

Its Pretensions Mountain High; Its Accomplishments Mole Hills.

In his bright and somewhat effective campaign speech in Springfield, Ill., Whitehead Reid came finally to consider Republican reciprocity and inquired dramatically:

"Ask the people if they want to throw away a policy that in the first few months brings such results because the Democratic convention chooses to call it a sham."

Reciprocity is not denounced as a sham because of the favorable trade results which it produces, and of these there are undoubtedly some, but it is denounced as a sham because it pretends to establish reciprocal trade relations for the purpose of extending the commerce of the nation and furnishing a market for its surplus agricultural products, when, as a matter of fact, it has been so designed as to apply only to the petty nations of South America who make little or no demand for our agricultural products, while the great nations of the Old World, which would readily become our customers if McKinleyism did not forbid, are compelled to seek elsewhere as far as possible to exchange their goods for the breadstuffs and provisions which America can so readily supply.

The pretensions of reciprocity are mountain high; its accomplishments resemble the mole hill. If there be any virtue in the idea of reciprocity it is the virtue which tariff reformers preach in their agitation for lower tariffs, so that trade may be freed from the shackles which now bind it to the detriment of the importing as well as exporting countries.

Reciprocity as now in vogue is a sham because it does not apply to countries with which it would be effective to stimulate trade.

Reciprocity is a sham because it is skillfully designed as chiefly to promote the sale of tariff enriched manufacturers.

Reciprocity is a sham because it is the sugar coating around the protection pill which the farmers of the west are asked to swallow.

Reciprocity is a sham because while designed to benefit the manufacturers of the east, who seek markets in South America, it pretends to be designed for the farmers of the west, who really need, however, reciprocity or tariff reform that will enable them to sell their provisions and breadstuffs in the great markets of the manufacturing centers of the Old World.—Omaha World-Herald.

WISCONSIN SAFELY DEMOCRATIC.

Spoooner Will Be Whipped Again and Peck Will Remain Governor.

Until two years ago Wisconsin was classed as almost invincibly Republican. The magnificent Democratic victory of 1890 placed the state in the doubtful column. It may now be removed from that column and classed as safely Democratic.

By placing John C. Spoooner at the head of their state ticket, Wisconsin Republicans have shut themselves out from any hope of reprove from the sentence of popular condemnation passed upon them two years ago. They have enrolled themselves under the banner of a professional lobbyist, corporation agent and itching politician. Overwhelmingly repudiated by his state two years ago, when a Democratic legislature was elected to choose his successor in the United States senate, John C. Spoooner is fitted only to lead his party in Wisconsin to fresh defeat and humiliation as its gubernatorial candidate. The man of whom his own party organ, the Milwaukee Sentinel, confessed that he had been known "for many years past as the chief of the corporation lobbyists in Madison," is not the Moses to lead Wisconsin Republicans out of the wilderness.

On the tariff and the school issues Hoard and Spoooner were defeated in Wisconsin two years ago, and on these same issues Harrison and Spoooner will be defeated in Wisconsin next November. The national Democracy is now enlisted with Wisconsin Democrats in the battle for "parental rights and rights of conscience in the education of children," in behalf of which, as an "essential to civil and religious liberty," the Chicago platform makes a ringing declaration.

Governor Peck will be his own successor, and the electoral vote of Wisconsin will be cast for the Democratic presidential ticket.—St. Paul Globe.

Democratic Tariff Law.

We denounce Republican protection as a fraud, taxing the labor of the great majority of the people for the benefit of the few. We declare it to be a fundamental principle of the Democratic party that the federal government has no power to impose and collect tariff duties except for the purposes of revenue only, and we demand that the collection of such taxes shall be limited to the necessities of the government when honestly and economically administered.—National Democratic Platform.

Another issue of great moment in the pending contest is the force bill. The magnitude of this issue cannot be overstated. It may mean the control of the election of representatives in congress by the bayonet. The Republican party, by its acts in the Fifty-first congress and by its platform in its late national convention, stands pledged to the passage of the force bill.—Adlai E. Stevenson.

Do Will Hook Them.

Many of the Republican subsidized press gleefully state that Mr. Cleveland's usual fishing excursions have been interrupted. Not a bit of it; the popular candidate for the presidency is fishing for votes, and his bait will hook them with bonds of steel.—Syracuse News.

A Schoolboy's Speech.

It is reported that Governor McKinley will take a few weeks off and prepare a new tariff speech. It is not in the major. His speech was born in a crossroad school house and will last him until he dies or is placed on the retired list.—Detroit Free Press.

CHICAGO.

Population of Chicago Ill. in Decades—1840-4479 1850-29963-1860-109266-1870-306605 1880-491516-1890-1208669. The census since taken for Chicago purposes gains the city almost 1500 000. New York was quite a town in Revolutionary times 116 years ago. It will be but a very few years until the latter place will be second in size on this continent, whereas in about 50 years Chicago is about New York's size. What is known as Englewood on-the-hill, southwest portion of the City, and nearly west of the World's Fair grounds, being about 30 ft. above the level of Lake Michigan is a favorite locality. The city is growing more rapidly in that direction now than elsewhere. Property in this portion of the city has doubled in value in the past year and in many cases tripled. Money is often invested in extreme western towns, where everything is boomed far beyond its value. Money invested in one of these uncertain places often and in fact in most cases, prove to be a dead investment and generally the town goes down entirely and the investor is out the whole amount invested. Not so with Chicago investment if judiciously made. It has had a growth unequalled by any city on this continent, and is going right along. Englewood on-the-hill offers superior advantages to investors. It is high land, being by actual survey 30 feet above the level of the lake and 14 feet higher than Halsted street. Double tracked street car line on 69th street run through this section and a great business street "Western Avenue" the longest street in Chicago, (which is 15 miles in length) run through Englewood on-the-hill. Lake water mains run to this sub-division. Milton Runyon of Rohrsburg, Pa. spent several weeks looking Chicago over and having looked the city generally over, decided to invest in the southwest portion of the city, about due west from the World's Fair grounds on what is known as Englewood on-the-hill, as more desirable than any locality elsewhere. Mr. Runyon has associated himself with two of Chicago's Real Estate Firms; one being the oldest in Chicago. Thousands have made fortunes by investing in Chicago real estate. While no one ever lost by so doing, it is centrally located for the trade of the United States, and is not built or located on a hill or over a morass, but on one vast extensive plain of level land. Lots in the city limits and in this favorite locality as low as \$375.00 per lot, until Nov. 1st, 1892, when an advance will be made.

It is not natural that the people of New York and New Jersey should regard with dislike the Reading Railroad consolidation, or that they should welcome with exultation the injunction granted by Chancellor McGill, of New Jersey, upon lease of the Central Railroad of New Jersey. New York City has long had the great advantage of active railroad competition, together with the larger advantage of free use of the Erie Canal. Philadelphia, meantime, has been practically in bondage to a single railroad company which possessed a monopoly under which the commerce of the city could make no headway. Both New York and New Jersey for many years have been permitted to buy coal taken from the mines of Pennsylvania at less price than were required of Philadelphians, who live nearer to the coal mines and who have a right to enjoy the benefit of their position. That New York City and the State of New Jersey should be averse to surrendering the advantages they have had in these particulars cannot be complained of, but it is equally unreasonable to complain that Philadelphians should try to obtain justice for themselves, and should rejoice when the instrument for obtaining it had been fashioned.

It is safe to say that no event that has happened for many years gave more solid satisfaction to the commercial interests of this city than the extension of the power and the area of control of the Reading Railroad Company. That great enterprise presented itself to Philadelphia, not as a combination for purpose of oppression and extortion, but as a project which would at once relieve the business of the city from the tyranny and hurt inflicted by the great corporation which hitherto had held Philadelphia trade at its mercy. This relief, in fact came at once. It appeared in the substitution, by rail way officials, of courteous solicitation of freights, for insolent indifference in the quick settlement of long delayed claims in the offer of increased facilities for shipment and immediate enlargement of certain kinds of commercial operations. No Philadelphia man not directly interested in the Pennsylvania Railroad Company would be willing to return to the former condition of things. The practically universal feeling is that the city has had a great deliverance, and that now, for the first time for many years, through the instrumentality of the Reading combination, the commercial forces of Philadelphia have a positive assurance that they may operate under conditions of fair play.

Thus Philadelphians do not welcome Chancellor McGill's decision, and they do regard with feelings of satisfaction the assurance that the power to break a lease does not involve the ability to forbid co-operative action, which will attain all the purpose for which the lease was arranged. They are not indifferent that the price of coal shall go up or go down; but they are much more deeply interested in having made permanent a system which will supply them with fuel at prices lower than those that must be paid by consumers at a greater distance from the coal mines. The Philadelphia manufacturer cannot be expected to mourn because his competitor in Jersey City or New York must pay more for fuel than he pays. Nor can any citizen of this State find reason for regretting that provisions have been made for stopping the practice of mining Pennsylvania coal at a loss. There is no reason, in morals or in revealed religion why we should disembowel the State of its mineral treasures for the purpose of supplying to citizens of New York the best fuel in the world for less than its real value. These are some of the considerations which reconcile the people hereabouts to a consolidation of railroads that has appeared very grievous to some other persons.—The Philadelphia Manufacturer, Sept. 3.

They Are Large Size.

From the Detroit Free Press. Spoooner. "When a Texas girl cries she weeps more copiously than a person in any other State." Swayback. "Nonsense." Spoooner. "Well, she sheds Texas steers."

Would you rather buy lamp chimneys, one a week the year round, or one that lasts till some accident breaks it? Common glass may break or not the minute you light your lamp; if not, the first draft may break it; if not, it may break from a mere whim.

Tough glass chimneys, Macbeth's "Pearl-top" or "Pearl-glass," almost never break from heat, not one in a hundred.

Where can you get it? and what does it cost? Your dealer knows where and how much. It costs more than common glass; and may be, he thinks tough glass isn't good for his business.

Pittsburgh, Pa. GEO. A. MACBETH CO.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

It is a Mistake

To avoid Chestnut Street prices" for our goods. We give you better clothes and lower prices than is asked in the stores on other streets. You need not take our word for it. A ten minute look will convince you that we are right.

Warren A. Reed.

910 and 912 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

Opposite Post Office.

Leadng American Clothiers,

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THE TWO SIDES.

American Manufacturers Sell Goods Cheaper Abroad Than at Home.

Where they are able to get untaxed raw material our manufacturers can export goods at a profit. We have a good export business in leather and leather goods, and a considerable export trade in agricultural implements. In this latter branch home and foreign trade lists show that our manufacturers give their foreign customers a heavy discount from their American wholesale prices. This of course they are obliged to do to get the trade, as foreigners are not obliged by law to pay McKinley prices. When European plows are offered in South America at 40 per cent. under McKinley prices, our exporting manufacturers must cut 41 per cent. or lose the trade. This is so plain that it is self evident; yet some manufacturers have been inconsiderate enough to deny it. Mr. A. P. Farquhar, the head of the Pennsylvania Agricultural works, is more candid, however. He sells largely both at home and abroad, and he makes no pretense that he tries to keep up McKinley prices when outside the lines of the McKinley tariff.

He declares that he is ready to meet competition on the merits of his goods. "The farmer is being destroyed," he says. "We are killing the goose that lays the golden eggs; and I honestly believe now that it is to the interest of the manufacturers to eliminate the protective feature from our tariff laws. Certainly if our manufactures are sold much lower abroad we could only need protection to get better prices from our customers at home. We do manufacture and sell in Canada, South America and Europe many agricultural implements and machines, and could we have free raw material and the commercial advantages which free trade would give us, America would become the great manufacturing emporium of the world, and the farmer of course would share the prosperity, since he would have less to pay for everything and get better prices for all he sold."

This is common sense, but so long as a manufacturer believes in artificial McKinley prices and shrinks from competition on the merits of his goods, it is idle to expect him to show common sense. But it is even more idle for McKinley manufacturers to deny that they sell cheaper abroad than they do at home, if they sell abroad at all. If they did not, on what grounds would they ask the American people to go on paying McKinley taxes to protect them at home from the competition they meet as soon as they get beyond the lines of McKinley custom houses.—St. Louis Republic.

Will He Believe That Story Again?

We see the farmer listening to a delusive story that fills his mind with visions of advantage while his pocket is being robbed by the stealthy hand of high protection.—Grover Cleveland, July 20.

Proctor's "High" Wages.

Mr. Proctor points with pride to the high wages paid in his Vermont factory, which are the lowest market rate, for, in the event that his workmen kick, he knows perfectly that under our blessed tariff he can telegraph and in a few weeks fill their places with the pauper marble cutters of Europe, for whose coming our thoughtful tariff makers have left wide open the gates of Castle Garden. Taxes on all the American workingman uses—and plenty, liberal taxes—but free trade in all foreign paper labor, save the Chinaman, have been the making of Redfield Proctor, Andrew Carnegie and 200,000 other tariff pets, who, in the name of American high wages, have absorbed into their pocket-books about 70 per cent. of all the wealth of the United States.—Goshen (N. Y.) Republican.

The Tool of the Monopolists.

Republican success this fall would mean Tom Reed's election as speaker of the Fifty-third congress, and quorums counted against every measure of relief for the people proposed by either the Democracy or the People's party. Reed is the monopolists' tool, as has been proved, and under him no measure not sanctioned by the protection bosses would have the ghost of a chance of passing in the house.—Savannah News.

The tariff is the all important issue of the campaign upon which we have now entered. Shall there be a revision of our tariff laws, and as a consequence of such legislation a reduction of taxation, or shall it become the policy of our government to maintain permanently high protection? The position of the two leading political parties upon that question cannot be misunderstood.—Adlai E. Stevenson.

The Root of the Evil.

The root of the evil must be sought in the system which fosters one industry at the expense of another, and which has enabled the manufacturers to fatten upon the planters.—Pensacola (Fla.) News.

To the toiler the McKinley bill has "kept the word of promise to the ear, but broken it to the hope."—Adlai E. Stevenson.



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Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also cure all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cure...

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Is the bone of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not. Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not grip or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vial at 25 cents; five for \$1. Sold by druggists every where, or sent by mail.