

A PROTECTED STATE.

THE FARMING POPULATION OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

The Census Returns for New Hampshire show a decline in the Farming Towns—Manufacturing Cities are Growing—What Protection is Doing for the Farmer—A Case Where the Home Market Theory Does Not Work.

The Census Bureau has recently published the details of the census of the State of New Hampshire; and the figures afford an interesting comparison with those of 1880. New Hampshire is largely a manufacturing State, and as such it ought to give the protectionists an excellent field in which to show how protection helps the farmer by developing manufactures and creating a market right at his doors for his farm products.

The census figures of the State, as sent out by Robert H. Porter, show that while the population increased from 346,991 to 376,530, or at the rate of 48 1/2 per cent., three-fourths of all the towns, or townships, in the State have declined in population since 1880. A highly interesting comparison of the population in ten of the twelve counties of the State by towns, or townships, is made in the following table, showing the number of towns in each county which reports an increase or a decrease:

Counties.	No. towns showing increase.	No. towns showing decrease.
Bellamy.....	3	8
Carroll.....	10	13
Cheshire.....	10	13
Cook.....	17	8
Grafton.....	11	11
Hillsborough.....	11	11
Merrimack.....	8	9
Rockingham.....	13	12
Stafford.....	6	12
Sullivan.....	3	12
Total.....	91	148

When the census report is examined more closely it is seen that the decrease in population is in the smaller or agricultural towns, while the increase is in the larger or manufacturing towns and cities. The decrease has been the greatest in the towns with the smallest population, the towns with less than 1,000 inhabitants having suffered a loss of 10 per cent. since 1880.

These changes are exhibited in the following table for the 249 towns and cities of the State:

Towns and cities classified according to population in 1880.	Population.	No. of towns.	Percentage of gain or loss.
Over 20,000.....	14,129	32	35.23
10,000 to 20,000.....	40,033	49	32.15
4,000 to 10,000.....	50,033	49	32.15
2,000 to 4,000.....	63,271	62	32.26
1,000 to 2,000.....	20,344	32	32.87
Under 1,000.....	145	72	32.92
Total.....	249,570	346,991	18.51

In the four largest cities of the State the population has increased nearly one-third in ten years. Towns having between 2,000 and 4,000 have increased almost one-fifth; those between 1,000 and 2,000 have slightly decreased; and those below 1,000 have lost almost one-ninth of their population.

This decay of agricultural life in New Hampshire, as compared with manufacturing industry, has been going on for forty years, and has become more marked under the reign of the very protection which always promises to make the farmer prosperous by making the manufacturer rich.

The following table shows the changes of population for forty years:

Date of census.	Population.	Per cent. of total population.
1850.....	207,453	75.23
1860.....	237,338	75.23
1870.....	277,444	75.23
1880.....	346,991	75.23
1890.....	376,530	75.23

The cause of this decline of the farming communities of New Hampshire is not far to seek. The farmer is not protected and there is no possible way to make protection of any general benefit to him. The manufacturer, on the other hand, has his market shut up, sealed and delivered to him by a high tariff, and, besides, he usually has a trust to help him gather up the tariff spoils.

The case of New Hampshire is the same as that of New Jersey, another great manufacturing State. Last winter Mr. Franklin Dye, Secretary of the New Jersey State Board of Agriculture, was before the McKinley committee, and told the high-tariff solons about the decay of agriculture in his State. The following words from his testimony afford an interesting comment upon the facts above given in regard to the population of New Hampshire:

"I think the year President Cleveland was elected I was in one of the pottery establishments in Trenton, and told the manufacturer that he was taking all our farm hands from us. He said: 'You must pay them the same wages.' I said: 'We cannot do it; we pay all the wages we can afford to pay at the price of farm products.' Then I said: 'You are protected; you know just what you are going to get, what it costs to put the material in shape for market, and, consequently, you know what wages you can afford to pay.' What labor is left around Trenton and other manufacturing centers now is largely a poor class of colored people, and now and then Hungarians. For you know the great tide of travel has been westward. Moreover, to give continuous protection to manufacturing industries, whereby they have been enabled to reap good-paying—while in many cases enormous—profits, and not equally protecting the farmer in his products, has resulted adversely to our farmers in several particulars."

American Pork in Germany.

Germany has again refused to admit American pork, but it seems to be generally admitted that the time is now not far distant when the prohibition will be removed. It is very probable that, if we had not so recently passed the two McKinley bills, which are very unpopular in Germany, the late vote in the Reichstag would have been in favor of American pork. Our farmers may judge of the value of the German market to them by the fact that our exports

of hog products to Germany in 1881, before our pork was excluded, amounted to more than \$11,000,000. It is now that only hog product which we sell to Germany in any considerable quantities. Our exports of lard to Germany in 1889 amounted to \$3,840,000, and last year to \$7,815,000.

The German working people are anxious for our pork, and for want of it they consume a large quantity of our lard, eating it as we eat butter.

It is the protection sentiment in Germany that keeps our pork out of the country. It was the rich nobles owning large country estates on which hogs are raised for the market who were the prime movers in excluding American pork, and who still keep it out of the country. It is a case of extreme protection applied to us.

SHALL TEA BE TAXED?

THAT IS WHAT A FEW IMPORTERS WANT.

A Tax on Tea Wanted to Keep Up Prices—The Consumer Left Out of the Calculation—Reciprocity with a Vengeance—Shall the Breakfast Table Remain Free?

Last year, when everybody was trying to get higher protection on every conceivable thing, a movement was undertaken, to have a duty put on all tea imported from places west of the Cape of

was raised, and off went the duties on tea and coffee.

Now a new tariff law has been born into this tariff-ridden land. It is a cross between Chinese Wall McKinley and Reciprocity Blaine. In this cross-breed tariff law it is coolly proposed to tax every breakfast table in the land again, unless tea-producing countries shall grant us such reciprocal advantages in trade as shall satisfy the President. This is reciprocity with a vengeance. The tax was removed to lighten the burdens on our own people. Now our lawmakers stand ready to reimpose that tax upon our people if China and Japan do not grant us such terms of admission to their ports as shall satisfy the President.

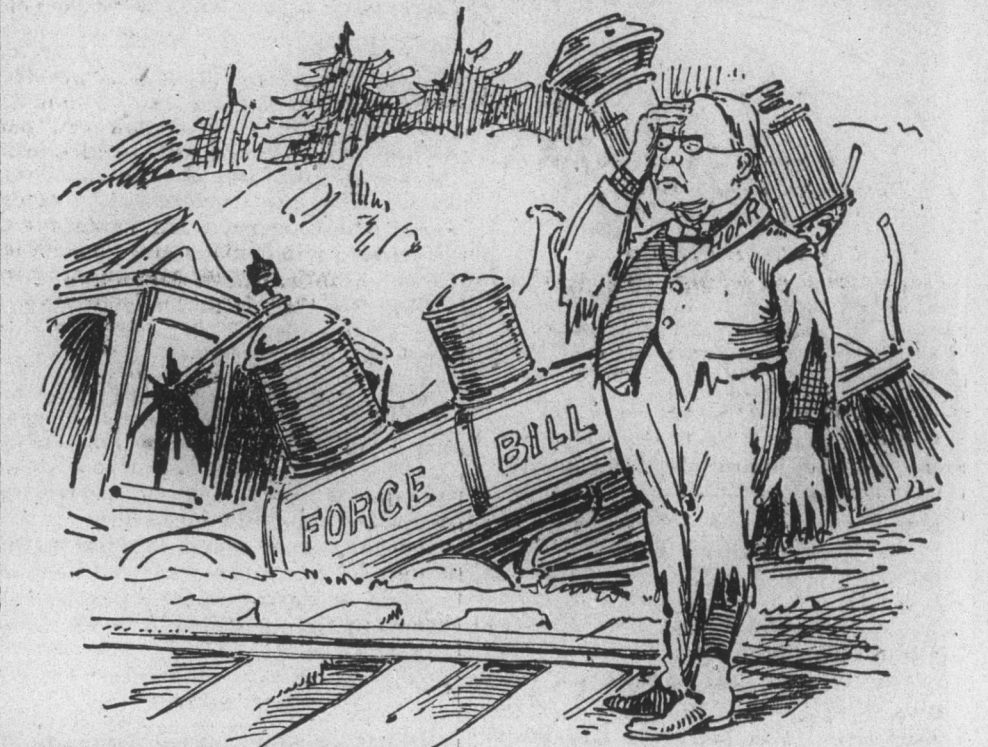
The Barbed Wire Trust.

The farmers will probably soon have as great a grievance against the barbed wire trust as they have had against the binder-twine trust.

The barbed-wire trust has been trying to get all the manufacturers of barbed-wire into it, in order to have complete control of the home market, and to be able to raise prices to the farmers.

The trust has just purchased certain patents for \$400,000, and these are to be used for the purpose of crushing out the manufacturers who are not in the trust, or else to compel them to join it. A member of the trust tells very frankly what it proposes to do with the patents. He says: "We have purchased the patents from the Washburn-Keen Company for \$400,000, and that firm, like any other member of the pool, will be

DITCHED.



Granny Hoar's sad predicament.

Good Hope. This was an attempt to revive an old law which was abolished in 1883. This law imposed a duty of 10 per cent. on all tea coming from places west of Cape of Good Hope.

The original purpose of the law was to promote the direct shipment of tea from China, Japan and the East Indies to our ports and thus to encourage American shipping. By "places west of the Cape of Good Hope," the old law meant London and Liverpool.

The present demand for the re-enactment of this old law comes from a few importers of tea, and it is not based on the idea of preventing direct importation. There is another object in view, an object which is frankly avowed. Out of a total of 79,575,984 pounds of tea imported in 1880, only 4,673,864 pounds came in by way of England. Why should our importers fear this small amount coming from England upon a second shipment and in competition with the bulk of our consumption which is imported direct from China and Japan? The answer to this question may be seen from an extract from a recent number of *Bradstreet's*, as follows:

"The stock of tea in this country is at present very heavy, and prices are in consequence lower here than in England. Hence London merchants are now buying tea in New York. The promoters of the new legislative agitation hope by means of it to buoy up prices and prevent a further decline. But many dealers have been free to predict that no such legislation will be passed by the present Congress. It is claimed by the advocates of the measure that under free entry London merchants are able to place here large quantities of tea whenever the market shows a tendency to advance."

ENGLAND'S GOLD AND SILVER.

A Lesson in the "Balance of Trade Theory"—England Exports and Imports of the Precious Metals and Our Own.

One of the great objects aimed at by the protectionists is to make our exports of domestic goods exceed our imports of foreign goods, in order that to make up for the balance we shall have a stream of gold and silver flowing into the country. They assume that if it were not for the tariff we should buy more abroad than we should sell to foreigners. This would cause gold and silver to "flow out of the country," and we should be of all men most miserable.

According to these gloomy views of the protectionists how pitiable must be the plight of free-trade England. That country imports every year many millions of dollars' worth of goods over and above her exports. Does this result in an outward stream of gold and silver from England to other countries?

Here is a table showing Great Britain's total imports and exports of gold and silver for the year 1890:

	Imported from	Exported to
France.....	\$4,240,000	\$4,060,000
Holland.....	12,520,000	1,230,000
United States.....	12,970,000	5,050,000
Germany.....	12,560,000	5,990,000
Australia.....	10,480,000	310,000
South America.....	9,400,000	3,270,000
South Africa.....	19,880,000	3,750,000
Portugal.....	8,625,000	16,250,000
Egypt.....	2,215,000	9,025,000
East Indies.....	2,290,000	13,980,000
Germany.....	1,030,000	8,100,000
Spain.....	600,000	4,450,000
Totals.....	\$130,490,000	\$74,150,000
Imports.....	\$129,190,000	
Exports.....		\$74,150,000

Excess of Imports.....\$56,340,000
Compare with this our own exports and imports of gold and silver for the two fiscal years 1889 and 1890 as follows:

	Imports.	Exports.
1889.....	\$28,963,473	\$95,641,563
1890.....	33,976,326	92,148,420
Totals.....	\$62,939,799	\$187,789,973
Excess of exports.....		\$124,850,174

A curious fact is that for these two years our exports of merchandise were about \$66,000,000 in excess of our imports. According to the protectionists' "balance of trade theory" this latter sum ought to have come back to us in gold and silver. On the contrary, we sent Great Britain in these two years \$88,000,000 in gold and silver over and above what we received back from that country.

Thus it is that England, a country of absolute free trade, not only draws from all other nations a vast stream of merchandise over and above what it sends to them, but also it receives in a single year \$65,000,000 in gold and silver over and above her exports of those metals; and, when we are sending away more merchandise than we get back in exchange, we also send abroad much more gold and silver than flows into the country.

The so-called "balance of trade theory," as advocated by the protectionists, cannot survive facts like these.

SOME KODAK PHOTOS

OF MINOR HAPPENINGS IN THE HOOSIER STATE.

An Aged Man Burned to a Crisp—Cut in Two by a Saw—Big Fire at Nebraska—Accidents, Deaths and Suicides.

—Scarlet fever at Aurora.
—Princeton's broken out with measles.
—Thorntown will establish a creamery.
—Seymour will organize an athletic club.
—Goshen's first school house built in 1841.

—Maybe Kokomo'll have a knitting factory.

—A religious revival is in progress at Bridgeport.

—You can't get shaved in New Albany o' Sundays.

—Terre Haute rejoices in a four-legged chicken.

—Ochre deposits have been found in Madison County.

—Jackson County farmers have corn hushing frolics.

—Four hundred and forty miles of Indiana is under water.

—Peru grand jury found twenty-six indictments for gambling.

—Fishermen defy the law along the banks of the White every day.

—Ora Gonder lost both eyes by a blast at limestone quarry, near Utica.

—Thomas McGowan seriously injured by falling tree near Martinsville.

—Mrs. James Allen, aged 75, was found dead in bed at Greencastle.

—A child of Thomas Wilson, aged 4, was burned to death at Lexington.

—Winter wheat all over the State looks better than last year, 'tis said.

—Measles and scarlet fever are alarmingly epidemic in Terre Haute.

—Moses Pulwider, aged 80, a pioneer of Boone County, died very suddenly.

—Fruit and wheat about Seymour thought to be killed by zero weather.

—Delaware County Commissioners refuse to pay bill for washing prisoners' bed-clothes.

—Charles Coombs, of Crawfordsville, will be held for the murder of young Walter McClure.

—Mrs. Jack Huffman's family, Greencastle, came near crossing over. All ate poisoned head cheese.

—Hiram Terry Bush, Mishawaka, one time a man of wealth and influence, is dying in county asylum.

—John Newlin, of Plainfield, aged 20, fell forty feet from the top of a derrick and was fatally injured.

—Vincennes Sun thinks newspaper men ought to demand the repeal of Grubbs libel law. Right.

—Shelbyville saloons have got to close at 11 p. m. week days and don't dare to open an inch on Sundays.

—Wicked men broke into Mishawaka Presbyterian Church and cut pulpit chairs and carpet to pieces.

—Grandfather Krug, of Crawfordsville, who was 100 years old on September 20, is lying at the point of death.

—John Goodman, Marco, shot Erastus Frederick with a shot gun, seriously. Said he alienated his wife's affections.

—George Casper, Shelbyville, ate twenty-five hard-boiled eggs, shells and all, on a 25-cent wager. Ought to be killed.

—John Pinden, a Washington County farmer, has been crazed by religious zeal, due to the revival at Rush Creek Church.

—George W. Simonds, aged 75 years, fell from a load of hay at Logansport and broke his neck. Death was instantaneous.

—Charles Walton, Shelbyville, has been given ten years in the pen for assaulting and robbing Charles Scheffler, a German farmer.

—H. Bassie, treasurer of Bartholomew County, fell from his stable loft at Columbus and fractured his skull. The injury is not fatal.

—Samuel Cornett, farmer near Washington, was seriously hurt by the discharge of an anvil. He was celebrating a successful fox drive.

—The farmers in the vicinity of Jamestown are being robbed of chickens by the dozen, and great efforts are being made to trap the thieves.

—George Bennett has been indicted of double murder by the grand jury at Lafayette. Bennett is the man who killed two men last November.

—The Seymour City Council has granted an exclusive street railway franchise for eleven years to B. F. Price, of that city. Work must begin within six months.

—Moses Vadyne was sentenced to two years in the penitentiary for breaking into and robbing a freight car on the Wabash railroad, at North Manchester, last fall.

—David Wright, a colored boy at Jeffersonville, lay in a comatose state for five days, when he coughed up a hunk of cocoon and proceeded about his business.

—The Montgomery County declamatory contest will take place at Crawfordsville on April 18. The boys will speak in the afternoon and the girls in the evening.

—William Viddie, eccentric Versailles character, spending most of his time in the woods, found a queer stone in a ravine the other day, for which a Cincinnati jeweler offered him \$2,000.

—Andrew Kyler died recently at his residence, near South Bend, aged about eighty-five years. He was one of the oldest residents in St. Joseph County, having lived in the county sixty years.

—While a number of young men were racing their horses on the way home from church, at Port Isabel, they collided with a carriage. Mrs. John Langston was thrown out and dangerously hurt. John Day was fatally injured and others were badly smashed.

—Mrs. Jacob Werner, farmer's wife near Jeffersonville, took the good old family rifle and shot a vicious tramp.

—Workmen digging a well near Edinburg, struck a poplar log at a depth of twenty-four feet, two feet in diameter.

—The Lebanon Patriot, a Republican newspaper of Boone County, changed hands recently, S. J. Thompson & Son retiring and Albion Smith, of Richmond, assuming control.

—The oldest woman in the vicinity of French Lick Springs is Mrs. Mary Flick, who was born in 1778. She weighs 200 pounds and is entirely blind. Her youngest son is aged 67.

—The home of G. W. Acord, at Sanford, was destroyed by an incendiary. Some time ago Acord received a threatening letter, signed, "A White Cap," and mailed from Indianapolis.

—The bondsmen for ex-Treasurer J. J. Field, of Orange County, whose account with said county was \$12,701 short, were released by the gentleman and his wife paying the amount in cool cash.

—John B. Floyd, employed in the saw mill of Bevin & Strand, at Boonville, met with a horrible death by falling against a rip-saw. He was simply sliced in two from head to foot.

—Anna Maher, aged 5 years, of Crawfordsville, was playing near the fire and her clothing caught fire. Her clothes were burned off, and she was seriously burned before the flames were extinguished.

—Tramps broke into a freight car on the Monon road at Greencastle and stole a box of raisins. They were found soon afterwards in the sand-house near the depot, where they had taken quarters for the night. The stolen fruit had been devoured. The thieves, nine in all, were held for trial at the ensuing term of court.

—Mary, the 7-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Richard McKinney, was so badly burned at her home, near Livonia, Washington County, that she died a few hours after. The children of the family had been setting brush-heaps near the house on fire, and by some means the flames were communicated to the clothing of the little one.

—The will of the late Mrs. Abbie Longee, of LaPorte, was probated. Among the bequests was one of \$11,000 to the Orphans' Home, a public charity located at Mishawaka, Ind. The institution owns no building of its own, and this money will be used to erect one, and an endeavor will be made to change the location to LaPorte.

—A clever forger has swindled a half dozen business houses of Terre Haute, out of about \$60 each. He sent a boy in the evening with a check made payable to Postmaster Greiner and indorsed by Greiner with a note signed by Greiner, all forgeries, asking the firm to cash it, as the postoffice had been drained of cash by paying money orders.

—At Nebraska, a little town on the O. & M., fire broke out in the store of Mrs. Allen. While about fifty people were trying to save the stock, ten barrels of oil and 250 pounds of gunpowder exploded, wrecking the building and bruising several people with flying debris. The burning oil set fire to the residence of Mrs. Elliot, and it also was destroyed. The total loss was \$12,000.

—The wall on one side of one of the Diamond Match Company's large buildings at Wabash, fell outward without a moment's warning, leaving a hole thirty-eight feet long and two stories high. Several thousand pounds of paper pulp was ruined. No lives were lost, but several people very narrowly escaped. The fall was probably caused by the uneven settling of the foundation.

—As Mrs. R. C. Smith, of Crawfordsville, was carrying out a pan of hot ashes, her apron caught fire, and it was only with difficulty that she escaped as well as she did. As it was, her dress was burned off, her hair badly scorched, her eyebrows burned and her face blistered. She rolled upon the floor and thus helped to put out the flames, when her mother-in-law came to her assistance.

—The village of Lena, Park County, a small station on the Big Four road, was thrown into great excitement a night or two since by the fate that befell an aged citizen named Robert Bond. His dwelling caught fire shortly after midnight, and before Mr. Bond could be rescued his body was burned to a crisp. He was about 85 years of age. The fire is said to have been the result of his own carelessness.

—An attempt at suicide occurred at Knightstown. Frank Ball, a young married man, repaired to a drug store, purchased 25 cents worth of morphine and took the lot. On his way home again he changed his mind and started for a doctor. Dr. Barnett relieved him of all the superfluous matter he had laid up for the last week or so. Family trouble is thought to have been the cause.

—There is a widow living at Darlington, Montgomery County, who has been the wife of four soldiers, who are all dead, and she has drawn a pension as being the widow of each husband. As soon as she would marry, of course, her pension would cease, but she did not marry a man who was not a soldier, so when he died she would begin to draw another pension as the wife of the last one to die.

—Many of the farmers of Montgomery county have entered into the chicken-raising business on a large scale, and are selling from 600 to 1,000 chickens every year. They say that it pays them better than raising cattle for the market.

—Jennie Ray escaped from the Dearborn County Asylum and fell into the hands of a gang of tramps, who maltreated her shamefully; and left her more dead than alive on a straw-pile. Here she lay three days before she was discovered.

INDIANA LEGISLATURE.

The Senate, Feb. 2, passed a bill fixing a graded system of penalties for keeping gambling houses. The penalty for the first conviction is from \$10 to \$500 fine; for the second conviction, \$25 to \$1,000 fine, with imprisonment not exceeding thirty days, optional with the Court. The third and all subsequent convictions, \$50 to \$1,000 fine and imprisonment for from thirty days to six months. The Senate also passed a bill prohibiting the use of artificial means to force natural gas from the wells or through pipe lines. This is meant to prevent the selling of gas to Chicago. Three important measures were introduced in the House. The first provides for the establishment of a State Board of Fire Insurance, composed of the Auditor, Secretary, and Attorney General. The duty of the commission is to equalize the cost of insurance and adjust losses. The second requires candidates before conventions to file with County Clerks sworn itemized statements of campaign expenses. The third is a resolution appointing a committee to correspond with the Legislatures of other States to agree upon a lower legal tax rate for all.

In the Senate, February 3, the bill requiring the election of three school trustees, one of whom shall be a woman, was indefinitely postponed after a long discussion. Bill abolishing the State Board of Agriculture and creating an agricultural and industrial board came up on the third reading, and its further consideration was postponed until morning. The House passed the following bills: For the protection of the sorghum industry by preventing adulteration; compelling dealers in cigars to pay an annual license of \$200 and to make affidavit that all cigars sold by them are made of pure tobacco; amending the act relative to public offenses and their punishment, by bringing within the provisions of the section concerning incest children under the age of 16 years, and making sisters competent to testify against their brothers in such cases; requiring officers of reformatory, charitable and benevolent institutions to purchase native live stock for food consumption at such institutions; providing for the sale of candy; making it unlawful for officers of State institutions to contract with themselves or other officials of their or other institutions for the purchase or sale, or to appropriate to their own use any of the rights, privileges, payments, salaries or immunities of any of said institutions.

The following bills were passed by the Senate, February 4: An act defining arson and prescribing the penalties therefor; to authorize cities and towns to lay out parks and public grounds; prescribing the method of assessing real estate in towns of less than two thousand population to defray the cost of street improvements; requiring corporations of other States acquiring property or doing business in Indiana to file a copy of their charter with the County Recorder for record; legalizing the incorporation and construction of the Lafayette Union Railroad and aid voted to it. The following bills were passed by the House: Appropriating \$8,032.31 to pay the Warren-Scholar Asphalt Paving Company for Paving Mississippi street, on the west side of the State-house; providing that Deputy County Surveyors shall have the same powers in certain cases as their chiefs. (Under the present law the construction of ditches must stop during the illness of County Surveyors, because of the inability of the deputies, under the statute, to act for the former.)

The only measure that got through the Senate, February 5, on its way to the statute books was Senator Sheekney's bill looking to the breaking of pools and trusts. Having been absent several days on account of sickness, the Senate asked unanimous consent to consider the measure, which was given, and it was read the third time by sections. The main provisions are that trusts, pools and combinations tending to prevent full and free competition in the production, manufacture or sale of any article produced in any State or country, that seek to regulate the price of any commodity, or tend in any way to create a monopoly, are declared to be conspiracies to defraud the public, unlawful, against public policy and void. Any person entering into such combination as principal, stockholder or agent is made guilty of conspiracy to defraud, and upon conviction shall be fined not less than \$1,000 nor more than \$10,000. It is provided that any corporation or other officer or stockholder, as such, becomes a member of any pool or trust, such corporation shall forfeit its charter. It is further provided that any person or corporation damaged by any pool or trust may bring suit and recover twice the amount of the damage sustained.

The following bills were passed by the House: Reducing the charge for transcribing short-hand notes in criminal cases from ten cents to five cents per one hundred words; and providing that, where a litigant is unable to pay for this service the court may, in its discretion, direct the work to be done, the county to bear the expense; providing for the change of venue in all civil actions for the better protection of miners; regulating the weighing of coal, and providing for uniform screens; to prevent persons not so entitled from wearing badges of the Grand Army, Loyal Legion, United Veterans and Sons of Veterans, and imposing a fine of not more than \$20 for such offense.

THERE was such a slight attendance of both houses, February 6, that no business of importance was transacted.

He Kills Baby Food Now.

Any able-bodied gentleman in need of \$5 and a reputation for bravery will find it to his advantage to travel to Hellertown, Lehigh County, Pa. In that classic hamlet there dwells a certain citizen who numbers among his earthly possessions a chestnut filly from Kentucky, a brother who lives in wicked Gotham and a valuable set of false teeth imported from Paris. One day, when the mettlesome filly was feeling unusually jolly, the owner of the teeth took his brother for a drive behind the trotter. Out on the "pike," three miles from Hellertown Court-house, there is a