THE SENTINEL

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New South Wales has passed a protective tariff bill to present to the electorate in the colonial parliament by a vote of 49 to 35. The Australians seem to be follow this example of the United States rather than of the mother country.

A western paper tells the story of the weather in the following language: "The weather in this place was very fine last week without snow or rain. We have had some rain and snow together, as usual in this place, and we have been sold in this place and we are obliged to use the opportunity of paying our subscriptions to the editor when they come to our subscription, as we like to stand around with a club to keep our creditors from taking possession of our personal effects. Do U?"

The report made by the assistant secretary of the treasury to the ways and means committee, regarding the condition of the national treasury, was of a nature to dispel apprehension as to the ability of the treasury to meet its obligations, but it also suggests the necessity of judicious economy in government expenditures. It is plain that there will be no surplus for extravagance, and whenever it is practicable to retrench without injury to the public service it is the duty of congress to do so. This is recognized by men of both parties.

There is food for thought for the cotton planters of the United States in the fact that we have lately been receiving large quantities of Egyptian cotton, in exchange for our product of the same. The Charleston News and Courier says that it is time for "a campaign of education" on the subject, so that the cotton growers may have similar benefit to that derived from the tariff by producers of tobacco and other staples. With the southern cotton planters demanding a protective tariff on raw cotton, the free trade contingent in this country will be reduced to the size of a corporal's guard.

The Maryville Democrat says that Judge Dundon, a few days since, wrote to Dr. Keeley, of Dwight, as to whether his reported remedy in the newspapers for the la grippe was correct. Dr. Keeley, under date of January 19, responds as follows: "Your letter of January 14th is with us today. The clipping inclosed relating to the asafoetida treatment is correct as to the general fact, but incorrect as to the dose. The gelatine coated pills containing four grains should be used, but four of these pills should be taken at one dose and the dose taken four times each day. In its results the treatment is more satisfactory by far than any other treatment which has been used for la grippe."

The bill to repeal the border duties has brought out a state of things which demonstrates the free trade fallacy. Empty [illegible] find tremendous opposition springing up all over the south and west and that, too, from Democratic leaders and Democratic politicians, who make very ugly threats as to what they will do if the plan is not given up. The western farmers and stockmasters declare they shall be no free wool. The mining interests of the south are opposed to free wool and free iron. Altogether, the free traders in congress are having a lively and vociferous time.

Born, whom the decision of the supreme court of the United States makes governor of Nebraska, is after all a man of small calibre. Governor Thayer sent a notice to him a few days ago that he was ready to turn over the office to him. Boyd presented himself at Lincoln on Monday last and was greeted by Thayer very pleasantly who also extended his hand which the boor refused to take, showing his unworthiness for the position he was about to assume. A great many Republicans had thought that he should not have been deprived of the office to which he had been elected in the first place, but they will now think that a calamity has befallen the state by the succession of a man who is unable to control his temper.

Farmer Burrows, of Iowa, and quite a number of his friends, visited Senator Allison's bill to have the government loan several hundred million dollars on real estate mortgages at two per cent. The Indian Messiah was brought before congress by Senator Mitchell to question whether, under the bill, corporations owning large bodies of land such as land grant railroads, could not borrow money of the government at two per cent. Senator Stanford was compelled to reply to the affirmative. He is one of the largest stockholders in the railroad which holds the largest land grants ever given by the United States government. It would be a very nice thing if Senator Stanford and his associates could get many scores of millions of money out of the government for an indefinite period at two per cent. interest. But hasn't the Central Pacific obtained enough in its land grant?

The only men who are of worth to a town or community are those who can forget their own selfish end long enough and who are liberal enough in their views to encourage every public and private enterprise who are ready with hand and purse to forward any project that is calculated to build up the town and enhance its importance. The enterprise and push of a community in its infancy is the foundation of its permanent success. A town might as well prepare for its funeral as to become indifferent to the industries in its midst. Men who come to a town to make it their future home, who can't see far enough before them to see that money placed judiciously in a public enterprise of their adopted town will bear a hundred fold in the appreciation of their property, are to be pitied. They belong to a class who are ever ready to take all they can of some one else's building and enterprise, but are not willing to do anything themselves. It is the town with the most enterprising citizens in it which grows most rapidly.

Our Home Markets.

American wages enable us to live comfortably, but we [illegible] something to the standard of [illegible] prices for the laborers of Europe. [illegible]

It is the ability of our people to buy that makes our home market. It need several times greater value to us than all accessible foreign markets combined.

We consume twenty per cent. of our agricultural products and the [illegible] of our farms.

Every million of manufacturing in this country [illegible] over and worth of our agricultural products per year, the [illegible] only $4.42 worth.

The heavier producing and consuming we bring into our midst, the more we put in the pocket of the farmer the best market the farmer has.

The nearer the farm and factory are together, the more prosperous the farmer and the greater the value of the farm.

Protection, by establishing and maintaining diversified industries, has built up a home market in this country that is the envy of the world in general and of England in particular. No wonder, then, that she is trying to break down the Tariff that protects us.

To repeal or lower present duties would be to tarnish our purchasing power and destroy our home market.

Home production and home consumption go together. If we lose one we must lose the other.

Andrew Jackson well said:

Draw from agriculture the superabundant labor, employ it in manufactures and mechanic arts, thereby creating a home market for your breadstuffs, at once withdrawing labor from most productive account, and benefit in the country's wealth. Take from agriculture, in the United States, six hundred thousand men, women and children, and you at once give a home market for more breadstuffs than all Europe furnishes the American consumer.

A National Bankruptcy Bill

Congress will be asked at the present session to pass the so-called Torrey National Bankruptcy bill, which has been indorsed by nearly every commercial and trade organization of any importance in the country, and opposed by none. There is no doubt of the vital necessity of having a general bankruptcy law. The Torrey bill has merits which become more apparent with each successive perusal of them.

The present things at state laws in respect to assignments are very plenty and various and [illegible] preferences in one, preferred claims in another and these [illegible] so short-sighted that they must stand by their debtors against their creditors when live in large business centers far away. The present system in respect to assignments and failures, if it may be termed a system, is faulty and ruinous to the business community.

The creditors because as many sided and as multiplate that they render the extension of credit by wholesale houses and manufacturers extremely hazardous, and create the demand that exists for the passage of a general bankruptcy law. A criminal punishment, and yet the most equitable distribution of an insolvent merchants assets and all honest creditors on an equal footing. It is needed by honest tradesmen and for the welfare of commercial and trade interests.

Against the Lottery.

Every friend of private and public prosperity in the United States will rejoice at the decision of the United States Supreme court affirming the constitutionality of the anti-lottery act passed by the last congress. The enactment of this law, which prohibited transportation through the mails of letters addressed to a lottery, or newspapers containing lottery advertisements, was at once recognized as a terrible blow by the managers of that gigantic swindling concern, the Louisiana lottery. They determined to test the constitutionality of the measure before the courts. This decision puts an end to their hopes. The supreme court holds that the power vested in congress to establish and regulate the postal system includes the discretion of the discretion of congress, of what matter and may not be excluded from the mails. The anti lottery act does not abridge the freedom of the press. It merely prohibits the transportation of immoral matter through government agencies. It is, therefore, strictly constitutional. The finding of the supreme court will relieve the average citizen of the Louisiana lottery to fresh exploits.

How to Build up a Town.

Tiffin, Ohio, the home of ex-Governor Foster, is a city of about 10,000, only a short distance from Toledo, and twelve miles from Tiffin a city of 10,000. Governor Foster's father started a general store at the cross roads, and when his son Charles became of age he had stand and was received at building up a town. He bought in every thing. One day a stranger came along looking for a place to locate, when Charley said: "Here, take these [illegible] and go across the road and start a saw mill, and if you haven't the capital I'll help you." He turned over his stock of nails and screws to another man and started a large hand in [illegible], but he didn't tell him to quit his trade by handling lumber, lime and a dozen other articles. Time [illegible] for another new comer. Grocery, clothing, queensware, etc., followed up until the town was made, and Mr. Foster, in the end of real estate, became a millionaire. His secret was [illegible] and keep a good stock on [illegible]. Toledo Blade.

An extensive company backed by [illegible] capital has been organized in Chicago for the manufacture of American flax. A license of incorporation was issued to it under the name of the United States Linen Manufacturing Company by the secretary of state at Springfield. The capital stock is placed at $3,000,000. At present nearly all the flax used in this country is imported. This company has discovered to its own satisfaction that it can manufacture the American article much cheaper than it can be imported, and at the same time it is as good an article [illegible]

The Text.

Back to the various [illegible]

[illegible]

Senator Morrill on Free Silver.

One of the earliest contributions to the monetary side of the silver question in the 52d congress is from the venerable Senator Morrill. Speaking against the Stewart free silver bill, Mr. Morrill used several forcible and apt phrases. Among them was the following:

"There is no magic in any law of congress which can make the world accept an ounce of silver a cent any more in exchange than in bullion."

In this epigram the sentiment is condensed the whole argument against the passage of the free silver bill. The entire bill is based on the proposition that the government can enhance the value of silver by coinage at its pleasure. It is only a step further to the proposition that fiat money is good money even if the money is counterfeit of the world. The time is not far off when such [illegible] will be [illegible] the world's [illegible].

[illegible] Senator Stanford's bill is very [illegible] [illegible] Senator Stanford [illegible] [illegible] United States [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]