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Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals Upon the Most Important Topics of the Hour.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

How Tariffs Bless Farmers. From the Tribune.

Will not American farmers give earnest heed to the following facts and figures, showing their interest in maintaining such a tariff on foreign manufactures as will build up and secure to them a profitable and enduring home market? The Cambria (Pennsylvania) Iron Works paid in three years, for salaries, wages, and contract work, as follows:---

1860	8907.059 91
1864	1,899,890 82
1805	1,585 880 24

These figures are taken from the returns made to the Internal Revenue Commissioners, Nearly every dollar of those three immense sums was expended for the support of single laborers and laborers with families. See how large a portion of the money went directly to tarmers. The Su perintendent of the Works, in his reply to the interrogatories of the Commissioners, savs:-The population sustained by the operations of our company, consume annually ao ut 2000 nead of beet cattle, 3000 head of sheep, and the pro-duct of not less than 4000 head of hogs. Our whole consumption of wheat flour is about 20,000 barris. Johnstown is one of the best markets in the country for all kinds of food, Large quantities of the more perishable kinds, such as carden vegetables, butter, eggs, fraits, etc., are brought from Pittsburg and other Western markets, as the production of the sur-rounding country is unable to supply our

No wonder is it that farming land within two niles of the Cambria Iron Works is worth from \$150 to \$300 per acre, without improvements! And yet this same land, if the works were wiped out by Eritish free trade, would not be worth a cent more than the average value of similar Pennsylvania land for spricultural purposes, which is twenty dollars per acre. Such is the testimony of one of the most intelligent men in Pennsylvania, whose character with give credit to his statements wherever he is known. He also bears witness to the fact, which true economists would ant cipate, that the direct inducace of the works, in making a quick and profitable market for farm products and engancing the value of the soil, is felt for fitty miles all around Johnstown!

What a volume of teaching, farmers, there is in these figures and facts! The beneficent influence of the Cambria Iron Works is, to a greater or less degree, the influence of every one of the 740 iron-producing establishments now struggling for he in the United States. Each and all are convenient markets for the sale, at and all are convenient markets for the sale, at constantly augmenting prices, of every product of the soil, and in which the capital invested in the farm doubles, trobles, and quadruples, by a silent growth that is sure, and yet taxes not the farmer's care nor his toil. Agricultarists! there is no other class of men in this country so di-predis or so harcely interacted in maining the rectly or so largely interested in maintaining the life and increasing the prosperity of our iron works as you are. And you should feel that the British importers and their purchased journals, who labor to destroy American domestic trade and enthrone British free trade on its ruins, and who seek to drive you from your near and profitable home market to the far-off and almost worthless foreign market, are your deadliest enemies, who insult your understandings with their sophistry, while they plan your ruin with their selfisnness.

Extra-Official Advisers of the President. From the Times.

The danger of the President being left without sufficient counsel does not appear to be among the possible evils which the future has in store for us. We have to-day an amended story of certain recent interviews of prominent radical men with Mr. Johnson, which is pertinent enough to passing events to invite some notice. The practice of eliciting "a few remarks" from the highest official authority, with a view to

duced the Austrian General to divide his forces when Napoleon whipped them in detail. So it is with Stevens, the midical general in the House of Representatives. That he has thus far been able to successfully accomplish his purpose in this way does not reflect much credit upon those who make up the majority against him. It shows that there is not a man equal to the occasion, either among the Democrats or conservative Republicans, in the lower House. None of them come up to the standard of statesmen, but must be ranked as mere ward politicians, nothing more nor burber.

There are in the House as it is now consti-tuted, excluding the Representatives from the eleven Southern States recently in rebellion, one hundred and eighty-four members. Of this num-berforty-one are Democrats. Fifty-three Republicans voted in favor of a qualified negro suffrage in the District of Columbia, and are therefore entitled to be called conservative Republicans. Ecsides these, there were eleven members elected as Republicans who voted against negro suffrage in every form in which it came up, both qualified and universal. Their names are recorded with the Democrats on every vote taken on that measure. This gives the anti-radi-cal strength of the House one hundred and five votes, as follows:---

This leaves the radicals only seventy-nine, votes out of the one hundred and eighty four, giving that faction the benefit of all the Re-publican absentees when the vote on negro suffrage was taken, also including Speaker Coliaz, who dodged all the votes on that occasion. The most favorable calculation, therethe conservative portion of Congress twenty-six majority over them. In the face of this fact, with this large majority who are ready and anxious to support the policy of President Johnson, Stevens manages to carry all his points, and is not only delaying reconstruction but is also gradually type the hands of the Executive, and will soon make him powerless anless the radicals are checked in their schemes. There were only one hundred and seventy members present or voting when the question was taken on negro suffrage in the District. Of those no. voting ten were Republicans and four Democrats. Of those voting thirty-seven instead of thirty-five, as heretofore stated, were Demoerats. Add to this the eleven Republicans who voted with the radicals, or against recommitting the bill against qualified subrage, and then voted with the Democrats against the bill, and we have only sixty-nine radical Republicans voting on that day, and yet carrying their point over the heads of sixty-three conservative Republicans of all shades, and the Democrats combined. A more disgraceful rout of a superior force by minority was never before recorded in history. As we have hown, the radicals proper cou not muster over seventy-nine votes, even giving them the benefit of the absentees, on the negro suffrage question. In fact, on that day, they only had sixty-nine votes. Now it takes ninety-tour votes to pass any measure in the lower House, leaving the radicals fifteen less than neces-sary to carry their measures. The weakness and the folly of so large an anti-radiest strength in being tester on every oregion are too conin being teaten on every occasion are too con temptible for comment. This analysis of the strength of the faction in Congress, however, furnishes President Johnson the mode of solving the whole question of restoration. In this large anti-radical element is the material, if properly used and directed, that will enable him to secure a full and complete endorsement of his administration by Congress. All that is necessary is for him to throw him-self in the breach and exhibit a little Jacksonian

spirit, and the victory is in his hands. His first duty is to strengthen the hands of the conserva-tive Republicans, and encourage them by removing those members of his Cabinet who ar aiding and abetting the radical faction. Let these conservative Republicans understand that the Administration will stand by them in their struggle against the radicals, and they will resist the pressure of the extreme men. When this is done the Democrats can be led over to conservative Republicans by the President. He will then have a party which will sustain his policy on all occasions. It will also be the great party of the country. If there were any men in those two factions capable of leading who could, by their superior abilities, secur the confidence necessary to inspire their fol-lowers, the President could then quietly look on without taking any steps himself. But there are none; and silence on the part of the Executive, under the circumstances, is only deleat, and disasirous at that. In the absence or leaders capable for the emergency, Andrew Johnson must step torward himself, or all will be lost, and the radical disorganizing faction will rule and ruin the country. Let the President overhaul his Cabinet, make the basis of the union between the conservative Republicans and De mocrats the admission of such Representatives claiming seats from the Southern States as were true Union men during the war and the rejec-tion of those who were disloyal, and he will soon see Congress with him instead of against him. Is President Johnson ready to boldly assume this responsibility for the sake of the success of his administration and the good of the country i Ugon his decision on this point rests the success or failure of his policy in Congress.

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FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES THE FIRE IN CHESNUT STREET Letter from Wells, Fargo & Co. \$10,000 SAVED IN HERRING'S PATENT SAFE. PHILADREPHIA. JERUARY 7, 1898. MESSES FARREL, HERRING & Co.-Gentlemen :-- We bave just opened our Safe, one of your manufacture, which passed through the destructive fire in Chesnut street last night. The Safe was in our office, No. 607. which building was entirely destroyed. The Safe was in a warm place, as you may well suppose, and was red hot when taken get of the embers. We are well satisfied with the result of this final, and find our books, papers, and some ten thousand dollars in movey almost as parfect as when put in the Safe. Nothing is injured, if we except U.e leather bindings of the books, which are steamed; the money and papers are as good as ever. Truly yours, WELLS, FARGO & CO., Per J. H. COOK, Agent The above Safe can be seen at our store. FARREL, HERRING & CO., 11 No. 629 CHEANUT *TREET. SEVERE TEST OF MARVIN'S SAFE Watchmakers, At Charleston Fire, October 18, 1865. "After removing my safe (one of Marvin & Co.'s Patent) from the rules, where it had isin for Pipty-Truke h ars exp. at dio missise heat. 1 ound my books in a perfect state of preservation 1 express my dolekt and entire sainstaction with the result and heartily ad-vise all to purchase Marvin & Co.'s actos. (Signed) "W. H. CHAPEE." 151m* A full assoriment of the above SAFES, the only perectly dry, as well as thoroughly fire-proof ones in the market, for sale by MARVIN & CO., No. 721 CHESNUT STREET, (Masonio Hall), Phila., No. 265 BROADWAY, N. Y. Dwelling House Sates, ornamental styles, Safes of other makes taken in exchange. Send for descriptive circular. 1 20 Im A N O T H E R T E S T HEBRING'S FIRE-PROOF SAFES. THE FIERY ORDEAL PASSED TRIUMPHANTLY THE VIERT OLDEAL PASSED TRIUMPHANTLY The Herring Sate used in the office of our warehouses, destroyed by the disasticus fire of the night of the Sch mstant, was subjected to as intense beat as probably sny sale will ever the subjected in any fire-se intense that the brase knobs and mountings of the exterior of some were melted off and the whole surface scaled and blettered as if it had been in a furnace, and yet when opened the contents books and papers were found to be entire and annulured This Sale is now on exhibition in our warehouse or Seventh street, with the books and papers still remain ing in if just as it was when taken from the ruins. Mor-chants. Bankets and others interested in the protection of their books and papers are invited to call and a mine it. J. P. B.A. THOLOW, Agent for Herring's Sa'se, 11 No 558 BEVENTH St., Washington, D. C. Etc. Etc. Etc. PERSONAL. GREAT REDUCTION IN COFFEE, AT WILSON'S Tes Warehouse, No. 236 CHESNUT Street 30 CENTS.-ROASTED RIO COFFEE. AT WILSON'S Ten Warehouse, No. 236 CHESNOT 35 CENTS.-BEST ROASTED RIO COFFEE, at WILSON'S, No. 236 CHESNUT Street. 40 CENTS-FINEST OLD JAVA. ROASTED, at WILSON'S, No. 236 CHESNUT Street. 70 CENTS.-PLACK AND GREEN TEA SIFT-WILSON'S. G OGD DOLLAS TEA, BLACK AND GREEN, at WILSON'S, No. 235 CHESNUT Street. TEAS AND COFFEES AT WHOLESALE prices, at WILSON S Tea Warehouse, No. 230 CHESNUT Street. 121m TEAS, &o.

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their publication in some outlying section of the country, has become not at all uncommon. Whether it is a custom more honored in the breach than the observance we shall not undertake to say. There is much in getting used to these things. The late President had very many extra-official advisers. We apprehend that those who were foremost

in urging on Fresident Lincolu the necessity of compromising with Jefferson Davis; of paying four or five hun red million of the Rebel debt; of making peace missionaries out of such scalliwags as Tucker and Sanders; and of submitting our affairs generally as a nation-in delault of any less disgraceful settlement-to foreign arbi-trament, are now the most assiduous counsellors of President Johnson in the business of recon-

What these advisers had to say in their more recent interviews with the President we do not learn in detail. But we gather much of the tenor of their advice incidentally from what the President is reported to have urged in objection to the theories offered for his guidance. The persistent tinkering of the Constitution, Mr. Johnson is reported to view as having a tend-ency to upset the very foundation of things, to weaken the force and sanction of that instru-ment itself; and in homelier phrase, to make its provisions like the work of so many town meetings. These are, presumably, the Presi-dent's views; they are most certainly the views of nine-tenths of the intelligent people of the United States.

The right of both Houses to judge of the qualifications of individual representatives seeking admission to Congress, the President has uniformly affirmed. But he draws a distinction, clear and positive, between that right and the authority which demands and enforces the exclusion of States. The lately revolted States are to-day more republican and democratic in their forms of State organization than they were before or during the war, and they are altogether more in harmony with the spirit of our insultations generally. Denying their right to any repre sentation under these conditions is a denial of the existence of the Union.

We can hardly credit that portion of the story which represents these extra-official advisers as expressing to the President a lear that the return or the south will reduce the Union party in Con-gress to a minority. Such cowardly forecasting of disaster led to the Niagara peace conferences. But we should think that there was barely even a Congressional faction weak enough to urge such a reason for delaying or triffing with the word of restoration. The States that are constdered fit to ratify constitutional amendments are surely not disabled from voting on those amendments in Congress; and the refusal to recognize this fact, instead of tending to prevent the Southern delegations from coming in as a sectional wal-11 it is ten years before restoration is completed-will simply make that issue cer-Meanwhile the privilege of debate in the House has been, in a measure, restored. There is apparently a growing conviction among members that Congress is a deliberative body, and that the practice of remitting all debate to committees may be carried to excess.

The Conservative and Radical Strength in the House - Duty of the President.

From the Herald.

The developments in Congress during the past ten days reveal the fact that a minority faction is roling that body. There is an unmistakable majority, even in the lower House, against the extreme measures of the radicals; yet the latter manage to so divide that majority that it becomes powerless to resist their schemes. The first Napoleon found himself in one of his campaigns with thirty thousand men contending against sixty thousand Austrians. He at once set at work manœuvring his army, until he had in

Corn and Cotton.

From the World. A Macon exchange states that little or no corn will be raised in the South this year, owing to the enormous profits which are expected to be realized from the growth of cotton. In view of the fact that the South must buy all the breadstuffs it needs, the same paper says:-"The West must now feed us: and if the ireedman turns out a faithful laborer, the trade between the South and West will exceed anything before known."

There is scarcely a doubt but that the South will devote its whole energies to the raising of whild evote its whole energies to the raising of cotton. It cannot possibly cost more than eight cents a pound in gold to grow it, while, if the crop turns out at all fair, it must sell for over twenty-five cents a pound in gold. So large and so certain a margin is rarely offered for an agri-cultural product, and all accounts agree that, with the reachage or without them a very large with the freedmen or without them, a very large amount will be raised if the season is at all propitious.

So great is the demand for white labor to go to the Southwest, that there is an absolute scarcity of farm hands at the West, notwith-standing the stoppage of the war; and wages ule so high that farmers are holding meetings to induce laborers to come from the East. In-dees, there is a fear that the high price of labor and the rates charged for the transportation of freight on the railroads will discoursge the growth or breadstuffs this year, when they will be so much needed to feed the South.

The heavy trade which will spring up next summer and fall between the South and West will have important political as well as business consequences. It will give great activity to the ship-yards to supply the immense fleet of steam-ers which will be needed on the Southern rivers to replace those destroyed by the war; the rall-roads will need more rolling stock, while cities like St. Louis, Memphis, Cincinnata, and Louis-

ville will add enormously to their trade. The more intimate commercial relations bet ween the Southand West will not be without their influence upon the fall electrons. If the present Corgress persists in keeping the South out of the Union, the West will be revolutionized poli-tically when Congressmen are to be chosen. The Western people are too generous as well as too shrewd to needlessly humiliate the section which will be their best customer.

-Theatrical receipts in Chicago last year were \$550,000.

-The opera season in Boston comprises eight operas a week.

-\$22,000 were paid for opera tickets in Boston last week.

-Artemus Ward's success in a town in Wis-consin wa* not satisfactory. His agent took \$2.87 at the door, while Artemus took the mea-

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