

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC TICKET.



For President,
GROVER CLEVELAND,
OF NEW YORK.
For Vice President,
ADLAI E. STEVENSON,
OF ILLINOIS.

The g. o. p. has begun to whistle to keep its courage up.

HAVE your name enrolled in a Democratic club and get your neighbor to do the same.

If the workingman wants to see a genuine product of protection let him look at Carnegie.

The relations between McKinley of 1888 and McKinley of 1892 are becoming decidedly strained.

PENNSYLVANIA lawyers favor the high tariff because it gives them plenty of work in the Criminal Courts.

The McKinley policy is becoming more penetrating as it takes the form of bayonets advanced as arguments.

A few years ago Mr. McKinley was denouncing the cheap suit of clothes. Now he brags that cloth is cheaper than it ever was before.

If the force bill should ever become a law a Republican administration would have a great deal of work to let out to the Pinkertons.

PAT EGAN is another elephant Harrison cannot afford to let go or hold on to just now. His menagerie will conclude its grand tour in November.

Thus far no Republican has offered to explain why in ten years of Republicanism there were more farm and home mortgages filed in Kansas than there were inhabited houses in the State in 1890.

REPUBLICANS who do not like to compare Harrison with Cleveland may compare him with other Republican Presidents. And by doing so they will find that he is costing the country an average of \$100,000,000 a year more than Arthur did.

The Republican rainbow-chasers are doing plenty of talking about "redeeming" the South, but they will put no money or high-grade workers there. They are simply running a bluff to which the Democracy should pay no attention.

McKINLEY would probably say that it was an excellent thing for Canada to tax American vessels passing through Canadian canals. It would force American vessels to stay in American canals, don't you see?

THERE was a time when Tom Carter was not Land Commissioner, and it was during that time that he referred to Mr. Harrison as "a two-cent Hoosier statesman." When the campaign is over perhaps Col. Carter will recall the epithet and be able to say, "I told you so."

NEW YORK is not a doubtful State this year. There is no State of the East where the Harrison force bill will damage the Republican party as much as the one of which the commercial metropolis of the country is a part. Harrison's administration has given more unrest and disquiet to the great legitimate business interests of the East than any other in our history.

AN Iowa statistician says that "the tariff and reciprocity have brought the price of hogs in this State to 6 cents a pound." It is now in order for the statistician to say whether it was the tariff or reciprocity. And when he has solved this problem he may address himself to the task of proving that one or the other has made food cheaper for the laboring-men.

HAVING explained to the Western farmer that the tariff has raised the price of wheat he produces and sells to the American consumer, Maj. McKinley is going East to explain to the consumer that the tariff has reduced the cost of everything, including the products of the farm. Mr. Orator Puff, "with two tones to his voice" was not a circumstance to the modern protectionist orator striving to fulfill the requirements of the situation.

SINCE the Alabama election the force bill is more necessary than ever to get the negro vote at the South counted for the Republican party. The Alabama election shows that nothing short of bayonets at the polls will induce the negroes to keep on voting the Republican ticket. As for the negro vote in the border

States, it will be largely a colonized vote, paid for in advance.

The protected manufacturers ought to have been generous enough to have increased the wages for this year, at least. It would have been better for them than paying campaign contributions. After the election the reductions might begin again without injury to the industrial infants.

DURING ten years of high tariff taxes more McKinley mortgages were put on the farms and homes of Kansas and Nebraska than there were inhabited houses in these States in 1890. We have extracted this fact from the census several times before, but we intend to keep it before the McKinley people until they can make up their mind to say something about it.

TOM CARTER is said to have made his start as a book agent for "Foot-prints of Time," and to have closed his literary career peddling "The Royal Path of Life" through Iowa. His sudden rise to fortune and political bossism indicates that he struck the royal path, and made footprints on it at such a rapid gait that Time "wasn't in it."

A RAMPANT Pittsburg protectionist organ says that plumbers' prices are sustained at extortionate figures by combinations. Of course, plumbers' materials are not only made costlier by the high tariff, but the combinations add their weight to the load put upon consumers. Down with the high tariff, and down with the combinations to which it gives birth!

If protection protects the manufacturer and increases the wages of the mechanic will some Republican please rise and explain why the Carnegie mills have reduced wages from 15 to 50 per cent. and transformed their works into a fort? Even Mr. Harrison in his letter to the Republican State League made no mention of this practical example of the benefits of a high tariff to the working-man.

THE Republicans are preparing to make a hot fight all along the line for the possession of Iowa in the coming election. By all means let them try their level best; it will do them good. The weather will soon be pleasant, and campaigning in the open air will not only strengthen their health but brace up their spirits against the disappointment to come in November. Iowa ceased to be a Republican State several years ago.

VICE PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE REID skips and plays, makes pretty speeches hither and yon, travels about in private cars and pleasant company, but as the campaign progresses he will be admonished quietly but pointedly by the people who made him the nominee that he was selected for a specific purpose, and that committeemen in need of money are not going to overlook the fact. The suggestion to Mr. Mills' son-in-law will be curt and authoritative: "Come down!"

COURIER-JOURNAL: "Honesty at the ballot-box," exclaims a Republican organ, "is proving very costly to the dominant party in New Jersey. It has just sent sixty very efficient Democratic workers to the penitentiary, where they can do no good to their party until this year's elections are over." Thus is another difference between the parties illustrated. Just over in Indiana, for instance, the Republican election crook, even on the bench, instead of being sent to the penitentiary is promoted.

DES MOINES LEADER: In the United States the laboring people have the right to vote. They can right every wrong peacefully through the ballot if they will only intelligently exercise their right. This being true, there is no excuse for physical opposition to established law. If certain laws are objectionable, repeal them. If incorporated capital enjoys unjust privileges and advantages, deprive it of those privileges and advantages in the legal way. Labor must learn to vote right if it would free itself from legalized oppression. The people are responsible for the statutes.

PAPERS that talk for the McKinley bill, which is not permitted to speak for itself, as its author contends, are loudly asserting that carpets were never before so cheap in this country. It is well to note in this connection that scarcely a yard of American carpet is exported, while an immense amount of foreign carpet finds its way over the Chinese wall erected by American legislation. During the last year a hundred million pounds of carpet wool was imported by the United States, and the duties paid were \$2,500,000. Now, to reconcile this with the claim of cheap carpets, the manufacturers must admit that they were getting extravagant profits before the McKinley bill went into effect, or that they are using shoddy in the shape of hair, cotton and other adulterations. The latter is the true explanation, as it is in the case of the cheap clothing about which these same Republican organs make so much noise.

HARRISON'S CHANCES. MANY REPUBLICANS NOT SUPPORTING BEN.

The Maine and Vermont Elections Have Revealed This Fact to a Certainty—Peck's Bogus Testimony—The Elwood Tin-Plate Fake—State Elections.

Outlook for Harrison.
The Vermont election revealed the presence of many Republicans in Republican strongholds who are not supporting Harrison. The general extension of the comparative falling off in the vote of the two parties in Vermont would mean a Waterloo for Harrison.

In Maine the falling off of the Republican vote is even greater and more significant than it was in Vermont. In Vermont the Republicans showed a slight gain on their vote of 1890, though they lost heavily on their vote of 1888, but in Maine they are losing heavily even from the vote of 1890. One hundred and sixty "towns," which in 1890 gave them about 10,000 plurality now give only a little over 5,000, and Manley only claims the State by 11,000 at the outside, while the latest returns from 177 towns give hardly 10,000 for the entire State.

The highest Republican vote ever polled in Maine was 77,779 for Governor in 1884. This gave them 19,779 plurality, while they had a plurality of 20,000 for President with a vote of 71,716. In 1888 they polled 73,724 votes for President and 64,214 for Governor in 1890. Their

hundred years. They can sell the product for 50 cents a box and pay the freight. They can make glass bottles and blow the buyer's portrait in the side. They can manufacture window panes, and build a railroad as straight as an arrow's flight to connect the mills and the monkey who swears by them. Sixty millions of people, with treasure such as these people possess, can do almost anything they wish. But that does not prove that the business will pay. If the Elwood mills should prove a permanent establishment—which they will not; if they should work their imported men and their transplanted machinery and their imported tin to the fullest capacity for the next ten years, and fill our markets with American tin, it would only prove that the American people permitted themselves to be robbed.

If tin can be made in this country and sold in competition with tin from abroad, then it is a sound business and a profitable addition to the industries of America. If Americans must keep up the margin of loss between the price at which the imported article can be sold, and the Americans simply throw away their money. The manufacturer compels an unnatural profit by robbing the purchaser of more than the article purchased was worth. By stealing a little from each citizen and adding the stealings together the manufacturer can conduct a losing business in any line. And that is all that is contemplated at Elwood.—Chicago Herald.

The State Elections.
The Republican loss in Vermont, com-

and not a special device for the enrichment of a class. Commissioner Peck should try once more to serve the farmers, for whom his alleged statistics were prepared. He will probably again confuse them with his efforts.—Chicago Times.

Inventing Statistics.
When the McKinley bill was under consideration in the House, a great deal was said about its being a "farmers' tariff." Mr. Blaine pretty effectively knocked out this claim by his famous remark about the markets which the bill did not open for flour and pork. Then we reciprocity section was added in the Senate, and the talk about reciprocity took the place of that about the "farmers' tariff"—the latter having referred altogether to the rates on farm products, most of which we sell in competition with all the world.

The Indianapolis Journal, however, has plucked up courage to return to the charge, and publishes a list of agricultural imports in 1890 and 1892 to show how the importations of agricultural products have fallen off. One specimen from this table will show how much reliance is to be put on all. The imports of flax and hemp for 1890 are put at \$9,522,977. We turn to the report of the Bureau of Statistics for that year and find that the imports are given as follows:

Flax.....\$2,046,792
Hemp.....1,754,682
Hemp, tow of.....12,977
Total.....\$3,814,451
Under the same head is put manila



—Peck.

Purities since 1884 have been as follows:
1884—Governor.....123,702
1884—President.....20,000
1888—Governor.....123,651
1888—President.....20,000
1890—Governor.....123,651
1890—President.....20,000

In 1884 the Democrats polled 58,070 votes in the State; in 1888, 56,242; in 1890, 50,481; in 1890, 45,331. So by a remarkable coincidence the election of 1890 shows on each side a little over 13,000 "deficiency" when the comparison is made with the largest vote ever polled in the State.

The total vote of 1888 was 128,000, and according to the Manley telegram the total vote is now 120,000 less, or about 116,000. This is over 2,000 more than the total vote of 1890, while the Republicans are some 7,000 and odd votes behind their plurality of 1890.

This is not probable, however. The State will probably give Harrison about 5,000 plurality, but even conceding him twice that in Maine, it would mean his defeat in New York, in Indiana, in Connecticut, New Jersey, Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, and Michigan.

The Democrats are only to get out their votes to make this certain. The Republican party is not going to place at present, but there are thousands of Republicans who see that they must unload Harrison to prevent a recurrence of 1890, when it would mean complete party demoralization. The present indications are that Harrison will not poll 90 per cent. of his vote of 1888. A full Democratic vote will retire him and his radical faction from politics.—St. Louis Republic.

pared with 1888, was 20-plus per cent. The Democratic loss was 1-plus per cent. From this ascertained fact the New York World makes the following deduction:

Reckoning the changes in relative strength of the great parties since 1888 by the ratios of the result in Vermont—In New York the Democrats would have a plurality of over 100,000.

In Massachusetts Harrison's plurality of 32,047 would be wiped out, and the Democrats would have a plurality of over 1,700.

In Illinois the Republican plurality of 22,195 would be changed to a Democratic plurality of 43,935.

In Iowa the Republican plurality of 31,711 would disappear, and Cleveland would get a plurality of 5,000.

In Ohio the Democratic plurality would be 55,683.

In Michigan the Democrats would win by over 20,000.

In Wisconsin Cleveland would have a plurality of 10,881 over Harrison.

In California the Democratic plurality would be over 15,500.

The States which would be left to the Republicans of those which voted in 1888 would be Maine, Vermont, Rhode Island, Kansas, Minnesota, Nebraska, Colorado, Nevada, and Oregon. Of these, Kansas, Minnesota, and Nebraska have, in State and Congressional elections since 1888, shown a reversion against the Republican party worse than that of Vermont last week, while Colorado and Nevada probably look to the Republicans on the silver question.

The showing is plausible. It is encouraging to Democracy everywhere. The result in Maine serves to strengthen the showing.

Peck's Testimony.
There is one point in Commissioner Peck's campaign venture to which Republicans will not refer with enthusiasm. The Minneapolis convention declared "that on all imports coming into competition with the products of American labor there should be levied duties equal to the difference between wages abroad and at home." The Democratic platform denounces Republican protection, a fraud. Let the figures of Mr. Peck's report be taken as proof of the fraud contained in the Republican platform.

Mr. Peck says that "from sixty-seven industries covered it appears that there is a net increase of wages of \$6,377,925 in the year 1891 as compared with the amount paid in 1890, and the net increase of production was \$31,315,130 in the year 1891 over that of 1890." This is a reported increase in protected industries, if the slightest reliance can be placed in the figures of the Commissioner. The statistics show that while the amount paid in wages was but a little over \$6,000,000 the amount of tariff levied for protection of this labor was more than twice the total wages paid in production. An estimate of 50 per cent. tariff protection on these increased products is entirely within bounds. That protection covers the total cost of labor engaged by over \$10,000,000. In other words, the people were a robbery by the bare fact of the sum of over \$10,000,000 in order that \$6,000,000 might be paid to labor.

This is the logic of Republican protection. It is the answer of even Commissioners Peck's facts to the lying pretense in the Republican platform that the duties levied should be equal to the difference between wages abroad and at home. It is the final answer to every Republican protest who claims that protection is for the common bene-

and other like substitutes for hemp, of which there were imported the value of more than six million dollars; but as these were put on the free list, and are not included in the imports of 1892, they cannot be taken into consideration.

The argument for a "farmers' tariff," therefore, is made by stating the imports of 1890 to have been about three times as great as they really were, and suppressing the fact that the free admission of substitutes for hemp has reduced the demand for it; and, of course, reduced importations.

These are the sort of "facts" by which the cause of robbery under the forms of law has to be supported.

Peck's Bogus Report.
Mr. Peck will now be called upon to produce not only the methods of data which he employed in making up his report, but also the authorities on which he bases his statement that the effect of the new tariff law in New York has been to largely increase the rate of wages. With this demand the commissioner, as a State official, cannot well refuse to comply, inasmuch as the alleged information in his possession is unquestionably not his private property, but the property of the public.—Washington Post.

COMMISSIONER PECK's report is no longer regarded even by Republicans as of any worth except as an indication that there is treachery in the Democratic camp. It is this view of the case that now excites their hilarity and fills them with hope. They make no effort to conceal their opinion that Peck's report was one of David Bennett Hill's "machinery strokes." This view of the case may be full of encouragement, but it utterly destroys the Peck report itself as a campaign document.—Memphis Commercial.

THE report doesn't touch the question, and wage-earners all over the State know that any such representation is impudently false. All that purports to be shown is that certain selected groups of manufacturers paid more wages in the aggregate last year than the year before. This could easily happen coincidentally with a decline of the rate of wages. But Peck's boomerang should be carefully examined as a matter of curiosity.—New York World.

THE Republican party never yet gained any permanent advantage by such short-sighted methods, and the present effort of a few thoughtless public journals and unwise managers to make it appear that the McKinley tariff has been finally and overwhelmingly "vindicated" at the hands of a great Democratic statesman is the very essence of political foolishness.—Philadelphia Telegraph.

Vermont and Maine.
THE Republican slump in Maine was a foregone conclusion. Republican Chairman Manley knew days ago, by the rumbling of the granite beneath his feet, exactly what was coming. The Maine people have made answer to the Vermont hill-tops, and their blended voices will sound like a wailing dirge in the camps of McKinleyism.—Philadelphia Record.

THE result in Maine is not encouraging to the Republicans, the majority for Cleaves, their candidate for Governor, showing a significant decrease when compared with State elections in previous years. Following so closely on the notable slump in Vermont, it may well cause the Republican managers anxiety as to the outcome of the Presidential contest in November.—New York Herald (Ind.).

TRADE OBSTRUCTIONS. TOLLS, TAXES, AND TARIFFS THE CHIEF ENEMIES.

Bad Roads, High Freight, Etc., Are Minor Hindrances—How the Farmers' Earnings Are Depressed in Custom Houses—The Sugar Trust Supreme.

Enemies of Industry.
The typical protectionists are a queer set. From McKinley down, they are continually crying, "We must protect American industry," as if they alone, and not all Americans, were in favor of any and every policy that will protect and benefit our own people and country in preference to all other peoples and countries. But, at the same time, it is clear from their actions—when they come to substitute actions for words—that they have no correct idea of what industry is. Doubtless, some will say, "What an unfounded and impudent assertion!" "What a free-trade lie!" But let us reason about it a little and see wherein is the truth.

Industry consists of two factors, or there are two elements in it. One is production (derived from two Latin words—pro, forward, and duco, to lead)—meaning, in this connection, the drawing out of materials or products from natural resources, and the other is exchange, or the selling of the things produced; and industry can't get along without both, any more than a man can get along with only one leg.

For example, if a farmer grows 10,000 bushels of corn, and needs only 1,000 for himself, family, and animals, and can't exchange or sell the other 9,000, he might as well not have raised it. He can eat corn, burn it for fuel and make whiskey of it, but he can't clothe himself with corn husks, plow with a cornstalk, or produce nearly all the things he needs. To get these other things he must sell or exchange his surplus 9,000 bushels; and he must be stupid who does not at once see that the greater the facilities afforded him for exchange, such as good roads, bridges, horses and wagons, cheap and swift railroads and steamships, low tolls, freights and taxes, the greater will be the opportunity for exchange and trade to advantage. On the other hand, poor roads, unbridged streams, few or no railroads or steamships, and high tolls, freights and taxes all tend to restrict or destroy trade, and the opportunity to sell his 9,000 bushels of corn to advantage. A 20 per cent. tariff tax may fairly be considered as the representative of a bad road; a 50 per cent. of a broad, deep river without proper facilities for crossing; a 75 per cent. of a swamp bordering such river on both sides; while 100 per cent. duty, such as is levied on blankets, window glass, cotton ties, and the like, can only properly be compared to a band of robbers, who strip the producer of nearly all he possesses and make him thankful that he escaped with his life. In short, there has never been a case in all human experience when the removal of restrictions, natural or legislative, on trade that is not the result of the extension of trade to the mutual advantage of the great majority of the people concerned. The man who can get a law passed that will enable him to tax trade or exchange, always sees an advantage to himself in the restricted trade that will result. So also does the farmer, the law who sits behind a bush on the road, with a gun, and tells the farmer who has sold his surplus of 9,000 bushels of corn, "You can't pass unless you give me a big part of what you received for it in exchange. Even I fear some farmer protectionist saying: "There is no one sitting behind a bush for me. I don't see him." Nevertheless, he is there, all the same.

Our farmer sells his nine thousand bushels of corn in England, and, as he wants things rather than money, and as many things are cheap in England, he concludes to take his pay in hardware, woolen clothing, blankets, starch, paints, oils, glass, salt, cordage, hats, crockery, and other like articles, and starts for home with six million dollars; but as these were put on the free list, and are not included in the imports of 1892, they cannot be taken into consideration.

The argument for a "farmers' tariff," therefore, is made by stating the imports of 1890 to have been about three times as great as they really were, and suppressing the fact that the free admission of substitutes for hemp has reduced the demand for it; and, of course, reduced importations.

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of purchasing influence in other quarters. Do not allow yourselves, my fellow citizens, to be misled on this subject. The Federal Government cannot collect a surplus for such purposes without violating the principles of the constitution and assuming powers which have not been granted to it. Moreover, a system of injustice, and, as a result, it will inevitably lead to corruption and must end in ruin.—Jackson's Farewell Address.

High Prices to Be Advanced.
The greed of the sugar Trust is unbounded. Aided by the duty of 30 per pound, which McKinley left on refined sugar for no other purpose than to swell the profits of the trust, which would have been enormous without any duty, this combine, as its power has extended, has mercilessly reduced the price of raw and raised the price of refined sugar. At present there appears to be no relief from its oppression. A few months ago, in Boston, a big refinery in Brooklyn. It now transpires that the trust people have again established friendly relations with the grocers by slightly extending discounts to them, and perhaps by making other concessions unknown to the public. As is evident from the following notice sent out by the trust on Sept. 10, the monopoly is stronger than ever before:

"We inclose herewith invoice of sugar of even date, on which a commission of one-eighth of a cent a pound has been deducted, in addition to our usual terms of one per cent. cash in seven days and one per cent. trade discount on 100 barrel lots, the understanding being that with your remittance the certificate below is to be returned duly signed by you as a voucher."

(Copy of the Voucher.)
THE A. S. R. CO.
"We hereby certify that we have not sold, nor will we sell, nor have any employee, salesman, or agent sold in any of the territory specified on the back of this certificate, either directly or indirectly, any of the sugars for which we are now remitting, for less than our daily quotations, nor on more liberal terms as to credit or cash discount." The only independent refinery in the country is the small one of Nash, Spaulding & Co., at Boston, that can ignore no effect on the market. The quarantine regulations due to the cholera scare have caused the price of raw sugar to advance 3 cent per pound. Taking advantage of the situation which practically prohibits the importation of sugars, it has raised the price of refined sugar 2 cent per pound, and authorities say that prices will go still higher.

The following quotations show clearly the effects of the trust upon prices:

	Medium	Centrifugal	Granulated	Diff. Cts. per lb.	Cts. per lb.	Cents.
Dec. 31, 1891	31	31	31			
April 1, 1892	31	31	31			
May 25, 1892	31-16	31-16	31-16			
Sept. 10, 1892	31-16	31-16	31-16			

It should be remembered that there were several large refineries outside of the trust until last March. When these had all been gathered in, prices of raw and refined sugar began to diverge. The cost of refining is about 3 cent per pound. At present prices the trust is making net profits of more than \$100,000 per day or \$40,000,000 per year, and every additional difference of 1-16 of a cent adds \$2,500,000 to this amount. Twenty millions of dollars of these profits are taken from the pockets of the means of the 4-cent duty, and helps to swell the pockets of the rich refiners. None of it finds its way into the coffers of the nation, though a few thousand may get into circulation through the medium of the Republican National Committee.

That Free Breakfast Table.
Whitelaw Reid said, in his speech of September 10, that, by coupling together reciprocity and reciprocity, his party had given us a "free breakfast table," which the Democrats propose to destroy by "restoring the revenue duties on coffee, tea and sugar."

The only thing the Republicans did to give us a free breakfast table was to reduce the duty on refined sugar from 24 to 14 cents per pound. For this we should have been thankful if it had not reduced our revenue by nearly \$600,000,000, to give an opportunity to other countries to come upon our market and take away our thing—duties that would not, like the sugar duty, put almost as many dollars into our treasury as it took from the people, but that would take three dollars from the people, one of which would reach our treasury. The two of which would be caught on the fly by the "friends" of the administration. No, we have not free sugar yet for our breakfast tables; the 4-cent duty must be paid to the sugar trust. It is this duty that the Democrats propose to remove, and that they would have removed months ago if a Republican Senate and President had not blocked the way.

In tea and coffee, they have for years been on the free list. They have possible effect of "reciprocity" upon them would be to reimpose duties and to tax them, as has been done by decree of President Harrison in some cases. For such a "free breakfast table" we are especially grateful to the protectionists.

Benighted Greenlanders.
The Arctic explorers are back, and bring with them some interesting information in regard to the strange habits of the northern portion of Greenland. It appears from Lieutenant Peary's reports that these Greenlanders have very few of the ordinary comforts of life. Their tables are scantily supplied with apples, oranges, water-melons, potatoes, sugar and other ordinary fruits and vegetables. Even wheat, corn or rye bread is almost unknown there. The people are also backward in dress and could not tell us a word in English or Latin words; in fact, they pay no attention to Parisian fashions, and do not even wear collars or cuffs. They have no railroads, electric lights, self-binders, hand organs or world's fairs. What is the cause of this sad state of affairs? The lack of tariff protection. They have no Major McKinley there to teach them the art of levying duties on imported products, so that while producing any article to advantage in any climate and country, their tables are laid out up home markets, provide increased employment at advanced wages, and collect their taxes from the commercial foreigners who might seek Greenland's shores. Benighted inhabitants! Let them add their statements to our World's Fair next year. McKinley and his trained assistants may possibly have a school there, where instruction will be given in McKinley government, religion and morals.

If taxing imports encourages wealth production then geographic boundaries cannot stay the beneficence of high duties. Pennsylvania ought to grow still richer were Jersey's products shut out. Where is the protectionist who dares follow his logic?—St. Louis Courier.

The trap with the bait labeled "protection" is being set for the Eastern workman. The same eagle, with reciprocity in their jaws, is to obtain 19 cents per pound expenditure for the purpose