issue by our power and prestige. It is coming; I tell you it is coming, and I beg you not to be idle in making complete defense on land and sea.

Again shall we refuse this treaty and arrest our commanding power over contiguous territory, which will result in the ultimate extension of republican institutions until all the people of North America shall know one government and honor one flag? I cordially support this bill to carry into effect the Mexican treaty, believing that is an important step in the direction of the world's commerce, which will bring employment to idle workmen, prosperity to the farmer, the mechanic, and the manufacturer.

GIVEN AWAY FOR ONE YEAR

We want 200,000 subscribers before April 1st, 1885, to our large Illustration publication, THE SUNSHINE MAGAZINE. In order to get the above number of subscribers we must give away subscriptions the first year, and the second year we will make up the loss; most of them will subscribe again paying our regular price \$3.00 a year. Order for yourself and friends, and you will never regret it. Send ten two-cent stamps to pay postage and you will have something to read every week for one whole year. If you accept the above offer, we expect you will be kind enough to distribute among your neighbors and friends, a few small books containing our advertisements and one hundred and sixty-seven of the best household receipts, for which we will make you a present of a handsome Mirror, size 12x18 inches. State how many books you can give away for us, and we will send the books and Mirror pre-paid. Remember, you will receive the Mirror before you distribute any books. Address: SUNSHINE MAGAZINE CO., Fillmore, N. Y.

Porcelain Tower.

The city of Nanking, once the capital of China, has for centuries been famous to the barbarians of the outer world for its porcelain tower—a relic of the splendor of its ancient days before Peking usurped its dignity as the seat of the empire. The place is now to a great extent, a city ruins, and the city proper has shrunk to one-fourth of its former dimensions. The porcelain tower was built quite early in the 14th century by the order of the Emperor Yunglo, and as a work of filial piety. It was a monument to the memory of his mother, and he determined that its beauty should as far outshine that of any similar memorial as the transcendent virtues of the parent, in her son's eyes, surpassed those of the rest of her sex. No expense was spared in its erection, and its total cost is estimated at more than three-quarters of a million of our own money. The work was commenced at noon on a certain day in 1413, and occupied nearly twenty years in its completion. The total height of the porcelain tower was more than 200 feet, or about equal to that of the monument of London, and it was faced from top to bottom with the finest porcelain, glazed and colored. It consisted of nine stories, surmounted by a spire, on the summit of which was a ball of brass richly gilt. From this ball eight iron chains extended to as many projecting points of the roof, and from each chain was suspended a bell, which hung over the face of the tower. The same arrangement was carried out in every story. These bells added much to the graceful appearance of the tower breaking its otherwise formal and monotonous outline. Round the outer face of each story were several arcades for caravans, and when these were all illuminated, we are told, in the magniloquent language of the Chinese historians, that their light illuminated the entire heavens, shining into the hearts of men, and eternally removing human misery! It is not difficult to imagine, however, that the appearance of the tower on such an occasion must have been beautiful in the extreme. On the top of the tower were placed two large brazen vessels and a bowl, which together contained various costly articles, in the nature of an offering and charm to avert evil influences. Among them were several pearls of various colors, each supposed to possess miraculous properties, together with other precious

stones and a quantity of gold and silver. In this connection, designed to represent the best treasures of the state, were also placed a box of tea, some pieces of silk, and copies of some ancient Chinese writings. The tower was demolished by the Taiping rebels in 1842.

SURE OF ONE POINT ANYHOW.—That remains us of a Madison youngster who rather demurred to his mother's statement that Jesus was a Jew. The testimonio coming in too strong to stand up against him, yielded the point, but with a triumphant air declared: "Well, I don't care if Jesus was a Jew, God's a Gentle, anyhow."—Madison Courier.

Foolish.

There is a good deal of humbug in the cry of "Sectionalism," "Solid South," and kindred expressions used so flippantly by the Republican press. There is very little sectionalism outside of the Blaine organs and a few leading Republican bosses and politicians. The "Solid South" is largely a creature of the imagination.

The figures of the last Presidential election demonstrate that the Democracy have no actual majority in several Southern States, and the plurality in five at least is very small. Take for instance the following States.

Florida with a total vote of 59,961 gave Cleveland a plurality of 3,571. Maryland, with a total vote of 185,886, gave Cleveland a plurality of 7,998.

Tennessee with a total vote of 250,424 gave Cleveland a plurality of 7,092.

Virginia, with a total vote of 284,991, gave Cleveland a plurality of 6,003.

West Virginia, a total vote of 132,157, gave Cleveland a plurality of 2,477.

Blaine's plurality is alike trifling in several Northern States. Here are figures from seven of them.

Illinois, with a total vote of 672,669 gave Blaine a plurality of 2,239.

Michigan, with a total vote of 406,223 gave Blaine a plurality of 3,308.

Wisconsin, with a total vote of 319,870 gave Blaine a plurality of 2,444.

Oregon with a total vote of 52,732 gave Blaine a plurality of 988.

In the great State of New York Mr. CLEVELAND received only a plurality of 1,047 in a total vote of 1,171,263.

The great mass of the people are kindly inclined toward all sections. Let the Blaine organs advocate that which makes for peace.

NOTICE!

NOICE is hereby given that on Friday the 6th day of March, 1885, employ some person to superintend the Poor Farm for a period of one or two years.

All persons wishing to bid for the same will file their bids by Thursday night, March 5th, 1885.

GEO. M. ROBINSON, Auditor

February 13, 1885.

NOTICE!

NOICE is hereby given that on Friday the 6th day of March, 1885, will receive bids for furnishing Medical and Surgical aid to the Poor of the several Towns and Townships in Jasper county, (including the paupers at the Poor Farm), up to Thursday, March 5th, 1885, at one o'clock, p. m., when the bids will be opened and contracts awarded for the period of one year from March 7th, 1885.

GEO. M. ROBINSON, Auditor

February 13, 1885.

NOTICE!

NOICE is hereby given, that at the

Board of Commissioners of

Jasper county, Indiana, will, on

Friday the 6th day of March, 1885, em-

ploy some person to superintend the

Poor Farm for a period of one or two

years.

All persons wishing to bid for the

same will file their bids by Thurs-

day night, March 5th, 1885.

GEO. M. ROBINSON, Auditor

February 13, 1885.

Thousands Say So.

Mr. T. Atkins, Girard, Kan., writes: I never hesitate to recommend your Electric Bitters to my customers, they give entire satisfaction and are rapid sellers.

Electric Bitters are the purest and best medicine known and will positively cure Kidney and Liver complaints.

Purify the blood and regulate the bowels. No family can afford to be without them. They will save hundreds of dollars in doctor's bills every year.

Sold at fifty cents a bottle by F. B. Meyer.

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Call and examine the stock of prints at Fendig's.

NOTICE is hereby given that notes given by the undersigned, Miller & Tanner, to the Robison Machine Co., will not be paid.

JAMES N. MILLER

Pleasant Ridge, Nov. 22, 1884.

A Great Discovery.

Mr. William Thomas, of Newton, Ia., says: "My wife has been seriously affected with sciatica for twenty-five years, and this spring more severely than ever before. She had used many remedies without relief, and being urged to try Dr. King's New Discovery, did so with most gratifying results. The first bottle relieved her very much, and the second bottle has absolutely cured her. She has had no good health for thirty years." Trial Bottles Free at F. B. Meyer's Drug Store. Large size \$1.00.

MARCH BLIZZARD

The United States Government Census Volume, just published, speaks of the "REMARKABLE SUCCESS" attending our "UNIQUE AND UNPRECEDENTED" efforts in pushing the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST. It began the current year with a larger subscription list than any corresponding period in twelve years. The corps of Editors, who have made the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST a welcome visitor to hundreds of readers for a quarter of a century, are still sending all their energies to make the Journal, as possible, more interesting and valuable than ever. And you may rightly conclude that it

Is Coming

to Indiana, where it already has so many subscribers and friends to quadruple its circulation. For who will fail to embrace this UNPARALLELED?

Applicants will be examined as follows:

On the last Saturday of Feb.—In Arithmetic, Grammar, Physiology, Geography, Physics and U. S. History.

On the last Saturday in March—In Algebra, Reading, Science of Teaching, Physical Geography, Zoology, U. S. Constitution and Moral Science.

On the last Saturday in April—In Geometry, Literature, Oratory, Rhetoric, Botany, General History and Penmanship.

Applicants for State Certificates must have taught school not less than forty-eight months, of which not less than sixteen shall have been in Indiana. They shall present to the County Superintendent, before entering upon the examination satisfactory evidence of good moral character, and professional ability, and pay the sum of five dollars, each, the sum prescribed by law, which in no case can be refunded.

The manuscripts, fees and testimonies will be sent immediately to the Superintendent of Public Instruction, and there will be examined and graded by the State Board of Education. Certificates will be granted to applicants who make a general average of seventy-five per cent, and do not fall below sixty per cent, in any subject.

To the teachers of our county who desire to obtain State Certificates, I will say, that these examinations will be held in connection with the "Circular Monthly Examinations," at the time stated.

Teacher's State Certificate.

At a recent meeting of the State Board of Education authority was given to the County Superintendents of the State to hold examinations for TEACHERS' STATE CERTIFICATES. The examination will be divided into three parts, and the questions prepared by the State Board will be presented to applicants on the last Saturday of February, March and April.

Applicants will be examined as follows: