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SENATORS SPEAK.
BUSINESS PROSPECTS AS SEEN BY REPUBLICANS IN CONGRESS.
Obstacles to Be Faced by the American Producer and Manufacturer—No Indulgence in Luxuries For the Laborer. American Goods Must Be Displaced.
There can be no reasonable doubt what the effect of the new tariff law will be upon both the production and the purchasing power of the American people. While there may be a temporary revival of business and an apparent increase of production, the level will soon be reached, and then the evil effects of the legislation will become apparent. The American producer is to face the problem of free wool and free lumber and a tremendous cut on agricultural products and manufactured goods of almost every description. It will not take long for the American sheep raiser to discover that he cannot compete with the climatic advantages and cheap labor of Australia and South America, and wool growing in the United States will practically cease. The men engaged in the lumber business will transfer their capital to Canada, and that country will get the benefit of free lumber. Our farmers and manufacturers will be compelled to engage in sharper competition than ever before with the Dominion of Canada and the countries of Europe and Asia.

Reduced duties on foreign goods will inevitably result in increased importations and a lessening of the product of American mills and American workshops. As a consequence wages will be reduced in the endeavor to compete with foreign cheap labor, and the purchasing capacity of our people will be correspondingly curtailed. The workman who has been receiving \$2 per day and indulging in some of the luxuries of life will on \$1.50 per day be able to only buy the common necessities for his family, and thus merchant and manufacturer both will feel the effects of reduced wages in the inability of the masses to purchase as heretofore. It seems to me that this will be the inevitable result, and that all classes of our people, whether connected with protected or nonprotected industries, will be made to suffer through the enactment of this act of "perfidy" and "dishonor." It cannot result otherwise than detrimentally to American interests, and in due time the Wilson-Gorman bill will be overthrown by the aroused indignation and awakened conscience of the American people. Faithfully yours, J. H. GALLINGER, United States Senator From New Hampshire.

The theory of the tariff reformers and of the free traders, whose views are but partially carried out in the Wilson-Gorman tariff bill, is that American production must be decreased. The baron robbers and manufacturers who have been putting their hands in the pockets of the people must be stricken down, which means that the production of American manufactures must be decreased by the admission through lower duties of foreign goods. The many millions of dollars' worth of such goods in the custom house are awaiting such lower rates. It may be, under the ruling of Secretary Carlisle in the construction of this bill, that such goods will have to be re-exported and reimported in order to secure the lower rate, but to whatever extent these lower duties permit of larger importations to the same extent will American production be displaced. Two bodies cannot occupy the same space at the same time. Every foreign product will displace an equivalent American product, and the foreign wage earner will to that extent displace the American wage earner. To the same extent will the purchasing power of the American people be decreased; to that extent will our general welfare and our power of purchasing be decreased. It remains to be seen how much our foreign markets will be enlarged by this bill. The theory of the free trader that we can be admitted to the foreign market by lower duties can only be realized by an absolutely English free trade policy, and not by the half and half bill which has been enacted. Moreover, the theory is a delusion. ANTHONY HIGGINS, United States Senator From Delaware.

Mme. Casimir-Perier.
Mme. Casimir-Perier married her cousin and is herself a Perier. She is tall and fair, with a commanding figure, and dresses in admirable taste, with a nuance of royal magnificence. The strong face and deep set eyes give her a sad expression and make her look older than her husband. But she is still young enough to lead fashion and will draw all the noblesse of the rallies, and particularly the rallies, to her receptions. She has two children—a boy, who is at the Lycee Janson de Sailly in Paris, and a girl of 14 at a convent school, who will be one of the best parties in France within a few years, for the Casimir-Periers are worth at least \$2,000,000. In spite of their plebeian name, they belong to the very best aristocratic set and are by no means nouveau riches.—Paris Cor. London World.

DEMOCRATS FAVOR FOREIGNERS.
Secretary Carlisle Stretches the Law to Squelch American Interests.
The attitude of our secretary of the treasury, Mr. Carlisle, in desiring to accommodate the foreign manufacturers and the importers of foreign goods is quite in keeping with the free trade policy of his party. Were it otherwise we should be surprised at reading the following extract from a recent Washington dispatch:
"Secretary Carlisle is especially anxious to find some law of construction by which he can admit goods which under the present law are dutiable and are now in bond, but which become free under the new tariff law, into the United States free of duty without subjecting the owners to the expense of exporting them and then reimporting them."
It is very evident that the Gorman tariff bill did not authorize what Secretary Carlisle has since permitted. Had the new law been explicit in so doing there would have been no occasion for the secretary of the treasury to be "especially anxious" to oblige his foreign friends. An honest man would not have sought a quibble or a subterfuge to evade the law. A true American would have executed the law as he found it and would have been glad of the opportunity that served to benefit Americans by prolonging the chance for the employment of American labor in the manufacture of American goods.

The public prominence that has so repeatedly been given to this Democratic official's inordinate desire to save a few dollars for foreign manufacturers, while at the same time wresting a few dollars from the unfortunate American wage earners, is infernal proof that the exact reading of the law has not been put into execution. It was undoubtedly the original intention of the free traders to grant to foreign manufacturers the special privilege that the treasury official has gone out of his way to yield. But through one of its many "inconsistencies and crudities" the original intention of the bill was defeated, and a meddling official has transacted a very dirty piece of business. His action should be tested in a court of law.

How Tariff Reform Was Accomplished.
President Garfield found a cash balance at the beginning of his term, March 4, 1881, of \$170,817,400. Grover Cleveland, at the beginning of his first term, March 4, 1885, found \$159,356,500. President Harrison on March 4, 1889, found \$158,327,100. Grover Cleveland, for his second term, March 4, 1893, found \$124,128,087. These figures do not sound very much like a bankrupt treasury. If President Cleveland had, as a cautious man, looked to the foreign sources of revenue by which to have maintained the balances in the treasury, he would not have been wrestling with a deficiency or a bankrupt treasury.

MATTHEW MARSHALL'S PREDICTION.
The Democratic Policy Must Kill Some of Our American Industries.
It has generally been supposed that Matthew Marshall, the commercial writer of The Sun, was a man of judgment, but people are beginning to doubt this, and with reason. In a recent issue of that paper we find the following:
"Although the protection to other manufacturing industries will not be so great under the new act as it is under that now in force, it is sufficient to keep alive most of them, and the loss to trade by the stoppage of the rest will be compensated by an increased activity in the importation of foreign goods."
Matthew Marshall is kind enough to say that the protection afforded under the Gorman tariff bill "is sufficient to keep alive most of them" (the manufacturers). He acknowledges that some must die, but this is a matter of little concern because in his opinion "the loss to trade by the stoppage of the rest will be compensated by an increase of activity in the importation of foreign goods." It is fortunate that Matthew Marshall did not attempt to explain, because he couldn't, how the stoppage of any of our manufacturing industries, which means idle people with no purchasing power, can "be compensated by an increased activity in the importation of foreign goods," which simply means sending so much money out of the country to pay foreign wages and to check the distribution of wages here and the purchasing power of our people.

Matthew Marshall then went on to denounce those Democrats who urged the president to let the Gorman bill become a law. He must have had in view The Sun's Franco-American contemporary, the New York Herald, when he said, "They exhibit the groveling spirit of the Parisian shopkeeper." Further on he stated, "They forget that the advantage which they gain will be temporary, while the injury to the country will be lasting." How can this be if "the stoppage of the rest" of our manufactures "will be compensated by an increased activity in the importation of foreign goods?"

This deliberate contradiction in one paragraph of what was written in a previous paragraph not only makes people wonder if Matthew Marshall is sane, but also if the commercial columns of The Sun are becoming as utterly unreliable as its editorial predictions of a wheat famine. Mr. Dana need never go bread hungry. There will always be ample wheat in the world to supply him with a crust. But he should not persistently advocate in his paper a policy for the United States that will make the people go hungry and become dependent upon charities and free soup-houses. It is un-American.

"While the Lamp Holds Out to Burn the Vilest Sinner May Return."
Result of "Free" Coffee.
During the five years of 1868-72 there was an import duty of 5 and 3 cents a pound on coffee. There were imported 1,231,432,987 pounds at a cost of \$126,294,843. On this the government collected a revenue of \$52,018,331. At the clamorous demand of the Democratic party this "robber tariff," which taxed the poor man's breakfast table, was repealed and coffee put on the free list. During the next five years—1873-7—there were imported 1,675,097,330 pounds of coffee at a cost of \$273,993,877, from which the government derived no revenue. The average price of coffee for the five years of tariff tax was 10 cents and 1 mill per pound. That for the five years of free trade was 16 cents and 5 mills. Repealing the tariff on coffee cost the government in five years \$53,018,331 in loss of revenue and cost the people \$107,206,229 in increased price of coffee. And such is the price of Democratic statesmanship! But you ask, How could this be? When we repealed our tariff, Brazil levied an export tax and transferred the \$58,000,000 to her coffers, and the importers

Did the Republicans or Democrats Bankrupt the Treasury?
The statement prepared in the treasury department and introduced into The Congressional Record by the Hon. D. B. Henderson of Iowa shows the following facts concerning the amount of money in the treasury at the beginning of the last four administrations:

Counties.	Amount deposited.	Amount withdrawn.
Albany	\$9,049,625	\$10,750,685
Brome	1,030,732	1,255,490
Cayuga	1,450,882	1,545,049
Chemung	12,255	65,530
Columbia	454,049	649,709
Cortland	557,250	661,650
Dutchess	1,911,467	2,486,192
Essex	15,614,569	16,254,707
Fulton	44,509	49,345
Greene	281,735	291,465
Jefferson	937,631	1,071,090
Kings	28,217,139	35,919,354
Madison	345,465	467,328
Monroe	9,243,696	11,254,075
Montgomery	304,024	351,419
New York	84,232,000	96,262,220
Niagara	1,394,909	1,514,619
Ontario	2,073,334	2,701,469
Orangetown	6,886,198	7,915,222
Orange	1,700,110	2,437,174
Oswego	1,109,097	1,310,539
Putnam	60,991	82,411
Queens	1,257,273	1,355,111
Schenectady	1,494,096	1,675,080
Richmond	555,539	548,996
Schenectady	452,387	618,287
Seneca	190,727	196,109
Suffolk	973,283	1,028,944
Tompkins	520,253	614,401
Ulster	1,232,908	1,820,147
Westchester	3,419,049	4,048,961
Totals, June 30, 1894	\$176,057,482	\$210,420,274
Totals, June 30, 1890	213,483,349	304,084,790

formed a "syndicate" and transferred the \$107,000,000 to their pockets. No wonder New York importers want free trade. See Evans, Export Duties, 1897 to 1888, page 127.
Get Wages If You Can.
"It is a good thing to have money and a good thing to work for it, but you must be careful not to pay too large a price for it. It is your right to labor for it and your right to get it if you can."
This from the New York Herald's Sunday sermon, Aug. 26, is tolerably amusing when we consider how that sheet has been clamoring for the importation of foreign goods in the interests of its French clients. "Get it if you can" means come down to French wages.

Prospects of Bankruptcy.
The total revenue of the United States fell off by \$88,096,600 during 1894 as compared with 1893. Total expenditures decreased by only \$15,952,875. Thus this year of a Democratic administration resulted in the country getting more than \$72,000,000 into debt. A business man, a manufacturer, a wage earner who spent nearly 25 per cent more than his income would very soon become a bankrupt. This is the style of Democratic financing.

PROTECTION IN GREAT BRITAIN.
A Lesson For Tariff Reformers—British Workmen Robbed.
We take the following earnest appeal for protection from a letter printed in the London Ironmonger of Aug. 4: "It seems to be time for some concerted action on the part of steel manufacturers at Sheffield and elsewhere in the kingdom in regard to the purchase from German firms of steel castings by some of our greatest railway companies. Within the last week or two one of the most important railway contracts for these goods has followed the others to Germany, and for what gain? Impartially estimated, the gross saving in the castings for an engine worth \$3,000 is from \$15 to \$20—that is, from three-fourths to 1 per cent on the whole cost. "On the other hand, the companies are diverting trade from the firms who contribute most constantly and largely to the revenue of the railways, they lose carriage on the raw material used, they rob British workers of their labor, and they gratuitously place at the service of the foreigner all our English patterns and designs. It is true that these drawings are often obtained under any circumstances by foreign firms, but it is at considerable expense and trouble that are entirely saved to them in these cases by our patriotic (?) railway authorities. While the 'masters should do something,' so should the men, whose opportunity for labor is thus taken from them for so paltry a saving."—Iron and Steel Bulletin.

It Was Not Inherited.
President Cleveland's message convening congress in extra session Aug. 7, 1893, states that financial distrust and fear have sprung up on every side suddenly. We admit the fact. The opening sentence of his message is as follows:
"With plenteous crops, with abundant promise of remunerative production and manufacture, with unusual invitation to safe investment and with satisfactory assurance to business enterprise, suddenly financial distrust and fear have sprung up on every side."
The Republicans believe just what the president has said in his message—business assurance, safe investment, abundant promise—but it was all changed suddenly when the people discovered the power they had placed in the hands of the Democrats.

Condition of the Democratic Party.
An old darky rose in prayer meeting and exclaimed: "Brethren and sisters, I have been having a dreadful time since last we met together. I have been chewing hard bones and swallowing bitter pills. I am afraid I have broken every one of the Ten Commandments; but, thank the Lord, I have not lost my religion."
The Democrats have knocked out every plank in the Chicago platform; but, thank the Lord, there are Democrats still.

In the Bottomless Pit.
President Cleveland informed congress and the people, through the Catchings medium, that he would not permit himself "to be separated from my party." No, he will not. He will sink, first and head first, into the bottomless pit that he has been digging for Democracy during the past 18 months. They will all sink together. There will be no separation.



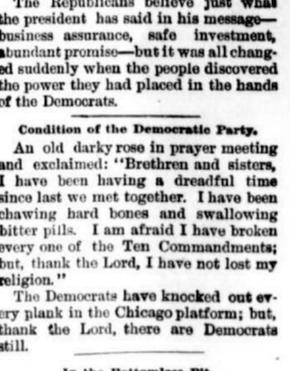
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