

"Calamity Howlers."

During the existing business depression, created by the wretched incompetency of the democratic party in the management of national affairs the NORTHERNER has frequently had applied to it the epithet of "calamity howler," when we have seen fit to call the attention of the public to the downward tendency of business affairs and to point out the causes that we believe to have led our business interests in the United States to progress so rapidly downward. In what we have heretofore said and will hereafter say, we are actuated by no motive except to awaken the people so far as our influence may extend to the causes of the troubles that have been brought upon them, and to open their eyes to the dangers that confront them unless there is a square turning about from the ruinous policy inaugurated by the democratic party.

The bourbon press has been assiduously throwing dust in the eyes of its readers to conceal the real facts, following in this respect, with marvelous cuckoo ability in imitation, the leadership of the great jugglers of the party at Washington. When argument has failed them, it has been easy to cry out against "calamity howlers" and thus dodge the issue. True, some instances have been pointed out where single factories have started up, where wages have been raised—through the pressure of local conditions, perhaps, and these have been calmly cited as proving a real "revival of business." None would rejoice more sincerely than the NORTHERNER were such a revival to come, but we do not desire to deceive our readers in the matter, nor do we make statements in these columns that we do not believe to be backed up by hard, indisputable facts, the witnesses to which we produce from time to time. It takes more than the opening of a single factory to constitute a revival of business; our business interests are larger than any single industry. The condition of all our industries, collectively, is what makes or un-makes our prosperity. Viewing them fairly, we are forced to remain among the so-called "calamityites," and there we find excellent and able company. Note the following from Dun's Review for January 4, 1896: "The progress toward better things, which seemed assured during part of the year, has not been sustained."

"Rarely has there been a situation so complicated, and the near future is difficult to forecast." Dun's Review a calamity howler? Dun goes on to recite the volume of manufacturing failures for 1894 and 1895, showing an increase in the liability of such failures from \$67,363,755 in 1894 to \$73,920,073 in 1895, with an increase in liabilities of this kind of 66 per cent for the last three months over the corresponding period of a year ago.

The "calamity howl" seems to continue true so far as manufacturers are concerned. The aggregate liabilities of trade failures for 1894 were \$172,992,856, which increased to \$173,196,060 in 1895.

The "revival of business" so much talked about in the democratic press does not become evident from the statistics of failures.

According to the bureau of statistics of the treasury, the total exports of breadstuffs, cotton and provisions in 1894 were \$402,993,253, which decreased to \$369,001,868 in 1894.

The farmers of the United States are finding out that the effort to capture the "markets of the world" is an expensive experiment, and that their progress is rapidly backward.

Dun's Review for Jan. 18 says "The situation could hardly be more perplexing for business men."

There is an occasional democratic paper that is honest enough to express its sincere convictions on the industrial situation. Such a one is the New York World, from which paper the following facts are taken:

"During the first ten months of 1895 this country exported ordinary merchandise—wheat, cotton, provisions, etc.—to the extent of \$644,944,706. To this should be added \$43,259,057 for silver exported. Silver does not go out of the country as money, but solely as merchandise. It is one of our products and an im-

portant one. The total of merchandise exports for ten months, therefore, is \$688,203,763. During the corresponding period of last year the exports amounted to \$700,015,530. That is to say, we have sold \$11,811,773 worth less this year than last.

"On the other hand, our imports this year again including silver, have amounted to \$685,370,246, against \$571,919,376 for the same period last year. That is to say, while we have sold less by \$11,811,773 this year than last, we have bought \$113,450,870 more. This leaves us \$125,262,643 more to pay this year than last. And while there are other elements in the situation, some of them incalculable, there is no doubt that our extravagance in buying more and selling less is an important factor in the exchange situation, tending to the export of gold in settlement of debt."

The World has struck the keynote of the whole situation: "Our extravagance in buying more and selling less." If the World would but carry its honesty a step further and boldly tell its readers how to remedy the situation by SELLING MORE AND BUYING LESS, it could accomplish a great deal in bringing about better times. The matter of buying less is easily regulated by enacting tariff duties sufficiently high to prevent foreigners under-selling us in our own markets, thus creating an enlarged market for American productions and an increased demand for American labor. The stimulation of home manufactures by giving them an advantage in the home market, will make possible the larger shipment of manufactured articles into the "markets of the world," as has been evidenced by all history of American protective tariffs. The exportation of American agricultural products is something that can only be regulated by the law of supply and demand, dependent upon crop conditions the world over, etc. The best means for promotion of farming interests is to furnish to our own producers the very largest possible market without compelling them to go across the "big pond" to get it. Laboring people and mechanics thrown out of employment have but little money in their pockets and buy but little of the farmers' produce. Every bale of foreign goods used in this country decreases the amount of employment for American labor.

The question of protection is now, as it has been for years, the greatest question before the American people, so far as our industrial prosperity is concerned, and we are glad to believe that an overwhelming majority is now on the side of a protective tariff.

The "revival of business" will come in truth after the election next fall.

The Detroit Tribune says: "We do ourselves an injustice if we think the war scare proceeds from the newspaper offices." With all due deference to the Tribune, we think the people are justified in thinking just exactly that, and no newspaper has labored harder than the Tribune to create and perpetuate the "war scare." It has repeatedly filled its editorial columns with slush about "national assertiveness," whatever that may mean, and which the Tribune in effect explains to mean that Uncle Sam is like a waspish school-boy with a chip on his shoulder which he dares anybody to knock off. That paper doesn't even claim that the location of the Venezuelan boundary is a sufficient "casus belli," but represents the free and enlightened people of America to be spoiling for a fight with somebody and especially with Great Britain, regardless of whether there is just cause for war or not; in other words, to be in a condition of "national assertiveness," to use the Tribune's pet phrase. We protest against the people of this nation being in this position. The United States is not a national bully, as the Tribune would represent it to be; the people of this country are not spoiling for a fight with anybody; they prefer peace to war and will not be forced into battle without a just cause, by the jingo press, among which the Tribune has tried to out-jingo all the rest, going so far as to apply the epithet "traitorous muggumps" to such of its fellow citizens as did not agree with its ultra jingoism. When the Tribune speaks of "British jingoism" in connection with the Transvaal incident, it would do well to reflect on its own jingo utterances in reference to the Venezuelan matter. If this country is so unfortunate as to become embroiled in

a war with England over this boundary question, which we do not believe will occur, it will be largely owing to the foolish utterances of a portion of the press and of certain small caliber statesmen. The whole of the territory of the revolution-racked, half civilized country of Venezuela is not worth the sacrifice of the life of a single American soldier or citizen.

Those "Cheap" Prices.

From the American Economist: What about those cheap prices that the democrats promised the people should have as soon as a free-trade tariff bill could be passed, and the McKinley extortion be abolished? We have had a full year of their tariff and looked for the lower prices. This is how they were quoted by Dun's Review, in its report upon business for 1895:

PRICES FOR 1895. Table with columns: Articles, Jan. 1, Highest, Dec. 31. Items include Iron, pig Bessemer, Iron manufactures, Woolen manufactures, Silk, Cotton, Cotton manufactures, Hides, Leather, Boots and shoes.

The average highest prices in 1895 show an increase of 38.3 per cent.

The average closing prices for 1895 were an advance of 15.9 per cent over the opening prices.

The people had to pay more money for their iron manufactures, more money for their cotton goods, more money for their boots and shoes, and even more money for their woolen clothing with free trade in wool.

Won't the democratic papers explain how the prices of goods were cheapened to the people and expose Dun's Review as a fraud? If not, they, themselves, stand committed as the frauds.

The opening of fine and fancy woollens has brought no change in prices, and revisions caused by recent openings of worsteds have been generally towards lower prices. There has been somewhat more demand, but not enough to keep most of the mills running full. — Dun's Review for Jan. 17.

The above is one of the indications of "revival in the woolen industries" that our democratic friends tell about. The lowest prices for wool, insufficient demand to keep the mills running, are the natural results of putting wools on the free list and reducing the duties on woolen goods.

DUN'S Review for last week is authority for the statement that "no branch of manufactures has progress, for all are unavoidably waiting both for settlement of financial doubts and for a demand which does not appear." These are glorious democratic times, indeed.

Hartford.

V. E. Manley has been quite sick for several days past.

John Van Ostran is on the gain, and there is a good prospect for his being out again.

There is a great deal of complaint here about the poor quality of kerosene furnished by the Standard Oil Co.

James Peacock, who has been visiting his mother for the past two weeks, has returned to his home in Leslie.

H. M. Olney left Tuesday for Washington, D. C. Mrs. Olney accompanied him. They will be gone about two weeks.

Chester A. Putney, an old resident of this place, died Tuesday, aged 75 years. For a long time he had been in poor health, but an attack of pneumonia hastened his death. All his children were with him.

Landlord Crosby of the Hotel Richmond went to Florida a few weeks ago for his health, but does not take to the southern country. Although somewhat improved in health, he writes that he would rather be a dead man in Michigan than a live one in Florida.

The joint installation of the G. A. R. and W. R. C. was held at their armory. The hall was filled, just enough room being left for the work. The ladies carried off the honors for doing their work in the best manner, from a military standpoint. Speeches were made by Rev. Potter, D. Poole, W. Bennett, Mrs. P. T. Heald and Wm. Horton.

At the meeting held at the town hall, Monday evening, for the purpose of organizing an improvement association, there was a large attendance. Geo. W. Merriman was made chairman, and L. B. Johnson secretary. Rev. Potter, H. M. Olney, Wm. Bennett, H. L. Gleason and J. Oppenheim were appointed a committee on by-laws. When this committee reports, a mass meeting will be called to ratify their action. There is no reason why every man who is interested in the welfare of our town should not identify himself with this movement.

The Discovery Saved His Life.

Mr. G. Callonette, druggist, Beaversville, Ill., says: "To Dr. King's New Discovery I owe my life. Was taken with La Grippe and tried all the physicians for miles about, but of no avail, and was given up and told that I could not live. Having Dr. King's New Discovery in my store, I sent for a bottle and began its use, and from the first dose began to get better, and after using three bottles I was up and about again. It is worth its weight in gold. We won't keep store or home without it." Get a free bottle at Longwell Bros., Paw Paw and J. F. Barrows, Lawrence.

POTTERY IMPORTS.

GORMAN TARIFF MAKES BUSINESS FOR ENGLAND.

British Exports to America Equal Best Days of Their Trade—Dull in Ohio and New Jersey—More Than Half a Million Lost to American Labor.

The revival in the potting trade is now generally acknowledged, and throughout the important district of North Staffordshire signs of activity among manufacturers are observable. The American trade still exhibits an all round improvement, and the demand for goods is as great as ever. In the home market trade continues steady and moderately brisk, but there is not the same activity displayed as in the American trade.—Staffordshire (England) Sentinel.

Not only is it in the English woolen trade that there has been a revival of business under the Gorman tariff. The prosperity that was guaranteed to foreigners when our free traders passed that bill has also extended to the pottery interests of Europe, as the foregoing extract from an English paper, published in the heart of their pottery industry, shows. Here are some interesting statistics on the subject:

EXPORTS OF ENGLISH EARTHENWARE, CHINA-WARE, PARIAN AND PORCELAIN. Nine months ended September, 1895. Table with columns: To, 1894, 1895. Items include Germany, France, United States, Brazil, Argentine Republic, British East Indies, Australasia, British North America, Other countries, Totals.

This shows an increase of more than \$1,031,685 in the English exports of earthenware, chinaware, parian and porcelain during nine months of this year as compared with the corresponding months of 1894. But the increase in shipments to the United States was \$1,118,630. This was more than the entire gain in the trade with all the countries of the world; hence had it not been for the larger trade permitted with this country by the Gorman tariff there would have been an actual decrease in England's foreign pottery trade this year. That the English potters appreciate the enactment of the Gorman tariff is evident from this further extract from the Staffordshire Sentinel:

"The revival in the potting trade is now strikingly manifest. The aggregate exports of packages for 1895 up to last Friday was 101,064, which total has only been passed four times since 1869. These occasions were the years 1869, 1871, 1872 and 1883. Then it must be borne in mind that two months yet remain of the present year, so that the exports to America for 1895 bid fair to reach in volume those of the brightest days of the potting trade."

This additional proof of Professor Wilson's successful un-American work is undoubtedly as gratifying to the "placid old fogies" of the Cobden club who reside in this country as it is to their friends on the other side. That every section of the United States is feeling the effect of the increased imports of foreign earthenware can be seen from the following English statistics:

EARTHENWARE EXPORTS TO AMERICA. Exports, Jan. 1 to Oct. 1, 1895. Table with columns: To, 1894, 1895. Items include Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, San Francisco, Mobile, etc., Totals.

Of earthenware this year's English exports from Liverpool alone in nine months were worth \$178,685 more than in 1894. The entire increase was \$1,118,630, more than half of which represents a loss to American labor engaged in the pottery trade.

One Use of the Bicycle.

Conversation between two charming bicyclists on Plymouth avenue last evening:

Maude—I can't get him to propose. Amy—Have you tried everything?

Maude—I think so.

Amy—Have you let him see you fall off your bicycle? That's usually a clincher.

Maude—Thanks! I'll try it.—Rochester Union and Advertiser.

Memory depends very much on the perspicuity, regularity and order of our thoughts. Many complain of the want of memory when the defect is in their judgment, and others, by grasping at all, retain nothing.—Fallor.

Pure Blood

Blood means sound health. With pure, rich, healthy blood, the stomach and digestive organs will be vigorous, and there will be no dyspepsia. Rheumatism and Neuralgia will be unknown. Scrofula and Salt Rheum will disappear. With pure

Blood

Your nerves will be strong, and your sleep sound, sweet and refreshing. Hood's Sarsaparilla makes pure blood. That is why it cures so many diseases. That is why so many thousands take it to cure disease, retain good health and prevent sickness and suffering. Remember

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the One True Blood Purifier. \$1; six for \$5. Hood's Pills cure Liver Ills; easy to take, every bottle, 25c.

ADAM AND EVE'S FIRST FALLING OUT. occurred over what they ate. Modern housewives, take warning. Don't listen to tempting voices—use your own judgment—choose for yourself and husband the proper food. CALUMET BAKING POWDER. is the wisest choice, for many reasons. In the first place, it is pure—perfectly pure—\$1.00 to you if you find that it is not. A pinch of it has power enough to do a pound of leavening. In point of price it certainly will suit you. CALUMET BAKING POWDER CO., Chicago.

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IMITATION May be the sincerest form of flattery, but it will not do in TEA OR GROCERIES. We aim to keep none but the good, honest brands of goods, and solicit your trade. E. G. BUTLER & CO. Post-Office Block. MICHIGAN CENTRAL "The Niagara Falls Route." CENTRAL STANDARD TIME. TIME TABLE IN EFFECT JULY 1st, 1894. TRAINS GOING EAST FROM LAWTON. Atlantic Express 3:50 a m Freight 7:35 a m Mail 11:15 a m Past Eastern Express 7:10 p m Chicago & Kalamazoo Accommodation 8:35 p m TRAINS GOING WEST FROM LAWTON. Chicago Night Express 2:42 a m Kalamazoo & Chicago Accommodation 6:50 a m Mail 7:14 p m Freight 8:25 p m Past Western Express 5:21 p m *Stop only for passengers to get on and off. O. W. RUGGLES, G. F. & T. Agent, Chicago. L. WALDORF, Ticket Agent, Lawton.

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