

Fergus County Argus.

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AND GLASS, BLANK BOOKS, INKS AND STATIONERY, TRUNKS
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In fact we have nearly every thing that goes to make up your daily wants, on which we name **BOTTOM PRICES.**

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New Goods Just Received!

Special Attention Given to the Trade of Ranch and Stockmen

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Special Inducement offered to those having **Ore and Bullion** for Eastern Shipment from the Maginnis Mining Region.

WOOL-STORING FACILITIES.
Large Warehouse on the bank constructed with a Special View to the Storing of Wool. Wool-Growers in the Judith and Wolf Creek country will find this the most convenient point to haul their wool, whether desiring to sell or ship.

Now that the Great Northwestern Reservation is open for settlement Ranchmen and others seeking locations will find the route via Judith Landing the shortest and best road, and can depend upon obtaining supplies of all kinds at **BEAD ROCK PRICES.** Also, blacksmith shop at Landing.

ORDERS BY MAIL GIVEN PROMPT ATTENTION

WASHINGTON LETTER.

[From Our Regular Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2, 1891.

The president has, it is understood here, decided that M. M. Este, of California, shall enter his cabinet when the reorganization made necessary by the retirement of Secretary Foster and the expected resignation of Attorney General Miller takes place. It is as yet uncertain whether Mr. Este will become attorney general or secretary of the interior, as Secretary Noble will probably be given the privilege of exchanging his present portfolio for that of attorney general if he wishes to do so, and it is believed that he does. Mr. Este would probably have gone into the cabinet when it was organized, but he declined serving in any place except that of attorney general or secretary of the interior, and both of these places had been tendered to and accepted by the present incumbents before the president was made acquainted with Mr. Este's wishes.

Secretary Foster will soon go to Ohio for the purpose of taking the stump for McKinley. His speeches will be mainly upon financial topics, although he will not slight state affairs, upon which few men in Ohio are so well posted. The secretary takes special pleasure in recalling the doleful predictions which the Democrats have ever since he became his head, and of the ease with which the treasury has passed every expected crisis, not only without default or deficit, but with cash to spare. All these things he will tell the Ohio voters in his own inimitable way. He will also show them with indisputable figures that the present Democratic predictions of future bankruptcy are as wild and baseless as were all of those which have gone before.

Postmaster General Wanamaker, ever anxious to increase the efficiency of the postal service, had the division superintendents of the railway mail service of the entire country here the past week, in order that they might confer and give each other the benefit of their individual experience in improving the service. The improvement of the mail service has been continuous from the time it came back into the hands of the Republicans, somewhat crippled on account of the inefficiency of a large number of the employees appointed by the Cleveland administration, but the improvement during the fiscal year ending June 30 last, as shown by the official reports, was something marvelous, and reflects great credit upon everybody connected with the service. The railway mail clerks distributed 8,500,000 pieces of mail matter, which was 750,000,000 more pieces than were distributed the previous year, and only one error, that of 4,193 pieces handled was made, against one error for each 2,799 pieces the previous year, a number of errors which were made fewer than ever before, while the complimentary letters from business houses have never been so numerous. The superintendents say that the present fiscal year will show a marked improvement upon the last, good as that was.

The president is almost ready to announce a number of important appointments, and it will not be surprising if some of them are made before this letter is put in type. Republicans who have allowed themselves to be led astray by the idea that Southern Democrats who have joined the Farmers Alliance would combine with them in forming a national third party, the principal object of which would be to right the real and fancied wrongs of the agricultural and laboring classes, may find food for thought in the following positive language used by Senator Ransom of North Carolina, a statesman in which Col. P. H. president of the national Farmers Alliance, says the Alliance is not a party, but a movement. Senator Ransom says: "There is no third party in North Carolina, and there will not be. The Alliance, with the exception of a few demagogues intent only upon improving their own personal fortunes, is solidly Democratic, and will remain so."

Ohio's Democratic Emblem.
Minneapolis Tribune: "Billy" Mason, of Chicago, is doing some stumping in Ohio, and spoke at the great McKinley rally in Cincinnati the other night. "Billy" is not always choice in his language, but he told some truths in homely way in the course of his speech that made the big audience in Music Hall scream with delight. "Billy" said that the Republicans were reasonably successful in this country; the Democrats that they were mendicants and paupers. Prosperity meant Republican success; disaster meant Democratic success, and that the only price that was ever given never come singly. We were threatened with prosperity this year. That means Republicanism. Go into a Democratic audience and cheer a lot of 10,000 throats will greet you if you can convince them that drought and distress prevail all over the country. They wanted to hear me talk about rheumatism and moral erysipelas, and believe the whole fault with the McKinley bill. The music of the thrasher and the dash of the churning gladden the Republican heart, but every time a hen laid an egg the Democratic heart was thrown into despair. The Democrat had chosen for their emblem that barnyard fowl which made more noise and did less business. Probably they had chosen the rooster because he was a non-producer."

How Marbles Are Made.
Almost all the "marbles" with which boys amuse themselves in season and out of season, on pavements and in shady spots, are made at Oberstein, Germany. There are many large agate quarries and mills in that neighborhood, and the refuse is turned to good account in providing the small stone balls for experts to "knuckle down" with. The stone is broken into small cubes by blows from a light hammer. These small blocks of stone are thrown by the shoveller into the upper of a small mill, formed of a bedstone having its surface grooved with concentric furrows; above this is a "runner," having a levelling on its lower surface. The upper block is made to revolve rapidly, water being delivered upon the grooves of the bedstone where the marbles are being rounded. It takes about fifteen minutes to round a bushel of good marbles ready for the boys' knuckles. One mill will turn out 160,000 per week.—Cornhill Magazine.

FROM AMERICAN MINES.

The Ohio Tin-Plate Liar Checkmated by Gold Hard Facts.

Futile Attempt to Disqualify the American Manufactured Article.

Helena Journal: The silly attempt to discredit the genuineness of the American tin plate manufactured at Piqua, Ohio, has turned out to be a veritable boomerang for the Democrats. The Cincinnati Enquirer asserts that the sheet is corrugated iron, while the fact is that it is sheet steel, of a thickness about the same as the standard tin plate, and this sheet steel was rolled at Piqua, from steel billets manufactured at Middleport, O. Here is an affidavit from the man who made the alloy. He is a Democrat:

Personally appeared before me John F. McCabe, who, being duly sworn, deposes and says: that he is the foreman of the galvanizing works of the Cincinnati Corrugating Company, and that on September 14, 1891, the first tin plates made by Cincinnati Corrugating Company were made under his supervision, and that the sheets used then and since in the establishment of a tin-plate works, of steel rolled by the Piqua Rolling Mill Company; that the pot holding the bath of coating contained three thousand pounds, composed of the usual proportions of pig tin from California and American lead that on the 8th of September, 1891, Major Wm. McKinley, in my presence and that of many witnesses, dipped in the aforesaid pot, containing the aforesaid mixture of California tin and American lead, and furthermore, that all coating done under afloat's supervision since that date, and all tin-plate work done by this company has been done at and with material heretofore described.

Sworn to before me by John F. McCabe, and by him signed in my presence, this 22nd day of September, 1891.

H. H. HART, Notary Public.

MIAMI COUNTY, OHIO.
Your correspondent may say that he himself personally witnessed Major McKinley dipping the plates in the pot. He has a specimen plate in his possession, with the autograph of the Cleveland merchant who sold it to him, and he has a sharp point. Any intelligent and fair-minded man must acknowledge as soon as he sees one of these tin plates that it is not corrugated iron coated with lead.

With the highest journalistic authority in the country on tin-plate rolling, and with the support of the Metal Worker, published at New York and Chicago. In its current issue, dated September 19, is the following editorial, headed "TIN PLATE PRICES."

"It has been known for some time that the Cincinnati Corrugating Company, whose plant is at Piqua, Ohio, was making practical efforts toward the establishment of a tin-plate works, and the earliest result of this effort is a very handsome lot of tin plates that the past few days has been forwarded for our inspection. It is a high grade of roofing plate, of smooth and even finish, with only uncoated spots to prophesy rust."

"The surface is more bright than with the common run of imported tin plate, showing a considerable amount of tin was used in the mixture. The sheet is of No. 30 gauge, corresponding approximately to an No. 30 sheet of the standard tin plate, and is a little heavier, which is a little to the credit of the Cincinnati Corrugating Company, because it is in rolling the thinner gauge that the most difficulty is that it is American product throughout. The black plate was made from a domestic steel, and rolled by the Piqua Rolling Mill Company. The pig tin used in the coating came from a Tennessee mine, and the lead from the Missouri mines. The manufacturers hope to turn out still better plates as soon as the mill is equipped for cold rolling, which will enable them to put a better surface on the black sheet before tinning."

In spite of the fact, however, that the present lot of plates were not cold rolled, the term coating presents a surface that will compare favorably with the tin plate of the standard tin plate. The Cincinnati Corrugating Company are to be congratulated on the excellent result of their first attempt in making tin plates, and we hope that the trade will soon be able to put the product to a practical test in the roofing work."

Back Comes the Gold.

Shipments of gold to the United States from England have been frequent in the past few days. Yesterday £100,000 was shipped—half a million dollars. The Press predicted when gold was flowing out of this country last spring that as we began to send breadstuffs abroad this fall the tide of yellow currency would turn.

We are shipping about a million dollars worth of products to Europe daily at this time. Corn, cotton, wheat, pork, beef and oil are the principal commodities, and they have turned the golden stream our way again.

The aggregate amount of gold shipped abroad in the last year has been estimated at \$75,000,000. At our present rate of shipments three months will see this returned, with \$10,000,000 to \$15,000,000 more added to it.

An English financial authority, Mr. Edward Giffen, declares that the Bank of England will raise their rates of discount and thus check the drain of gold to this country before they will allow even a cent of the gold to be sent over here. Mr. Giffen cannot have taken into account the fact that Europe must have our breadstuffs at almost any price, and must pay for the same regardless of the rate of discount, the increase of which would be merely an additional expense to their own citizens.

The United States, in other words, holds the key of the world's financial situation through its vast crops and invaluable supplies of cotton, meat and oil.—New York Press.

Anxious to Begin.

Puck: "We are organizing a piano club. Will you join?"

"Cheerfully! What pianist do you propose to club first?"

Protection Insures Prosperity.

Our country's steady and recognized advancement through the development of all natural resources within reach, is essential to the acquisition of that standing among nations without which no government can long be maintained. This progress and employment is possible only so long as employment is furnished to every man at wages by which he can earn enough to properly feed and clothe his family for the time when age compels him to give place to younger blood and stronger muscle.

The world's history assures us that power cannot be secured or independence maintained by the nation that fails to accord more consideration to the interests of its citizens than to the people of other nations; for citizens of a rising nation, like the members of an immature family, must be defended against innovations by those who stand ready to reap where they have not sown, to profit by keeping others in dependence upon them for such things as necessity or preference may dictate.

This is the object and result of protection. Practiced by every household, incorporated into every village charter, affirmed in the constitution of every commonwealth, the right of every man to look after the welfare of his own, stood unchallenged through the ages until the modern "reformer" began to insist that there shall be no discrimination against outsiders when extending commercial privileges by law.

One of the statutory rights of the American citizen, old as the government itself, is to have such taxes as are laid for purposes of revenue purposefully so adjusted as to give him a chance, than any foreign rival, to gain profit from the business of his country. In return for this he stands ready to discharge jury duty, to defend his country in time of war, and to add the proceeds of his industry and economy to the general prosperity of the world.

As a result of this equitable arrangement in the single century of its existence, has forged to the front of nations—with an annual commerce that has doubled in tonnage and value the world-wide trade of the haughty mistress of the seas. One by one the great industries of the world have been developed, and those here made strong by the fostering hand of domestic protection; while wages have been kept up and prices held down in the only way—wide-way—competition between employers, the ingenuity and intelligence of workmen, and skill and energy in bringing the support of these things to unfeared resources of farms, forests and mines.

Every attempt to improve upon this condition by discarding the economic policy under which it has been attained, is to stultify history, ignore past experience, and to bring down the standard of living of the people, and try now contributing to the comfort and support of our people, and the power and influence of our country.

Amateur attempts at these things by American voters whenever the proposition is placed squarely before them.

Fair Prices And Good Wages.

On Labor Jubilee at South Bend, Ind., Colonel William Hoynes, of Notre Dame, was the principal speaker. His speech was eloquent and contained much good sense and sound doctrine. The following, quoted from it, should be read and considered by the workers of all grades:

"I believe in fair prices and good wages rather than in unfair prices and low wages. However, I have heard some ask: 'What difference does it make if my wages are reduced, providing that the prices of the things I buy be reduced in equal proportion?' A great difference, I think. Should a radical change in wages and prices be made I would prefer to see them go in the other direction. A man who receives \$2 a day quite manifestly has twice as large margin for saving as the man who gets only \$1. For example, if I save 50 cents a day while receiving \$2, and all things, including wages, be reduced one-half, I can at the reduced rate save only 25 cents by economy in like manner. But suppose from that, I would be very reluctant to permit my capital to be reduced one-half and that of the man of accumulated wealth double. In the same things there are two kinds of capital. One is in the brain and brain of the workman. The other is in the accumulated wealth of the capitalist—the man who lives not by the work of his own hands, but by the toil of those that borrow from or labor for him. If you reduce by one-half my capacity to earn, or the price of things I produce by my labor, you reduce in like ratio the only capital I have—the capital of my own mind, and of my own hands. That is the capital God created. And surely no capital instituted by man is so precious. But while you thus decrease my capital you doubt the purchase power and virtually the mass of the accumulated capital possessed by the man of means. For the \$2 he once paid me for a day's work he now gets two days of my work. The things that I now make for \$1, although he formerly paid \$2 for the same things. Thus his dollar is made equal to \$100,000. Who profits then by low prices and low wages? Surely not the man who lives not by his living. Then let our primary aim be to secure or maintain good wages—wages that give assurance of a comfortable living—and let us be sure that we receive no less than our fair share of the product of our labor. When we buy at an exceptionally low price anything made by the labor of another workman we mean to include in the price a fair meager compensation for his services; for not only were his wages but also the profits of the manufacturer and the merchant included in the low price. The time honored motto, 'Live and let live,' is clearly applicable in such cases."

He Looked Out of the Window.

A thin, delicate-looking woman sat in a horse-car one evening recently and next her sat a native of the queen's realm, says the Argonaut. The window behind the Briton was open and the cool wind blew in on the woman making her shiver. At last she said in a lady-like way: "Won't you be kind enough to close the window, as it makes me cold?" It would hardly have caused the man any inconvenience to grant the request, but he replied, harshly: "I prefer it open; you all seem to have consumption."

The other passengers in the car were astounded at his incivility and there were many angry glances cast at the royal subject. Finally, a gentleman rose on the opposite side of the car and approaching the Englishman with about two hundred and twenty pounds adverbially leaned over him and grasping the window slammed it down with vigor. Then he remarked: "Now my friend, if you think all Americans are afflicted with consumption you just raise that window again. I am an American." The little woman smiled, the other passengers smiled, the American returned to his seat and the Briton looked out of the window and thought.

The Wise Owl.
Indianapolis Journal: Remember, my son, that the owl's reputation for wisdom is not due to his staying out all night. It is rather due to the fact that he has too much sense to stay up all night and day too.

Sound Not to Be Used.

The American Economist of August 21st contained the following from the Oskaloosa Herald. It illustrates the mulish obstinacy of some men, and also demonstrates a very important truth in current politics:

One of our former friends who only fault is that he is a Democrat—and he is not to be blamed for that, for his father before him was dyed in the wool, and he never reads the papers—came to town one day this week to buy some sugar. His good wife was putting up fruit and she needed about fifteen pounds of sweetener. The dialogue in the grocery ran about as follows:

Farmer—"What are you doing young man?"
Clerk—"Waiting on you. Weighing out your sugar."
Farmer—"How much are you giving me?"

Clerk—"A dollar's worth."
Farmer—"Yes, I know; but how many pounds?"
Clerk—"Twenty-four."
Farmer—"Twenty-four! Why it used to be only fourteen."

Clerk—"Practiced by every household, incorporated into every village charter, affirmed in the constitution of every commonwealth, the right of every man to look after the welfare of his own, stood unchallenged through the ages until the modern 'reformer' began to insist that there shall be no discrimination against outsiders when extending commercial privileges by law."

In the Economist of September 4th, William Commins, of Union City, Ind., gives the following experience of another Democratic farmer: "The anecdote given in your issue of August 21st, as taken from the Oskaloosa Herald, may be supplemented by the experience of a Democratic farmer from this place. This man, usually forehanded with his business, not given to reading the papers, whose political doctrine is to believe all the Democratic teachers say, and to plump it straight for the Democratic nominee every election day, had last fall been stuffed full of high McKinley prices. The anecdote given in your issue of August 21st, as taken from the Oskaloosa Herald, may be supplemented by the experience of a Democratic farmer from this place. 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