DEDICATED TO PROGRESS.

VICE-PRESIDENT MORTON PERFORMS THE CEREMONY

An Immense Throng of People Witness the Dedicatory Exercises --The Greatest of All Columbian Fete Days.

Chicago, Oct. 22.—The empty structures of the World's Columbian exposition were dedicated to-day to the purposes for which they have been designed by the people of the great and grandest and noblest republic that has ever existed on the face of God's earth. This was the nation's day, a day set part by proclamation of the chief magistrate, a proclamation as rigorously observed as were the pronunciamentos of the magistracy of ancient Europe, as a brief season of thanksgiving and of festivity in commemoration of the man and the discoverer of four centuries since. Chicago kept holiday to-day, and not only Chicago, but every nook and corner of the big, bustling, tearing, driving, striving republic. Joy, jubilation and gladness were unconfined. Patriotism, the safety valve of a people enlightened and determined to be free, had full vent. In city and town, village and hamlet, the people, to quote the proclamation of President Harrison, "devoted themselves to such exercises as may best express honor to the discoverer and appreciation of the great achievements of the four complete centuries of American life." Joy and gladness enveloped the nation as a mist, a joy and gladness unknown to nations over which limited or absolute monarchies exercise full sway. It was a day of liberty, a day of fraternity, a day of equality, a day upon which rich and poor, young and old, native and foreign born, from the ocean washed shores of Land's End to the exeremity of the Golden Gate, where the cliffs are kissed by the gentle waves of the Pacific, were singing with heart and voice, chanting in unison, one great pean ascending to the skies, and penetrating the thin veil that hides the continent from the abiding place of the Eternal, "God bless our native land."

The scene presented by the vast gathering in the dedication building was one never to be forgotten. In many respects it was without precedent. Everything was on the order of the superlative. The dedication hall—the manufacturers' and liberal arts' building—is the largest structure ever erected, and in it was gathered the largest crowd ever assembled beneath a single roof. In the audience were probably more distinguished Americans than have ever been seen together on any commemorative occasion in the history of the republic. Learned jurists from the bench, cabinet officers, governors of states, senators and congressmen, admirals and generals with all the regalia of authority, cardinals with their insignia of apostolic faith, scientists who are fast wresting from jealous nature the problems of the ages—all these gathered here to-day to do honor to the great, silent student of 400 years ago who, in his way, was the pioneer of them all, who led the van of human thought and manly daring and gave to the world a new continent and to posterity an imperishable reverence for Christopher Columbus.

This was the name that was on every lip, in every ode and song, that crowned every peroration, that found utterance in the opening prayer and was softly breathed in closing benediction. All did him honor, and time, that ripens and mellows the gratitude of nations, after 400 years, gave greatest homage to his memory and name. As seven Grecian cities claimed the birthplace of Homer centuries after he had begged his bread throughout their streets and moldered unhonored into dust, so art and science and invention and religion all vied to-day in claiming Columbus as their own. The president of the exposition claimed him as the author of the national development of this age and hemisphere; the eloquent Depew characterizes him as a pioneer of art, science, invention and higher civilization, who had sailed from a country where "force was the sole source and exercise of authority, both by church and state," and the great Catholic Cardinal Gibbons, at almost the same minute, claimed him as a zealous representative of the Church of Rome, an "apostle who was inspired with the sublime ambition of carrying the light of the gospel to a people buried in the darkness of idolatry."

THE PARADE.

The military pageant was one of the leading features of the day. 15,000 regulars and militia escorted the prominent personages to the grounds. The vice-presidential party, consisting of Vice-President Morton, the officers and members of the Columbian commission, and the various committees in charge of the exercises, these were followed by the members of President Harrison's cabinet, the diplomatic representatives of foreign nations, governors of the different states, with their personal staff and, other dignitaries.

As the parade approached the great manufactures building from the south, every marching man hollowed his back, swelled out his chest, drew in his chin, and looked as pretty as the thick coating of dust on his warm and perspiring face and pretty soldier clothes would admit. Then, in a long column, with resounding tramp, they swept through the east of the hall, detachments breaking out here and there after the greater portion of the length of the building had been traversed, and marching off to disband and seek much needed refreshments. The officials in charge of the parade had done nothing to enhance its beauty; they made no pretense of having anything which should in any way appear to be a pageant. They simply got men in column and then let them go. But for all that it was a brilliant parade of 15,000 gallant fellows who, by their own skill, good discipline and gallant bearing made the march to the dedication ceremonies a thing of beauty to be long remembered.

THE EXERCISES.

Arriving at the grounds, the distinguished guests took seats on the large platform erected for the purpose. A moment later and a signal from the leader ushered in the first feature of the programme—the "Columbian March," by Prof. John F. Payne of Cambridge, in honor of the day and of the event. Probably never before was the insignificance of the human voice so fully demonstrated. The chorus of 5,500 voices is a grand aggregate, but in this vast building, over a quarter of a mile in length, those at the extreme north could scarcely have caught sufficient of the sound to distinguish the

As the music ceased the hum of human voices was the only sound to be heard for over a minute. Suddenly a silence fell over the vast multitude as, at a signal from Bishop Fowler, in sacerdotal garb, he commanded silence and pronounced an invocation. At the conclusion of the prayer Director General Davis advanced to the front and presented the building to the president of the United States for dedication. The director general concluded his address by introducing Mayor Hempstead Washburne of Chicago. The latter bowed a modest acknowledgment to the welcome generously awarded him, and advanced to the stand just vacated by the director general. In a very resonant and clear voice the mayor of the world's fair city extended the freedom of the city to the guests of the day. Following the address of the mayor, President Palmer, of the national commission, introduced Mrs. Sarah C. Le Moyne of New York, who read selections from the dedicatory ode, written by Miss Harriet Monroe of Chicago.

Mrs. Palmer was then introduced and delivered an address on the part of the lady managers.

President Higinbotham then tendered the buildings, on behalf of the exposition, to President Palmer, of the Columbian commission. President Palmer responded, and then introduced Vice President Morton.

DEDICATED BY MORTON.

When the applause had subsided Vice President Morton spoke as follows:

Deep indeed must be the sorrow which prohibits the president of the United States from being the central figure in these ceremonies. Realizing from these sumptuous surroundings the extent of the design, the adequacy of the execution and the vastness of the results, we may well imagine how ardently he has aspired to be officially and personally connected with this great work, so linked to the past and to the present of America. With what eloquent words he would have spoken of the heroic achievements and radiant future of this broad country. While profoundly anguished in his most tender earthly affection, he would not have us delay or falter in these dedicatory services, and we can only offer to support his courage by a profound and universal sympathy.

I am not here to recount the story of this city's wonderful rise and advancement of the matchless courage of her people; of her second birth out of the ashes of the most notable conflagration of modern times, nor of the eminent position she has acquired in manufactures, in science and in the arts. I am here in behalf of the government of the United States, in behalf of all the people, to quote the proclamation of President Harrison, "devoted themselves to such exercises as may best express honor to the discoverer and appreciation of the great achievements of the four complete centuries of American life." All hail to the Columbian exposition! From the St. Lawrence to the gulf, and from the peerless cosmopolitan capital by the sea to the Golden Gate of California, there is no longer a rival to Chicago, except to emulate her in promoting the success of this work.

We trust that from the lands beyond the seas many will come to engage in fraternal competition, or to point us to more excellent standards. If they shall find little in our product to excite their admiration, we shall welcome them to the atmosphere of the new world, where some of the best efforts have been made in the cause of freedom and progress by Washington and Franklin and Lafayette, by Lincoln and Grant, by Bolivar and Juarez and Toussaint L'Ouverture, by Fulton and Morse and Edison.

We are near the beginning of another century, and if no serious change occurs in our present growth, in the year 1935, in the lifetime of many now in manhood, the English speaking Republicans of America will number 180,000,000. And for them John Bright in a burst of impassioned eloquence predicts one people, one language, one law and one faith; and all over the wide continent the home of freedom and a refuge for the oppressed of every race and clime. If the time should ever come when men trifle with the public conscience, let me predict the patriotic action of the republic in the language of Milton: "Methinks I see in mind a noble and puissant nation rousing herself like a strong man after sleep and shaking her invincible locks; methinks I see her as an eagle renewing her mighty youth and kindling her undazzled eyes at the full midday beam; purging and unscaling her long abused sight at the fountain itself of heavenly radiance; while the whole noise of timorous and flocking birds with those also that love the twilight flutter about amazed at what she means."

Mr. President, in the name of the government of the United States, I hereby dedicate these buildings and their appurtenances intended by the congress of the United States for the use of the world's Columbian exposition, to the world's progress in art, in science, in agriculture and in manufactures.

I dedicate them to humanity.

God save the United States of America.

The conclusion of this was the signal for loud and long continued applause, and when the vice president stepped forward to bow his thanks one-eighth of a million men and women rose to their feet and gave him a salvo of applause that he is likely to remember so long as he has breath and life. The "Hallelujah Chorus" was rendered at this point. A good old-fashioned reception of cordiality was extended to Henry Watterson when he came to the front of the stage to deliver his address.

WATTERSON'S ADDRESS.

Col. Watterson spoke in part as follows:

Among the wonders of creative and constructive genius in course of preparation for this festival of the nations, whose formal and official inauguration has brought us together, will presently be witnessed upon the margin of the inter-ocean, which gives to this noble and beautiful city the character and rank of a maritime metropolis, a spectatorium, wherein the Columbian epic will be told with realistic effects surpassing the most splendid and impressive achievements of the modern stage. No one, who has had the good fortune to see the models of this extraordinary work of art, can have failed to be moved by the union, which it embodies, of the antique in history and the current in life and thought, as, beginning with the weird mendicant fainting upon the hillside of Santa Rabida, it traces the strange adventures of the Genoese seer from the royal camp of Santa Fe to the sunny coasts of the Isles of Inde; through the weary watches of the endless night, whose sentinel stars seemed set to mock but not to guide; through the trackless and shoreless wastes of the mystic sea, spread day by day to bear upon every rise and fall of its heaving bosom the death of fair, fond hopes, the birth of fantastic fears; the peerless and thrilling revelation, and all that has followed to the very moment that beholds us here, citizens, freemen, equal shareholders in the miracle of American civilization and development. Is there one among us who does not thank his maker that he has lived to join in this universal celebration, this jubilee of mankind?

A better opportunity could not be desired for a study of our peculiarities than is furnished by the present moment. We are in the midst of the quadrennial period established for the selection of a chief magistrate. Each citizen has his right of choice, each has his right to vote and to have his vote freely cast and fairly counted. Wherever this right is assailed for any cause wrong is done and evil must follow, first to the whole country, which has an interest in all its parts, but most to the community immediately involved, which must actually drink of the cup that has contained the poison, and cannot escape its infection. The abridgement of the right of suffrage, however, is very nearly proportioned to the ignorance or indifference of the parties concerned by it, and there is good reason to hope that, with the expanding intelligence of the masses and the growing enlightenment of the times, this particular form of corruption in elections will be reduced below the danger line. To that end, as to all other good ends, the moderation of public sentiment must be our chief reliance; for when men are forced by the general desire for truth, and the light which our modern vehicles throw upon truth, to discuss public questions for truth's sake, when it becomes the plain interest of public men, as it is their plain duty, to do this, and when, above all, friends and neighbors cease to love one another less because of individual differences of opinion about public affairs, the struggle for unfair advantage will be relegated to those who have either no character to lose or none to seek. It is admitted on all sides that the current presidential campaign is freer from excitement and tumult than was ever known before, and it is argued from this circumstance that we are traversing the epoch of the commonplace. If this be so, thank God for it! We have had full enough of the dramatic and the sensational, and need a season of mediocrity and repose. But may we not ascribe the rational way in which the people are going about their business to larger knowledge and experience, and a fairer spirit than have hitherto marked our party contentions? Parties are as essential to free government as oxygen to the atmosphere, or sunshine to vegetation. And party spirit is inseparable from party organism. To the extent that it is tempered by good sense and good feeling, by love of country and integrity of purpose, it is a supreme virtue; and there should be no gag short of a decent regard for the sensibilities of others put upon its freedom and plainness of utterance. Otherwise the limpid pool of democracy would stagnate, and we should have a republic only in name. But we should never cease to be admonished by the warning words of the Father of His Country against the excess of party spirit, re-enforced as they are by the experience of a century of party warfare; a warfare happily culminating in the complete triumph of American principles, but brought many times dangerously near to the annihilation of all that was great and noble in the national life. Sursum Corda. We have in our own time seen the republic survive

There is no geography in American manhood. There are no sections to American fraternity. It needs but six weeks to change a Vermonter into a Texan, and there never has been a time when upon the battle field, or the frontier, Puritan and Cavalier were not convertible terms, having in the beginning a common origin, and so diffused and diluted on American soil as no longer to possess a local habitation, or a nativity, except in the national unit. The men who planted the signals of American civilization upon that sacred rock by Plymouth bay were Englishmen, and so were the men who struck the coast a little lower down, calling their haven of rest after the great Republican commoner, and founding by Hampton Roads a race of heroes and statesmen, the mention of whose names brings a thrill to every heart. The South claims Lincoln, the immortal, for its own; the North has no right to reject Stonewall Jackson, the one typical Puritan soldier of the war, for its own! Nor will it! The time is coming, is almost here, when hanging above many a mantel-board in fair New England—glorifying many a cottage in the Sunny South—shall be seen bound together, in everlasting love and honor, two cross-swords carried to battle respectively by the grandfather who wore the blue and the grandfather who wore the gray.

I cannot trust myself to proceed. We have come here not so much to recall bygone sorrows and glories, as to bask in the sunshine of present prosperity and happiness, to interchange patriotic greetings and indulge good auguries, and, above all, to meet upon the threshold the stranger within our gate, not as a foreigner, but as a guest and friend, for whom nothing that we have is too good.

WORDS FROM DEPEW.

After the singing by the choir of "Star Spangled Banner" and Hail Columbia," Chauncey M. Depew was introduced; He said:

This day belongs not to America, but to the world. The results of the event it commemorates are the heritage of the peoples of every every race and clime. We celebrate the emancipation of man. The preparation was the work of almost countless centuries, the realization was the revelation of one. The Cross of Calvary was hope; the cross raised on San Salvador was opportunity. But for the first, Columbus would never have sailed; but for the second, there would have been no place for the planting, the nurture and the expansion of civil and religious liberty. Ancient history is a dreary record of unstable civilizations. Each reached its zenith of material splendor, and perished. The Assyrian, Persian, Egyptian, Grecian and Roman empires were proofs of the possibilities and limitations of man for conquest and intellectual development. Their destruction involved a sum of misery and relapse which made their creation rather a curse than a blessing. Force was the factor in the government of the world when Christ was born, and force was the sole source and exercise of authority both by church and state when Columbus sailed from Palos. The wise men traveled from the east towards the west under the guidance of the Star of Bethlehem. The spirit of the equality of all men before God and the law, moved westward from Calvary with its revolutionary influence upon old institutions, to the Atlantic ocean. Columbus carried it westward across the seas. The emigrants from England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales, from Germany and Holland, from Sweden and Denmark, from France and Italy, have, under its guidance and inspiration, moved west, and again west, building states and founding cities until the Pacific limited their march. The exhibition of arts and sciences, of industries and inventions, of education and civilization, which the republic of the United States will here present, and to which, through its chief magistrate, it invites all nations, condenses and displays the flower and fruitage of this transcendent miracle. Absolutism in the state and bigoted intolerance in the church, shackled popular unrest and imprisoned thought and enterprise in the fifteenth century. The divine right of kings stamped out the faintest glimmer of revolt against tyranny; and the problems of science, whether of the skies or of the earth, whether of astronomy or geography, were solved or submerged

By Ecclesiastical Decrees.

The sum of human happiness has been infinitely increased by the millions from the old world who have improved their conditions in the new, and the returning tide of lesson and experience has incalculably enriched the fatherlands. The divine right of kings has taken its place with the instruments of mediæval torture among the curiosities of the antiquary. Only the shadow of kingly authority stands between the government of themselves, by themselves, and the people of Norway and Sweden. The union in one empire of states of Germany is the symbol of Teutonic power and the hope of German liberalism. The petty despotisms of Italy have been merged into a nationality which has centralized its authority in its ancient capitol on the hills of Rome. France was rudely roused from the sullen submission of centuries to intolerable tyranny, by her soldiers returning from service in the American revolution. The wild orgies of the reign of terror were the revenges and excesses of the people, who had discovered their power, but were not prepared for its beneficent use. She fled from herself into the arms of Napoleon. He, too, was a product of the American experiment. He played with kings as with toys, and educated France for liberty. In the process of her evolution from darkness to light, she tried Bourbon, and Orleanist and the third Napoleon and cast them aside. Now in the fullness of time, and through the training in the school of hardest experience, the French people have reared and enjoy a permanent republic. England of the Mayflower, and of James the Second, England of George the Third and of Lord North, has enlarged suffrage and is to-day animated and governed by the democratic spirit. She has her throne, admirably occupied by one of the wisest sovereigns and best of women, but it would not survive one dissolute and unworthy successor. She has her hereditary peers, but the house of lords will be brushed aside the moment it resists the will of the people. The time has arrived for both a closer union and greater distance between the Old World and the New. The former indiscriminate welcome to our prairies, and the present invitation to these palaces of art and industry mark the passing period. Unwatched and unhealthy immigration can no longer be permitted to our shores. We must have a national quarantine against

Disease, Pauperism and Crime.

We do not want candidates for our hospitals our poor houses or our jails. We cannot admit those who have come to undermine our institutions and subvert our laws. But we will gladly throw wide our gates for and receive with open arms those who by intelligence and virtue, by thrift and loyalty, are worthy of receiving the equal advantages of the priceless gift of American citizenship. The spirit and object of this exhibition are peace and kinship. If interest in the affairs of this world are vouchsafed to those who have gone before, the spirit of Columbus hovers over us to-day. Only by celestial intelligence can it grasp the full significance of this spectacle and ceremonial. From the first century to the fifteenth counts for little in the history of progress, but in the period between the fifteenth and the twentieth is crowded the romance and reality of human development. Life has been prolonged, and its enjoyment intensified. The powers of the air and the water, the resistless forces of the elements, which in the time of the discoverer were the visible terrors of the wrath of God, have been subdued to the service of man. Art and luxuries which could be possessed and enjoyed only by the rich and noble, the works of genius, which were read and understood only by the learned few, domestic comforts and surroundings beyond the reach of lord or bishop, now adorn and illuminate the homes of our citizens. Serfs are sovereigns and the people are kings. The trophies and splendors of their reign are commonwealths, rich in every attribute of great states, and united in a republic whose power and prosperity, and liberty and enlightenment are the wonder and admiration of the world.

All hail, Columbus, discoverer, dreamer, hero and apostle. We here, of every race and country, recognize the horizon which bounded his vision and the infinite scope of his genius. The voice of gratitude and praise for all the blessings which have been showered upon mankind by his adventure is limited to no language, but is uttered in every tongue. Neither marble nor brass can fitly form his statue. Continents are his monument, and unnumbered millions, past, present and to come, who enjoy in their liberties and their happiness the fruits of his faith, will reverently guard and preserve, from century to century his name and fame.

At the close of Mr. Depew's speech more music was rendered, Cardinal Gibbons, and Rev. A. P. McCook offered prayer and the exercises were brought to a close by the singing of "America," by the vast audience.

No Use.

In Bermuda, says Mrs. Rollins, your driver and your washerwoman bring you every day bunches of flowers that in New York would cost five or six dollars; but not even five or six dollars would induce them to hurry their horses or change the day for bringing back the wash.

In the shops dealers almost resent your demands upon their stock, and the story is vouched for of one shopkeeper who explained his lack of something inquired for, by the extraordinary statement:

"People kept coming and coming for it, and bought it all out just as fast as we got it in; so we stopped keeping it."

Ex-President Cleveland's Buzzard's Bay residence known as Gray Gables, is for sale. It is stated that Mr. Cleveland will again make his summer home at Marion, Mass.

HOW THE TARIFF WORKS.

WHY IT DOES NOT INCREASE THE PRICES.

The Building of Industries--When Assured Against Foreign Competition They Compete Among Themselves.

Many honest, sensible men are sadly perplexed over the questions that are constantly presented to them by the free traders of how and why does protective tariff build up manufacturers? And how can such a tariff make any kind of goods cheaper, when the consumer has to pay the duty when he purchases the goods? It is evident say, the free traders, that if the duties on manufactured articles were taken off, the manufacturers in foreign countries could afford to sell us the goods for just that much less money. The free traders are sharp enough to not furnish any particular figures to help the honest investigator out knowing well that such questions on this subject conceal many things that would be developed and made plain if they attempted to explain them by the use of plain, common sense figures. And so, the honest man, after thinking the matter over a little while, concludes that the questions are unanswerable, and that the free trader must be right.

But, really, how can a protective tariff cheapen an article, and at the same time keep the rate of wages paid to workmen up to a high standard? It certainly does look at first sight that the manufacturer would take of the rate of duty on an article made in a foreign country to keep his prices up to the highest notch. But let us give the question a chance to solve itself and see what will come of it.

At the present time the fight for and against protective tariffs is being waged almost exclusively between England and the United States, as all other important nations that have heretofore tried a free trade policy have abandoned it except England. For illustration, then, we will simply make use of the conditions existing in these two nations.

AS TO WAGES.

No one disputes the fact that the rate of wages paid in the United States is much higher, for all kinds of labor, than is paid in England. It is evident, then considering the wage rate alone, that it costs more to manufacture an article in the United States than in England, provided the material costs the same in both countries; and just as long as she can manage things so as to sell more of her manufactures without paying anything for the privilege of using our market, just so long can she control the market. Under such circumstances as these, the man who invests money in manufactories in America is playing a losing game

As all political parties claim to be the laboring man's friend, and want to pay him good wages. Something must be done to cover up this difference in wages to enable the American manufaturer to sell his wares in the same market with the goods made in England.

COMPETITION

Nothing is more true than the old adage that "competition is the life of trade and cheapens merchandise." It is equally true, however, that "no competion keeps prices high." These trite truths are better understood in England than in any other country. Just let the United States start in to manufacture something that England has heretofore entirely controlled, and see how quick the English manufacturer will put his price on that article down in order to cripple the American manuiacturer and prevent the upbuilding of competition. And if there is nothing done to prevent the Englishman from having free access to American markets he will triumph every time, because he gets his work done by poorly paid labor.

How, then, is it possible to create competition in manufactures? Shall it be done by reducing the price of labor? Or shall it be done by insuring the man who invests his money in factories against competition from pauper, slave or convict labor?

There is always plenty of money ready to be invested in business when there is a reasonable chance to get a fair rate of interest for its use. On the other hand, very few men are willing to invest money in anything that promises almost certain to return no profit or interest. Then we have the case stated as follows:

Mr. A has a hundred thousand dollars which he would like to invest in something that would pay him five per cent. interest. He would like to manufacture shoes; so he investigates that business and finds that on account of the rate of wages, it will cost him two dollars a pair to make shoes and put them on the market.

He also discovers that the English makers are selling those shoes for about what it would cost him to make them, consequently he could not sell them at a profit. He finds that the English makers are getting a big profit on the shoes, because they get them made for one-half what it would cost in America, on account of the difference in wages.

To enable Mr. A to start the business, Congress passes an act changing the English makers about, or a little more, than the difference in the wages of the workmen who make the shoes in England and American workmen. This enables Mr. A to start his shoe factory with a good prospect of making fair profits.

Now, if the matter ended there, the arrangement could have only the effect of raising the price of shoes in the United States. But it don't. Just as soon as this tariff law is passed other capitalists see a chance to get good interest on their money by investing it in the manufacture of shoes. B has one hundred thousand, C has half a million, D. E and F command a million, others join in, and they all build shoe factories; so by the operation, there is already sharp competition between home manufacturers.

Competition is a great sharpener of wits, and immediately everybody goes to planning and studying how to make shoes cheaper, and at the same time make them better; and soon such improvements and new inventions are made that the cost of making a pair of shoes is reduced from two dollars to one dollar, and competition forces prices down to the lowest margin of profit.

Now just change this illustration and apply it to the manufacture of tin, or any other article, and you will find that it always has and always will give the same results. Protective tariff makes an inducement for capitalists to invest their money in manufactures; successful manufacturing causes the building of more factories; many factories make sharp competition sharpens wits and causes improvements and inventions, which in their turn cause many articles to be made for less than it cost to make one before. And so it goes on until the minimum cost is reached.

American mechanics and laboring men are not afraid to compete with the skill and inventive genius of the world. But they should never be asked to compete with either convict labor, pauper labor, or slave labor. Without a protective tariff they would be compelled to compete with just that kind of labor.

And now we wish to place two questions before the workingmen of the United States—questions that convey the answers with them:

Did you ever hear of a citizen of the United States who is in favor of free trade, investing his money in an unprotected American industry?

Do you wish the protective tariff repealed, knowing that if it is repealed you will have to compete with pauper labor and convict labor?

Your answer to the last question will be given at the polls next November.

PROTECTION.

PROSPERITY.

In the 10 years ended September 30, 1891, the people of this country paid England $1,719,663,889 for her manufactured products, the highest yearly purchases having been made during the twelve months previous to the enactment of the present tariff law. In that year the United States bought $205,507,499 worth of English goods.

In the twelve months following the new tariff those purchases were reduced to $176,315,926, or nearly $30,000,000 less.

Sickles on Harrison.

Washington,—At a regimental reunion General Sickles said: "I know President Harrison. He was a brave soldier. Ben Harrison sent no substitute to the front. He went himself and did some effective fighting. I have personal knowledge of his bravery on several occasions."

These remarks, coming from the lips of a Democrat, caused a sensation. It is freely predicted here that Gen. Sickles, whom Governor Hill appointed Sheriff in place of the deposed Flack, will be found opposing Cleveland in November.

Gen. Slocum was also present at the reunion and showed by his conversation that he had not changed the opinion he expressed at the Chicago convention when he said that Cleveland could not carry the soldier vote of New York.

Market Secured For Iowa and Illinois Horses.

SENATOR ALLISON.

It is perfectly well known that until the tariff of 1890 the Canadians furnished New England with their horses, practically, and yet we increased the duties on horses so that the farmers of Iowa and the farmers of Illinois, who raise fine horses, can compete with the people of the Dominion of Canada on just and equal terms as respects the production of horses. So when you come to take the agricultural schedule the act of 1890 was intended to benefit, and it did benefit, the agriculturalists of the States of Iowa and Illinois; and it is not an easy thing to make them believe that a duty on barley, or a duty on horses; or on cattle, is a fraud upon them, it enabling them to embrace a portion at least of the market for these articles in our own country.

What An Injudicious Administration of Our Foreign Relations Did.

A comparison of 1889, the last fiscal year of the Democratic Administration, with 1892, the last fiscal year of the present administration, shows that:

1. We exported $19,000,000 less of bacon, hams and lard.
2. Exported $12,000,000 less of beef products.
3. Exported $16,000,000 less of live cattle.
4. Exported $150,000,000 less of cereals.
5. Exported $20,000,000 less of cotton.
6. Exported $1,500,000 less of seed.
7. Exported $1,500,000 less of fruits and nuts.
8. Exported $2,000,000 less of oil cake and meal.
9. We exported $275,000,000 less of agricultural products.

"Little Less Than a Miracle."

Here's a dainty morsel for the gentle stimulation of the Grover Cleveland Party Pilots: "Of course, Mr. Cleveland might be elected President, for although the age of miracle seems to have passed, anything is possible with God. But according to the standards by which reasonable men usually try such questions, it will require little less than a miracle to elect him.

It is hardly necessary to remind that these words appeared from the fearless, ante-convention Watterson, now so radiantly astride his Free Trade hobby.

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WINKELMANN'S LIME KILN.

On Minnesota River, near New Ulm, is fully prepared to furnish lime of the very best quality in any quantity to contractors and builders. Delivered to any desired point either by team or rail at liberal prices. All orders by mail promptly attended to.

FRED A. GRAY

City Scavenger.

New Ulm, - - - Minn.

Vaults, Cesspools and Chimney Cleaning. All kinds of Scavenger Work Promptly Attended to. P. O. Box 588. All Orders by Mail Promptly attended to.

PETER SCHERER,

DEALER IN

LUMBER,

LATH, SHINGLES, DOORS, SASH, BLINDS,

—and all kinds of—

Building Material.

NEW ULM, - - MINN.

Star Sample Room,

and

Farmers' Home.

JOSEPH SCHNOBRICH, Prop'r.

Dealer in

Wines, Liquors and Cigars.

A fine lunch will be served every day.

Cor. Minn. & Center streets.

New Ulm, - - Minn

Aug. Schell,

Brewer and Bottler.

NEW ULM, MINN.

This brewery is one of the largest establishments of the kind in the Minnesota Valley and is fitted up with all the modern improvements. Keg and bottle beer furnished to any part of the city on short notice. My bottle beer is especially adapted for family use.

Country brewers and others that buy malt will find it to their interest to place their orders with me. All orders by mail will receive my prompt attention.

OTTO SCHELL, Manager

C. F. Ruemke

Cor. Minnesota and 3rd North Sts.

NEW ULM, - - - MINN.

— Dealer in —

CHOICE GROCERIES, CROCKERY, GLASSWARE and NOTIONS.

All Goods offered at prices which defy competition. Goods will be delivered free to any part of the city. All kinds of farm produce taken in exchange for goods.

DAKOTA HOUSE.

OPP. POST OFFICE—NEW ULM MINN

MRS. A. SEITER Prop.

This house is the most centrally located hotel in the city and affords good Sample Rooms.

Meat Market,

CHAS. STUEBE, Prop'r.

A large supply of fresh meats, sausages, hams, lards, etc., constantly on hand. All orders from the country promptly attended to.

CASH PAID FOR HIDES.

NEW ULM MARBLE WORKS,

Ig. Schwendinger, Prop'r.

Monuments, Tombstones and all other work in my line made to order promptly and in a workmanlike manner atreasonable rates.

NEW ULM, MINN

GEO. BENZ & SONS.

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in

WINES & LIQUORS,

217 & 219 E. 3rd St. St. Paul, Minn.