CORN AND COTTON.

Detailed Report As to Their Condition for Harvest.

Both the Great Staples of the West and South Badly Damaged—Condition of the Crops in the Great Surplus States.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—The monthly crop reports, which are issued by the department of agriculture, always are of great interest during the harvest months of the year. Not only are they watched for with eagerness by the agricultural interests of the country, but they play an important part in shaping the course of financial movements. During most of the year only general bulletins find their way into print, stating the general condition of various crops in the several states. The report, however, for the month of September will be one of general interest throughout the south and west, especially where it touches upon the corn and cotton crops, the two great western and southern staples.

The corn crop, which is given below in reports from the separate counties of the states in question, shows the lowest condition for the month of September since 1881. The decline has been very decided in all of the surplus corn states except Illinois. The cause of this sudden reduction was a persistent and unprecedented drought, supplemented in Nebraska, Kansas and Iowa by scorching winds. As an effect of the extreme drought a special report from Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska and South Dakota shows that out of 40,873,984 acres planted, 15,500,000 acres, or 38 per cent., have been abandoned or cut up for fodder. This is a loss of 20 per cent. of the entire corn average.

The corn report from Texas by counties is as follows:

Cameron county, present planting promises good returns; Coke, short at least 30 per cent. by hot winds; Harrison, injured by rains; Freestone, injured by drought; Clay, never better; Cleveland, about 34 per cent. crop; Kauffman, injured by drought; Montgomery, cut and short owing to drought; Wise, not doing well, dry weather has reduced yield wonderfully; Bexar, nearly all gathered since the August rains; Bowie, early planting good; Cass, in fine condition, largest yield for years; Hall, injured by drought; Leon, average crop; Matagorda, excessive rains for the past two months have badly injured crops; Blaine, satisfactory; Clay, badly damaged by sweat; Hopkins, injured by drought and hot winds in July; Taylor, drought will cut down crop 50 per cent.; Austin, poor and short; Burnet, shriveled very much, consequently very light; Ford, good crop, good quality; Kanes, cut short by droughts; Mills, gathering now in progress; Brown, will not make more than one-twentieth of crop; Coleman, harvested yield is light and quality poor; Comanche, needing rain.

Following are the returns by counties from the cotton crop:

TEXAS.

Bosque county, injured by boll worms and sharpshooters; Coke, cut short 33 per cent. by boll worms and drought; Harrison, affected by rust; Llano, injured by drought; Marion, abundance of rain, but complaint of rust; Morris, looking fine; Live Oak, cotton worm doing much damage; Freestone, injured by drought and rust; Anderson, with fine weather the top crop will be good as first crop, plant is now flourishing; Lee, damaged by rains and boll worms, outlook discouraging; Goliad, prospect for fine top crop; Lavaca, wet weather been destructive, bolls are rotting and worms doing much damage; Bexar, doing well; Clay, very good; Cleveland, about three-fourth crop; Kauffman, boll-worms have appeared, but large crop is assured; Montgomery, condition is equal to last year, but yield will not reach that of last year, no worms as yet, two-thirds crop; Wharton, rain has injured crop, some crop destroyed; Runnels, owing to recent rains the prospect is fine; Stephens, an average yield; Macon, doing well; Bowie, has fallen off considerably owing to boll-worms and drought, late planting looks promising; Stonewall, some damage by worms; Wise, boll-worms at work on bottom lands, crop will be cut short at least half; Bexar, prospect good for a large crop; Cass, promises a large yield, some black rust in sandy soil and red rust or blight in balance, boll-worms are at work, causing much damage; Frio, looking fine, plenty of rain; Kendall, suffered from long drought, but late rains revived it; Leon, damaged by rust and boll-worms; Matagorda, rotting badly in the bolls, due to the rains; Panola, damaged by rust; Victoria, suffering from boll rot; Hood, badly damaged by boll worms and rain; Jones, boll and leaf worms damaging crop; Camp, boll worms have appeared, causing much damage; Clay, badly damaged by drought in some sections, others too wet and injured by boll worms and sharpshooters; Ellis, outlook very favorable, heavy rains and cloudy weather have started a rapid growth and caused shedding of squares; Hill, damaged by boll worms; Hopkins, rain and boll worms injured crop, but with a favorable fall a good yield may be given; Nolan, stand poor, too much weed and very late; Red River, considerable damage by boll worms and sharpshooters; Shackleford, some damage by boll worms; Van Zandt, on account of rain has large stalk, but not full fruited; San Augustine, too much rain; Taylor, fine weed, fruiting well, boll worms have appeared and should they continue their work, crop will be almost a failure; Angelina, wet weather has caused a falling off, if shedding and rust continue much longer crop will be a failure; Austin, damaged from wet weather, causing overgrowth, rotting and shedding, no worms; Burnet, affected by boll worms; Ford, doing well and an average crop; Karnes, growing fast, blooming, putting on squares, good prospect for heavy top crop; McLennan, affected by boll worms; Brazos, picking is now general, general average now cut off by drought; Collin, boll worms have lowered prospect to half crop; Johnson, boll worms causing great destruction; Upshur, fallen off since last report; Brown, damaged by worms and drought, some fields hardly worth picking; Coleman, have greatly improved in condition and growing wonderfully, it is now subject to damage from boll worms and sharpshooters; Caldwell, very greatly injured by drought; Comanche, damaged by overflows, boll and army worms; Fisher, very promising but for boll worms; Medina, doing very well since late rains; Nueces, since late rains outlook very much improved; Burleson, rain rotting crop.

ARKANSAS.

Poinsett county, damaged by drought; Stone, has shed squares and bolls from drought; Garland, small but well formed; Pope, badly damaged by drought; Van Buren, affected by rust; Fulton, improved over last month; Columbia, boll worms and rust damaged crop; Arkansas, crop large if weather continues good; Lee, rust damaged crop; Lonoke, damage from rust; Lafayette, season has been unfavorable for the growth of the plant and the fruitage is good; Ouachita, damaged by rust, weed well loaded with bolls; Randolph, rains have made crop fruitful; Little River, too much rain, weed very large, bottom bolls rotting; Bradley, shedding badly, and if continued will destroy all top crop, rust generally prevalent; Marion, not fruiting well, very late; Union, not doing well because of drought and rust; White, fine crop; Hot Springs, frequent rains caused the crop to take rust and has injured it 25 per cent.; Nevada, cut by drought, boll worm doing great damage.

Following is report by counties on the corn crop in Missouri and Illinois:

MISSOURI.

Mississippi county, damaged by drought at least one-half; Putnam, 40 per cent. of an average crop; Butler, prospect was best we ever had, but drought did great damage; Bollinger, average about 40 per cent.; Holt, a larger per cent. than usual cut into fodder; Atchison, there have been few local showers, corn dried up and cut to fodder; no sign of rain now; Barton, very little rain, crop will be larger, however, than in 1893; Gasconade, very little rain, corn ripening now; Henry, drought and hot winds reduced conditions several points; Andrain, fine prospect of a month ago now reduced half by drought and chinch bugs; Caldwell, drought cut crop half; Christian, never promised so well as this season, acreage largest in the history of the county, and has suffered very little for rain; Hickory, cut short by drought; Lewis, drought cut crop and a large amount will not make ten bushels per acre; Maries, great damage by drought; Newton, nearly ruined by drought; Franklin, drought has caused almost a failure; Scott, drought broken by showers which will somewhat improve late crop; Camden, drought damaged crop greatly; Cape Girardeau, now good in places and damaged in places; Crawford, very light crop, drought; Jackson, late corn injured by drought, early corn will make a fair crop; Laclede, half crop, drought; Marion, low lands promise good yield, uplands worthless; Miller, cut short, drought; Randolph, drought did great damage; Webster, prospect was excellent till drought; Chariton, about half crop; Lafayette, drought disastrous to late corn, early corn not good in consequence; Pike, rains scarce, chinch bugs very destructive, much of the corn well formed, but no ear; Shannon, late corn improved 20 points; Carroll, drought unbroken; Douglas, heavy rains in May injured planting and drought in July and August made crop short; Grundy, short from drought; Harrison, very little corn, drought continues; Livingston, no change in drought; New Madrid, much damage by drought, burned badly; Scotland, being cut and fed extensively; Clinton, poorly matured from drought; Lincoln, late rain has helped somewhat, but that on uplands is light, bottoms good; St. Francois, some fields dried up and would burn if fire started; Wright, crop very irregular, in some localities fair average, in other sections cut short by drought; Andrew, from a third to a half crop, much yielding 40 to 50 bushels, crop planted too thick; Callaway, drought and bugs render condition difficult to estimate; Gentry, local showers come too late to do any good; Greene, drought damaged yield materially, but it will be as large as last year; Pulaski, too dry; Ste. Genevieve, somewhat helped by rains.

ILLINOIS.

Alexander county, badly damaged by drought; Clinton, outlook poor; Cumberland, late rains greatly improved crop; Fayette, burnt up on prairie lands, bottom lands a fair yield; Fulton, improved by late rains; Jackson, damaged by drought and chinch bugs; Jersey, ears very small, planted too thick; Lee, half crop; Macon, maturing nicely, but a little late; Madison, damaged by hot winds; Morgan, condition improved by late rains; Schuyler, prospect for a good yield; Shelby, in southern part, one-tenth crop will be cut for fodder, remainder very fine; Union, not half a crop; Wabash, late crop improved by rains; Clark, larger yield than ever before, but quality injured by bugs; Edgar, good crop; Livingston, unless frost comes early half crop will be made; Boone, greatly injured by late rains; Jo Daviess, late rains will make three-fourths crop; Carroll, rain about August 15 improved crop; Edwards, fair crop on lowlands, uplands failure; Mason, only half crop; Massac, rain too late to improve early crop, but late planting will yield well; Calhoun, fine crop, acreage largely increased; Champaign, prospects for large crop, nothing but unusual frost can damage it; Christian, prospect good for fine crop; Dupage, small growth with short ears and half crop; Hancock, ripening fast; Henry, season favorable for maturing; Jasper, greatly damaged by bugs; Johnson, late planted will improve by rains; Kendall, diminished from drought; Logan, improved by late rains; Menard, very short, drought; Peoria, prospect improved by late rains; Pike, increased acreage, yield good; Tazewell, dry weather and grub working at the roots will greatly reduce yield; Winnebago, showers saved crop, some fields good and enough will be made for home consumption; Kankakee, doing well since rain of August 11; Gallatin, late planting improved by rains; Greene, almost up to average; Washington, half crop already cut up for feed; Wayne, improved by late rains, lessened by bugs; Dekalb, much of it drying fast and will be cut to save the fodder; Kane, condition improved by showers; Marshall, condition improved by last rains; Vermilion, in fine condition; Will, prospect not as good as a month ago; Brown, seriously injured by drought; Ford, not more than half crop, it is all drying up and farmers are cutting it for fodder and feeding wheat to hogs instead of corn; Effingham, rain came too late to benefit crop, only enough for home consumption; Lake, has cared much better than was expected, fair crop except on sandy land; Scott, promises good yield, most of it beyond danger from frost; White, cut short, dry weather the cause.

WHISTLED THEIR THOUGHTS.

French Captives Who Possessed a Strange Vocabulary.

When on August 10, 1792, the Jacobins dictated their terms at Paris for a national convention, Lafayette, who was in command of the army of the frontier, and several of his general officers, quitted the French army in disgust. They were seized by the king of Prussia, from him transferred to the custody of Austria, and long confined in the castle of Olmutz in Moravia. Although each of the prisoners was kept solitary, yet their apartments were so arranged that they were all within hearing of each other when standing at the windows of their respective chambers. To improve this advantage they thought of the following plan: There was at Paris a number of tunes called airs of the Point Neuff, or those popular ballads that were sung at the corners of the streets and other public places. The words belonging to these airs were so well known that to strike up a few of the notes was to recall to memory the words that accompanied them. By this means the captives at Olmutz gradually composed for themselves a vocabulary by whistling these notes at their windows and this vocabulary after a short time became so complete and even comprehensive that two or three notes from each formed their alphabet and effected their intercourse. By this means they communicated news to each other concerning their families, the progress of the war, etc., and when, by good fortune, one of them had procured a gazette he whistled the contents of it to his partners in captivity. The commandant of the fortress was constantly informed of these unaccountable concerts. He listened, he set spies, but the whole thing being a language of convention the most practiced magician would have failed in detecting the intention and real expression of the notes heard.—Chicago News.

African Tobacco.

Although a wanderer in the wilds of Africa can not, as a rule, take kindly to the food of his negro entertainers, nor drink their simmerings of various herbs, he can, if he is addicted to the weed, always sit down with them and enjoy a good smoke, says Prof. M. T. Payfair, of London. I have been on two or three exploring tours into that country, and for the most part met with very hospitable treatment. The natives raise large tobacco crops, and the weed is of excellent quality, closely resembling the Virginia tobacco of the United States, though the leaves never attain a large size. The inhabitants never chew it, but smoke the dry leaf in little clay pipes. They always sow the tobacco in a frame before they plant it, as the midday sun is too powerful for the seed, which becomes parched and perishes in the hot sun. It is a sure indication of the foreign origin of this plant that there is not a tribe in the whole country which has a native word of its own to denote it.—St. Louis Republic.

Bad Air.

Malaria is not wholly appropriate as a name for the fever and other symptoms that go under it, for it conveys to the mind an idea of "bad air" as the cause, while for a fact, true intermittent and other "malaria" probably as often find their way into us through drinking water. Many a region might escape the reputation of being malarial if the inhabitants would filter or sterilize their drinking water. On the other hand "bad air" is as often the cause of symptoms not considered malarial as it is of the special fevers and conditions so-called.—Foot's Health Monthly.

A CAMPAIGN OF DECEPTION.

How the Democrats Are Planning for the Coming Contest.

In a recent interview Congressman Grosvenor, of Ohio, who has taken the stump in the congressional campaign, speaks as follows upon the tactics of the democratic party:

"There are increasing indications that the democratic congressional campaign committee intends to resume the campaign of deception of last year. The country storekeepers are to be made the medium through which misleading information is to be communicated to the voters. Money is to be used to compensate the storekeepers for not increasing the price of sugar, although the trust has already marked up the price. In addition, the latest proposition is a placard to be hung in all the cross-roads stores in the country, and especially in districts where the margin of votes is a narrow one. This placard is to contain a list of the articles upon which prices have been reduced (as it will be claimed) by the passage of the tariff bill, and it is expected that this practical appeal to the pockets of purchasers will add many votes to the democratic column.

"The republican committee is obtaining evidence of the intention of the democratic campaign committee to deceive the voters in this way. Information has been received which points positively to efforts being made to keep down the price of sugar until after the November elections. These efforts have not been successful so far, as the retail price of sugar has advanced very materially since August 28, when the new law went into effect.

"The democrats, however, intend to accomplish their purpose if it is within their power to do so. It is probable that within the next few days the scheme by which this misrepresentation of prices is to spread over the country will be exposed.

"The summary of imports and exports for the month of July, which has just been published by the bureau of statistics of the treasury department, discloses some interesting facts in relation to the operations of the sugar trust in anticipation of the enactment into law of the Gorman-Brice 'bill of sale,' which will be especially interesting to the consumers of sugar, that 'necessary of life,' who may be called upon to pay a higher price for it on account of the legislation of a democratic congress.

"It appears that in the month of July, 1894, the importation of beet, cane and other sugars not above No. 16 Dutch standard amounted to no less than 758,153,088 pounds, which was 468,398,126 pounds in excess of the importation of the month of July, 1893, which was supposed to be equal to the ordinary demand of consumption. Of this immense increase about 427,700,000 pounds consisted of cane sugar, and the remainder of beet sugar. For the seven months ending July 31, 1894, the importations of beet, cane and other sugars admitted free of duty amounted to 3,373,398,094 pounds, which was 987,628,349 pounds in excess of the importations in the corresponding period of 1893, and only about 500,000,000 less than a year's consumption.

"This would seem to indicate that while a democratic congress had been wrangling over the terms of the 'bill of sale,' the sugar trust had been ransacking the world for raw sugar, and not finding enough cane sugar to satisfy its demands, had turned its attention to the beet sugar supply of Europe. When the 'bill of sale' became a law by the consent of President Cleveland, who had actually given to the sugar trust ten days' grace in addition to all the other favors bestowed upon it by himself and his trusted adviser, the secretary of the treasury, the supply of raw sugar in the United States owned by the sugar trust in excess of all legitimate current demands for competition have been nearly, if not quite, 1,500,000,000, or an amount equal to at least four months' consumption. For every pound of this sugar American consumers will be compelled to pay an advanced price for the benefit of the trust."

A SHAM AND A FRAUD.

The Swindling Policy of the Humbugging Democracy.

When the democratic national convention, held at Chicago in 1892, discussed the tariff question, the plank from the Randall platform of 1894 was brought forward. This was on the lines of modified protection. But it was howled down by Henry Watterson and other free trade fanatics, and for it was substituted the Neal-Watterson plank, which "denounced the system of protection" as "unconstitutional" and as "a fraud—a robbery of the majority of the American people for the protection of the few." It was with this tariff plank in their platform that the democratic party went before the people pledged to free trade.

How have they carried out their promises? They have struck down wool and protected coal. They have freed salt and protected raw sugar. They have freed tin ore and protected iron ore. They have laid before the people a bill which is not a free trade bill, or even a bill for revenue only, but a protective tariff which differs from the republican tariff only in degree, but not in kind.

It has been estimated (by democratic statisticians) that the grand average of duties under the republican McKinley tariff was fifty per cent. It is estimated (also by democratic statisticians) that the grand average of duties under the democratic sugar trust tariff is thirty-eight per cent. This makes a difference of twelve per cent. If, as the democratic platform alleged, "protection is unconstitutional," a "fraud," and a "robbery," how about this sugar trust tariff? If fifty per cent. protection is unconstitutional, is thirty-eight per cent. constitutional? Does twelve per cent. make the difference between honesty and dishonesty? If fifty per cent. protection is a fraud and a robbery, is not thirty-eight per cent. protection a robbery and a fraud?

It is small wonder that Grover Cleveland hesitated to affix his signature to this humbug bill. It is not an honest bill. It is tainted with all manner of scandals and rumors of bribery. It is not what the rank and file of the democratic party asked for, nor is it what the democratic leaders promised to give them.

The democratic party's platform was a swindle, its "investigation" of the sugar scandal was a sham, and its so-called free-trade tariff is a fraud.—San Francisco Argonaut.

☞English manufacturers are buying larger coffers to hold American dollars which the new tariff bill will bring to them.—Toledo Blade.

"TARIFF REFORM."

Wages Being Reduced as a Result of Democratic Legislation.

A dispatch from Toledo describes the difficulties the knitting industries of that city and vicinity have to encounter under the operation of the new tariff law. The manufacturers there will have to furnish goods at much lower prices than heretofore in order to meet the increased foreign competition. They may be able to obtain wool at lower figures and dye stuffs a little more cheaply than before, and perhaps make some improvements in machinery before the European manufacturers achieve that advantage, but if by means of economies in one or more of these directions they cannot achieve a saving equal to the cut in the protective duties nothing will be left but to lower the wage scale or cease to operate the works.

One of the Toledo employers states the case with reference to a certain kind of mitten in which there is a large trade. The cost per dozen is 90 cents for wages, 85 cents for material, 10 cents for boxing and waste and 30 cents for selling. The total cost is $2.15. In France, Germany and Belgium the cost per dozen for the same kind of goods is $1.11, including 25 cents for labor and 60 cents for material. Adding to this a duty of 35 per cent. the foreign manufacturer is able to bring his product to our doors at $1.50 per dozen. There is a difference of 65 cents which must be met in some way or the foreign mittens will be purchased by American consumers in preference to those of home make. Undoubtedly a large part of it will have to be supplied from a reduction in wages.

This is inevitable. The American manufacturer cannot afford to sell at $1 goods which it costs him $1.25 to produce. He no more will do that than the average consumer will pay him $1.25 for goods which another man is willing to sell him at $1. His materials will cost some less, and wages are the only remaining item that can be cut to meet the altered conditions. Just how much wages will have to be reduced may not be ascertained for awhile yet, but whatever be the extent necessary it must be submitted to, or the workers will be minius situations because of the inability of the employer to manufacture and sell his goods at a loss.

Doubtless most of the men who must submit to the wage reduction voted two years ago to carry out the democratic policy of "tariff reform," as requested by the demagogues who promised them good wages with lower prices for what they had to buy. Now they are reaping the fruit of their blind acceptance of democratic promises and pledges. Are they going to vote this fall for another cut in their wages, to be necessitated by still greater competition from abroad, as the party leaders intimate will be worked for if the country shows its approval of what has been done in the recent past? By next November the employes in the knitting industries of Toledo will be receiving far smaller wages per day and week than two years ago, or even than were paid them just previous to the passage of the new law. Will the adult male employes, and the fathers and brothers and husbands of the rest vote for candidates whose policy has brought so much mischief already and threatens to deepen it if allowed to dominate the industries of the country in the future? Can they be such noodles, so utterly idiotic, as not to learn quickly from this bitter experience that democratic rule means low wages, depressed industries, and fiercer competition with European toilers and their products? Surely a large proportion of the workers who voted the democratic ticket in 1892 will vote next time for a restoration of the republican policies which gave them full work at good wages by providing a home market for their products, and protecting that market from undue foreign competition.—Chicago Tribune.

POLITICAL DRIFT.

☞Sheep shearing will rapidly decline now, but the shearing of farmers who formerly owned flocks will continue at an increasing rate.—Indianapolis Journal.

☞The more the new tariff is examined the plainer the fact becomes that there is nothing definite about any of its provisions except those which are favorable to the trusts.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

☞Gentlemen of the democratic party, we are still waiting for those cheaper goods. The workingman finds he can live cheaper now than he could in 1892, simply because he has to, he eats less and does not dress as well. A man can get along on very little when he has to, and that seems to be the meaning of democratic tariff reform.—Iowa State Register.

☞This is the situation, and the democrats are making the most of it. The country's trade has been stagnant. Upon the least indication of betterment every cuckoo organ in the country will sound its little note and give tariff reform every credit. In other words, because they couldn't kill the country's industries they brag because business insists on breathing in spite of their cruel attacks.—Cincinnati Tribune.

☞The figures from Maine are significant. This is an "off year," a year in which, under ordinary circumstances, the vote would have been light. Yet the republican majority seems destined to reach 40,000. In the presidential year of 1892 it was but 12,300. The greatest majority heretofore achieved was 37,000. The majorities are phenomenal also when considered in relation to congressional elections. Reed's plurality is estimated at 10,000. He has been the stalwart champion of protection against the onslaughts of the democratic free-trade majority in the Fifty-third congress. He has his reward.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

☞It seems to be Mr. Cleveland's studied purpose to break down and sweep away everything which has been established beyond the seas for the protection of American interests in foreign parts. We are building a great and expensive navy, not because there is danger of collision with other powers, but because American trade is expanding and American interests are springing up all over the world. But the Cleveland administration discourages everything which tends to sustain a wise foreign policy. Mr. Cleveland truckled to England in the Behring sea matter, as he is now truckling to Germany in the Samoan matter. It places the country in a humiliating light before the rest of the world.—Albany Journal.

THOSE MARKETS OF THE WORLD

Figures Which Demonstrate the Falsity of Another Free Trade Argument.

The renewal of the free trade party's destructive free raw material war cry against American industries naturally calls to mind their old theory of the markets of the world, and how great a gain it will be if we can only secure them. Let us look into it.

The total manufactures of the United States in 1890, according to the last census returns, amounted in value to $9,054,435,337, of which we exported to the value of $151,102,376, leaving $8,903,332,961 worth of American manufactured goods consumed at home, as follows:

AMERICAN MANUFACTURES.

Total United States manufactures, 1890	$9,054,435,337
Total exported, 1890	151,102,376
Total home consumption, 1890	$8,903,332,961

In the same way we must deal with our farm products, the total value of which during 1889, consumed in 1890, was $2,460,107,454. We exported to the extent of $532,141,490, leaving American farm products worth $1,927,965,964 consumed by Americans. Thus:

AMERICAN FARM PRODUCTS.

Total farm products, 1889	$2,460,107,454
Total exported, 1889	532,141,490
Total home consumption, 1890	$1,927,965,964

We see that the American people consumed American manufactured goods and farm products in 1890 to the extent of $10,831,298,925. To this we must add the value of the foreign goods entered for consumption through our customs department, which amounted to $773,674,812 in 1890, thereby getting the following aggregate value of the entire

AMERICAN CONSUMPTION IN 1890.

American manufactures	$8,903,332,961
American farm products	1,927,965,964
Foreign goods	773,674,812
Total American consumption	$11,604,973,737

Against this aggregate consumption of goods in the United States, worth $11,604,973,737 in the year 1890, or $178.52 for every man, woman and child of a population of 65,000,000 persons, what are the great markets of the world that we may expect to secure?

The markets of the world comprise only such goods as are imported by the different countries of the world, because we cannot claim to supply them with what they already manufacture or grow in their own countries, unless they propose free trade as the democratic party would have us do. They are not so foolish, however. Other countries prefer to retain what they already possess rather than throw away the substance for the shadow. We find, from the American Almanac of 1888, that the total imports of all other countries in the world at the latest date for which complete returns are available were as follows:

TOTAL FOREIGN IMPORTS.

Europe, Asia, Africa, North and South America, Australasia and the islands of the sea	$7,509,000,000

This is less by over four billions of dollars than the total consumption of goods in the United States. Thus:

Total United States consumption, 1890	$11,604,973,737
Total imports, all other countries, 1888	7,509,000,000
United States market excess	$4,095,973,737

The policy of the free trade party is to throw our American market—worth $11,604,973,737 in 1890—open to the competition of the farmers and manufacturers of all other nations, while we strive to secure their markets, all of which put together are worth $4,095,973,737 less than our own home market.

Is it not best to retain the good home market that we already possess, also striving to cease buying the $773,674,812 worth of foreign goods that we consume and to produce these goods for ourselves, if we can, rather than to throw away what we are sure of and take chances in securing a portion of the smaller markets of the rest of the world in open competition with the cheap labor of Europe, of Asia, of Africa, of Canada, of Central and South America, and of the savage labor of the islands of the sea?

Such is the policy of protection. But the free trade policy is to give our markets to the cheap labor countries and to compete with the cheap labor in their smaller markets. We already consume over four billion dollars' worth of goods more than they can buy from us. Let us keep our own trade first. Always vote for protection.

"Tariff Reform."

Stronger Planks Needed.

"Democratic Principle and Policy."

Letter to Mr. Wilson, July 2, 1894. While no tenderness should be entertained to members of the for trusts, and while I house that if a concession should be entertained to members of the for trusts, and while I house that if a concession decidedly opposed to the refining industries of the country, I do not think it wise to grant them, under the guise of tariff reform, protection to the refining industry to further their concession should be taxation, any opportunity to pass a tariff bill, this peculiar methods. I put in such form as to suggest that we ought make it absolutely certain what it means. not to be driven away from the democratic principle and policy which led to the taxation of sugar. *"The World," July 28, 1894.*

A Smash in Crockery.

The crockery season has been a complete failure. Congress was the frost which killed the crop, and cost potters, operatives and manufacturers many hundreds of thousands of dollars. There may be an awakening later on, but the prospects are not so brilliant as to dazzle the eyes of those who know the trade.—East Liverpool, O., News-Review, June 8, 1894.

THE protectionists are so well satisfied that the American people have never deliberately voted against protection that they are willing to go to the country on the McKinley bill or any measure of protection as effective, this fall and next fall. They are not afraid of campaigns of education. — Louisville (Ky.) Commercial, July 21, 1894.

AT the end of June there were almost 5,000,000 pounds of C. C. & C. unpolished glass in bond, as compared with 1,371,498 pounds in bond June 30, 1893.

THE U. S. Government Chemists have reported, after an examination of the different brands, that the ROYAL Baking Powder is absolutely pure, greatest in strength, and superior to all others.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER COMPANY, 106 WALL ST. NEW-YORK.

—A caller had mentioned that a neighbor had been obliged to shoot his dog because it had grown old and cross. After he had gone little Edith, who had been very quiet since the dog had been spoken of, surprised her mother by asking, "Mamma, when do you think papa will shoot Aunt Sarah?"—Tit-Bits.

Everybody Is Going South Now-a-Days.

The only section of the country where the farmers have made any money the past year is in the South. If you wish to change you should go down now and see for yourself. The Louisville & Nashville Railroad and connections will sell tickets to all points South for trains of October 2, November 6 and December 4, at one fare round trip. Ask your ticket agent about it, and if he cannot sell you excursion tickets write to C. P. Atmore, General Passenger Agent, Louisville, Ky., or GEO. B. HORNER, D. P. A., St. Louis, Mo.

YOUNG people who have courted in society go on bridal trips to see how they like each other.

Cures That Faith Won't Effect

Are brought about by the use of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, foremost among American family remedies. Rheumatism, neuralgia, dyspepsia, liver complaint, malaria and nervous complaints succumb to this reliable remedy. It does its benign work thoroughly, and those who use it reap a fruitful harvest of health. Physicians of the first standing commend it.

Hall's Catarrh Cure

Is taken internally. Price 75c.

QUITE naturally, it is the man of seasoned intellect and ripe experience who does not seem fresh.

THE devil is always polite upon first acquaintance.—Ram's Horn

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 18, 1894.		
CATTLE—Native Steers	$4 40 @	5 30
COTTON—Middling	... @	6⅞
FLOUR—Winter Wheat	2 40 @	3 15
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	... @	57⅝
CORN—No. 2	63½ @	63½
OATS—No. 2	... @	37½
PORK—New Mess	15 50 @	16 00
ST. LOUIS.		
COTTON—Middling	... @	6½
BEEVES—Shipping Steers	5 00 @	6 00
Medium	4 45 @	5 50
HOGS—Fair to Select	5 90 @	6 25
SHEEP—Fair to Choice	2 25 @	3 15
FLOUR—Patents	2 70 @	2 65
Fancy to Extra do	2 00 @	2 35
WHEAT—No. 2 Red Winter	50 @	59¾
CORN—No. 2 Mixed	... @	55
OATS—No. 2	30½ @	31
RYE—No. 2	58 @	60
TOBACCO—Lugs	4 50 @	10 00
Leaf Burley	8 00 @	12 00
HAY—Clear Timothy	8 50 @	11 50
BUTTER—Choice Dairy	16 @	21
EGGS—Fresh	... @	12½
PORK—Standard Mess (new)	... @	14 75
BACON—Clear Rib	... @	8⅝
LARD—Prime Steam	8⅛ @	8⅛
CHICAGO.		
CATTLE—Shipping	4 75 @	5 90
HOGS—Fair to Choice	5 95 @	6 50
SHEEP—Fair to Choice	2 50 @	3 60
FLOUR—Winter Patents	2 50 @	2 80
Spring Patents	3 10 @	3 60
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	53½ @	53⅝
No. 2 Red	53½ @	53⅝
CORN—No. 2	... @	54¼
OATS—No. 2	... @	30⅜
PORK—Mess (new)	13 75 @	13 87½
KANSAS CITY.		
CATTLE—Shipping Steers	4 25 @	6 10
HOGS—All Grades	5 75 @	6 25
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	46 @	46½
OATS—No. 2	30 @	31
CORN—No. 2	50 @	51
NEW ORLEANS.		
FLOUR—High Grade	2 60 @	2 90
CORN—No. 2	68 @	69
OATS—Western	37 @	37½
HAY—Choice	15 00 @	15 50
PORK—New Mess	... @	15 25
BACON—Sides	... @	9
COTTON—Middling	6⅝ @	6½
LOUISVILLE		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	52½ @	53¼
CORN—No. 2 Mixed	58 @	59¼
OATS—No. 2 Mixed (New)	32½ @	33¼
PORK—New Mess	14 50 @	15 00
BACON—Clear Rib	9½ @	9¾
COTTON—Middling	... @	6¾

THE ONWARD MARCH

of Consumption is stopped short by Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. If you haven't waited beyond reason, there's complete recovery and cure. In these fearful conditions of the blood which invite Consumption, in severe, lingering Coughs, and Weak Lungs, this medicine is a proved remedy.

MISS M. H. SNEED.

MRS. SARAH S. SNEED, of Cliffside, Rutherford Co., N. C., writes: "My daughter was first attacked with pneumonia and pleurisy in very bad form and was then taken with a very bad cough, which kept growing worse and worse, until finally it seemed as though she had consumption very bad. The physicians prescribed Cod liver oil, but to no benefit. I procured two bottles of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and she grew better. She hasn't felt any return of lung disease in over twelve months. She was nothing but a skeleton when she took the first dose, and to-day she weighs 135 pounds."

"DON'T you," said the summer boarder, "sometimes envy the city people who come here with nothing to do but recuperate?" "No," replied Farmer Corntossel, "I dunno's I do. I swing the scythe till I git rigit tired an' 'magine it lorn tennis, an' set out on the front porch ter get bit by the mersquiters of evenin's, an' manage ter have 'bout ez good a time ez the rest of 'em."—Washington Star.

Home-Seekers' Excursions.

On Sept. 11, Sept. 25 and Oct. 9 the Burlington Route will sell excursion tickets to all points in the Northwest, West and Southwest, at one fare for the round trip, plus $2.

AS TO RELATIVES.—Little—"Have you any distant relatives?" Match—"No; mine are all near enough to visit me at a moment's notice."—Detroit Free Press.

A DOSE in Time Saves Nine of Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar for Coughs, Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

"IT'S doubtless a love match: a real, genuine one." "How can you tell?" "He's given up cigarettes and she her cooking lessons."—Inter Ocean.

"GARLAND" Stoves and Ranges are no higher in price than the worthless imitations. Ask to see them.

THE man who was "waiting for something to turn up," proposed to a sensible girl, and didn't like it a bit when she turned up her nose at him.

KNOWLEDGE

Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many, who live better than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs.

Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists in 50c and $1 bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.

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The "LINENE" are the Best and Most Economical Collars and Cuffs worn; they are made of fine cloth, both sides finished alike, and, being reversible, one collar is equal to two of any other kind. *They fit well, wear well and look well.* A box of Ten Collars or Five Pairs of Cuffs for Twenty-Five Cents.

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BECAUSE IT'S THE BEST, PUREST & MOST ECONOMICAL.

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GOOD COOKING DEMANDS C