

COMING TO POSSESS THE LAND.

London Paper Says British Will Take Our Market Under the Wilson Bill. We would specially urge our readers who lay themselves out for a foreign trade to turn their attention to the new tariff bill just passed by the United States, which has already become operative. The fact that McKinleyism has hit British manufacturers and exporters very hard indeed, and in some instances, where the United States has been their only market, has virtually ruined them, cannot be denied; but this is no reason why manufacturers who are still prepared to do a considerable business with the United States should allow cold water to be thrown upon their anticipations of the future. It has become the fashion of late for a certain class of critics to deride American business and all things American, presumably, because we have been afflicted for a time with McKinleyism. Now McKinleyism has completely its reign of tinkering, at least for the present, there is an opportunity once more to go in and possess the land. Disappointment exists, there is no doubt, that the intentions of the promoters of the Wilson bill should have been so ruthlessly set on one side, but Englishmen trading with the states will find it a profitless task to discuss the political morality of American legislators. On the principle, therefore, that half a loaf is better than none, we would advise them to examine the tariff for themselves, and see that they use every opportunity in their power to secure the business which undoubtedly awaits them in certain branches of the trade. New markets are not quite so easily discovered as they were during the easy-going days of our fathers, and we cannot afford to be so independent or impatient as they were accustomed to be when obstacles were thrown across their path. It should be borne in mind that, after all, the new tariff is somewhat remarkable for such a cold-blooded protectionist country as America. It is noteworthy that the Wilson tariff shows a reduction all around. Few English firms will benefit more from the new tariff than those engaged in the Sheffield trades, and although they have been under a cloud for a long time past in connection with American trade, they are preparing

WOOLING WOOL GROWERS.

Democratic Legislation Rules an Important Industry. A remarkable circular has been issued giving the status of the sheep production of Missouri for about a dozen years past, which contains figures of vital interest to every resident of the state. This document shows that there was a steady increase in the number of sheep owned in the state on to 1882, when the number reached its highest point, and then a reduction set in. In 1880 there were 1,456,820 sheep owned in Missouri, and 1,768,025 in 1882. At that point the downward movement began. The number in 1884 was 1,342,514, and in 1889 the total had shrunk to 749,063. Then a turn upward took place, and there had been a steady growth in the number after 1889. That is, there is, there was an increase, and then a decrease again to the close of 1893, the latest date given. What were the causes of these fluctuations? They were due to changes in the rates of duties on wool. Under the law of 1867, when the duties were ample for protection, there was a steady and marked increase in sheep, and this duty continued on to 1883, when it was reduced in the tariff revision of that year. That cut was responsible for the shrinkage in the number of sheep which has been mentioned. In 1890, in the McKinley law, the wool duties were increased, and that explains the growth in sheep after that date and including 1892. This connection between adequate duties and decrease in sheep has been so close and persistent that it must be more than a mere coincidence. The former in each case must stand to the latter in the relation of cause and effect. The figures which have been given are obtained from the auditor's report, and are therefore trustworthy as well as official. They are not partisan except in the sense that truth and logic are partisan. They will make hosts of votes all over the state for the republican party. If the 10 per cent reduction of the wool duties in 1890 dealt such a serious blow to the sheep farmers of Missouri as the figures show—that is, it reduced the number of sheep 1,049,559 in seven years and cut down the value \$1,500,000—what will the total repeal of the duty, a cut of 100 per

OUR EXPORTS OF WHEAT.

The Enormous Foreign Demand During a Quarter Century of Protection. How much wheat did we ship annually to Great Britain in 1870 and two years prior to that date. Also, how much in 1890 and 1892. ASA BOYD. Englewood, Colo., con. Ill. Our exports of American wheat and flour to Great Britain during the years mentioned by our correspondent are given as follows: Wheat. Flour. Barrels. 1870 1,235,486 81,706 1871 1,235,486 81,706 1872 1,235,486 81,706 1890 2,250,000 143,125 1892 2,250,000 143,125 The phenomenal growth of this export trade is astounding. Within a quarter of a century, during the whole of which a protective tariff system was in force, our exports of wheat to Great Britain increased by 800,000 bushels, or 50 per cent, while our exports of flour, which we also give in order to make the exhibit complete, although not asked for by our correspondent, increased from 143,125 barrels in 1870 up to 2,250,000 barrels in 1892, an increase of nearly 9,000,000 barrels during the quarter of a century, or a gain of almost 2,000 per cent. If we take 4 1/2 bushels of wheat as the equivalent of a barrel of flour and apply this to our exports of flour in 1870 and again in 1892, we find that the total equivalent of our exports of wheat and flour in 1870 was 1,456,820 bushels of wheat, and that twenty-five years later it had reached 10,511,555 bushels of wheat, an increase during the quarter of a century of very nearly 10,000,000 bushels in our exports of wheat to Great Britain. The farmers of the United States have no reason for saying that foreign markets have been closed to them under the policy of protection. On the contrary, they have been increased to a marvellous extent.

MULTUM IN PARVO.

SILENCE in times of suffering is the best—Dryden. RUSS is millstones on the road of time—Chamfort. ART and science have their meeting point in method—Bulwer. A PROVERB is the half-way house to an idea—George Meredith. SOLITUDE is apt to give too high an opinion of one's self—Byron. MANY men spend their lives in grazing at their own shadows—Hare. WE sell the thrones of angels for a short and turbulent pleasure—Emerson. THE cause of all the blunders committed by man arises from excessive self-love—Plato. PERHAPS perseverance has been the radical principle of every truly great character—J. Foster. LET me often to these solitudes retire, and in their presence reassure my feeble virtue—Bryant. WARRANTED DELICIOUS. COGNAC COGNAC—One cup butter, two cups sugar, two eggs, one cup grated coconut, two teaspoonsful baking powder, flour enough to roll them. Roll very thin, bake quickly, but do not brown. HERBES—Three eggs, one cup butter, one and a half cups sugar, one cup seeded chopped raisins, a very little citron chopped fine, one teaspoonful each of cloves, allspice and cinnamon. Flour enough to roll them out. Cut in rounds. HONEY NUT KISSES—Whites of six eggs beaten stiff, one pound powdered sugar, two tablespoonsful flour and one pound hickory nut kernels. Drop on well-buttered tin and bake in a moderate oven. QUINCE STEEP FOR HOT Cakes—Grate three large quinces, and three pounds of granulated sugar and a quart of water. Let it simmer slowly for two or three hours after having brought it to the boiling point.—Farm and Home. PICKED UP ABROAD. AT WELS, in upper Austria, natural gas is being mined and heating has been discovered.—The N. Y. Times. ALMA MATER and Sir John Mills received diplomas of honor, and Burnes Jones a first class medal, at the Antwerp exhibition. AN ISMAN carpet, weighing three tons, and made by the prisoners in the Agra jail for Queen Victoria, has just been received at Windsor castle. SLEUTHING in London has its dangers. Canon Fremantle, while spending a few days at Tombs jail, was suddenly taken and held of his watch and chain in a street near by, in sight of a police station. LORD PRINCE'S title dates back to 1843. Lord Peter himself undertook to drive a cab through the London streets the other day and ran into another cab, for which he was fined twenty shillings and costs in the police court. NAMING THE CITIES. THE name of Philadelphia was changed to New Haven by order of the Connecticut court in 1790. THE MARKETS. NEW YORK, Oct. 29, 1894. CATTLE—Native Steers... 4 1/2 to 5 1/2. FLOUR—Winter Wheat... 1 1/2 to 1 3/4. WHEAT—No. 2... 1 1/2 to 1 3/4. CORN—No. 2... 1 1/2 to 1 3/4. PORT—New Mess... 13 1/2 to 14 1/2. ST. LOUIS. COTTON—Shipping Steers... 5 1/2 to 6 1/2. HOGS—Medium... 4 1/2 to 5 1/2. SHEEP—Fair to Good... 3 1/2 to 4 1/2. FLOUR—No. 2... 1 1/2 to 1 3/4. WHEAT—No. 2... 1 1/2 to 1 3/4. CORN—No. 2... 1 1/2 to 1 3/4. PORT—New Mess... 13 1/2 to 14 1/2. SAN ANTONIO. CATTLE—Shipping Steers... 5 1/2 to 6 1/2. HOGS—Medium... 4 1/2 to 5 1/2. SHEEP—Fair to Good... 3 1/2 to 4 1/2. FLOUR—No. 2... 1 1/2 to 1 3/4. WHEAT—No. 2... 1 1/2 to 1 3/4. CORN—No. 2... 1 1/2 to 1 3/4. PORT—New Mess... 13 1/2 to 14 1/2. MEMPHIS. CATTLE—Shipping Steers... 5 1/2 to 6 1/2. HOGS—Medium... 4 1/2 to 5 1/2. SHEEP—Fair to Good... 3 1/2 to 4 1/2. FLOUR—No. 2... 1 1/2 to 1 3/4. WHEAT—No. 2... 1 1/2 to 1 3/4. CORN—No. 2... 1 1/2 to 1 3/4. PORT—New Mess... 13 1/2 to 14 1/2. NEW ORLEANS. FLOUR—High Grade... 1 1/2 to 1 3/4. CORN—No. 2... 1 1/2 to 1 3/4. OATS—No. 2... 1 1/2 to 1 3/4. PORT—New Mess... 13 1/2 to 14 1/2. NEWCASTLE. WHEAT—No. 2... 1 1/2 to 1 3/4. CORN—No. 2... 1 1/2 to 1 3/4. OATS—No. 2... 1 1/2 to 1 3/4. PORT—New Mess... 13 1/2 to 14 1/2. NEWCASTLE. WHEAT—No. 2... 1 1/2 to 1 3/4. CORN—No. 2... 1 1/2 to 1 3/4. OATS—No. 2... 1 1/2 to 1 3/4. PORT—New Mess... 13 1/2 to 14 1/2.

DEMOCRATIC INCONSISTENCY.

Willing to Tax European Pauper Labor but No Tax on Its Products. By their support of the bill introduced during the last session of the present congress, immigrants, Senator Hill and some of the devotees of tariff reform put themselves into a charmingly illogical position. Here, at least, Senator Hill agreed with those of his colleagues who would protect "raw material." Their idea was to impose a tax on cheap labor but to admit the products of cheap labor free. They would give the American laborer a free field to work in, but no market for the products of his labor. The supporters of the bill advocated it on the ground that it would protect American labor but how a tax on immigrants would protect American labor if the products of pauper European labor are to be brought in free of duty, it is difficult to see. The contract labor law forbids the importation of laborers, and the European laborer who comes here for the sole object of bettering his condition, demand, and in most cases receive, American wages. It may be that the contract labor law is insufficient to accomplish its purpose, and that such a law as the one now proposed may be necessary in the future if not now, but, to be effective, it must be in connection with a protective tariff on the products of foreign labor. With the products of foreign labor admitted free into our ports we have no need to emigrate to this country. They can stay at home, save their passage money, and send their goods over to undersell American labor. There can be no doubt whatever that the relief that has been given in the reduction, or the total abolition of import duties, will be of great advantage to many English manufacturers, and as a consequence to those who employ them. Of course the advantage to England from the new tariff will be felt principally in the manufacturing centers, such as Bradford, Huddersfield and the neighborhood where the McKinley tariff wrought so much harm. We may expect in Hull to gain something from increased shipments of goods, and so far as we can judge we shall not have long to wait. Among the free goods we find certain kinds of iron and steel, mineral waters, agricultural implements and machinery of various kinds, including threshing machines. This is good for England, because provision is made that there shall be a duty of 10 per cent on these things if they are imported from countries that impose a duty on the articles from the United States. There ought under this clause to be at once an impetus in the manufacture of agricultural implements. Salt and tallow are also to be imported free. Woods of various kinds are to be imported without charge, and while some woods are exempted from duty, there are other kinds on which there is a great reduction, so that English manufacturers will be able to compete, as they did before the passing of the McKinley tariff, with their competitors in America—Hull (England) Daily News.

ITEMIZED FACTS.

Press Notes on the Effects of the Gorman-Tied Wilson Bill. The average decrease in the number of hands employed in the whole United States for the first six months of 1894 was 30 per cent; the decrease in the amount of wages earned 45 per cent; the decrease in the output of factories 44 per cent. The lumber dealers of Lexia county, Ky., are said to have lost at least \$500,000 owing to the Gorman tariff. Farmers in the same state who used to receive \$1.50 per foot for seven logs delivered at Frankfort are now getting from 75 cents to \$1. The Wilson tariff promises to cut down the profits of the California fig growers. The foreign crop is heavy and the reduced duty is causing heavy importations. Receipts to date show a marked increase as compared with the same time last year, and prices are rapidly falling. The Ohio Falls iron works at Logsville have reduced wages from 25 to 30 per cent. Puddlers who received \$24 per week in 1892 now receive about \$16 for the same work. The New Albany woolen mills are working a small force on a scale of wages reduced from 25 to 25 per cent. The farmers of eastern Michigan are complaining that under the new tariff Canadian farmers can bring cabbages across the line without duty and sell in competition with themselves, while the Michigan farmers find a duty of 25 per cent confronting them if they choose to take their cabbages into Canada. The closing of eastern manufacturing and the general depression of business due to tariff tinkering have largely reduced the consumption of California fruits and other luxuries of the Pacific coast, and with a reduced consumption there has been a great reduction in the prices of California prunes, almonds, dried, preserved and canned fruits. In North Carolina the pay-roll of large manufacturing companies is \$3 per cent less than in 1892. A factory in Carthage has done no work since the passage of the new tariff bill. A lumber firm has discharged 25 per cent of its hands and expects to close. Wages are being cut everywhere. The price of farming products is lower than ever before known.

PLATO BELIEVED THAT DIAMONDS WERE FORMED BY A VITRIFYING QUALITY IMPARTED TO CERTAIN PORTIONS OF PURE WATER BY "STAR-SHINE." PLINY SAYS THAT THE DIAMOND IS THE HARDEST AS WELL AS THE MOST VALUABLE OF THE PRECIOUS STONES, AND THAT IT CAN ONLY BE SOFTENED BY IMMERSING IT SEVEN DAYS IN SEVEN NIGHTS IN GOAT'S BLOOD! BOEOTIUS DECLARES THAT THE "RUBY IS A SOVEREIGN REMEDY AGAINST THE PLAGUE AND ALL POISONS; IT ALSO DRIVES AWAY EVIL SPIRITS AND BAD DEMONS." SERAPION ASCRIBES TO THE DIAMOND THE POWER OF HEALING VARIOUS ERUPTIVE DISEASES, AND ALSO SAYS THAT IT INSURES THE SAFETY OF THE WEARER IN TIME OF GREAT TEMPESTS. HABISET SAYS: "FOR ALL INFLAMMATIONS OF A NERVOUS CHARACTER THE AMETHYST IS THE SURE AND SOVEREIGN CURE."

—According to recent statistics, there are about 2,000 women practicing medicine on the continent of North America, of whom 130 are homeopaths. The majority are ordinary practitioners, but among the remainder are 70 hospital physicians, 60 surgeons, 60 professors in the schools, 410 specialists for the diseases of women, 70 alienists, 55 orthodontists, 40 oculists and aurists, and, finally, 20 electrotherapists. In Canada there is but one medical school exclusively devoted to the training of medical ladies, but in the United States in 1893 there were ten, one of them being a homeopathic establishment. —It is the pretty Christian legend that the aspens quiver with shame because from its wood the cross was made. Observers of nature have discovered, however, that the quivering of the aspens leaves is due to the fact that the leaf stalk is flat on the sides and so thin about the middle that the slightest breath of wind sets all the leaves swaying horizontally. A single leaf plucked off and taken by the end of the leaf stalk between the thumb and the forefinger admirably illustrates the peculiarity of the aspens. —A MATTER OF DOUBT.—"Martin," he said thoughtfully, "I want to ask you something. 'What is it?' 'Do you think that you'll ever have a son?' 'No, certainly.' 'If you see one, and I run or drive, will you cast it for me?' 'She was thought for some time; then she said: 'Hiram, I can't say yet. Still our delectable society has passed on the question whether a woman's first duty is to her friends or to her country.'—Washington Star. —A DIABETIC TANTRO. Not a financial one, but a failure of physical energy, of vital stamina. How can this be repaired? By a permanent course of the best fertilizer and invigorant, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which restores perfect digestion and assimilation, and a consequent flow of blood to all parts of the system, liver and intestinal disorder, rheumatism, nervousness and constipation. Levy (singh)—"Do you think it is wicked to smoke opium?" Engr (earnest)—"No, dear, I'm sure it isn't." Levy—"Why are you so sure?" Engr—"Because my husband smokes it, and if it was wicked I'm sure he would die."—Hall Holiday. —MOTHERS AND those about to become mothers, should know that Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription will protect both mother and child, by aiding Nature in preparing the system for childbirth. The "labor" and also the period of confinement are greatly shortened. It also promotes an abundant secretion of milk for the child. During pregnancy, it prevents "morning sickness," and those distressing nervous symptoms from which so many suffer. —TODAY'S COLLEGE, Texas. Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y. Dear Sir: I feel your Favorite Prescription previous to confinement and never did so well in my life. It is only two weeks since my confinement and I am able to do my work. I feel stronger than I ever did in six weeks before. Yours truly, Mrs. W. C. Barker. —A MOTHER'S EXPERIENCE. South Bend, Ind., Pa. Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y. Dear Sir: I feel your Favorite Prescription previous to confinement and never did so well in my life. It is only two weeks since my confinement and I am able to do my work. I feel stronger than I ever did in six weeks before. Yours truly, Mrs. W. C. Barker. —A MOTHER'S EXPERIENCE. South Bend, Ind., Pa. Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y. Dear Sir: I feel your Favorite Prescription previous to confinement and never did so well in my life. It is only two weeks since my confinement and I am able to do my work. I feel stronger than I ever did in six weeks before. Yours truly, Mrs. W. C. Barker.

The best baking powder made is, as shown by analysis, the Royal. Quaker Oats Com'r of Health, New-York City. Mrs. B. is perfectly devoted to her children. "How very well!" "Said: 'How do you make that out?' Mrs. B. said: 'Why, her poor darling Fido must be dead.'—Inter Ocean. "No, he doesn't love me," she sighed, as she listened to the receding footsteps of the youth who had just parted from her. "No, he doesn't love me. He said good night only four times before going."—N. Y. Press. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally. Price 75c. The real duty is neglected when we step over one duty to perform another.—Lam's Horn. HEALTH, comfort and happiness abound in homes where "Glaudin's" Stoves and Ranges are used. As a way, the visitor in the Center of the political world, it's the friends who have him who give him the knife.—N. Y. Mercury. Croup, Colds and Bronchitis with Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar. Price's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute. "There's one thing certain, Mrs. Pillsbury's great family medicine." "Mercy, yes; her husband was so much company for her new pet parrot."—Inter Ocean. "Mrs. B. is perfectly devoted to her children." "How very well!" "Said: 'How do you make that out?' Mrs. B. said: 'Why, her poor darling Fido must be dead.'—Inter Ocean. "No, he doesn't love me," she sighed, as she listened to the receding footsteps of the youth who had just parted from her. "No, he doesn't love me. He said good night only four times before going."—N. Y. Press. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally. Price 75c. The real duty is neglected when we step over one duty to perform another.—Lam's Horn. HEALTH, comfort and happiness abound in homes where "Glaudin's" Stoves and Ranges are used. As a way, the visitor in the Center of the political world, it's the friends who have him who give him the knife.—N. Y. Mercury. Croup, Colds and Bronchitis with Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar. Price's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute. "There's one thing certain, Mrs. Pillsbury's great family medicine." "Mercy, yes; her husband was so much company for her new pet parrot."—Inter Ocean. "Mrs. B. is perfectly devoted to her children." "How very well!" "Said: 'How do you make that out?' Mrs. B. said: 'Why, her poor darling Fido must be dead.'—Inter Ocean. "No, he doesn't love me," she sighed, as she listened to the receding footsteps of the youth who had just parted from her. "No, he doesn't love me. He said good night only four times before going."—N. Y. Press. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally. Price 75c. The real duty is neglected when we step over one duty to perform another.—Lam's Horn. HEALTH, comfort and happiness abound in homes where "Glaudin's" Stoves and Ranges are used. As a way, the visitor in the Center of the political world, it's the friends who have him who give him the knife.—N. Y. Mercury. Croup, Colds and Bronchitis with Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar. Price's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute. "There's one thing certain, Mrs. Pillsbury's great family medicine." "Mercy, yes; her husband was so much company for her new pet parrot."—Inter Ocean.



PART OF THE POOR OLD DEMOCRACY'S RECORD. Playing the role of the Bull in the National China Shop.—Chicago Tribune.

to reestablish their relations with American houses who were previously large buyers of best cutlery. We have every reason to hope that the advantages offered under the Wilson tariff will cause a considerable spur in this branch of trade. Despite the severity with which some of the Sheffield houses were smitten when McKinleyism asserted its sway, it may be confidently asserted that the quality of Sheffield goods has not been allowed to suffer in consequence. Speaking broadly, it may be said that nearly every branch of English manufacture suitable for the American markets will either directly or indirectly receive a stimulus from the new tariff. The metal trades have already greatly improved since the tariff became law, and makers of tinplates, of which America is our largest customer, are looking forward to brisk business in the near future.—London Fame. POLITICAL DRIFT. The loss in wages in Ohio manufacturing in 1875 has been carefully estimated, and the enormous amount of twenty million dollars as compared with 1892.—Chicago later Ocean. One of the most hopeful signs of the time is the calling of Gov. McKinley, the champion of protection, to take the stump in Louisiana in support of the rights and interests of the sugar producers. This shows a determined purpose on the part of the manufacturers of the south to place themselves right on the great question of protection.—Pittsburgh Commercial. The democrats of the present congress, without a "dangerous surplus" to tempt them, have spent more money than the "billion dollar congress" they denounced four years ago, and they have added heavily to the public debt, which is growing rapidly on account of the tariff tinkering which has reduced the revenue below the needs of the government.—Chicago Tribune. It is possible that a horse and carriage can be bought cheaper than ever before, but what does that avail a man who may want that horse but has not the money to pay for it? His wife may tell him that silks and velvets were never to be had so low before, but if his bank account has disappeared the silks and velvets will continue to lie on the tradesman's shelves. A house may be built cheaper than it could under the McKinley law, but that will not profit the builder, the lumber dealer, the brickmaker, the plumbers, bricklayers, carpenters and painters, if the man who wants the house has not the money to pay for his material and for their labor.—Albany Journal.

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