

Nails

Had Turned Blue—Limbs Bloated.

Lay in a Stupor From Heart Disease.

Dr. Miles' Heart Cure Cured Me.

The nails turning blue is a sign of defective circulation as is the bloating of the arms and legs. Other common symptoms of heart disease are shortness of breath from slight exertion, pain in or near heart, smothering spells, palpitation or fluttering, weak, tired and hungry spells, dreaming and nightmare, sudden starting in sleep. In severe cases the brain, stomach, lungs, etc., may become so disordered as to mislead the physicians as to the nature of the disease. If you suffer from any or all of these symptoms your heart is diseased and treatment should not be postponed a single day. Dr. Miles' Heart Cure is guaranteed to help you as it has helped thousands of others.

"I love my life to Dr. Miles' Heart Cure. After four doctors met in consultation on my case, their verdict was that I had suffered from heart disease so long that they could do nothing for me and I would surely die. My brother said, 'While there is life there is hope, we will try Dr. Miles' New Heart Cure.' When I began taking it my nails had turned blue and my arms and legs were bloated to twice their natural size, and I lay in a stupor most of the time. After the first few doses the dizziness went away and after three bottles I was able to go around the house and do my work. Both my family and my nurse think I would have been in my grave had it not been for Dr. Miles' Heart Cure."—Mrs. ROBERT MORRIS, Sackets Harbor, N. Y.

All druggists sell and guarantee first bottle Dr. Miles' Remedies. Send for free book on Nervous and Heart Diseases. Address Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

HOW IT WILL BE BROUGHT ABOUT IF IT COMES AT ALL.

Reciprocity in Competitive Products Would Inevitably Lead to the Downfall of the System of Protecting Labor and Industry.

In contending that reciprocity in competitive products is the right policy for the United States to adopt the Des Moines Register and Leader, a Republican newspaper, exhibits a "progressive" tendency far in advance of the general mass of Republican writers and speakers. At its present rate of "progress" it will soon land squarely in the free trade camp. It can land nowhere else, for once the system of protection begins to be abrogated in spots through special trade arrangements whereunder foreigners are encouraged to undersell American products in the American market protection as a national and uniform policy must cease to exist.

Reciprocity in competitive products is the beginning of the end of protection. That is why such reciprocity is opposed by the American Protective Tariff League. For the same reason the best Republican thought of the country opposes it. Outside of a few special localities which clamor for free trade in the things they have to buy, but insist upon protection for the things they have to sell—outside of Iowa and certain parts of New England, where some people foolishly imagine that they can have free coal, free iron ore, free wool, free hides, etc., while at the same time retaining tariff protection on their finished products—generally speaking, we say, there is no sentiment among Republicans for reciprocity in competitive products. If therefore the Tariff League is in line with Republican thought on this question, is it not doing a good work for Republicanism and protectionism in endeavoring to point out the dangers and disadvantages of reciprocity in competitive products? The Des Moines Register and Leader, however, thinks otherwise.

The Protective Tariff League and the American Economist in their opposition to Cuban reciprocity have done more to weaken the hold which the protective policy has upon the American people and to give color to the suspicion, which Democratic free traders are always ingeniously encouraging, that perhaps after all the policy is dictated more by selfish interests than any other two agencies that have been engaged in the recent discussion. Reciprocity may

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IN 1853 AND IN 1903.

FREE TRADE HARD TIMES OF FIFTY YEARS AGO.

Instructive Contrast Between the Bad Conditions Then and the Splendid Protection Prosperity of the Present Day.

It has always been the practice of protectionists to avoid theoretical reasoning and to base all argument and conclusion upon actual facts and figures, drawing comparison with the experiences of the past rather than indulging in guesswork for the future. It will be instructive at this time to go back just fifty years to the "prosperous" free trade times of 1853 and compare them with the prosperous protection times of 1903. At the former period all conditions except low duties had been most favorable for a number of years and conducive to prosperity. Soon after the enactment of the Walker tariff in 1846 came the Mexican war, the famine and short crops abroad, the discovery of gold in California and the political upheavals in Europe, which culminated in the Crimean war of 1854-55. Said the Hon. William D. Kelley in congress Feb. 16, 1867, speaking of the causes which led to the deplorable condition of the country in 1853 and the years following:

"The decade that followed that year (1847) was a memorable one. The potato rot decimated Ireland, affecting the other British Islands, and spread to the continent of Europe, and we exported in one year the then unprecedented amount of \$68,000,000 of grain. We imported and consumed the immense quantities of foreign goods, and as the quantity of these increased the demand for the labor of the American workman diminished. We imported coal for use in the manufactories and the propulsion of locomotives. We imported rails to lay over our coal fields and iron beds. Wages fell to rates as low as they had been in 1820 and 1821 or in 1810 and 1811. California gold had fled from us as from a pestilence. We had nothing to show for our unusual exports of grain and provisions. The resources of the government were shrinking monthly and its credit was again destroyed, and in little less than ten years from the going into effect of the revenue tariff of 1846 the entire banking system of the country collapsed. The people were prostrated and idle and discontented."

During the fiscal year 1853 our imports amounted to \$263,777,205, while our exports were only \$203,480,282. An adverse balance of trade amounting to \$60,000,000 fifty years ago was a serious condition, and yet for the previous six years the balance of trade had been against us annually. Over \$100,000,000 of gold had already been sent abroad in part liquidation for the cheap goods which we were importing to the displacement of goods that we should have made at home. In short, for several years we had been employing the cheap labor of Europe to do our manufacturing for us. The figures of imports and production of bar and pig iron for the few years following 1846 will show how the former increased and the latter fell off:

Imports.	Production.	
	Tons.	Tons.
1846.....	69,625	795,000
1848.....	153,377	800,000
1849.....	289,287	650,000
1850.....	337,532	664,000
1851.....	341,750	415,000

The above figures are taken from Hunt's Merchants' Magazine for February, 1852.

We were consequently idle, particularly in our workshops. Our total manufactures in 1850 were valued at only a little over \$1,000,000,000, and it is estimated that in 1853 the value of our manufactures was even less than this amount. And yet in 1903, with only about three times the population that we had in 1853, we are manufacturing fully fifteen times as much as during the free trade year of fifty years ago. In the latter half of 1853 there were numerous and important failures, followed by a great stringency in the money market and a consequent contraction of loans and discounts. The fact of the matter was that by 1853 this country had to depend upon ordinary and usual conditions of business. We had been feeding a large portion of the world besides ourselves, we had been expending an unusual amount of money for the expenses of war, we had been digging out of the ground millions upon millions of gold to add to our wealth and we had been reaping advantages from many and unusual outward and extraordinary events until, when we were left to our own resources and to the normal condition of business, and that, too, without any work to do, as our markets were glutted with the cheap goods made by foreign labor, then came the signs of panic and business depression, which deepened as the years went on till ruin stared us in the face, both as a nation and individuals.

Political writers at that time and since have called attention to an excess of revenue which existed during those earlier years of that free trade period from 1846 to 1861. It is true that there was an excess of revenue during the first years of that period, but this was not wholly due to customs duties. Large sums were realized in those days from the sale of public lands. For instance, in the years of 1854-55-56 there was nearly \$30,000,000 realized from such sales. But it must be remembered that the treasury of 1853, or, in fact, of any year during the free trade period of 1846 to 1861, had no such provisions to make, even comparatively, as those at present. For instance, our expenditures in 1853 amounted to \$44,000,000. There was no \$140,000,000 for pensions in those days; there was no \$20,000,000 for interest on the public

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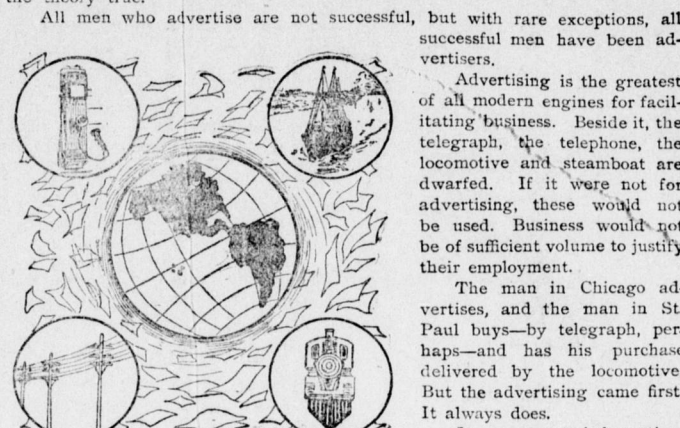
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Short Talks on Advertising By Charles Austin Bates.

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Chicago Business Man Cured

Foley & Co., Chicago, Gentlemen:—About a year ago my health began to fail, I lost flesh and never felt well. The doctor thought I had stomach and liver trouble, but I became convinced that my kidneys were the cause of my ill health and commenced taking FOLEY'S KIDNEY CURE. It increased my appetite and made me feel stronger, and the annoying symptoms disappeared. I am now sound and well.—J. K. Horn, 1354 Diversey Blvd., Chicago, June 11, 1902.

Cured His Wife

E. C. Watkins, sexton of the Methodist Church, Springfield, Pa., writes: "My wife has been very bad with kidney trouble and tried several doctors without benefit. After taking one bottle of FOLEY'S KIDNEY CURE was much better, and was completely cured after taking four bottles."

One Bottle Cured Him

A. H. Davis, Mt. Sterling, Ia., writes: "I was troubled with kidney complaint for about two years, but a one-dollar bottle of FOLEY'S KIDNEY CURE effected a permanent cure."