

TO CORRESPONDENTS.
All communications for this paper should be accompanied by the name of the author, not necessarily for publication, but as evidence of good faith on the part of the writer. Write only on one side of the paper. Be particularly careful in giving names and dates, to have the letters and figures plain and distinct.

The more cuffs you give a laundryman the better he likes it.

NONE of the rainmakers of modern times have equaled Elijah's record yet.

MAN'S wishes are not all wants. He does not need half as much as he prays for.

It seems cruel to sue a campaigner for libel. It looks like discouraging enterprise.

EVERY shot from a big gun consumes \$1,000. At this rate, war has become a very expensive luxury.

TIM HOPKINS is said to be a famous cultivator of violets, but he hasn't cultivated their modest and retiring ways.

WHEN a man's hopeful comes home and tells us of an increase in his salary he can almost feel the glow of the son's raise.

If the rain-makers can do what their friends claim for them, why don't they come to the relief of the shrunken old Mississippi River?

FIRST blood has been drawn in the Hopkins-Searies will contest. It doesn't count for either contestant, but it is distinctly in favor of the lawyers.

THE proposed formation of a rice trust in this country looks like a miserable effort to get even with the Chinese for their persecutions of the American missionaries.

It is no longer considered out of style for a woman to have a family of children. Babies carried on the arms in the streets, and paraded in carriages, are considered better form than poodle dogs.

THE Chinese empire, from recent reports, appears to be honeycombed with plots against the existing government. In this condition of affairs the kingdom must be anything but flowery for the reigning dynasty.

A PHILADELPHIA man sat down on a tack in a street car and he now sues the company for \$2,000 damages. Many men would be glad to sit down on a tack seven days in every week for less than this and many unfortunates have been known to do it for nothing.

WALT WHITMAN is slowly dying of paralysis at his home in Camden, N. J. Like many another man who has anticipated letters and lived and written a half a century ahead of his time, the "good gray poet" will never be appreciated until his courageous heart is stilled forever.

AN enthusiast from Ceylon wants to bring some white elephants to the World's Fair, and has submitted a proposition to the directors. If the directors are open to outside advice, we would respectfully state that the question, "Shall the fair be open Sundays?" is white elephant enough for one exposition.

AFTER serving eighteen years at San Quentin (Cal.) penitentiary for highway robbery, Shorty Hays was recently released, and is now at his old tricks again. The next time Mr. Hays is taken into durance vile it would be policy to hold him up, just once, and see what kind of a horn-pipe he can execute in mid-air.

UNDER the leadership of the Duchess of Portland nearly 1,000 Englishwomen have banded themselves together to discourage the wearing of the plumage of song birds for decorations. It might puzzle them to explain why song birds alone are to be saved from the millinery hunter. Their humanity only extends to the birds from which they draw pleasure.

SOMEBODY has been telegraphing from Rome that the ancient city is to be lighted with electricity by utilizing the falls of Tiberone, and calls this copying the ancients. Out in Nebraska the pretty city of Beatrice was so lighted a decade ago, the power being derived from the "Little Blue." But the citizens didn't think they were imitating people who never knew lightning could be harnessed.

DO YOU know how to retain your youth forever? It is very simple. All you have to do is to convert your fleshly molecules into psychic animals. It is not possible at this writing to give a recipe for this. But Thomas Lake Harris, who is now on the Pacific coast, can tell you all about it. He is the gentleman who converted Lawrence Oliphant's genius into madness with his occult theories.

AN English girl was recently attacked and thrown out of the window of a railroad carriage by a maniac who was put in the same compartment with her. The American railway car with its sixty or more occupants is highly repugnant to John Bull's sense of propriety, but the close carriage, which exposes women to insult and unprotected males to blackmail, exactly suits the squeamish Britisher.

ARCHBISHOP should not judge the entire world. Here is the Globe of that city remarking that "there are two kinds of women in the world—one kind sits and cries silently about her wrongs, and the other storms and raves about her rights." In other cities and States there is another class of women, of neither kind men-

tioned above, who make and keep happy homes, and brave men and virtuous women for the battle of life.

A MOUNTAIN exploded in Mexico some time ago, according to Mr. Vincent Loalza, and an immense body of water commenced to flow from the newly formed crater and inundated much of the surrounding country. As Mr. Loalza is a traveling man and does not say that he caught submarine fish, twelve inches long, in the newly released waters, we are compelled, in the language of Pooh Bah, to look upon this as a failure to give "corroborative detail to a bald and unconvincing narrative."

THE continual drift of Eastern people to the West and Northwest is indicated in some statistics of railway travel between Chicago and Minneapolis and St. Paul. In eleven months the total was 140,260 tickets, the west-bound numbering 77,061 and east-bound numbering 63,199, 50 per cent. of the total being first-class; second-class, 20 per cent.; third-class, 2 per cent.; tourist, 9 per cent.; special excursion, 10 per cent. There were 19,066 second-class tickets west-bound to 8,166 east-bound. It is evident that the Northwest is getting from the East always and giving no people.

THE notion that it is impossible to make a will which no one can break is greatly strengthened by the decision just rendered in the Tilden will case. The sage of Gramercy was one of the shrewdest lawyers the country has ever produced, but even he, with all his legal knowledge and precaution, to execute a will which no one could assail. His heirs brought suit to set it aside, and after years of expensive litigation their efforts have been successful. His vast wealth will be distributed among them and New York will lose his splendid bequest for a great public library.

It is all very well for the London Times to counsel the United States to moderation in dealing with Chili, but it gave precious little of this kind of advice when England was demanding reparation for the Trent affair from this country. England gave Portugal just as little after an English exploring party was fired on in a wild and savage part of Africa where boundaries were uncertain. A fleet on the Tagus and twenty-four hours was the measure of a "great and powerful nation" like Great Britain gave Portugal then. Nor was England inclined during our war to allow for any mishaps which befell Englishmen "as an act in the same drama." One of the dispatches with which Lord Lyons pestered Secretary Seward is devoted to the "outrage" that a blockade-running Englishman in Fortress Monroe was not getting his daily morning bath. This is the spirit in which England protects her citizens, and it is one reason why no one ever thought of attacking English sailors in the streets of Lisbon in the worst heat and fever of the recent feeling against England.

BILLIARDS, although it is the most thoroughly scientific game ever invented by man, seems to be about as uncertain in its results as horse-racing. On a recent night the two greatest billiardists that the world has ever seen met in Chickering Hall, New York. During their professional career they have been pitted against each other in thirty-two games, of which Sloson has won sixteen games and Schaefer a like number. To a person aware of this fact alone it would seem, therefore, as though a bet placed on either man would stand about an even chance of winning. But Schaefer was the favorite. When the two champions were last in Chicago, Schaefer's careless brilliancy of style and marvelously delicate execution threw his opponent into the shade. Connoisseurs in the game concluded the question of supremacy had at last been settled. They affirmed that billiards was like singing—a supreme artist received his chief endowment from Nature. Now we must be prepared to hear another story. Mr. Sloson's friends will come forth from their retirement and will declare that truly great billiards is the result of correct modes of life, of constant study and practice, and of a complete mastery of the nerves. The question is a peculiarly interesting one. There is no doubt that Mr. Sloson represents the genius of perseverance, Mr. Schaefer the genius of natural endowment. The contest which these two gentlemen are waging has been fought on other battlefields than that of the green cloth, and will probably never be decided.

Old Fish. A remarkable fish was recently caught on the coast of England. It was three-fourths of a pound in weight. Its head was like that of a pike, and from the gills to the tail on each side was a bright blue band. The tail fins were also bright blue, and a network of blue lines spread itself over the head and part of the body. The oldest fishermen of the place declared they had never seen its equal before. The Italian consul at Belfast, who was passing through the town, purchased it after a trip abroad, and presented it to the Belfast museum.

Pawned a \$5 Bill. A man who possessed a solitary \$5 bill and wanted to blow it in badly, hit upon a novel plan the other day by which to save and spend it both. The bill was given him by a friend, and he was determined not to part with it. After a lengthy debate with himself he evolved the brilliant scheme of pawning the note. He paid a visit to his uncle, raised \$4.62 on the bill, and spent it according to his tastes. When further funds came in he redeemed the original note.

SIoux FALLS "400."

PROMINENT MEMBERS OF DAKOTA'S DIVORCE COLONY.

Come from All Over the World—Old Men's Disappointed Darlings and Young Men's Slaves Seeking to Regain Single Blessedness.

Some of the "Colonists."

What a grand phantasmagoria, a pot-pourri of misplaced affections and mixed-up matrimonial alliances this place is, writes a correspondent from Sioux Falls, S. D. While throughout the length and breadth of the continent it has become known as the spot par excellence for the securing of divorces, and many queer ideas may have gained possession of the people's minds as to what it is like, none of them, queer though they may be, can do justice to the situation. Here, December went to May, old men's disappointed darlings and young men's slaves, young men with elderly affections, unrequited love, budding hope and dead passions, all figure together in one fantastic show, which must be seen to be properly appreciated.

Sioux Falls has a population of 15,000 and the occupations of her people are varied, but the chief scene of industry is the divorce court. While this is in session—which is nearly all the time—a steady stream of humanity passes in one door, each one with an application for a divorce in hand, and out the other with the granted divorce. The majority of the applicants are women, but there are some men. The women are all young—many less than 25 and few over 30—and the greater number of them are pretty. Some of them are very beautiful.

The most prominent of the "colonists" is Mrs. James G. Blaine, Jr. Her household consists, besides herself, of her beautiful little boy, "Jamie," his nurse, and the house servants. She has a handsome little cottage situated in the midst of a pretty lawn, dotted and bordered with flower beds, and is surrounded on two sides by a low-roofed, widespread piazza, which gives quite an air of comfort and beauty to the house. In-



DR. THOMAS D. WORRALL.

side the appointments of the cottage are of the simplest order, yet there are evidences of artistic taste and refinement throughout the quaint little dwelling.

Hon. Thomas D. Worrall, M. D., who has recently obtained a divorce and now lives in Sioux Falls, is another person of note. Born in England sixty-five years ago, he came to America young, moved to Boston and achieved reputation as an anti-slavery orator, even when the peerless Phillips was in his first blaze. Then he went to Colorado, was a member of the Territorial Legislature, and wrote his name largely and honorably on her early annals. Horace Greeley, who liked him heartily, persuaded him next to accept a professorship in New York in the American College of Medicine. Two years later, going to New Orleans, he became a member of the famous Warmoth Legislature, and as Sanitary Physician of New Orleans added to his world-wide host of friends.

Sickness came to this learned and beloved man and he went to London for treatment, but famous surgeons, after operating, could give no hope, and he came back to his adopted country to die. To his amazement he found his home broken up, his valuable furniture sold, his wife gone. "The mystery of the case," he has said, "is that my wife and I never had the least falling out. Her desertion of me in my old age and supposed last illness was like lightning out of a clear sky. The thought comes to me, 'dying man that I am, it will be sweet to die free.'"

There are many others, but the ones cited are perhaps the most prominent persons here at present.

As to Mrs. Blaine's case an immense interest is felt, an interest which lies not alone in the points of



MRS. J. G. BLAINE, JR.

law. Mrs. Blaine, Jr., is a Catholic, and her example in taking this step contrary to the custom of her church is likely to cause some sensation. Still, hearts were created before creeds.

Henry Austin, of Boston, the poet and writer, is also here. Mr. Austin claims to be the patriarch of the colony, and has been here long enough to have obtained his decree of divorce a month ago. He, however, is so well pleased with this part of the country that he intends, after a trip abroad, making Sioux Falls his home. No one comes here without hearing more or less about Mrs. Hubbard, a young woman from Red Bank, New Jersey. Mrs. Hubbard has set the gossip by the ears. Her style of

beauty is something on the gypsy order, and her style in dress is much in the same line. She is possessed of a good voice, and sang in one of the churches here until the edifice couldn't hold the youths and graybeards who flocked there to hear her, and then she



MRS. MINA HUBBARD.

good people of the congregation concluded that that was making salvation too free, and they dispensed with her services. Mrs. Hubbard sues for divorce on the ground of desertion. She married a man much older than herself—she looks to be about 20—but found the old-man's darling plan of life very tedious. Her husband became jealous and she threw water on him and he arose and left her.

Perhaps one of the handsomest women who have emigrated to Dakota to regain possession of their freedom and secure the safety of their children from unpleasant domestic influences is Mrs. Louise M. Beall, of Norfolk, Va. The Bealls are related to the Harrisons of the Old Dominion, and are distantly connected with the present President. Mrs. Beall is one among the few women who are here for the purpose of getting a divorce who has been received in Sioux Falls society.

PATRICK EGAN.

The Man Intrusted with Uncle Sam's Business in Chili.

The United States Government demands from that of Chili an explanation of the bloody attack on American seamen in Valparaiso and reparation for the injuries inflicted, and Patrick Egan, United States Minister in Chili, is the man who has presented these demands. His appointment to office was made in March, 1889. He has had an uncomfortable time on account of the civil war in Chili.

Mr. Egan is an Irishman by birth, a native of the County Longford, where he first saw the light in 1841. His father was a farmer at Ballynahan before the troublous times between 1846 and 1849 compelled him to give up agriculture and remove to Dublin for the chance of making a living. In that city young Patrick received his education from the Christian Brothers. He took great interest in politics from a child, and was one of the first Home Rulers and an early member of the council at the head of the organization. Foremost among the founders of the Land League he was appointed its Treasurer, an office which he resigned in 1882. Owing to political difficulties at home he lived in France during the last two years of his Treasuryship. Egan came to the United States in 1883 and settled in Lincoln, Neb.



PATRICK EGAN.

where he started a branch of the business in which he had an interest in Dublin, that of dealing in grain. He was chosen President of the Irish National Convention held in Boston in August, 1884.

Ready Answers.

Most of us are able to supply a repartee if we are given time to think it over, but a repartee half an hour after the occasion for it has passed is like a blank cartridge. It is the readiness of the retort that makes it effective. The great Russian soldier, Marshal Suvoroff, was in the habit of asking his men difficult questions, sometimes foolish ones, and bestowing favors on those who showed presence of mind in answering them. On one occasion a General of the division sent him a sergeant with dispatches, at the same time recommending the bearer to Suvoroff's notice. The marshal, as usual, proceeded to test him by a series of whimsical questions.

"How far is it to the moon?" "Two of your excellency's forced marches," the soldier promptly replied. "If your men began to give way in a battle, what would you do?" "I'd tell them that just behind the enemy's line there was a wagon load of good things to eat."

"How many fish are there in the sea?" "Just as many as have not been caught."

And so the examination went on, till Suvoroff, finding his new acquaintance armed at all points, at length asked him, as a final poser:

"What is the difference between your Colonel and myself?"

"The difference is this," replied the soldier, coolly. "My Colonel cannot make me a Captain, but your excellency can."

Suvoroff, struck by his shrewdness, kept his eye on the man, and soon afterward gave him the desired promotion.

EMPEROR WILLIAM is striking blows at vice in Berlin, beginning at the lowest stratum of society. If vice, like the fruit and vegetable receptacles, has the largest and most flourishing specimens at the top, the Emperor is beginning to reform society at the wrong end.

THE "revolution" in Brazil is another evidence that the South American republics are only military despotisms. The condition of affairs there calls to mind the harmony which prevails in "United Ireland."

THE TARIFF BONUS.

WHAT WILL YOU FARMERS DO ABOUT IT?

The Crockery Trust Again Advances Prices—Carroll D. Wright on the Cost of Making Steel Rails—Who Pays the Tariff?—Tariff Shot.

McKinley Prices for Crockery.

A little over a year ago, when the McKinley bill was pending in Congress, the high-tariff organs vied with each other in the attempt to show how good a thing the McKinley bill was for the farmer. To carry out this idea McKinley declared that his bill was a farmers' bill, that the cause of the depression in farming was the increased importation of farm products. Accordingly he raised the duties on wheat, corn, oats, butter and meat.

Under cover of this big job all the important jobs were carried through. Such were the increases in the duties on earthenware and glassware, cutlery, and other manufactures of tin plate, woolen, cotton and linen goods. The object of this was to give the combination engaged in the production of these articles a complete monopoly of the home market.

Having secured all that they asked for, the leaders of the trusts gave the cue to their editorial friends to talk of something besides the tariff. Accordingly the latter are devoting their attention to our big farm crops. Nearly every issue contains an article giving some one's estimate of the amount of wheat and corn which we will be able to spare for export this year. They have forgotten all about the famous "home market" for farm products about which they wrote when the tariff bill was pending.

At the same time the financial editors of these high tariff organs are devoting their attention to estimates of the probable amount of gold which Europe will have to ship to us in exchange for our exports of wheat and cotton and corn.

But why must they ship gold? Why not crockery, glassware, and woolen goods? Have our farmers who have wheat and cotton to sell a superabundance of these things? This is hardly probable. The fact is the crockery and glassware trusts and the manufacturers of woolen goods had the duties on these products so increased in the McKinley bill that their importation was practically prohibited.

Now let us see how this compulsory sale of our farm products affects the farmer. We can illustrate it by supposing that the farmer's wife needs a set of crockery for her table. The farmer can sell his wheat abroad and buy crockery there, and when importing it pay the duties fixed by the McKinley tariff, or else he can take gold for his wheat and buy his crockery in Trenton or East Liverpool. How much he will have to pay for crockery in England and the United States is shown in the following table, which gives the net prices for first quality white granite ware, and also the duties imposed upon each article by the McKinley tariff.

Articles.	Who's the Price?		U. S. Duties.
	In	Out.	
1 doz. flat plates.....	\$0.35	\$0.61	\$0.11
1 doz. deep plates.....	.45	.64	.19
1 doz. fruit saucers.....	.14	.28	.08
1 set tea set.....	.38	.49	.13
1 doz. bakeware.....	.84	1.40	.46
1 doz. bowls.....	.28	.37	.13
2 covered butterers.....	.48	.47	.15
1 doz. coffee cups.....	.44	.80	.24
1 doz. coffee saucers.....	.44	.80	.24
1 doz. coffee spoons.....	.12	.18	.04
1 doz. plain dishes.....	.23	.41	.13
1 sugar bowl.....	.30	.32	.10
1 tea pot.....	.19	.23	.07
2 creamers.....	.09	.21	.05
Total cost set.....	\$1.98	\$8.55	\$3.74

If the duties on the packages and charges, and the cost of freight and insurance, were added, the cost of the foreign crockery laid down here would just equal the bill which the crockery trust charges.

This explains fully the reason why the crockery combination was so anxious to have the McKinley tariff passed. It gave them a two-fold advantage. First, by levying high duties on foreign crockery they need not fear competition from thereby the farmers who export wheat will be unable to bring back crockery; and, second, the high duties enable the combine to keep up the prices to the importing point, and thus compel the farmers either to pay of them at their prices, or if they imported the crockery to pay to the United States Treasury a sum equal to the difference between the combine's price here and the foreign price.

How much this difference is expressed in farm products can be seen from the following table showing the amount of various farm products required to buy the set of dishes for which prices are given above.

Products.	In England.	In United States.
Wheat, at \$1.10 per bu.....	4.52 bu.	7.80 bu.
Barley, at 75c per bu.....	11.30 bu.	14.44 bu.
Oats, at 40c per bu.....	11.30 bu.	21.60 bu.
Butter, at 15c per lb.....	19.92 lb.	44.30 lb.
Cheese, at 10c per lb.....	82.00 lb.	82.00 lb.

Three and one-third bushels of wheat, nearly five bushels of corn, over ten bushels of oats, fourteen pounds of butter, and thirty-five pounds of cheese represent the tariff bonus which the crockery combine is able by the aid of the McKinley tariff to charge the producers of these products to pay it whenever they buy crockery-ware. Last year a larger amount of these products was needed to make up the tariff bonus, since their price was lower. The time is coming when the farmers will see this in its true light, and will demand the full value of their labor.

More Wage Reductions.

A dispatch to the New York Post from Pittsburgh says: "It is reported to-day that the iron and steel manufacturers of the United States will make a general assault on the Amalgamated Association in the spring. The skilled workmen in all the iron mills belong to this association, and the annual wage scale for the United States is made in this city. Preliminary skirmishes have already occurred, and in every instance the workmen were beaten."

Under the protection of the McKinley tariff the manufacturers have formed trusts and combinations to control prices and appropriate all the tariff bonus to themselves. At the same time they use their organization to stop the workmen from uniting and to keep down their wages.

The reductions in wages referred to in the above dispatch were those made by the Carnegies, the Pennsylvania Steel Company, the Bethlehem Iron Company, all members of the steel rail trust; by the firm of Jones & Laughlin, a member of the steel beam trust; and by the Oliver & Roberts Wire Company, which cut wages 20 per cent.; and the Baker Wire Company, both members of the Columbia Patents Company, popularly known as the wire trust.

What could show more clearly that the tariff is not for the workmen? "Hands off immigration," said Carnegie recently. High duties on the product of trusts and the trade in labor is the keynote of high protectionism.

Much stress is laid upon the fact that the McKinley tariff has almost completely prohibited the importation of woolen rags and shoddy from Europe to the United States. But no mention is made of the other fact that not a pound of woolen rags or shoddy is exported from this country. While England, Germany, Italy and poorer countries of Europe largely export these cheap materials, the

manufacturers of the United States have need of all the rags and shoddy they can get as a substitute for pure wool to make into clothing for the richest people of the world. How often the shoddy rags are worked over in the shoddy mills is a question to which no adequate answer—Philadelphia Record.

WHO PAYS THE TARIFF?

How the Plate Glass Combination Manipulates the Heavy Duties on Plate Glass and Collects the Bonus from Consumers.

Next to the duties upon window glass those on plate glass are the highest in the whole McKinley tariff. Our imports of polished unsilvered plate glass in 1890 were as follows:

Size.	Square feet.	Value.	Duties.
			cts. %
Not above 10x15 inches.....	35,719	\$21,941	3 13
10x12 to 12x18 inches.....	10,252	2,252	3 13
12x14 to 24x30.....	55,182	224,598	9 26
24x30 to 48x60.....	1,192,079	885,865	25 78
Above 48x60.....	447,000	104,021	50 138
Total.....	2,222,132	\$907,369	66

In the rolling of plate-glass manufacturers do not intend to turn out glass of sizes less than 24x30 inches. The smaller sizes are made only from defective or broken pieces of large plates. They are therefore in the nature of by-products only, and made only to a limited extent. The demand for such small plates for small mirrors, display shelves and counters has been so great that large imports are necessary.

The plate-glass manufacturers confine themselves to the larger plates only. The duties on these sizes are therefore their protection. Their annual production of polished plate is about 10,000,000 square feet, against an importation of less than 3,000,000 square feet; but so well do they manipulate the market and so strong is their control over production and prices that they get out of a market nearly all there is in it, as the following shows:

Size.	Price in U. S.	Price in U. S.	Duties.
	sq. ft.	sq. ft.	sq. ft.
24x30 to 36x48 in. 27.12	12	12	12
36x48 to 48x60 in. 27.12	12	12	12
over.....	3.14	73	42.56
Total.....	73	42.56	80

The effect of this use of the tariff, to get out of it as much as possible to increase profits, may be shown by the history of the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company. Nine years ago this company built its first works at Creighton, Pa.; five years later another plant was erected at Trenton. In 1889 J. B. Ford, one of the principal stockholders of the company, erected another plant at Ford City and sold it to the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company for \$1,500,000, one-half of which was to be paid in bonds and the other half in stock of the company. This arose as a price, for the other stockholders objected to the payment of \$750,000 at its par value only, for the stock had advanced 100 per cent. in the open market. The original stock of the company was \$800,000, which was later increased to \$2,000,000, and when the Ford City works were purchased, the stock was worth \$2,750,000. In spite of the constant increase in capital the stock is now worth \$200 per share, the par value being \$100. Last year the company declared a dividend of 31 per cent.

Meanwhile the company pays its workmen lower wages than are paid in any other industry requiring skilled labor. The control of the industry by a combination of the manufacturers is complete.

Just so long as tariff continues as high as it is, just so long will the combination to fix prices so as to get as big a tariff bonus as possible and to keep down the wages of labor continue. If the men will not work in their factories at the wages they fix, "they can go like I do," as one of the workmen expressed it.

But "the tariff is not a tax," says McKinley, "for the foreigner pays it." Is he right?

TARIFF SHOT.

The Results of High Protection.

From 1847 to 1861 we had revenue tariffs, or what the high protectionists of to-day choose to call free-trade tariffs. Under the operations of these tariffs our farmers were prosperous, and the cause of it is not far to seek, for all tariff duties were low and manufacturers could not combine and form trusts to raise the prices of their products on the one hand, and to cut down the wages of their workmen.

The farmers therefore got in exchange for their corn and wheat the full value of these products in manufactured goods.

From 1847 to 1861 the average price of corn in New York was 69 4-10 cents per bushel, or

During the ten years ending with 1890 the average price of corn in New York was 54 1/2 cents per bushel, or

If the high protectionists are right their system has reduced the price of corn over 21 per cent.

Window glass has been highly protected since 1816, except during the period from 1847 to 1861, when the duties were low, chiefly for revenue. In 1861 the duties were raised again, and many times since, till now under the McKinley tariff they average over 100 per cent. The result is shown in the following table:

Size.	Quantity.	Price 1861.	Price 1890.
8x10.....	34	\$1.95	\$1.90
10x12.....	34	1.50	1.90
12x14.....	34	2.40	2.40
10x14.....	34	2.10	1.90
12x16.....	34	2.80	2.75
12x18.....	34	2.40	2.25
12x24.....	34	2.60	2.10
24x36.....	34	3.00	2.30
Total, 8 boxes.....		\$3.85	\$12.124

Under the protection of a high tariff the window-glass manufacturers have been able to combine to keep up prices, and as a result window glass is nearly as high as in 1860.

It took only 30 bushels of corn to buy the above eight boxes of window glass in 1860, at the average price of corn from 1847 to 1861, or

But in 1890 it took a little over 35 bush