UNANSWERABLE ANSWERS.

A Minnesota Farmer Finds No Trouble Whatever in "Coppering" Every One of Rotund Bob Evans' Sophistries.

As Usual With Republican Orators, Evans Attributes the Natural Resources of the Country to Protection.

The Agriculturist Asked to Believe This Nonsense While His Wheat Drops About Two Cents Every Day.

Republican "Business Methods" Used in Filching From the People to Make Many Manufacturers Multi-Millionaires.

In one of his political speeches a short time ago in a neighboring city Mr. R. J. Evans, a prominent Republican orator in Minnesota, made ten points that his admirers, accustomed to having others do their thinking, pronounced unanswerable. The writer hereof is a farmer who listened to the speech, but was not one of the number thinking the arguments unanswerable. On the contrary, Mr. Evans' speech, and the speeches of all the Republican orators, are quite illogical and contradictory.

This speaker, like all speakers of his school of politics, began by eulogizing the Republican party; that is all right if they would but apply their eulogy to the Republican party of Lincoln and Sumner and Grant and Garfield and their associates, but the Republican party of today is no more the Republican party that we honor and revere than the Democratic party of today is the Democratic party of the days of Calhoun. The speaker eulogized the "business methods" of his party in the administration of the national government, and ascribed the prosperity of the American people to the faithful enactment and the execution of wise laws by the Republican party.

Answer—Our prosperity is due to the immense area of our country, to the natural fertility of our soil, and to the almost infinite diversity and wealth of our natural resources coupled with the comparative sparsity of our population. It is due to the achievements of the chemist, the scientist and the inventor, who within the last quarter of a century have discovered innumerable processes and devices for cheapening products and increasing the efficiency of labor. It is due in part to the rapidity with which railroads have been constructed in advance of settlement, Western lands opened for purposes of agriculture, and mineral resources made available for the people. It is due to the unparalleled demand for laborers to build and operate these roads, and develop the multiplicity of our resources called out by this period of intense commercial activity in a country where laborers have been comparatively few.

Is it any wonder that under such favorable circumstances we have prospered; and that, too, in spite of the most unfair and iniquitous system for the wholesale plunder of the masses for the benefit of the few that have gathered in the bulk of this wealth? In view of these facts what fair-minded man can attribute the measure of prosperity that we enjoy to the "business methods" of the Republican party? One point, however, is conceded, viz.: "The wheat and elevator ring," and "the state house ring," and the "pine land rings" of this state can, and doubtless do, most truthfully and most correctly ascribe their prosperity to the "business methods" of the Republican party of Minnesota; and the great "coal trust," "the agricultural implement trusts," and all the great trusts that now control and regulate the price of everything the Western farmer and mechanic must buy, and the venal floating voters who heretofore have enabled the Republican party to continue in power, and all the beneficiaries of our tariff laws, may well attribute their prosperity to the "business methods" of the Republican party.

FARMERS NOT BENEFITED.

The Tillers of the Soil Get Nothing From the Tariff.

Can any fair-minded man that does his own thinking say with perfect confidence that the farmers and mechanics have received their fair share of the immense wealth that has been drawn from our natural resources within the last twenty-five years? Is it not a fact that by the grace of "the business methods" of the Republican party a very few men have amassed fortunes equal to the assessed valuation of states; wealth that enables them to buy municipal, state and national governments?

Is it not true that the extraordinary demand for labor as compared with the demand in the old countries of the world in spite of our laws so unfair to our laborers and mechanics, have held up wages, and not the business methods and wise laws of the Republican party?

Second—He said that "the wealth and diversity of our resources and our protective tariff laws for the encouragement of our manufacturers annually attract millions of emigrants to our country, and why do they come here if not because our laws give them a better chance than they have in their native country?"

Answer—Would they not have a better chance here where laborers are fewer and more abundant, even if we did not tax our people so heavily to pay bounties to our favored classes? Even if true that our system of exacting tribute from consumers to enrich manufacturers does increase nominal wages, does it not more than offset any imaginary advantages in this direction by making everything that they buy with their wages dearer? Again, if wages are advertised in Europe by our manufacturers, who go there to buy their labor, to be so high here, does not this fact encourage multitudes of Hungarians, Italians and other low-grade laborers to come hither and divide the wage fund with American laborers? Does not all this hypocritical cant of manufacturers about protecting American labor depress wages by encouraging this class of emigrants to come to our shores? Is it not for this very purpose that they are so solicitous for American labor? Does any serious, thoughtful man really think for a moment that they wish an increase in the wages of their employes and in the profits of the farmer that supplies them with their raw material? Do not the labor troubles and the combinations of these bounty fed manufacturers and the trusts, fostered and fattened by our tariff bounties; do not these labor troubles and combinations to rob the farmer of the profit from his wheat, to force him to pay two prices for his machinery and for everything that he must buy, these combinations to disarm labor combinations organized to secure fair treatment from their masters; do not all these circumstances disclose the true animus and hypocrisy of Republican politicians and their masters, the beneficiaries of our tariff? The millions that they contribute to the corruption fund to carry elections for the party in league with them to rob us are for the double purpose of electing their friends and securing legislation that will enable them to rob us of still other millions through the agency of the protective tariff policy and through these unholy combinations and trusts fostered by that tariff—trusts organized to increase the profits upon their products by depressing the markets for agricultural products and by throttling labor organizations that have for their objects the securing of fair wages for their members.

BASE DECEPTION

Upon Men Who Win by the Sweat of Their Brow.

Let us as Republicans and Democrats be no longer deceived. The Republican party that we revere, the party of Lincoln, is dead. The party that could sustain an army of nearly a million of men in the field and pay off an immense national debt by a duty of 30 per cent is no more, and its degenerate offspring can not defray the ordinary expenses of the government and its pampered favorites by a tax twice as great. The Republican party that now asks our continued indulgence and asks us by our votes to continue it in power "has converted our government into a commercial enterprise for the benefit of a small body of individuals. It has opened up shop for the sale of monopolies' places and power for cash down." And we, the farmers and mechanics and laboring men, supply them with the cash.

The millions contributed by the tariff beneficiaries to be used as a corruption fund to carry our elections for their friends in the Republican party evidence the truth of this statement, if no other evidence was at hand; but we have other evidence in the colossal fortunes amassed by the tariff beneficiaries and trust companies, fostered by Republican legislation, as well as by the unrest of our laborers, and the depression of the agricultural interests. Furthermore, we all know that rapid railroad building should have increased the agricultural wealth of the country more rapidly than it does any other form of wealth; but the fact is that in 1860 the census placed the agricultural wealth of the country at three-quarters its entire wealth; but today the mining and manufacturing wealth constitute about three-quarters of the entire wealth of the United States, and agricultural wealth is only a tenth. What further evidence do our farmers, mechanics and laborers need of the fact that they are not getting a fair deal under Republican rule?

THE TARIFF TRIBUTE

Which the Great Majority of the People Are Paying.

Third—The third point was "You voters do not want to work for as low wages as do the British workmen."

Answer—No we do not, nor is it necessary for us to do so; nor for us to continue paying tribute to our taskmasters to prevent it. The fact that our people have thirty-seven acres of as good and fertile land as there is on the surface of the earth for each soul on our soil, including Indians, while in Great Britian there is less than two acres of poor exhausted land for each inhabitant, is a sufficient evidence that we shall not have to do so for some time to come if we can but throw off the shackles that Republican legislation has riveted upon our industries. And, if we can be relieved from the bounties that we are now forced to pay our plutocrat manufactures and trust companies, the wages we earn and the prices we receive for our crops will go further than they now do.

REDUCES OUR REVENUE.

A High Tariff Really Nothing but a Bonus.

Fourth—"We must meet," he said, "the enormous expenses of our government, and a high tariff is necessary to do this."

Answer—A very high tariff only reduces our revenues, while it increases our expenses and the profits of manufacturers and protects the combinations and trusts, and enables them to fix arbitrary prices on the things that we buy. For example, a tariff of 166 per cent on blankets prevents the importation of a single blanket, and affords not one cent of revenue to the government; but this tariff enables a score of men to form a trust and sell their blankets to 65,000,000 people at a forced advance of 166 per cent. The tariff in all such cases (and there are thousands of such cases) is not a revenue tariff, but a forced bounty paid by 65,000,000 of people to a few score of favored individuals. It is no answer to say that this bounty is divided among thousands of operatives. The operatives, intelligent men and women, know better. There is no tariff upon labor imported into this country, and the manufacturers buy their labor in the markets of the world where it can be had cheapest. It is our natural advantage that should accrue to the entire people; but which the Republican party has for twenty-five years, by cunningly devised laws, given to a few men; it is this and the efforts of organized labor that have held wages up to where they have been. Furthermore, in spite of our large crops last year and the consequently larger imports, our revenue for the first year under the McKinley law diminished more than $60,000,000.

TARIFF FOR REVENUE.

One of Evans' Lies Is Neatly Nailed.

Fifth—"The Democrats," he said, "demand a tariff for revenue only; this means a tariff on what we cannot produce, such for example, as tea, coffee, sugar, etc. What do the voters of this country think of the prospect under Democratic rule of paying the expenses of the government by a tax upon their teas and coffees?"

Answer—A tariff for revenue means no such thing; but it does mean such an adjustment of the tariff as will make up to our manufacturers for the difference in the cost of labor here and in Europe, and allow a fair dividend on capital actually invested; such a tariff as would place them on equal footing with European manufacturers and force them to compete on fair and equal terms with foreign goods sent here to exchange for our wheat. Such a tariff will increase the foreign demand for our foodstuff. It will broaden the market for agricultural products, and afford at the same time ample protection for our manufacturers. It will destroy the trusts that now fix arbitrary prices on everything that we buy, and it will increase wages by cheapening the necessities that wages must buy. Such an adjustment of the tariff is a revenue tariff, and will increase, if it is necessary to do so, the revenues of the government.

THE HO E MARKET.

Why Doesn't It Increase the Price of Wheat?

Sixth—"Protection to American manufacturers increases the price of farm produce by giving us a home market."

Answer—Then why is it that the average price that Northwestern farmers receive for their wheat has steadily decreased during the last twenty-five years while the tariff has more than doubled in that time? How long must the American farmer wait for a home market to consume his surplus wheat? If we persist longer in our policy of driving foreign purchasers for our produce from our shores by refusing to admit the articles that they must import in exchange for it, will not Europe open up the wheat fields of India and Russia and in various other ways learn to get along without American foodstuff and we be left more completely than we now are to the tender mercies of the Minnesota wheat ring, fostered and entrenched in its methods of robbery by Republican rule

TIN PLATE.

The Enormous Bounty the People Are Paying for It.

Seventh—"Tin plate gives employment to 50,000 American workmen by the grace of the McKinley tariff."

Answer—If this were true—and it is not—it would but illustrate the iniquity of the system. Whatever the number may be, the majority of those employed are imported from Wales to this country in order that English capital may profit by the enormous bounty that McKinley levies upon the 65,000,000 Americans that must use the tin for the enrichment of half a dozen men engaged in the enterprise.

FREE TRADE CLAP TRAP.

High Tariffs Cannot Affect Wages in the Least.

Eighth — "England has tried free trade, and has she prospered? Wages are less and necessities very little cheaper than in America, while capital and labor are so divided that misery stalks abroad."

Answer—If necessaries are very little cheaper there than here, then why levy a 60 per cent tariff for American laborers to pay to keep out cheap goods from American farmers and laborers? But who is talking free trade in this campaign? Certainly not the Democratic party; and yet his statement proves nothing. Place a population in the United States of one soul for each two acres of land instead of one for every thirty-seven that we now have, and would high tariffs, think you, sustain wages any higher than they now are in England? Or, if you please, give England a new country with from 1,000 to 37 acres for each of her population in which to apply her theories of government, and would she be less prosperous than this country now is? In short, dare any thinking man assert that, under laws that insured equal rights, equal protection and equal opportunities to all classes of our citizens, the American people should not have become in this year of grace a more properous, happy and contented people than they now are?

Ninth—"Our exports under the first year of McKinleyism increased $100,000,000."

Answer—Is McKinleyism responsible for the almost entire failure of European crops and for the bountiful harvests in America? If so, then the credit claimed is due to McKinleyism; if not, then our exports, owing to an unfortunate combination of circumstances in Europe, increased in spite of this monstrous iniquity, the McKinley bill.

THE WOOL BUGABOO.

Much Clothing Now Made of European Rags.

Tenth—"The imports of foreign wool to compete with American wool was greatly diminished last year by the McKinley tariff."

Answer—Did this fact accrue to the advantage of American wool growers? Did they receive a penny more for their wool? On the contrary, is not wool lower than ever before? Furthermore the importation of European shoddy was last year increased by millions of pounds, and 65,000,000 American people are using blankets and wearing clothes made from European rags; that, but for the high tariff on wool, would be using blankets and wearing cloth made of pure wool at prices no higher, if so high, as those they pay for the shoddy-made article, and our woolgrowers are receiving no more, but actually less for their wool. But it is useless to multiply examples. The whole system is wrong in principle.

Eleventh—The speaker dwelt at length upon the beauties of reciprocity, and instanced the Island of Cuba, where he said we had formerly sold annually only a few sacks of American flour, but where we last year, under our reciprocity treaty, sold many hundred thousand sacks.

Answer—In the name of common sense, if reciprocity with the little Island of Cuba does so much toward opening a market for our agricultural products, what would the Democratic policy of reciprocity with all the great nations of Europe do in giving us a profitable market for the fruits of our fields and the products of our mines and factories!

VERY FEW PROTECTED.

But We All Get in on Paying the Tribute.

To verify theories, by facts and figures, we have but to be reminded that the census of 1880 placed the number of our people engaged in professional and personal service at 4,000,000; in trade and transportation, 2,000,000; in manufacturing and mining, 4,000,000; in agriculture, 8,000,000. Now, let us see if the tariff advocates the greatest good for the greatest number. The most ardent advocates of a high tariff never have made and never can make a rational pretense of benefiting the first class by their system. This disposes of one-fourth of the population that must under the protection theory pay a tribute to some portion of our population without receiving a compensating benefit. The same is true of the 2,000,000 engaged in trade and transportation. Now, ask the agriculturists of New England, who live under the very shadow of the protected industries, where, if anywhere, this class should realize the beauties of protection in the handsomest returns from their labors, if farming has been more and more remunerative from year to year as their indirect taxes to the government and tribute to their own manufacturers has been increased by an increase of the tariff.

Ask the wheat raisers and the wool growers of the West and the Mississippi valley, and the cotton growers of the South the same question, and they will answer by pointing to the ever-increasing farm mortgages and yearly decrease in the market value of their stock and crops. This disposes of seven-ninths of our population, who receive no compensating return from the exactions of the "ruling class" in our country for the tribute exacted of them.

Of the other 4,000,000, engaged in mining and manufacturing, perhaps half a million are owners of mines and factories. These men are the beneficiaries of the tariff, or they could not contribute their millions on the eve of an election to make war upon our republic by bribing the electors. But the wealth they receive by virtue of the privileges granted them by our government is a tribute exacted by the strong arm of law from 97 per cent of our people for the enrichment of the other 3 per cent, as we shall see by making an analysis of the effect of the system upon their employes. Is this fair? Is this the purpose for which governments are instituted among men? Is this the meaning of the preamble to our constitution? Is this guaranteeing equal rights, equal privileges and equal opportunities to all classes of our people, and special favors and privileges to no classes? Ask the miners if increasing the tariff has ever increased their wages, and their answer is: Our wages are fixed arbitrarily by our masters, for they can by indirect methods import any number of the lowest grade laborers to take our places if we refuse their terms, as there is no protective tariff on that kind of labor.

Ask the more intelligent employes of the manufacturers the same question, and they must answer our wages have gradually grown less and less from year to year during the last twenty-five years, while the tariff has more than doubled in that time. Furthermore, as an absolute proof that the tariff does not increase our wages, it is a fact that the greatest difference between American and European wages occurs in those trades that not even the friends of protection claimed to be directly influenced by the tariff; such, for example, as the wages for bricklaying, stonemasonry and carpentry. Wages in these trades are two or three times as high here as in England and five times as high as in Germany, a country practicing the protective policy, thus showing conclusively that it is the ratio of the number of workmen to the work demanded that fixes wages. In all protected industries wages are very little and in most of them comparatively no higher here than in England, that is, in comparison to the amount of work done by each class of laborers.

A FRAUD THROUGHOUT.

Protection Left Without a Leg to Stand On.

Ask all classes of laborers if their wages would not go further if the artificial dearness of the things that they must buy could be removed, and the answer must be in the affirmative. But even if it is believed—it cannot be demonstrated—that the 1,000,000 directly employed by the protected industries are slightly benefited by the excessive tariff now in force, where is the sense or justice of levying tribute upon the other 18,000,000 for a doubtful benefit to the much smaller number?

No, indeed, the policy of the Republican party does not increase wages. They are regulated in part by labor unions, but upon the whole by the relative number of laborers seeking employment.

It does not increase the number of small factories, but fosters trusts that freeze them out and stifles competition, and strangles organized labor. It does not cheapen products; this is done by the discoveries of the scientist, the chemist and the inventor; and Republican legislation has for twenty-five years only interposed to prevent the people from profiting fully and enjoying the fruits and benefits that should have come from cheaper processes and cheap products. Things necessary for the use of man have been growing cheaper in Europe as fast as they have here during the last half century, and they there have no such system of helping the people by taxing them.

J. F. LEWIS.

Monticello, Wright County, Minn.

DR. PRICE'S Cream Baking Powder.
The only pure Cream of Tartar Powder.—No Ammonia; No Alum.
Used by Millions of Homes—40 Years the Standard.

WALES DISGUSTED

With His Mother's Attention to the Memory of Gillie Brown.

LONDON, Oct. 29.—It is whispered in the club that the Prince of Wales is very much disgusted with his royal mother's devotion to the memory of the late John Brown. Every visitor to Balmoral, whether royal or noble, is invited by her venerable majesty to take a look at the monument by which she has erected to her faithful gillie, and the queen never tires of expatiating his devotion and fidelity. The prince thinks his mother might choose a better subject to entertain visitors with, and hinted as much, greatly to her majesty's irritation. It is said, when John Brown was alive, the Prince of Wales hinted several times to his intimate friends that he felt like kicking the fellow for his impudence, and he was only deterred from doing so by the brawny build of the bold Highlander. Now that Brown is dead, and the Prince is not afraid of physical consequences, he does not hesitate to express his opinion even more freely. The general opinion of those who know the prince best, is that unless her majesty makes a special provision in her will for the monument she has erected to John Brown, the monument will soon disappear after the prince becomes king.

WHEAT VERY LOW.

NEW YORK, Oct. 30.—The American Agriculturist, in its November number, prints an elaborate review of the wheat situation. It points out that exports from India are falling off and that Russian wheat is being held for an advance and that the surplus for export from Australasia and South America is very small. The world's reserve supply was by no means made up by last year's heavy yield in the United States, and the replenishing of these reserves accounts for our enormous exports and the active foreign market at present. The "Agriculturist's" verification of the returns for 1892 by conference with state agencies for crop statistics, where such exists, and by its own system in reports, indicate a total wheat crop for 1892 of 494,434,000 bushels. It claims that the area of wheat has been greatly exaggerated, the yield per acre underestimated, and the total crop reported at 5 to 15 per cent more than was actually harvested.

Descended From Columbus.

NEW YORK, Oct. 29. — The Duke of Veroque, with his brother, the Marquis de Barbales, has accepted the invitation extended to them as the descendants of Christopher Columbus by congress to become the guests of this country at the opening of the Columbian exposition in May next. The ducal party will leave Spain in time to reach this city in April in order to witness the naval parade.

PROTECTION IS ROBBERY

List of 139 Public Tariff Trusts Incorporated for Public Plunder.

INCREASED DUTIES FOR 56 OF THEM GRANTED BY THE McKINLEY ACT.

A Capital of $1,507,080,000 Represented by Less Than One-Third the Tariff Trusts, Which Are Mainly Private Affairs, and Not Publicly Chartered—Every One the Creature of Protection and Unable to Survive for a Day If the High Tariff Taxation Should Be Removed.

From the Philadelphia Times.

The following is a careful recapitulation of the 139 Monopoly Trusts created by high tariff taxes, nearly one-half of which had their protection taxes increased by the McKinley tariff. The table gives the title of each trust, its rate of tariff protection, the increased protection given it by the McKinley law and the capital of each monopoly organization:

	Title.	Ad. Val. Rate of Tariff Protection Per Cent.	Ad. Val. Increase in Duty by McKinley Law. Per Cent.	Capital.
1	Dressed Beef and Provison Trust, r		7	$100,000,000
2	Sugar Trust, New York	32	..	75,000,000
3	Lead Trust	17	..	30,000,000
4	Rubber Trust, New Jersey	50	3	50,000,000
5	Gossamer Rubber Trust	31	..	12,000,000
6	Anthracite Coal Combine, Pennsylvania	30	..	*85,000,000
7	Axe Trust	21 to 35	..	15,000,000
8	Barbed Wire Trust, Chicago	45	..	*10,000,000
9	Biscuit and Cracker Trust	30 to 40	..	12,000,000
10	Bolt and Nut Trust	29	..	*10,000,000
11	Boiler Trust, Pittsburg, Pa	27	..	*15,000,000
12	Borax Trust, Pennsylvania	36 to 84	Increase	*2,000,000
13	Broom Trust, Chicago	32 to 115	..	*2,500,000
14	Brush Trust, Ohio	40	..	*2,000,000
15	Button Trust	30	88	*3,000,000
16	Carbon Candle Trust, Cleveland	113	5	*3,000,000
17	Cartridge Trust	25	..	*10,000,000
18	Casket and Burial Goods Trust	45	..	*1,000,000
19	Castor Oil Trust, St. Louis	45	..	500,000
20	Celluloid Trust	128	..	8,000,000
21	Cigarette Trust, New York	90	65	25,000,000
22	Condensed Milk Trust, Illinois	180	15	15,000,000
23	Copper Ingot Trust	35	..	*20,000,000
24	Sheet Copper Trust	8	..	*10,000,000
25	Cordage Trust, New Jersey	35	..	35,000,000
26	Crockery Trust	23	10	*15,000,000
27	Cotton Duck Trust	25 to 35	20	10,000,000
2	Cotton-Seed Oil Trust	50	..	20,000,000
29	Cotton Thread Combine, New Jersey	30	..	7,000,000
30	Electric Supply Trust	50	..	*10,000,000
31	Flint Glass Trust, Pennsylvania	45	19	8,000,000
33	Fruit Jar Trust	60	10	*1,000,000
34	Galvanized Iron Steel Trust, Pennsylvania	40	27	*2,000,000
35	Glove Trust, New York	25	20	*2,000,000
37	Harvester Trust	50	..	*1,500,000
38	Hinge Trust	45	..	1,000,000
39	Indurated Fibre Trust	27	..	500,000
41	Leather Board Trust	35	5	*500,000
41	Lime Trust	35	18	*3,000,000
42	Linseed Oil Trust	28	11	18,000,000
43	Lithograph Trust, New Jersey	45	..	11,500,000
44	Locomotive Tire Trust	35	..	*2,000,000
45	Marble Combine	75	5	*20,000,000
46	Match Trust, Chicago	63	..	8,000,000
47	Morocco Leather Trust	35	..	*2,000,000
48	Oatmeal Trust, Ohio	20	8	*3,500,000
49	Oilcloth Trust	18	30	*2,500,000
50	Paper Bag Trust	70	10	2,000,000
51	Pitch Trust	25	..	*70,000,000
52	Plate Glass Trust, Pittsburg, Pa	30	Increase.	*5,000,000
53	Pocket Cutlery Trust	16 to 250	66	*2,000,000
54	Powder Trust	116	15	1,500,000
55	Preserves Trust, West Virginia	100	10	*5,000,000
56	Pulp Trust	35	20	*3,000,000
57	Rice Trust, Chicago, Ill	10	..	2,500,000
58	Safe Trust	57	..	5,500,000
59	Salt Trust	35	..	*1,000,000
60	Sandstone Trust, New York	36	17	*1,000,000
61	Sanitary Ware Trust, Trenton, N. J	37	15	3,000,000
62	Sandpaper Trust	70	..	*250,000
63	Sash, Door and Blind Trust	25	..	*1,500,000
64	Saw Trust, Pennsylvania	35	Increase.	5,000,000
65	School Book Trust, New York	40	..	*2,000,000
66	School Furniture Trust, Chicago	25	..	15,000,000
67	Sewer Pipe Trust	35	..	2,000,000
68	Skewer Trust	73	..	62,000
69a	Smelters' Trust, Chicago, Ill	20	..	25,000,000
70	Snath Trust, Michigan	41	..	*50,000
71	Soap Trust	35	..	*500,000
72	Soda Water Apparatus Trust, Trenton, N. J	20 to 40	..	3,750,000
73c	Spool, Bobbin and Shuttle Trust	45	..	2,000,000
74	Sponge Trust	35	..	*500,000
75b	Starch Trust, Kentucky	20	..	10,000,000
76	Merchants' Steel Trust	86	..	25,000,000
77	Steel Rail Trust	52 to 84	5	*30,000,000
78	Stove Board Trust, Grand Rapids, Mich	45	..	200,000
79	Straw Board Trust, Cleveland, O	61	27	*3,000,000
80	Structural Steel Trust	35	10	*5,000,000
81d	Teazle Trust	63	..	*200,000
82	Sheet Steel Trust	20	30	*2,000,000
83	Tombstone Trust	69	..	100,000
84	Trunk Trust	35 to 60	Increase.	2,500,000
85	Tube Trust, New Jersey	25 to 35	..	11,500,000
86	Type Trust	30	..	6,000,000
87	Umbrella Trust	25	..	*8,000,000
88	Vapor Stove Trust	55	10	*1,000,000
89	Wall Paper Trust, New York	51	..	20,000,000
90	Watch Trust	25	..	30,000,000
91	Wheel Trust	35	..	*1,000,000
92	Whip Trust	45	5	*500,000
93	Window Glass Trust	35 to 50	10	*20,000,000
94	Wire Trust	63 to 122	15	*10,000,000
95	Wood Screw Trust	45 to 60	..	*10,000,000
96	Wool Hat Trust, New Jersey	58	..	*1,500,000
97	Wrapping Paper Trust	91	23	*1,000,000
98	Yellow Pine Trust	5	..	*2,000,000
99	Patent Leather Trust	8 to 25	..	5,000,000
100	Dye and Chemical Combine	30	10	*2,000,000
101	Lumber Trust	31	Increase.	*2,000,000
102	Rock Salt Combination	8 to 28	..	5,000,000
103	Naval Stores Combine	78	..	*1,000,000
104	Green Glass Trust	10 to 20	..	*4,000,000
105	Locomotive Trust	30 to 100	10	*3,000,000
106c	Envelope Combine	45	..	5,000,000
107	Ribbon Trust	50	5	*18,000,000
108	Iron and Coal Trust	50 to 60	10	10,000,000
109	Cotton Press Trust	52 to 84	..	*3,000,000
110	Tack Trust	45	..	*3,000,000
111	Clothes-Wringer Trust	33 to 61	10	*2,000,000
112	Snow Shovel Trust	35	..	*300,000
113	The Iron League (Trust)	45	..	*80,000,000
114	Paper Box Trust	45	..	*5,000,000
115	Bituminous Coal Trust	35	10	*15,000,000
116	Alcohol Trust	92	..	*3,000,000
117	Confectioners' Trust	25	..	*7,000,000
118	Gas Trust	89	Increase.	*7,000,000
119	Acid Trust	10	..	*1,000,000
120	Manilla Tissue Trust	15	..	*2,000,000
121	Carnegie Trust	66	41	25,000,000
122	Illinois Steel Trust	52 to 84	..	*50,000,000
123	Brass Trust	45 to 84	..	10,000,000
124	Hop Combine	45	..	*200,000
125	Flour Trust, New York	15	7	7,500,000
126	American Corn Harvesters' Trust	25	5	*70,000,000
127	Pork Combine, Missouri	45	..	*30,000,000
128	Colorado Coal Combine	26	15	20,000,000
129f	Bleachery Combine	21 to 35	..	*10,000,000
130	Paint Combine, New York	20 to 70	..	*2,000,000
131	Buckwheat Trust, New Jersey	20 to 77	..	5,000,000
132	Fur Combine, New Jersey	10	32	10,000,000
133	Tissue Paper Trust	30	55	*10,000,000
134	Cash Register Trust	35	66	*10,000,000
135	Western Flour Trust	45	..	*10,000,000
136	Steel and Iron Combine	30	25	10,000,000
137	Electrical Combine, No. 2	45 to 84	..	4,000,000
138	Rubber Trust, No. 2	45	..	1,800,000
139	Tobacco Combination	29	31	7,000,000
		143	60	2,500,000
	Total capital			$1,507,080,000

*Estimated. a. Lead in silver ore under old law free. b. Duty on dextrine increased 25 per cent. c. Sept. 12, 1892, owing to complications, this trust has collapsed; it is noted here because it was operative for a time. d. Under old law teazles were free. e. In operation till early in 1892. f. September, 1892, negotiations pending.

WHEN DID THEY GO?

Six Well-Known Pennsylvanians Mysteriously Disappear.

READING, Pa., Oct. 29.—Another batch of disappearances of well-known people is reported in this region. George W. Rehsnyder and Adam Wagner, both of Reading, have been missing from their homes for a week and no trace of them can be found. Josiah Gerhard, a rich miller, of Plover, has not been seen since Oct. 14, and fears are entertained by his family that he has met with foul play. George W. Singley, of Dorrence, disappeared mysteriously last week. He had considerable money and his friends are greatly alarmed for his safely. William Lloyd, a feeble-minded resident of Minerville, wandered away from home in September. He has not been heard of since, and it is believed that he has perished in the mountains. Lillie Sowers, of Lancaster, is also missing. William Whittaker and Miss Fannie McCabe, of Mahoney City, disappeared Oct. 16, leaving no trace.

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STILLWATER NEWS.

Fast Riding on Bicycles—Other Events of a Day.

Members of the St. Paul Cycle club have enjoyed much sport the past summer endeavoring to reduce the record between St. Paul and Stillwater, and when the run was made in sixty-eight minutes a few weeks ago, many thought that that record would stand for some time. Yesterday W. J. Martin, the skater, A. D. Smith, G. A. Hanson and F. Crawford started out to reduce it still further if possible, and Martin was eminently successful, making the run in fifty-eight minutes. Hanson and Smith finished in sixty-four minutes and Crawford in seventy-five. The latter was taken ill, which accounts for his slow time. The roads were sandy and in bad condition, but the wheelmen had an object in view and strained every nerve to smash the record. They all climbed the large hill west of this city, a feat which few others have accomplished. Martin's best record previous to yesterday was 74 minutes, Smith's 78 and Hanson 78. James Elliott, of the Elliott house in this city, has offered a gold medal to any one making the run in 50 minutes, but it is probable that a long time will elapse before it is done.

The convicts at the prison enjoyed a treat yesterday afternoon, the Whitney Mockridge concert company favoring them with a sacred concert. Mr. Mockridge and his company are among the foremost singers of the land, and to say that the entertainment given at the prison yesterday was enjoyed by the convicts, officers and visitors present would be expressing their sentiments mildly. Each member of the company is an artist of rare ability. The company appears this evening at the Presbyterian church, and there is a large advance sale of tickets, insuring the singers a large audience.

The advance sale of reserved seats for the engagement of Miss Ullie Akerstrom in "Miss Roarer" at the Grand opera house this evening begins this morning.

The Henrietta departed yesterday with a raft of logs consigned to the Burlington Lumber company, Burlington. The shipments last week consisted of nine rafts of logs and lumber.

The rafting season on the St. Croix will close this week, and the boats due here before Saturday will go into winter quarters. Some of the boats that left last week will probably not get back here, but rivermen do not believe the lake will freeze over much before the 10th or 15th of November. All of the raft boats have had all they could do, and the season has been a very good one, regardless of the delay in operations caused by the high water of last spring.

The Democrats of Washington county have no fears for the result of the coming election. A thorough canvass of the county is being made by the candidates for offices and their friends, and they are steadily gaining ground. Indications are that at least two Democrats will represent this county in the legislature next session. Elaborate preparations are being made for the rally which occurs here next Saturday evening, when Cy Wellington and other speakers will be present.

NO CHANCE OF ESCAPE.

Roumania Unfortunates Aroused From Sleep Only to Meet Death.

The Captain Refused to Leave, and Perished With the Ill-Fated Vessel.

LISBON, Oct. 29.—The bodies of the victims of the Roumania wreck are being washed ashore at Cape Carvieiro. Most of the bodies are in night attire, showing that the unfortunates were aroused from sleep only to encounter death in the terrible storm. The sea is still running heavily and it is impossible to approach the wreck which lies in a most dangerous situation and shows signs of rapidly going to pieces. The cargo and other wreckage from the vessel is floating about in the vicinity. Much of it has been washed ashore and seized by the inhabitants of that region, some of whom are little better than pirates, and look upon the wreck of a vessel on their coast as a godsend for their special benefit. The wrecks are not uncommon at Cape Carvieiro, which projects into the Atlantic as a sort of trap for any vessel that is driven in shore while making for Lisbon or Gibraltar. The treatment of unfortunes who happen to be wrecked there is better now than it used to be, but the cargo is generally regarded as a prize for the man who gets it first, and instances have been known of ransom being demanded for the surrender of bodies.

The latest information places the number of those who perished at 113, and that nine persons were saved. Among the passengers were many British officers with their families returning to India from visits to England, and one of the passengers was Lady Johnson, wife of Sir Henry Johnson, and daughter of Thomas Dyson, Esq., of Bengal. A great difficulty in the way of geeting an accurate report of the wreck is that the region is so isolated from ordinary intercourse even with Lisbon, that none of the survivors of the wreck speak Portuguese, and that all the information so far has been transmitted through Portuguese sources. A large proportion of the crew were Lascars. There is no report that they failed to do the best possible under the circumstances.

Capt. Young refused to leave the Roumania, and perished with the vessel. He showed extraordinary coolness during the efforts to save the passengers, and was nobly seconded by the subordinate officers. Some of the crew behaved in a cowardly manner, but most of them obeyed orders faithfully. The British officers on board gave precedence in all instances to the women and children when it came to a question of rescue. Many of the passengers were asleep when the striking of the vessel gave notice of danger, and rushed from their cabins without having time to dress, while during the excitement that followed there was no opportunity. The women and children were kept under shelter until the torrents of water pouring over the vessel threatened to sweep the saloon. Then they were taken out on deck, and every effort was made to prevent them from being washed overboard. But the tremendous seas, notwithstanding, carried a number of the women and little ones to death, while others perished in the boats.

Methodism's Cradle.

NEW YORK, Oct. 30.—The old John Street church, this city, bears the distinction of being the cradle of American Methodism. Beginning with a love feast this morning, a celebration of the 126th anniversary of the inception of the Methodist doctrine in this country has occupied the entire day and evening, and the old church has been crowded to the doors.

W. C. T. U. Convention.

DENVER, Oct. 30.—At Trinity church this afternoon Mrs. Mollie McGee Snell, of Mississ