### MANUFACTURES AN INDEX OF PROGRESS

Commercial and Intellectual Development Travel Side by Side.

Text of a Recent Speech by Governor Practical Bearing on the Present Campaign.

The consideration of protection leads | the entire country. at once to the question of manufac-tures. Are they necessary or advan-Indicated by the Democratic party.

In such circumstances an examinaunder the control of the more enterprisover her ancient enemy, China, come accounts of her successes in manufacturing. The United States may find a competitor from the West in addition to those that have heretofore been met from the East.

In Europe the situation is different. It is the manufacturing continent of the world. Measure the nations it contains by manufactures, and the order is England, Germany, France, Russia, Italy, Spain. A comparative table of the po-sition of these nations in manufacturthe was complled for the year 1888.

Germany ...... 2,837,000,600 France ...... 2,360,600,00 

The manufacturing product of the United Kingdom, or England, exceeds that of any other European nation. It is more than equal to the product of Germany, Italy and Spain combined and very nearly equal to the total manufacturing products of France and

#### AN INFALLIBLE SIGN.

That the importance of nations is indicated by manufacturing is well illustrated by the comparison of the wealth of the nations of Europe, A table of national wealth in 1888 was compiled by the same authority as that for manu-

ealth, 1888. \$45,746,000,000
41,843,000,000
31,326,000,000
24,706,000,000
14,419,000,000
12,214,000,000

The relation between these nations is wealth it is also a measure

of intelligence. In the United Kingdom, France and Germany, the number of people in a hundred able to write varies from 85 to 96. In Russia, Italy and Spain the number falls to from 15 to 47 Among the older nations of the world, therefore, wealth, intelligence, and, as the ordinary cotton cloth loom was suswe have reason to believe, from other sources, national power, is generally proportion to manufacturing pro-

England is our chief competitor to a less extent. The United States does not fear competition with the manufacturing products of Russia, Italy, or Spain. Asia, with the possible excention of Japan, Africa and South Amerlea do not contain a nation capable of a serious manufacturing conflict with America. An examination of our posmanufacturing reduces the number to

#### three or four nations. ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

Compare England, the leading manufacturing nation of the world, outside of this country, with the United States. In 1860 the manufacturing product of Great Britain was \$2,710,000,000. In that year the United States was second, with a manufacturing product of \$1.907 .between 1860 and 1888, the basis of these comparisons being English figures England maintained what may fairly be called a free-trade policy. The policy of the United States was Protection It is natural to suppose that, at the end of this period, England had at least maintained her lead over the United States, a comparatively new nation. In 1888, however, the manufacturing product of England was \$3,990,000,000. In that year the United States had overtaken and passed her great rival, having increased her manufacturing product to \$7,022,000,000. Protection had worked wonders for America. It had made her the first manufacturing nation of the world. It had enabled her the wealth of England and the United half in the cost of weaving cotton cloth States in 1988 stands in a similar relapected from the result in other nations. tion. That of the United Kingdom was \$45,746,000,000. The wealth of the United | saving secured by the loom is approxi-States was \$62,410,000,000.

In intelligence the comparison shows that 92 persons in 100 can write in the United States, against 90 in 100 in the United Kingdom.

From 1860 to 1890, during the thirty years that Protection was the national policy, the progress of the United States exceeds that of any other nation, for any similar period in the history of world. The comparison of the condition of the country at the two periods is most interesting.

Population	\$1,443,321	62,622,250
Wealth	16,159,616,000	\$65,637,691,600
Manufacturing		* OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY.
product	\$1,885,861,676	\$9,072,487,281
Pig iron, tons	821,223	9,202,703
Coal tons	14,333,942	157,788,656
Wheat, bushels	173, 104, 924	299,262,000
Corn, bushels	838,792,742	1,489,970,000
Exports of do-		120000000000000000000000000000000000000
mestic manu-		
factures	\$40,345,892	\$151,192,376
Foreign trade	\$687,192,000	\$1,647,129,000
Customs revenue	\$58,187,511	\$229,663,584
Railroads, miles,	20,626	165,691
Patents issued	26,642	418,965

Buch marvelous results indicate that e Repullean policy of Protection has

Manufactures are necessary to the highest order of intelligence. To develop the human brain, an infinite diversity of occupation and of enjoyment are necessary. To attain the highest civilization, every form of occupation that the climatic conditions render possible must be maintained. The experience and information gained in becoming familiar with manufacturing processes raises the intelligence of the mass of BUSY WORKSHOPS AND SCHOOLS the people. They become informed and skillful in particular lines of life. In:provements are suggested. Individual Lippitt of Rhode Island That Has a ents stimulate the entire population to secure similar profits. The improved proces as of manufacture benefit not only the individuals controlling them

for a time, but also the well-being of Here is an article only a few inches tures. Are they necessary or advantageous in a country like ours? For more than thirty years, after 1861, Protection prevailed with an unbroken record in this country. For the past few years there has been a departure from 40 cents will make 52 decreases. years there has been a departure from this policy. We are about to decide whether to return to the policy of Pro-worth \$59.25. A pound of steel, theretection, or to continue in the direction fore, after being manipulated by the various machines through which this little file has passed, has been increastion of the experience of other nations ed in value 14,740 per cent. The invenin relation to manufactures may help for of the machinery which led to the us to determine our best interests. In production of these articles was a South America there is not a single Rhode Islander. At an early age he manufacturing nation, as the term is began work in the Whitinsville manow understood. Africa is in a similar chine shep, where his father was employed at the head of a gang of men. cept, in some respects, those portions His entire working life, previous to inof that vast continent that have come venting the file machine, was passed in different machine shops, gaining the furnishes an exception. Side by side with the victories that she has gained turing establishments had not been information and experience which tinmaintained in the community where he lived, thereby enabling him to earn his livelihood as a machinist, he could not have invented the machinery by which a pound of metal of little value is made equal to nearly three ounces of gold. The enhanced value of the pound of steel is entirely in labor. The 83 dozen files in a finished state have had nothing in the way of metal or other material added to them. That they are worth, approximately, \$60, is due entirely to the labor employed in bringing them to their finished condition. These delicate processes of manufacture, the direct outcome of the invention of Nicholson, have enabled thousands of workmen to maintain themselves and their 588,000,000 families by honest labor. Manufactur-413,000,000 ers. therefore, work for the elevation of the individual workman and for the

#### PRACTICAL UNIVERSITIES.

Every manufacturing establishment is a college. They are as necessary to the development of mankind as any is stitution of learning that may be named. The ordinary signification of the word "education" may well be broadened. It is commonly restricted to graduates of schools and colleges familiar with books. The learned presidents of Harvard and of Columbia are educated men. Had they been called upon to solve the problem of the file machine and to so arrange its delicate parts as to make it a practical success it would have been as difficult for them to accomplish the result as for Nicholson, in his early years, to conjugate a Greek verb. Can there be any doubt that in relation to the file machine Nieholsen was educated, and that the in the exact order of the value of their others would have been wanting inmanufacturing products, except in the formation? The technical knowledge case of France and Germany. The po- gained in manufacturing establishsition of these two nations is transpos- ments by the people of this country, is ed. England stands first as the richest an education which cannot be secured nation of Europe. Her wealth exceeds in any other way. The increase in patthat of Germany and Italy combined, ents issued between 1860 and 1890 in-As manufacturing supremacy indi- dicates the educational influence of manufacturing. The story of great inventions is as interesting as a romance.

Some eight years ago three brothers

of a New England manufacturing firm. meeting together to consider their business prospects, conceived the idea that ceptible of great improvements. They set aside \$10,000 for experiment and investigation. A contract was made with Rhodes, the best machinist in their empley, to assist in producing the result. France and Germany are competitors This man had been trained in machine shops maintained in New England. A the end of a few months an improved loom was produced. Northrop, an Englishman, who had been employed in the same machine shop, suggested a further improvement. A separate location in the workship was given him, and his results, in a friendly way, were comsible competitors for supremacy in pared with those of Rhodes. In a short time twelve looms were built and set up in a Fall River cotton mill. A short experience indicated that they were exceedingly imperfect. Had cotton manufacturing not been conducted in the neighborhood of the machine shop, the needed experience could not have been secured. After further development, a ontract was made for fifty looms with the Pacific mills. It proved a disastrous enterprise. The new loom falled 600,000. During the twenty-eight years to accomplish the desired result, and involved the principals in a loss of \$15,-900. By this time there had been expended in the development of the invention some \$50,000 or \$60,000. further study the loom, a suitable building was provided and eighty looms set up and run under the owners' supervision. A third machinist, Roper, also employed in the machine shop, suggested an important improvement, the warp stop motion. Its application completed machine. It became known as the Northrop loom, and is now in practical operation. Some twenty-five men, all technically educated in machine shops. or in the cotton manufacture, have invented different parts of this machine. Their improvements have been covered manufacturing industry to exceed that by approximately 100 patents. There of the United Kingdom combined with has been expended in experiments, in the product of any other manufacturing investigation and for patents, some nation of the world. As would be ex- \$200,000. The result is a reduction of one-

#### would have been approximately \$20, 000,000. The interest on the National debt of the United States in 1892, the last year of Republican control, was \$22,893,000. The possible saving of the new loom, therefore, would be about

seven-eighths of this interest.

The cest of weaving constitutes one-

half the cost of labor required to pro-

duce cotton cloth. Consequently the

mately one-quarter of the labor of pro-

ducing the cloth. Experts have esti-

mated that in 1895 \$80,000,000 was paid

for labor in the cotton manufacture in

the United States. Assume that the

improved loom had been thoroughly in-

troduced, the saving secured thereby

PUBLIC BENEFACTORS. It accomplishes something more. The old method of weaving cotton cloth requires the weaver to suck through the hole in the shuttle, the end of the thread coming from the new bobbin. This process draws directly into the lungs minute cotton fibres. It has been estimated that it has to be repeated as often as 800 times in a working day, or 240,000 times in a year. The effects of such in-

halations are deleterious. From its financial benefits, and from humanitarian standpoint, this machine, the invention of which in this not the manufacture of machinery and production of cotton cloth

### MAIOR M'KINLEY'S CAMPAIGN MANAGERS.



POWELL CLAYTON. CYRUS LELAND.

MATTHEW S. QUAY.

CHARLES G. DAWES.

MARK HANNA.

JOSEPH H. MANLEY. W. T. DURBIN. N. B. SCOTT.

-From the Chicago Times-Herald. By the courtesy of H. H. Kohlsaat.

dwelt upon in tariff discussions. The is of vast importance to the nation. The workman, technically educated, either in textiles, in machinery, or in the manipulation of precious metals, is quite the present time they sell for 40 and as capable of producing results, to his 50 cents. own honor, for the renown of his country, and for the benefit of mankind, as to 200 per cent. Small tenements, is the learned professor of any educa-

tional institution, Of Nicholson, Rhodes, Northrop, Roper, and the Drapers, may well be said as of the successful husbandman. "to make two blades of grass or two ears of corn to grow upon a spot of ground where only one grew before is to deserve well of mankind, and to be of essential service to the state."

# FREE SILVER EVILS.

Startling Evidences in Colombia of the White Metal's Undesirability. Cost of Living Doubled .- Wage In-While Provisions Have Increased Two Hundred Per Cent.

The following letter which eloquently received by the World from Luther F. McKinney, United States minister to Bogota: "As the money question seems to be the important question in the present political contest in the United States, I thought it might be of interest to know what effect sliver legislation has had upon the people of Colombia.

"Twenty years ago, in 1876, gold and silver were coined in the mints of Co-Iombia, both being a legal tender for all debts, and at that time, owing to the searcity of the white metal, sliver was at a premium over gold of about 3 per

"About 1880 gold was at a premium, because the imports exceeded the exports, and as the balance had to be paid in gold, it required a small premlum to get the gold for the purpo Up to 1885 the government continued to coin gold and silver, and at that time gold was at a premium over silver of about 20 per cent.

"In 1885 congress passed a law that made paper money a legal tender for all debts, the paper to be payable in gold or silver at the option of the gov ernment;' this being an attempt to make silver at a par with gold.

# GOLD 190 PER CENT. PREMIUM.

"This was an impossibility, for at once the gold all went out of the country and the government was on a silver basis in spite of its efforts by legislation to keep gold and silver at a parity. From that time to this there has been no gold in circulation in Colombia. "The effect of this was to raise

premium en gold from 20 per centi in 1885 to 190 per cept, in 1895. "At the present time, June 17,

change on New York is 140, the price of exchange depending wholly upon the number of drafts upon the market and the demand for them. As the coffee crop is being shipped at this time and the merchants for certain reasons are not importing largely, the price of ex-"In the department of Panama paper

money is not used, silver being the only medium of circulation, the result being that silver in the other departments has entirely gone out of circulation, and paper is the only money used. "If one goes to market in Bogota and

offers silver for his dinner it is refused. As exchange in lower in Panama than in other parts of the country speculators buy all the silver they can find at a premium of from 5 to 10 per cent., and send it to Panama and make a profit. Now, to show the effect of this upon the people of Colombia, I will give certain facts that are well authenticated.

"In 1885, when gold was at a premium of 20 per cent., wages of workingmen

maintained for generations in this on the plains of Bogota were 40 cents country, practically illustrates a feature of manufacturing not ordinarily a day. At the present time, wages are 60 and 90 cents respectively, an adeducational influence of manufactures vance of 50 per cent. All provisions have increased in cost about 200 per cent. Meats at that time were selling for from 12 to 15 cents per pound; at

"House rents have increased from 100 as poor people occupy, could be had in 1885 for \$3 a month; now the same tenements bring \$8. In 1884 and 1885 the Protestant minister of Bogota occupled a house, for which he paid \$50 a month; at the present time the same house brings \$200 a month.

# MEAN QUALITY OF GOODS.

"In 1885 table board could be had at the best hotels for \$1 a day, now it is \$2 a day, and the proprietors all say there is much less money in the business than when they received \$1. Wearing apparel has not increased in price in proportion to provisions, but this is because the people are too poor to er ased About Fifty Per Cent. | buy the goods they were in the habit of wearing before, and the merchants have placed upon the market the poorest quality of goods made in Europe. for the market. The reason that the merchants give for not buying more goods in the United States is that the goods are too good and the people cannot afford to buy them.

> "It seems to me that if the workingmen of the United States will study this object lesson they will readily se that what they want is an honest dollar that will buy as much in the markets abroad as the dollar of any other nation.

# TWO DOLLARS FOR ONE

"If the silver was coined in the United States at the rate of 16 to 1. while the gold in a gold dollar is worth 100 cents in any country in the world., and the silver in a silver dollar is only worth 50 cents, is it not plain that the experience of Columbia, and in fact all South American countries where it has been tried, will be the experience of the United States?"

"The gold will all leave the country and it will require two dollars of silver to buy one dollars worth of goods in the markets f the world, where gold is the standard.

"The next question is, will the wages of labor be increased in proportion to the increase of the cost of Pving? The price of labor will always be governed by the law of supply and demand, while the cost of living will be governed by the value of the dollar that the laborer receives for his toil.

#### FREE SILVER MEANS POVERTY. "Silver legislation in every country

where an effort has been made to make a silver dollar equal to a gold dollar has resulted in poverty to the man who labors, and the attempt in the United States can but give the same results. "Three years in this country has given me some practical knowledge of the effect of a silver and paper currency and I send you the above facts, as they are well known to the people here."

# MR. BAILEY SILENCED.

When in New York recently Congress man Balley, of Texas, attempted to give street car conductors a lesson in propunclation, with a result not calculated to en-courage a repetition of the undertaking According to the Journal, the congress man went down Broadway on a cable en the conductor shouted out "Houston!" with the pronunciation given to that name in the metropolis. Balley looked at a lamp post, "You mean 'Hooston," said Balley, "dan't you?" The conductor, without loking at him, said: "I know my business," "If part of your business is to call out the streets properly," said Bailey, quietly, 'then you don't know it. The street we have just passed is not called 'Howston,' as you gave, but 'Hooston,' for General Sam Houston, the liberator of Texas. If you ever went to Texas and talked about Sam 'Howston,' you'd be cently published volume, "Protection and for next season.

lucky to escape lynching." "If I went to Texas," said the conductor, who was born on Sixth avenue and who never was farther away from the city than Coney Island, "I'd deserve anything they gave me." Bailey said nothing, for be did not know the answer to this discourteous sug-

#### WHAT "STANDARD" MEANS. WHAT "STANDARD" MEANS. of profits, reduced wages, lack of employment and universal stagnation in business. Since 1885 the increase of imports of com-This Country Gold

From the Times-Herald.

symbolic standard. For a mere piece of bunting men deem it happiness to die, if necessary, not for the texture of the bunting, but because of that which it symbolizes, which it represents or suggests. The flag of the United States symbolizes freedom of conscience, freedom of person, freedom of contract and the right to individual property honestly acquired. That is the American political standard,

In addition to a symbolic standard as in money. Gold is a concrete and actual standard, because of the intrinsic worth of its metal. A concrete standard is a measure by which other things have a proportional relation to the measure. As a political standard of the United

States is the highest known to the foreign loans and investments and to the history of political society, so gold is the highest standard known to commercial society. What the flag of the United States is to its political citizenship gold is to its honor in the commercial world.

The gold standard, the existing monetary standard of the United States, has been its money standard since 1834.

Other things besides gold pass current with us in exchange for what we buy. These other things are silver and paper. Because gold is the monetary standard of the country our silver and our paper possess their present value, That is to say, what purports to be a dollar in either silver or paper is a dollar because we measure it with gold.

By maintainance of a sufficient quantity of gold in the treasury of United States government and the solemn pledge of the country to pay 100 cents of every dollar that we owe, we keep our silver and our paper at par with gold, that is to say, equal to gold. We measure a certain amount of silver by the measure of 100 cents in gold. That makes a silver dollar exactly the measure in purchasing power of the gold dollar. We make a piece of paper expand to the measure of a gold dollar by our premise to give it 100 cents gold on demand. Thus measured by the gold standard or gold measure the mere piece of paper is worth 100 cents.

But suppose we drop the gold measure, or the gold standard, for the two words mean exactly the same thing. We must then take the next lower duction be says: "I recall no work that measure or standard. That is silver, even attempts to cover the field marked To change the phrase slightly, would drop a yard stick thirty-six inches long and adopt in its place a stick of half a yard or eighteen inches long. Instantaneously the equivalent of thity-six inches kept in the silver and the paper of our currency by the gold standard or measure would shrink to eighteen inches, the dimension of the gilver measure or standard. Thus we would lose at once one-half the entire volume and worth of our money,

The question comes down, therefore, to this: Shall we continue to call our standard or measure a yard of gold, or shall we deprive ourselves of one-half of everything we have and be content hereafter with a half a yard of silver?

#### PREE TRADE IN ENGLAND. That the free trade policy has been

failure in Great Britain will be a surprise to most American readers.

Prosperity," says: "The opinion expressed by the Royal Commission in its report to parliament in 1886, that the depression in trade and industries was due to no exception of the place of geography, or any other study which is a part of the established course of study. tional or temporary causes has been confirmed by the experience of recent years which have followed. That system of free trade, or free imports, which in 1885 was sapping the vitals of British industries, was the essential cause of the loss as intensified the suffering which to such an extent prevails among the masses of

There are two meanings for the word the people. It has prolonged and mad standard. The flag of a country is a more severe that life-and-death struggle which has been raging in every branch of productive industry, since the effect of free trade began to be felt. Mr. Curtiss has compiled tables from the highest British authorities which show a favorable balance of trade for England from 1697 down to 1860, only a single year intervening when the balance was agains her. Again, from 1864, after England' protective tariffs had been fully repealed, the balance of trade turned against Eng-land, ranging from three hundred and twelve million in 1864 to six hundred and thirty-sevn million in 1893. Thus England there is an actual or concrete standard, is today buying abroad more than six hundred million dollars worth of goods more than she sells abroad-an amount equal to one-third of the present money volume of the United States. There are no other three nations on earth that could

> que to the interest and dividends on immense amount she receives as the common carrier of the commercial world The wealth which England accumulated furnished by the cadets themselves. Up during three centuries of protection is today invested in the industries of America, Africa, Australia and China, while English labor is taking refuge in alms-The fact that Great Britain thirty times as many paupers as the United States in comparison with the ac tual population of the two nations dgnificant testimony against the bene-

jointly stand such a strain. England's

ability to meet this enormous balance is

#### ficent influence of free trade. M'KINLEY SLOGAN.

"Protection and Prosperity" becan the battle cry of Governor McKi ley's campaign managers last February hold on the American people through 'ts feet of the discipline under this system rhetorical effect alone. It appealed to the on the incorrigibles. The testimony is. rhetorical, the belief and the hope of every Republican voter. When this watch-work was first heralded forth it was caught up and re-echoed across the continen and touched a responsive chord in the hearts of a large majority of Republican hearts of a large majority of Republican orders. Since then it has been emblazing. These communications are a matter of banners and badges until it has been feeling to be the control of the brought to Major McKinley a magnificent victory. It may be of interest to our readers to

know the origin of this new famous bettle quarto volume entitled "Protection Prosperity" was sent to Major McKinley last January for criticism and review The title appealed to him so forcibly that he gave it to the manager of his campaign Governor McKinley became so interested in this book that he carefully read and re vised its every page and wrote a nine page introduction, which is now publishe In the fore part of the book. In his introout by Mr. Curtiss. It (Protection and Prosperity), should be in the hands of ev-ery intelligent voter who is called upon to decide between free trade and protection or who desires to base his decision on the balance sheet of nations." "He also says: "Under similar condi-

tions our experience has been precisely the same as the experience of other nations. In some ways it has even been England's own experience. A low tariff or no tariff has always increased the importation of foreign goods until our money ran out produced a balance of trade against the country; supplanted the domestic ducer and manufacturer; impaired the far mer's home market without improving his market abroad; undermined domestic presperity; decreased the industries and investments; and robbed labor of its just rewards. The lower the tariff the more widespread and aggravated have been these conditions which paralyze our prog ress and judustries."

edy on the style of "Too Much Johnson," is one of the new productions promised

# TEACHES RESPECT FOR AUTHORITY

This Is the Purpose of the Military Dri I in the Schools.

DEVELOPS OBEDIENCE TO LAW

Col. Henry H. Adams, of New York, Explains the System Practiced in the Empire State--Not a Source of Danger, Lut of Strength to the Republic.

In view of the efforts of Ezra S. Griffin Post to secure the introduction of military tactics into the public schools of Scranton, the following statement by Colonel Henry H. Adams, of New York, to the Tribune of that city, concerning the practical effects of such instruction will possess timely interest.

"I notice," says he, "that there is some misapprehension in regard to the ap-plication of the military drill as con-nected with the public schools. In point of fact, there is no military drill in the public schools. Indeed, I have never seen any drilling of the school boys in the school rooms. The system which obtains in the schools of New York provides that assembling in the morning the scholars march into the assembly room, according to the usual custom of nearly all public schools, in columns of twos, filling both sides of the auditorium or assembly room, and at a signal the wings 'inward face,' after which a color-guard with the United States flag marches down the center aisle and halts, and at a signal the whole school comes to a salute of the flag, after which the school is seated and the colors are placed on the platform, when the usual morning exercises

take place. "Ten minutes each day is usually given to physical development, after the setting-up form. This method is re-garded by medical men of distinction as the best process of physical devel-opment now known outside of the gymnasium, and is more effective than the old calisthenics which have been par-tially introduced in some of the schools of the country. This and no more is all that takes place in the schools connected with what is ordinarily termed as

military drill in the public schools. "In connection with this system civics, forms of municipal, state and national government in all the details connected there with are thoroughly taught. The scholar is taught the responsibility of citizenship, the necessity of a pure ballot, from which is evolved a government of the people, for the people, by the people. He is also taught reverence for the flag, respect for authority, prompt obedience, and 'to do right, because it is right.'

### DOES NOT INTERFERE.

"This system does not in any way interfere with or take the place of any school work established under the ordinary curriculum which has hitherto been adopted and carried out by the public school system of the United States. It does not supplant or take

ed course of study.
"Outside of the school proper, it is optional with the members of the graduating grammar grades and the young men of the High School to organize companies, officered by their own members, for the purpose of self-develop-ment, improved school discipline, selfstraint, self-control, respect thority, to acquire under skilled train-ing a dignified bearing, an erect figure, fine carriage, cleanliness and apprecia tion of wise leadership, esprit de corps etc. These companies drill once per week entirely outside of school hours, and in no way connected with the school except under the counsel and advice of the principal, who usually acts as commandant.

"The non-commissioned and commissioned officers of the local National Guards volunteer to instruct the school cadets in the manual of arms and company movements, etc., and the use of armories is usually accorded to the cadets for drill purposes all of which is in charge of the Nation Guard officers, which complies with the law. The companies are equipped with 'wigwag' flags, dispatch bags, etc., and well organized system which usually accompanies the Signal Corps service. The uniforms cost \$6.50, including coat trousers and cap. Two of these uniforms outwear three of the ordinary citizens' suits, and these uniforms ar to the present time the system does not involve any expenditure on the part of the public money.

# FURNISHED WITH ARMS.

"The advanced grammar grades and the High Sshool cadets are the only organizations that have been furnished arms. These cadet rifles are now loaned by the state to the several organizations requiring the same, a proper guarantee being given to the state for safe keeping. Hundreds of letters are received from the patrons of the New York schools testifying to the good efin effect, that the boys are more readily submissive to home authority, more considerate of the sisters and the brothers in the home, and more self-respect point of scholarship the record of the New York schools show that the pupils connected with the American Guard stand higher in scholarship than those who are not of the organization

"I have given you in brief the promi-nent features of the system now in operation in New York and in other parts of the country. When we consider that we are a cosmopolitan country, and daily receiving into our midst a large population made up of individuals who are entirely unfamiliar with our system of government, and who are unable in their ignorance to comprehend the principles which underlie a government of the people, for the people, and by the people-where a government is evolved only from a pure ballot; where the power lies in the hands of the people-it will at once appear that it is next to impossible to educate the adults who are thus flocking to our shores, and that we must of necessity look to the enlightenment and development of their children. public schools of the United States are the bulwark of our safety, and through this channel we must build for the future. The census of 1890 shows that out of the 230,000 public schools of the United States only 10,000 teach civics in any way.

"It goes without saying that the Anglo-Saxon is not a military man. He is averse to fighting; is peaceful in his disposition, and is only drawn into war under compulsion. There is nothing in the influences at work in the United States that is likely to produce a warlike spirit."