

ONTARIFF AND TRUSTS.

HOW THE ONE FOSTERS THE OTHER.

That Awful Balance of Trade—Our Tributes to the Sugar Refiners—What Makes Wheat and Cotton Cheap—Wonders of Annexation.

The Ruling Passion Strong in Death. Governor McKinley in his first speech since the presidential election, at Columbus, Ohio, said:

"The great policy of protection is the true policy."

"The wool growers have had it their own way ever since 1867."

"You are entitled to the highest protection."

"I do not believe in free raw material."

Bromo, McKinley! you are a brick; A regular right down stunner! You'll spike your guns and sink the ship. But never turn a runner.

Whilst you your party represent, We're sure to stand in winner. You're just the sort as won't repeat, An unregenerate sinner.

There's no mistaking where you stand.

Not what you're after neither. Mult every labor in the land. And you will wish much either.

I thought they how you might have learnt A little moderation.

Seeing your sugars you have burst In fooling with the nation.

But no! you're just the same old man.

And nothing will content ye.

But squeezing all you ever can.

To give to them with plenty.

"Nothing forget and nothing learn."

Is the motto of your party.

And that's what makes us chaps, what earn.

Our living, hate you hearty.

—Jack Plain, in American Industries.

Our Tribute to Sugar-Refiners.

It seems an easy and small thing to have protected the sugar-refiners to the extent of a duty of from three-tenths to one-half cent per pound on refined sugar while admitting the raw sugar free—something no one but a refiner buys. In a short space of time the system enabled the refiners to pay enormous dividends on stock four times watered, and to concentrate seven-eighths of all the refineries in the United States under one head, the American Sugar-Refining Company. The company mentioned could not pay over 10 per cent on its plant, intrinsically worth \$18,000,000, for sugar-refining only were it not for this McKinley bill. As it is it pays 7 per cent on \$37,500,000 preferred stock, same on \$10,000,000 bonds and 10 per cent on about \$36,000,000 of common stock, which stock is now selling at between 130 and 140. In short, stock that is selling at a value of \$110,000,000 would be worth only \$18,000,000 if Congress would at once take this half a cent off refined sugar. Granulated sugar, which is the sugar mostly used, would sell then for 4½ cents per pound, same as in Canada, instead of 4½ as in New York. Allow that they make three-eighths of one cent per pound only. They refine an average of 30,000 tons per week, or call it 1,500,000 tons per annum, which is at least 3,000,000,000 pounds. Now, what is three-eighths cent per pound protection but \$11,250,000? Therefore you can see why they can pay enormous dividends on four-fold watered stock and have a handsome surplus left. The American people are contributing to this mammoth refinery and do not appreciate it, simply because sugar is cheap anyway. But if we are to contribute a premium of \$11,000,000 annually it ought to go to the Government and not to the sugar refineries. —Reason, in New York World.

What Makes Wheat and Cotton Cheap.

I desire to express appreciation of the excellent work done by you during the recent electoral campaign, more, particularly, in the clearness with which you have seen and stated the most serious evil which is inflicted upon the people of the West by a protective tariff—the exclusion of their customers from their markets.

It is the tariff, and nothing but the tariff, which has kept down the price of wheat, corn, and cotton. The tariff has shut out from us more than \$800,000,000 of European products every year, for every dollar of which payment would have been made in Western farm products and Southern cotton and tobacco. That it has thus excluded imports to that amount admits of no doubt. Indeed, protectionists boast that it has done so, and bewail the terrible possibility of its abolition for the avowed reason that it would lead to a flood of foreign goods, to this or an even greater amount. And it admits of still less doubt that the admission of these goods would lead instantly to a demand for Western and Southern products to the full amount of \$800,000 a year. This would raise the price of wheat by 30 cents, of corn 20 cents, and of cotton 3 cents.

Few advocates of tariff reform have perceived this fact, although it is conclusively proved by the history of all tariff reductions in the past. It is to your credit that you have persistently dwelt upon the effect of the tariff in closing the American farmer's markets; and I hope that you will continue the work of education along the same lines, until the farmer has an open market in which both to buy and to sell. —Thomas G. Shearman, in St. Louis Republic.

Wonders of Annexation.

This is already the greatest country the sun ever shone upon. But what will it be when Claus Spreckels annexes Hawaii to us; when Goldwin Smith has pulled down the commercial and political barriers between us and Canada; and when the American syndicate now in control of San Domingo's finances have hitched a miserable bankrupt island on to our then united kingdom? What great blessings will flow from the possession of these islands and countries, and the increased commerce do to unrestricted trade with them? For if all are a part of this United States the benefits of free trade will be undisputed. The most rock-ribbed professor in the McKinley school of economics does not advocate protective tariff walls between our States; and certainly there are more natural reasons for such a wall between New York and Virginia than between New York and Canada—that is, of course, if Canada were also a part of this country.

We're Headed Right Again.

"As the member of an infant empire, as a philanthropist by character and, if I may be allowed the expression, as a citizen of the great republic of humanity at large, * * * I cannot avoid reflecting with pleasure on the probable influence that commerce may have on human manners and society in general. I consider how mankind may be connected like one great family in fraternal ties. I indulge a fond, perhaps an enthusiastic, idea, that as the world is evidently much less barbarous than it has been its melioration must still be progressive; that nations are becoming more humanized in their policy, and in fine that the period is not very remote when the benefits of a liberal and free commerce will pretty generally succeed to the devastations and horrors of war."

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

August 15, 1786.

The third European cholera epidemic (1865) lasted ten years.

GOWNS FOR THE HOUSE.

SOME VERY PRETTY DRESSES FOR INDOOR WEAR.

Simple and Becoming Jacket for an Invalid—Suggestions Concerning the Empire Suit—The Long Jacket a Relief from the Perpetual Corset.

Gotham Fashion Gossip.

New York correspondent.

"We Are the People."

About 25,000 protected manufacturers have formed the habit, during the past thirty years, of calling themselves "the people," and of drawing no lines of distinction between their and our prosperity and country. It must be admitted that they have been encouraged in this delusion until it has become in part true. These few manufacturers have made this country their own, and have substituted themselves for the people to the extent that they have for years owned Congress and virtually dictated the policy of the country on matters affecting themselves differently from what it does the rest of the people. Thus they have made tariff laws that take dimes and dollars out of the pockets of millions and put millions into the pockets of thousands. This they call making the country prosperous; and, so far as they are concerned, it is so. But, as may be imagined, and as the people have decided by about 7,000,000 to 5,000,000, there is another side to this question.

Well, it could scarcely be expected that these habits could be broken at once. Hence it is not strange that we should find language like the following from the Manufacturer, of Philadelphia: "An extra session of Congress is much to be deprecated, and for many reasons American industry now has high prosperity which cannot endure without the existence of the protective system. Under ordinary circumstances that system can hardly be overthrown for eighteen months to come. It is in every way desirable that the country should have all the advantage that is possible from its continuance, so that full preparation for the impending revolution shall be made. The Post and other radical journals are consistent in asking for prompt action, but, nevertheless, they will not obtain it."

This sounds as if the manufacturers consider that they still have a "cinch" on our law-making body, and intend to continue to pull the political and legislative strings. There will be an awakening and a realization for some of our pampered manufacturers soon after the 4th of March, when an extra session orders them to take their hands out of the people's pockets—not in eighteen months, but at once.

Plunging Into Wild Disaster.

The Manufacturer of Dec. 3 says: "If the tariff permits the manufacturers to flinch from the people their substance, it cannot be repealed a day too soon. If free trade is to bring higher wages to the workers and lower prices to everybody, then Mr. Cleveland's duty is to call Congress together in March and to insist that we shall have free trade before July. To defer for any reasons the precipitation of these blessings upon the nation would be a crime. To postpone the day of jubilee out of consideration for the feelings or the interests of the robber manufacturers would be to betray the people for the advantage of their enemies."

We find no fault with this logic or with these statements. Congress cannot stop the robbery any too soon to suit us. The Manufacturer, however, leaves us in doubt as to the sincerity of its opinions when it says: "The mass of the Democrats are well aware that the summary overthrow of protection would plunge the nation into wild disaster."

We confess the provocation was great, but we are unable to make ourselves believe that out of spite or for pure cussedness the mass of the Democrats—that is, the mass of the people—have decided to plunge into wild disaster. We incline to accept the first conclusion of the Manufacturer, and to insist that we shall have free trade, or as near to it as we can get, before July, and that the day of jubilee be no longer postponed because of the interests of the robber manufacturers.

Help! Quicks!

The talk of Congress holding an extra session to reform the tariff has subsided considerably, but the necessity of an extra session exists as much if not more now than ever. If the McKinley bill was the monstrosity that the Democratic party made a majority of the voters believe, why not get it off the books at once?

There is neither reason nor justice in making the people pay tribute to the beneficiaries of protection any longer than they should. The President and House of Representatives were elected upon the promise of the Democrats to revise the tariff, and the complexion of the Senate was changed by making that question the issue in electing a number of legislatures.

No excuse whatever can be trumped up to call for postponement until December. The party should do its duty to those who placed it in power by proving its sincerity when the Chicago convention stated that "protection was a fraud." —Freeland (Pa.) Tribune.

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NEW BODICE AND NOVEL YOKE.

required is one and three-quarter yards of flannel, and it can be easily made up by the most inexperienced worker. Take a piece of material one and three-quarter yards long and thirty-two inches wide. Fold it in half and mark the center with a pin. Measure eight inches on either side of the center pin and fasten with two other pins. Then fold this material again and cut a slit eight inches long down the fold. Turn each of the pieces that cut over the pins, forming a turn-down collar for the neck. When this is finished measure six inches each way from the lower corners of the cape, mark with pins and turn the corners over, fastening with a stitch or two. Then put a button and loop on each, at the places marked by the pins, thus forming a cuff. Nothing now remains but to make three pleats just under the opening of the collar to form, to comfort, kindle and rekindle.

—Reactive Style of Population.

There are nearly twice as many persons to the square mile in Europe as

there are in Asia.

—G. Washington.

August 15, 1786.

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