VOL. XIII.

LAPORTE, PA., FRIDAY, JULY 19, 1895.

NO. 41.

The returns from an acre of beets in Germany are \$40 while that from wheat and other cereals only \$20.

Sir William Vernon Harcourt an nounces the intention of the British Government to stand firmly on the

The share of land falling to each in habitant of the globe in the event of a partition might be set down at twen

"This age is prolific is striking phrases," says the Christian Standard. "We have had 'the masses' and the 'submerged tenth,' and now we hear the expression 'the unreached major-

It is now stated by science that indigestion is caused by a microbe. This discovery, the Washington Star remarks, makes the microbe responsible for every known inconvenience except the overhead trolley and hard

Marion Crawford, the America novelist, recently delivered at Sorrento, Italy, an address on Tasso at the celebration of the three hundredth anniversary of the great poet's death. This address, which was in Italian was noteworthy, observes the San Francisco Chronicle, because Crawford declared that the influence of Tasso's works could be traced in the writings of three famous English poets -Milton, Byron and Wordsworth. Perhaps Crawford's best point was his claim that we should never have had "Paradise Lost" had not Milton loved

and studied Tasso's "Jerusalem De-

Chicago is after the trade of the South, notes the New Orleans Picayune, the importance of which it is just beginning to realize, and means to grab for it with both hands. A largely attended meeting of railroad and business men was held in that city a few days ago to discuss ways and means of securing the Southern trade, and one of them said that if the people interested in the different sections of the South-and by the South is meant the country lying south of the Ohio and east of the Mississippi-could have an understanding with the various transportation lines, and some efforts in the direction of unity and a common interest could be reached, large results would necessarily follow. Mr. Stone is enthusiastic on the subject, and a vigorous pusher. J. S. Buckley expressed himself in similar language. In his opinion the tide of immigration was soor to move southward, and the southern section of this country would, in a very near future, occupy rela tively the same position as that held by the great Northwest in the past. New Orleans is the proper and natural distributing point for the larger part of this grand territory, but she will have to bestir herself and improve her methods if she wants to hold her own.

The system of kindergartens re cently established on some of the Indian reservations has proved so successful that it is soon to be widely extended, especially in the Southwest. The Indian children there are unusually shy. Under the ir the kindergarten games they have been found to rapidly lose this shy ness and reticence, and to become friendly with each other and with their teachers. A number of new day schools will also soon be opened in that part of the country. It has been found best to educate the children as far as possible in kindergartens, rather than in boarding schools. After time those whose cases seem advisable can be transferred with little op position from their parents, who prob ably would bave objected strongly if the children had been taken away to a boarding school at the outset. The principal work of the schools at present is in the line of industrial education. The girls are being taught cool ing, sewing, washing clothes and the like, and the boys plowing, tilling, tending cattle and using tools, rathe than even reading and writing. They learn English with considerable ease, but have no inherited aptitude for mathematics. Indians have very little appreciation of numbers, being familiar only with addition and subtraction. Some of the Indians have reached a high degree of proficiency, and the Indian Office is daily receiving applications from Indian girls, who we been graduated from high schools for positions as teachers. Places are found for some, but not many, and the remainder usually return to their tribes and relapse into their former ways of life. Superintendent W. H. Hailman, of the Indian schools, is very anxious to find positions for more o these girls in nearly any class of work. He says they make excellent servants, and he would like to hear from any one willing to employ them.

WHICH ARE YOU?

are two kinds of people on earth to Not the sinner and saint, for 'tis well under

Not the rich and the poor, for to count man's wealth
You must first know the state of his con

Not the humble and proud, for in life's littl

Not the happy and sad, for the swift flying years
Bring each man his laughter and each man

No; the two kinds of people on earth I mean Are the people who lift, and the people who

masses

Are always divided in just these two classes And oddly enough, you will find, too,

wean, There is only one lifter to twenty who lean In which class are you? Are you easing the load?

Of overtaxed lifters who toil down the road

Or are you a leaner, who lets others bear Your portion of labor and worry and care? —Ella Wheeler Wilcox, in Harper's Weekly.

THE FAIR BICYCLIST.



waiting for me, Fred. It will take at least an hour to overhaul my machine and

inner man."

"Aye, I'll trust you for that," retorted my cyclist chum, Harry Holmes, as I gripped the handle-bar of my machine. "And not having to listen to your edifying remarks concerning my appearance, I shan't, perhaps, be so long repairing damages as you think."

With this friendly piece of parting With this friendly piece of parting bauter to spur me on, I pressed the pedals in carnest, and the next mo-ment was speeding along the high road to St. Albans, distant some six

It was a bright, bracing morning, and a sharp spin at my own pace was undoubtedly preferable to sitting smoking ou a bank, watching my unlucky friend tinkering with a spanner,

every cyclist to help another in dis-tress, I slackened speed, and as I drew nearer noticed that the lady was both young and pretty—a discovery which at once made my impressionable heart hope that she might be glad to avail herself of my services in some way or

My wishes in this respect were speedily gratified, for as I dismounted and politely inquired if anything had gone wrong with her machine, the young lady's face became suffused with the most winuing of smiles.

"Oh, thank you, so very much, sir," was the response, spoken without the slightest trace of frigidity. "I must confess that I'm in a wretched fix. The handle-bar of my machine has become loose, and I haven't a tool of any description that will tighten up the nut. And to make matters worse, the nut. And to make matters worse, my brother, Major Gwynne, has lost me—or, I suppose, I have lost him; and I'm afraid he hasu't the least idea

and I'm atraid he hasn't the least idea that my plight is such a bad one."

"Oh, we'll very soon set things right," I said, reassuringly, and the look of gratitude bestowed upon me made me think I had never before met with so charming or so handsome a girl as this Miss Gwynne.

White in the my spanner I at the my spanner.

with so charming or so handsome a girl as this Miss Gwynne.

Whipping out my spanner, I adjusted it, and proceeded to tighten up the loose nut of the steering-bar. I noticed that the young lady's machine was anything but a good one. In fact, I was quietly telling myself what an inferior and old-fashioned mount it was for so winsome and apparently well-to-do a rider, when, to my dismay, the screw broke short off, and the nut attached to it rolled in the road.

"Now, here's a pretty go!" I blurted out, reddening with mingled confusion and vexatior. "Whatever shall we do now, Miss Gwynne?"

"Oh, I'm sure I don't know," was the reply, uttered in tones of consternation, which almost overwhelmed me, and made me call myself everything the reverse of complimentary. "And it must be at least twenty miles from home, too; and my brother will, I am Having procured what I wanted in service of the sale, and then blushing furiously at the rather curious look accorded in me, which I recalled soon afterward semination, what I wanted in service of the sale, and then blushing furiously at the rather curious look accorded in myself everything the form the room.

Having procured what I wanted in service of the sale with the solution of the sale, and then blushing furiously at the rather curious look accorded in myself everything the form the room.

Having procured what I wanted in steence.

Looking in upon Miss Gwynne before leaving the house, I found her already enjoying an appetizing repast—as sight which momentarily gave me alsendy enjoying an appetizing repast—as gift which momentarily gave me alseght which momentarily gave me alseght which momentarily eave me alseght which momentarily as of conscience concerning the dealine of the dainer I had promised my hould be ready for him by the time in t

and my own along."

Somewhat to my surprise, however,
Miss Gwynne was visibly embarrassed

a rattling good dinner for two at the George. By the time it's the time it's ready I shall be with you again."

"It will be better than hanging about here when I candono good," I agreed. "It was a nasty spill, and you may think yourself lucky to have got off with nothing worse than a few bruises and a little delay. "Pou my word, I was afraid our tour was already at an end. Trust to me, Harry, old fellow, to have all ready for the inner man."

"A loans and order a rattling good dinner for two at the George. By the George. By the George. By the Contrary, "I returned, more ston."

"On the contrary, "I returned, more ston." "On the contrary, "I returned, more ston."

"On the contrary, "I returned, more ston." "I was a thould't desert you, especially to my carelessness. You don't know annoyed I am at having rendered your machine useless, and, under the to my carelessness. You don't know annoyed I am at having rendered your machine useless, and, under the to my carelessness. You don't know annoyed I am at having rendered your machine useless, and, under the to my carelessness. You don't kn

and a sharp spin at my own pace was undoubtedly preferable to sitting smoking on a bank, watching my unlucky friend tinkering with a spanner, and listening to alternate growls at treacherous roads and all such misfortunes as side slips.

I had traversed half the distance, when rounding a curve in the road I observed a lady cyclist a short distance ahead. Apparently something had gone wrong with her mount, for she was standing with it propped up by the side of the road, and was viewing surrounding objects with an air of evident dejection.

True to the spirit which prompts every cyclist to help another in distress, I slackened speed, and as I drew nearer noticed that the lady was both

"Fred Brandon—quite at your ser-

machine. There's no place nearer, and I'm afraid you will be very glad when you have done with such a very troublesome companion as I am prov-

"On the contrary, quite a pleasant interruption to my journey." I gallantly ventured, and I really thought that Miss Gwynne was the most charming and unconventional girl I had ever met. In fact, we presently reached the inn she had spoken of all too soon to suit my newly awakened emotions.

I found, on inquiry, that I could reach St. Albans quicker by taking

reach St. Albans quicker by taking some short cuts across the fields than by riding round the road, and so I determined to leave my machine at the inn. As for poor Harry, I was by this time utterly oblivious of his ex-

istence.

Looking in upon Miss Gwynne be-

have about me; so pray accept it as the loan which you say you will insist upon you brother, Major Gwyn 1c, r.s. turning."

I delicately placed a £5 note upon the table, and then blushing furiously at the rather curious look accorded ne—which I recalled soon afterward—I hastened from the room.

Having procured what I wantel in sides.—St. Nicholas.

quite certain, never troubts himself to turn back to look for me. He'll simply keep on driving ahead. But, there, I suppose he is just like other brothers—quite useless as escorts."

For my own part I felt dededely pleased at the prospect of the brother's continued absence.

"Well, I've landed you in this scrape, and you must allow me to see you out of it, that's all."

Secretly I began to feel rather glad, as I perceived what a very pleasant duty had suddenly devolved upon me, and for the time, at all events, my chum Holmes was quite forgotteu.

"But was back well under the two hours. Of Miss Gwynne, however, I could see no trace.

"Oh, the lady went soon after you left, sir," said the landlord, in answer to my interrogations. "She said gore, and she would take her brother's including a provide keep to the said you'd know which way she'd gore, and she would take her brother's including a provide keep to the said you'd know which way she'd gore, and she would take her brother's now me."

"What!" I fairly gasped, "gone off on my machine—said I was her brother's All left me to settle up? Why, what on earth are you raving about, man?"

"All left me to settle up with me."

"All left me to settle up with me."

"All left me to settle up? Why, what on earth are you raving about, man?"

"All left me to settle up? Why, what on earth are you raving about, man?"

"All left me to settle up? Why, what on earth are you raving about, man?"

"But what can either of us do? You can't pick me up and give me a ride. Yours isn't a bicycle built for two, you'know," and the young ladylaughed with such perfect good humor that I felt quite at my case again.

"I sincerely wish it was, for once," I returned, boldly, and then, as she turned a pair of bright, laughing eyes upon me, I blushed at my unusual temerity, the while I was growing positively eager to become the slave of this fair cyclist.

"I can only suggest," I added, "that as you are far from home, you will allow me to see you to some hotel while I try to get a new bolt and nut. Possibly you can tell me of a likely place to put up for an hour or two, as I am a stranger about here. I can easily manage to wheel your machine and my own along."

Somewhat to my surprise, however, Was all wide and it is all right. "Air't raving at all," snapped the landlord, eyeing me suspiciously. "But—but—I hope it's all right. She—"

"Hope it's all right," I interrupted furiously. "It's all wrong. If she with my almost new 20-guinea mount, and my £5 note, too! Oh, yes, it is all right for her, no doubt, and a very clever swindler that girl must be. That machine she's left behind isn't worth the price of old iron. And you let her slip away under your very nose!"

I could hardly repress a groan as I saw how neatly I had been deceived, for I felt very hard hit both in pocket ommensurate with the knowledge of what a thorough fool I should appear to everybody.

"More Jovenna was quitely own marchiae."

"Hope it's all right."

"Hope it's all right.

casily manage to wheel your machine and my own along."

Somewhat to my surprise, however, Miss Gwynne was visibly embarrassed by my proposition.

"There's one great objection to such a thing," she said, after a pause. The fact is, Dick—I mean my brother, Major Gwynne—has left me without a penny in my pocket." She colored up charmingly at the confession, and went on: "Of course, he doesn't know that, and it's my own fault. I often go out without bringing my purse, but I declare I never will again."

She gave a little laugh, as if to conteal her vexatian, and added: "And so I can't accept your kind suggestion."

"On the contrary," I returned, more eagerly still, "it is the greater reason why I shouldn't desert you, especially as your predicament is entirely due to my carelessness. You don't know how annoyed I am at having rendered your machine uscless, and, under the group of the common lively large this first the common his time your bicycle has put him miles out of reach, and maybe it's already sold."

To learn that I had been ignobly dunded by a common history they common history to the common history to the common mustrate with the knowledge of what a thorough fool I should appear to everybody.

"Well, it's your own fault, sir, the landlord retorted, grufily. "If you let the girls oft-soap you down like she to everybody.

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"Well, it's your own fault, sir, the landlord retorted, grufily. "If you let the girls oft-soap you down like she to they grufily in the pour seems to have done, you've got no one but yourself to blame. And it's my belief that she ain't a girls of the girls of the girls of the pour seems to have done, you've got

To learn that I had been ignobly duped by a commom bicycle thiel maddened me still more; but the only consolation I had was in wishing all sorts of dreadful things toward the pseudo-Major Gwynne's sister,—Lon-don Tit-Bits.

Prehistoric Footprints.

An Austrian student, Herr Low, who has been traveling in Central American, has recently obtained and forwarded to the Imperial Museum in Vienna twelve large stone slabs bearing footprints in the solid rock. The way are tainly I was making a very favorable tainly I who has been traveling in obtained and forwarded to the Imperial Museum in Vienna twelve large stone slabs bearing footprints in the solid rock. The slabs were taken from the quarry over Lake Malagua, in the territory of Sides," the girl continued, with a smile, "whatever would he say to me if I allowed a perfect stranger to spend money upon me?" "He'd say it served me right for my carelessness. But you will allow me, then, to see you made comfortable somewhere while I try to repair damages?"

They are about three-quarters of a metre square and are sunk into the damages?

Gwynne.

"Fred Brandon—quite at your service."

"Well, Mr. Brandon, there's a turning half a mile down the road which will take us to just the place we want. Then you will be able to run on to St. Albans to get what you need for my machine. There's no place nearer, and I'm afraid you will be very glad that made from the flax. Then the stalks, which will number about 13,000 stalks, which will number about 13,000 oublesome companion as I am proversity of the acre, will yield five to six cord of fuel about equal to wood, and worth the remption to the contrary, quite a pleasant the neighborhood of \$15 per acre."

One of the dentists of this city has a precedious child of about four summers. The bright little fellow keeps his father and mother wide awake during the whole day by his wit and keenness. When the child was about two years of age his parents visited Niagara Falls. Baby went along. The other day a friend of the family was at the house, and she spoke of Niagara. The four-year-old quickly spoke up that he had been there. His mother told him that he certainly could not remember it, but the child said that he could. His mother asking him what it looked like, Johnuic replied: "It looks like a great big ocean going aware. One of the deutists of this city has a looks like a great big ocean going aw ful fast."—Albany (N. Y.) Journal.

Uses of the Lichen.

The lichen's most important func tion seems to be to beautify the land scape, though some tiny ones are util-ized by mother humming-bird to cover the outside of her nest, in order to conceal it as much as possible. Iceland the lichen called Iceland m

SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL

Electrical mechanism has been introduced for opening and closing the new Van Buren bridge in Chicago. An incandescent lamp gives off about one-tenth the heat of equivalent gaslight, and an arc light about one-fiftieth.

In Copenhagen, Denmark, last year 16.28 per cent. of the animals which entered the slaughter houses were found to be tuberculous.

By means of compressed air, water can be lifted from a well of any reasonable depth without working parts of any kind being placed in the well.

A prize of \$200 has been offered by the Bologna Academy of Sciences for the best system or apparatus for preventing or extinguishing fires by chemical, physical or mechanical means.

Some recently granted patents for weaving machinery have been put into such practical shape as to justify the prediction of an impending revolution in the economics of the art of weaving.

A novel suggestion is a house of steel skeleton frame construction, with walls and partitions of fire-proof tiling. Such a house, it is said, will be cool in summer and warm in winter, besides being fire-proof.

Opaline laminee is a new vitrified material which can be made into plates of any size and used for decorative tiles. It is made from fifty-four per cent. of silica, thirty-nine per cent. of baryta and seven per cent. of soda, Standard motors for street railway

standard motors for street railway work are now designed to give a twenty-foot car, loaded, a speed of from twenty to twenty-two miles an hour on a level, and to develop their full rated capacity at a speed of ten miles an hour.

Much of the success of the new gasengine boats is due to the atomizer by which the gasoline is divided and mixed with the air previous to ignition. For lighting, an electric spark produced in the interior of the engine is used. The absence of a constantly exposed flame is also a decided ad-vantage.

A new use has been found for the electric search-light. In Connecticut a woman and child recently disappeared, and it was believed a murder had been committed. Two electric search-lights of 3000 candle-power are being used in the examination of the swamp where the bodies are thought to be hidden.

A Frog in the Elephant's Trunk. Jess, the big elephant belonging to Sells & Rentfrow's circus, was slumber-

ing quietly on the ground in the menagerie tent at Salt Lake City, Utah, when a frog, mistaking the nozzle of her trunk for a hole in the ground, jumped into it. Nothing so terrorizes an elephant as the presence of a live insect or animal in its trunk, and the big brute broke loose and went on a rampage.

The keepers were eating their lunch at the time, and the menageric tent

at the time, and the menageric tent was entirely deserted. A great crash was heard, and the men rushed back just in time to see Jess go through the side of the tent and amble off toward the business centre of the city. A the business centre of the city. A scene of wreckage was presented within the tent. The big brute had broken her chain, apparently, and amused herself by tossing the cages about before leaving. Four cages were thrown over on their sides as though they were so many toys, and then the elephant walked right through the side of the tent. The cages were those containing the badgers, hedgehogs, monkeys and kangaroos, but fortunately none of the animals were injured and very little damage was done to the wagons.

lone to the wagons.

Fifteen mounted men were sent in pursuit of the elephant. Jess came straight down town and astonished the few pedestrians on the street by pro-menading up and down Main street, occasionally striking the curb with her trunk and uttering cries of dis-

Mr. Sells was with the men who Mr. Sells was with the men who overtook her, and soon discovered the cause of her discomfort. By pressing the trunk the frog was down, and finally blown or elephant. She then became was taken back to the to have Republican.

Appearance of the Musk-Ox.

The appearance of the musk-ox is so odd and striking that when once seen odd and striking that when once seen it is seldom forgotten. You see an oblong muss of tremendously long brown hair, four and a half feet high by six and a half long, supported upon wide hoofs and very short, thick legs, almost hidden by the body hair. There is also a blunt and hairy muzzle, a pair of oyes, a pair of broad, flattened horns that part like a woman's hair and drop far downward before they curve upward—and that is all. The mass of hair is so thick that as the robe lies on the floor it is about as easy to walk over as a feather bed. easy to walk over as a feather bed. Over the loins you will find, if you look closely, a broad "saddle-mark" of dirty white hair, sho:ter than the rest

of the cont.

Next to the body is a matted mass of very fine and soft hair, like clean wool, so dense that to snow and fog it is quite impenetrable. Over this lies a thick coat of very long, straight hair, often twelve inches in length and sometimes twenty, like the grass raincoat of a Japanese soldier. Sometimes it actually touches the snow as the animal walks.—St. Nicholas.

A Chinese proverbsays: "Let every man sweep the snow from his own doors and not trouble himself about the frost in his neighbor's tiles."— The Scotchman,

FIGURE JUGGLERY.

MOUNT MENDACITY.

tion of a Humbug—Wild State-ments Swept Away by Solid Facts —Democratic Methods of Decep-tion Exposed.

The editor of the New York Evening Post is never so unfortunate as when he writes upon the tariff question. Mr. Godkin's recent silence in this direction had almost led us to believe that he was beginning to comprehend the vastness of his ignorance upon this subject. As a jurgles and upon this subject. As a juggler and falsifier of figures Mr. Godkin's ability



is so well known that it hardly needs fresh confirmation, but it is well to point out that his most recent efforts to uphold the existing "tariff reform" measure was entirely devoid of the slightest semblance of fact or veracity. This Baron Muuchausen of the "tariff

reform" party says:
"That under the McKinley tariff "That under the McKunley tariit the importations of woolen goods were greater than under the present tariff. If a schedule of exportations of woolens were made up for the corresponding periods, they would probably show a contrary result—that is, larger expertations now than then."

exportations now than then."
Mr. Godkin was too lazy to add together each month's figures of our imgether each month's figures of our imports and exports, but he published an imaginary half year's imports simply by cutting in half the returns of our imports for the year ending June 30, 1892, comparing them with our imports of woolens during the six months en ling February 28, 1895, which latter were given at \$17,383, 292. Mr. Godk' eniently forgets to tell his reade. form rates on wo annatures did not take effect nuary 1, 1895, and that during months only, ending March 31, 1856, our imports of all woolen goods reached \$16, 260,500 as follows:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT VALUES OF GORMAY TARIFF IMPORTS OF WOOLEN MANUFACTURES

Cloths
Dress goods, women's aud children's
Kuit fabrics 6,793,128

Total. \$16,260,500
Godkin figures, six months to Ferrary 23, 1895. \$17,383,292
The foregoing statistics that we give in detail are taken from the monthly reports of the Bureau of Statistics of the Treasury Department, the totals for each mouth—January, February and March—being added together. Godkin was too lazy to do this, but forced a balance for hulf of a year that is not yet ended. Whether among his other imaginary talents he



deems himself to have been giftel by

deems himself to have been gifted by the Almighty with a foreknowledge of our trade in foreign woolen goods, or whether he has received a lyance information from his English friend Is as to the extent of their exports during the coming months, we are mable to say, but people will be inclined rather to rely upon the statistics of the Treasury Department than upon any divry of an imaginary "year's importations by two" that Elitor Golkin is pleased to juggle.

As the present tariff on woolen manufactured goods took effect only on January I last, therefore a proper comparison of its workings with the McKinley tariff can only be instituted by showing the value of our imports of foreign woolen goods during the earlier months of the McKinley tarif, immediately subsequent to its passage, taking the same number of months directly after the passage of the Gorman tariff. These imports we give from October I to December 31, 1890, immediately after the enactment of the McKinley tariff, adding the rate

a line showing the value or the imports during the first three months of the Gorman tariff, and also appending the Godkin divvy computed from our imports of a year that has not yet ended, divided by two:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT VALUES OF M'KINLEY

TARIFF IMPORT	20 G	MOOFEY	MANUFAC.
TURED GOODS.			
	For Three Months:		
	Oc	tober, No	vember and
Article.		Decemb	
Carpets and carpe	eting .		. \$330,032
Clothing, ready in	nde		. 395,650
Cloths			2,248,746
Dress goods			3,708,702
Knit fabrics			127.748
Shawls			. 127.878
Yarns			., 159,881
All others			1,023,709
			20 100 005

Total ... \$8,122,335

Gorman tariff, three months imports, January 1 to March 31, 1895 ... \$16,206,506

Godkin figures, six months to February 28, 1895 ... \$17,383,297

A comparison of the figures of the Bureau of Statistics of the Treasury Department shows that our imports of foreign woolen goods under the first three months' operation of the Gorman tariff reached \$16,260,500, as against imports worth only \$8,132,335 during the first three months' operation of the McKinley tariff. Under tariff reform, in three months, we tion of the McKinley tariff. Under tariff reform, in three mouths, we have bought double the quantity of woolen goods from Editor Golkin's foreign friends, who, no doubt, will appreciate the effort made on their behalf in the issue of the Evening Post of May 18, and recognize the master juggler's crafti-work in his very successful efforts to reach the summit of Mount Mendacity.

Why Prosperity is Returning.

It is undoubtedly true that business It is undoubtedly true that business is looking up all over the country. To no one will this be such good news as to the believers in a protective tariff. The great object of the tariff is to keep business humming and wages high, and everything tending to such a condition of affairs is welcomed with an enthusiasm proportionate to the strength of the movement.

But the attitude of the free trade and tariff reform newspapers at this

But the attitude of the free trade and tariff reform newspapers at this time is very funny. Every opening up of a closed factory is greeted with an enthusiasm not evoked by the hundreds of factories which were built and opened for the first time under the beneficent effects of the McKinley bill. Every increase of ten per cent. in wages is heralded far and wide, in striking contrast to the silence with which they have greeted every cut of twenty-five per cent. in wages made

which they have greeted every cut of twenty-five per cent. in wages made during the last two years.

These tariff reform newspaper af-fect to believe that protectionists will be sorry to see any revival of business while a tariff reform President sits in the White House. We would assure them that every protectionist rejoices at any improvement in business conhave these papers give us some speci-fic reasons for this revival of business. Is it because there is a tariff reform President at Washington? Business

Is it because there is a tariff reform President at Washington? Business was all right before that tariff reform President was elected. There was no need for a revival of business then, and a revival has come only after two years of stagnation which followed the election of that President.

We are willing to assist these tariff reformers in their attempts to discover the specific reason of the revival of business, and we would respectfully call their attention to the fact that there were some elections held last November. We would further remind them that by those elections Congress was given into the control of the party pledged to put an end to tariff reform. Not to tariff reform, but to the hope of a return to protection, based on the Republican victory of last November, is due this revival of business. We welcome our free trade friends as converts to the cause of protection.

Iron's Great Index.

The statistics of iron production tell a sad story of the damage inflicted on home industry by the free trade agitation that attended the election of tariff Congress in 1892, and culminated in the passing of the Gorman bill in 1894.

In 1890 the United States produced 9,202,703 gross tons of pig iron. In 1894 the production fell to 6,657,388

gross tons.

Under protection the production of pig iron had increased with steady strides until it attained the high figure named in 1890, benefiting the whole country, South as well as North. whole country, South as well as North. All this was in accordance with the general development of our in lustries under which progress was the normal condition. Hence it might have been expected that the production of pig iron would have gone on satisfactorily, and that it would have passel the 10,000,000 tons mark by this time. Instead, the figures quoted show that our furnaces produced 2,545,315 gross tons less in 1894 than they did in 1890.

What did this shrinkage mean? It meant less wages for the workmen; less money for the shopkeeper and farmer; less demand for iron ore and tarmer; less demand for fron ore and coal. It meant less dividends for the capital invested; smaller indusements to develop iron lands, and a heavy decrease in the general wealth of the

country.

In the South, where iron ore is so In the South, where iron or 18 so abundant, these facts, which concern the whole country, should meet with special consideration. The addition of 2,545,315 gross tons to the iron smelted in the South in 1894 would have made places blossom into prosperity where gaunt poverty prevailed and American workmen, able, honest and industrious sought employment in vain.

New York's Watermelon Supply.

New York City receives 20,000,000 waternelous a year for use and distribution.