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1160 gallons, 6 ft bottom, 5 ft stave,	16	1550 gallons, 6 ft bottom, 8 ft stave,	20
2120 gallons, 7 ft bottom, 8 ft stave,	26	2650 gallons, 7 ft bottom, 10 ft stave,	36
3330 gallons, 7 ft bottom, 9 ft stave,	28	4145 gallons, 8 ft bottom, 12 ft stave,	50

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A STRAIGHTFORWARD COURSE.

The Democratic Party Has Steadily Opposed Protective Taxes.

The proposition that the democratic party shall abandon revenue reform and take to the woods is one of those preposterous suggestions that come only from men who are ignorant of political history or devoid of political principle. Mr. Crisp and Mr. Springer could not if they would, and would not if they could, abandon revenue reform, or reverse the position of the party.

From the time of Jefferson to Cleveland the party has been consistent in its opposition to protective taxes. The declaration of independence was the formulation of a demand for free trade.

The first democratic platform adopted by the party called republican to distinguish it from the federalist, came from a congressional caucus at Philadelphia in 1800, the year when Jefferson was first elected president. Its second resolution is as follows:

"Free commerce with all nations, political connection with none, and little or no diplomatic establishment."

In 1801 Jefferson, in his first annual message, declared: "Agriculture, manufactures, commerce and navigation, the four pillars of our prosperity, are most thriving when left free to individual enterprise." In our early history, when no nation feared our strength or regarded our rights, every reasonable effort was made to develop our resources in order to make us independent of all nations. This was done in some cases by small import duties, such as now would be considered ruinous. Jefferson, Madison and Monroe ever manifested a disposition to encourage agriculture, manufacture, commerce and navigation, as the means of increasing our war resources, but Jefferson was particular to say in 1805 that "the remaining revenue on the consumption of foreign articles is paid cheerfully by those who can afford to add foreign luxuries to domestic comforts." In 1806, referring to certain duties, he insisted they be retained, "because they are levied chiefly on luxuries."

The war of 1812 caused an increase of duties, interrupted and destroyed foreign commerce and called for war tariffs.

Then, as now, the beneficiaries of the war tariff were reluctant to surrender their war privileges, but, in 1829, Jackson insisted that revenue was the first consideration, and all interests should be equally favored. In his inaugural he said: "With regard to a proper selection of the subjects of impost, with a view to revenue, it would seem to me that the spirit of equity, caution and compromise, in which the constitution was formed, requires that the great interests of agriculture, commerce and manufactures should be equally favored, and that perhaps the only exception to this rule should consist in the peculiar encouragement of any product of either of them that may be found essential to our national independence."

In 1832, Jackson, in his veto of the bank bill, said that most of the difficulties surrounding the government and most of the danger threatening the union came from the abandonment of the legitimate objects of government. "Many of our rich men," he said, "have not been content with equal protection, but have besought us to make them rich by acts of congress."

In 1832, in his annual message, he insisted that Americans might be willing for awhile to pay higher prices, in order to encourage the establishment of factories, but, at the same time, he emphatically repudiated the idea that such a policy was to be permanent. "But," he said, "for this purpose, it is presumed that a tariff of high duties, designed for perpetual protection, has entered into the minds of but few of our statesmen. The most they have anticipated is a temporary and generally incidental protection, which they maintain has the effect to reduce the price, by domestic competition, below that of the foreign article."

Jackson, in his other state papers, was consistent in his opposition to all class legislation, denouncing every attempt to build up one interest at the expense of another, insisted on relief of such necessaries of life as salt and coal from tariff taxation, and in his farewell address said: "The government has no power to raise a revenue or impose taxes except for the purposes enumerated in the constitution."

The vigorous intellect of Jackson, his determined character, his broad sympathies with the people, left their impress on the democratic party.

In 1840 the democratic convention met at Baltimore and adopted a platform declaring that "justice and sound policy forbid the federal government to foster one branch of industry to the detriment of another," and the fifth resolution was emphatic in the demand that "no more revenue ought to be raised than is required to defray the expenses of government."

In 1844 the fourth and fifth resolutions of 1840 were reaffirmed.

In 1848 the party platform declared that "the fruits of the great political triumph of 1844 have fulfilled the hopes of the democracy of the union in the noble impulse given to the cause of free trade by the repeal of the tariff of 1842, and the creation of the more equal, honest and productive tariff of 1846."

These principles were reaffirmed every four years until 1864.

Here is a record so simple, so direct, so consistent that no man need mistake it. From the beginning until now the democratic party has been the opponent of the principles underlying the whole system of protection. On the other hand Hamilton, the federal party, the whig party, and now the republican party, have been its advocates and defenders.

And so it will be through all time. Should the democratic party abandon these principles, the people would abandon the democratic party.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

NOT TO BE FEARED.

The Split in New York Does Not Mean Defeat.

The outline given in our New York dispatches of democratic possibilities does not purport to be authoritative, but it accords so well with what is known of Tammany and what the democracy of the country has the right to expect of the national committee that it is rather more than a shrewd guess at a way out of the New York muddle. There is no doubt whatever that the Hill convention was "regular" and that the delegates then chosen were also "regular." It is equally certain that the proposed May convention will be technically a convention of "bolters" and that the delegates then chosen will have no prima facie right to seats in the Chicago convention. But it is also true that the protest against the Hill convention embraces a section of the New York democracy which no national convention can afford to disregard; and if it is also true, as stated, that the leaders of the movement have a hook, so to speak, in the jaws of Tammany, it is not at all unlikely that Tammany itself will be eager for the interference of the national committee or convention to neutralize the evil done by the premature convention business.

Except as the country at large may want a candidate from New York the matter is one which really concerns Tammany more nearly than it does anybody else. It is as certain as anything well can be that Senator Hill's goose was cooked in the fire generated by the ill-advised step of forcing the midwinter convention against the remonstrance of some of the best elements of the democratic party of the state. His friends have it in their power, possibly, to prevent the nomination of any other New York man; but they have lost the power to secure his. The senator himself, under the circumstances, might be satisfied, if he cannot be nominated, with preventing the nomination of any New York candidate. But will his friends and followers take a similar view? Can they afford to?

It is unlikely. It has happened in the past that considerable bodies of men have so pinned their faith to a leader that they were not only ready to follow him in the forlorn hope of success but quite ready to follow him to certain defeat and to aid him in pulling down the political fabric on himself and them for the sake of crushing his rivals. But in these modern times there is comparatively little of such devotion. The hold which the politician has on his followers is based very largely on the hope of something for themselves; and when that incentive loses its force attachment wanes. So long as Mr. Hill is in the field with a reasonable prospect of success he can count on a more or less enthusiastic following on the part of those who have political expectations. But the moment it becomes clear that he is marching to defeat and has no object left but to prevent some one else succeeding where he cannot, he will lose the biggest part of his army. It would be different, perhaps, if he were fighting for a principle; but if there was any pretense of that at first it has been abandoned.

It is not, therefore, by any means certain that the split in New York means either the loss of New York to the democratic column or the failure of the state to furnish the candidate; though the chance of carrying the state at the present outlook is better with a candidate from some other state.—Detroit Free Press.

RAUM'S INVESTIGATION.

A Committee Appointed to Look After the Commissioner of Pensions.

A committee of the house has been appointed for the purpose of investigating Mr. Raum. There is little doubt as to the need of such investigation, but the committee should be allowed to extend its inquiries beyond the merely personal transactions of the pension commissioner. The private speculations of Raum have little to do with the great scandals that have made his administration notorious save as they may lead to conclusions as to Raum's relations with those known in Washington as members of the pension ring. What enormous profits these pension sharks have made within a few years is common talk at the capital. If the house committee shall be able to lay bare even a moiety of such frauds it will have performed a great service to the country. When it is understood that the number of pensioners exceeds 800,000, and that this is to be increased to more than a round million within the year, it will be seen that something must be rotten in Denmark. A quarter of a century after the close of the war the pension list is to exceed in numbers the roll of the federal army at any one time. The bare statement is proof of frauds that are disgraceful to honest pensioners and wickedly burdensome to the people.

The committee will discover in the course of their work that many veterans in Washington and throughout the country will aid them in uncovering some of the schemes by which the pension office has been disgraced. There is an organization of old veterans at Washington whose members are earnest in their determination to stop pension frauds before they shall have destroyed the entire system. To these old soldiers the committee may appeal with a certainty of valuable assistance.—Chicago Times.

OPINIONS AND POINTERS.

——Some republicans find a crumb of comfort in the fact that their party in Louisiana is big enough to split.—Detroit Free Press.

——The Texas republicans once more notify the country that they are "harmonious." The hope for republicans who couldn't be harmonious with 184,000 democratic plurality to make them so would be indeed forlorn.—St. Louis Republic.

——President Harrison ought to get a new secretary of the treasury. If Mr. Foster can't find any cash balance without withholding from day laborers in government employ the wages they have earned, he would seem to be a victim of republican methods of financiering to such a degree as to render him practically useless.—St. Louis Republic.

——The very best evidence that the United States treasury is out of money is that the government must borrow money if it is to continue to construct highways in the District of Columbia. The proposition is to issue two per cent. bonds, and yet when this administration came into power there was a surplus in the treasury of $100,000,000.—N. Y. World.

——The corporal's guard that took upon Tom Reed as a leader must in time appreciate that his moving ambition is to defend his record as speaker of the Fifty-first congress. He is a fairly good nagger, but it is a reflection upon anyone's judgment to accuse him of being a statesman. When his ability as a clown fails to win approval he draws upon his remaining resources in vain.—Detroit Free Press.

——Pension Commissioner Raum informs congress that with rigid economy and provided no additional pension legislation is enacted he will be able to worry along next year within $160,000,000. It once was regretted that the civil war was not averted by purchasing outright all the slaves. That would have been a cheap way out of the difficulty, for the growth of the pension list indicates that money would have been saved by buying up all the seceding states, slaves, lands, and all.—Chicago Times.

WOMEN AND THEIR WORK.

MRS. MARY BROWN RUSSELL DAY has just been chosen state librarian of Kentucky by the legislature of that state. Her principal opponent was also a woman.

MRS. CAROLYN P. CHASE was lately elected a member of the school board of Cambridge, Mass., having received two hundred more votes than the most popular alderman in the ward.

THE Ladies' Health Protective association of New York is working vigorously in the three lines which it has laid out for its first efforts, that is: The abolition of tenement house factories, the cremation of the unknown dead and the destruction of garbage by fire.

MRS. FRANCES WOOD has been studying some figures, with the result of finding that nine-tenths of the children of college-bred women survive infancy—a record never before equaled in any age, class or country. Mrs. Wood is herself a Vassar girl and a trustee of Barnard, and the wife of a well-known physician.

EX-GOV. "BOB" TAYLOR, of Tennessee, is noted as a man who is fond of a practical joke.

A Death-Bearing Change.

A slight change of temperature, especially to a delicate person, may bear death with it. Against the effect of variations of temperature, of damp or exposure in rigorous, stormy weather, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is a reliable means of protection. It checks the progress of la grippe with marvelous success. For malaria, rheumatism, dyspepsia and biliousness it is highly efficacious.

THE wasp is slender and graceful in his movements, but his attentions are often too much to the point to be agreeable.—Binghamton Republican.

"DID I tell you what my boy said to Hicks?" asked Marberry. "Yes; four times last night and three this morning," said Barton, wearily.

IT NEVER makes children better to tell them a dozen times a day that they are too mean for any use.—Ram's Horn.

A CREDIT to the family—The scion who is trusted by everybody.—N. Y. Journal.

A JOINT debate—Haggling over the price of a sirloin roast.—The Worcester Gazette.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, March 12, 1892.

CATTLE—Native Steers	$4 00	@	4 60
COTTON—Middling	7	@	7⅛
FLOUR—Winter Wheat	3 20	@	5 15
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	1 03¼	@	1 06¾
CORN—No. 2	49¼	@	50½
OATS—Western Mixed	36	@	37½
PORK—Mess	9 75	@	10 50
ST. LOUIS.			
COTTON—Middling	....	@	6½
BEEVES—Choice Steers	4 70	@	5 00
Medium	4 30	@	4 65
HOGS—Good to Select	4 50	@	4 80
SHEEP—Fair to Choice	4 00	@	6 10
FLOUR—Patents	4 40	@	4 50
Fancy to Extra Do	3 75	@	4 25
WHEAT—No. 2 Red Winter	....	@	91
CORN—No. 2 Mixed	....	@	37¼
OATS—No. 2	....	@	30½
RYE—No. 2	88	@	90
TOBACCO—Lugs	1 10	@	5 10
Leaf Burley	4 50	@	7 00
HAY—Clear Timothy	10 00	@	10 50
BUTTER—Choice Dairy	20	@	22
EGGS—Fresh	....	@	12½
PORK—Standard Mess (New)	....	@	11 37½
BACON—Clear Rib	6⅝	@	6½
LARD—Prime Steam	....	@	6¼
WOOL—Choice Tub	32	@	33
CHICAGO.			
CATTLE—Shipping	3 25	@	5 25
HOGS—Good to Choice	4 50	@	4 95
SHEEP—Fair to Choice	4 75	@	6 00
FLOUR—Winter Patents	4 20	@	4 45
Spring Patents	4 30	@	4 65
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	....	@	86¾
CORN—No. 2	....	@	40½
OATS—No. 2	....	@	29½
PORK—Mess (New)	10 90	@	10 92½
KANSAS CITY.			
CATTLE—Shipping Steers	3 20	@	4 40
HOGS—All Grades	4 50	@	4 75
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	....	@	81¼
OATS—No. 2	....	@	29
CORN—No. 2	33½	@	34
NEW ORLEANS.			
FLOUR—High Grade	4 25	@	4 80
CORN—No. 2	49	@	53
OATS—Western	....	@	43
HAY—Choice	16 50	@	17 00
PORK—New Mess	....	@	11 50
BACON—Sides	....	@	6¾
COTTON—Middling	6⅝	@	6¾
CINCINNATI.			
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	94	@	95
CORN—No. 2 Mixed	42¾	@	43
OATS—No. 2 Mixed	32½	@	32¾
PORK—New Mess	....	@	11 37½
BACON—Clear Rib	6¾	@	6⅞
COTTON—Middling	....	@	7

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That's just what Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets do,—more good. Instead of weakening the system, they renovate it; instead of upsetting, they cleanse and regulate it—mildly, gently, and naturally. They're the original Little Liver Pills—the smallest but most effective, purely vegetable, perfectly harmless, and easiest to take. Only one little Pellet for a gentle laxative—three for a cathartic. Sick Headache, Bilious Headache, Constipation, Indigestion, Bilious Attacks, and all derangements of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels are promptly relieved and permanently cured.

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Of the plants used in manufacturing the pleasant remedy, Syrup of Figs, has a permanently beneficial effect on the human system, while the cheap vegetable extracts and mineral solutions, usually sold as medicines, are permanently injurious. Being well-informed, you will use the true remedy only. Manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co.

ONE of the most persistent forces in nature is the needle, which always carries its point and always has an eye out for business.—Lowell Courier.

MR. M. A. MURRY, Wilmington, Del., writes: "I had one of my severe headaches and was persuaded to try your valuable (Bradycrotine) medicine. I never had anything to do me so much good."

THE moon is above all human follies and always looks down on lovers.—Elmira Gazette.

A SLIGHT COLD, if neglected, often attacks the lungs. BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES give sure and immediate relief. *Sold only in boxes.* Price 25 cents.

IT is well for the small man to practise until he knows how to apologize gracefully.—Somerville Journal.

ACTORS, Vocalists, Public Speakers praise Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar.

Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

IT is well to be kind to dumb animals, but a man is rarely justified in borrowing money to buy a dog.—Oil City Blizzard.

BEECHAM'S PILLS are not a new remedy. They have been used in Europe for 50 years, all well tested and excellent.

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