

H. J. SNIVELY VINDICATED

The Charges Against Him Pure and Unadulterated Calumny.

A CITIZEN OF TRIED HONOR AND YAKIMA'S FRIEND

The Story of His Early Financial Misfortunes Simply Told—For Seven Years He Has Labored to Pay Those Who Lost Through His Business Failure—The Assaults on His Character Were of the Most Cowardly Nature But They Will Fall Harmless.

The publication of the charges in the *Post-Intelligencer* against Mr. Snively created a sensation. In Yakima scarcely any one took stock in their truth. A few pygmy-brained partisans scamped about this fair city gloating over this newspaper talent that was placed on one of the citizens who has been among the most respected and honored. Like jackals snapping and snarling at the heels of the king of the forest not yet recovered from the wounds of the huntmen, they glared over the supposed approaching political and moral death of their prey. Such people are the crabs of society hunting to find unclean places in which they may revel and satiate their unwholesome appetites in filth. They are the vermin that creep and crawl to the sewers to inhale and fatten on noxious gases. Let us see who this man is that is thus attacked.

Henry J. Snively came to Yakima seven years ago. He had no hesitation in saying that he was poor, having passed through a business failure in which he had given up everything in an effort to satisfy his creditors and the creditors of the firm of Martin & Snively. He lived modestly here and attended strictly to business. His ability and worth became known and he acquired an extensive and remunerative law practice. Still his living was continued in the same modest manner. He acquired no property, and people wondered what became of his money; but Mr. Snively knew that the property he had behind in Grafton, West Virginia, had been handled in such a way that he could not be realized from it to satisfy all of his creditors, and his surplus earnings above that required for his business and family use have been sent back for this purpose, although his failure was an honorable one, and he had turned over to his creditors and assignees everything, including his homestead right, and with the consent of his wife, some money that belonged to her. Mr. Snively has always been especially punctilious regarding his personal obligations wherever he has lived, and his creditors, realizing that he has been making every effort to meet what are mainly the moral obligations of an honest man, have not pressed their claims, and the only suit against him is one now pending in the courts of Yakima, and brought by John T. McGraw on a paper signed by Mr. McGraw, Mr. Snively and Luther Martin.

The status of the obligation of this note can only be told after legal investigation, Mr. Snively maintaining that he has no liability. Mr. McGraw is the attorney of the Fallon heirs, and that he has full confidence in Mr. Snively as an honorable man is shown by a letter from him, dated this month, in which he tells of the efforts of the heeler Phillips to get affidavits against Mr. Snively, and closes with the following:

"We can't tell to what extent he may have gone, as the crowd with which he is operating are devotedly unscrupulous. Your state is so far away that we are afraid they may get up such a mass of stuff as may injure your canvass. If you find there is anything you need over there against you, and you will wire us, we will do all in our power to counteract its influence. I write hastily, only to apprise you of these things, and the desperate attempt that is now being made in this ghoulish way to defeat you. If any of us can do anything you can call on us."

What is charged? In brief it is that Mr. Snively, as a member of the firm of Martin & Snively, lumber manufacturers, failed at Grafton. That he fled the country, leaving numerous debts behind, and that as guardian he defrauded the minor heirs of John Fallon out of their patrimony.

The *Post-Intelligencer*, in several instances, published affidavits which were gathered by Phillips, a man who was indicted for perjury at Wheeling, West Virginia. These affidavits, in the main, purport to be signed by persons who are unable to write their names and who use the X.

The first affidavit is that of Mary E. Fallon, signed with an X. Of this John T. McGraw, attorney of the heirs, writes: "He (Phillips) has been working on the Fallon heirs for an affidavit, but he will fail to get anything from that quarter, unless he manufactures it."

This is the only case that could be distorted into reflecting on Mr. Snively, for there is every reason to believe that he has acted the part of the honorable man. As guardian Mr. Snively invested the patrimony of these heirs, an amount less than \$1,600, in a manner that he believed to be safe, taking a secured note for their protection. These heirs were to be paid their shares of the estate as they became of age. But one has reached his majority, and Mr. Snively has his receipt for the portion due him.

Another statement of the *Post-Intelligencer* is that Harriet Eriksenbaugh, a poor servant girl, is Snively's creditor for \$60 borrowed money.

Harriet Eriksenbaugh was at one time employed in Mr. Snively's family. She was without education and could not write. The Snivelys left Grafton without owing her a cent, and one of their great

regrets was that they could not bring her with them. Mrs. L. V. Allen, the present employer of Harriet, writes to Mrs. Snively under date of June 8, 1890: "Harriet says she wishes she was with you, and was quite delighted to hear from you. Of course she wishes to be remembered to all of you." And again Sept. 23, 1892: "Was much pleased to hear of Mr. Snively's nomination, and hope he will be successful, even if your state has been republican."

Do these kind words sound as though Mr. Snively had left a stain behind in his old home?

A few extracts from Mr. Snively's published statement of the charges is here made:

"As to the laboring men who had wages due them the property of the firm was turned over to pay them and all creditors, and the law of the state provided that laboring men should have first claim, and I supposed they were paid; if not, it is because they have in some way neglected to present their claims."

"As to my father having been injured by me, it is a malicious falsehood for anyone to say I ever injured him; on the other hand I have always helped him; he failed in business a year and a half before I did; but I have sent him money to aid him every year since I have been in Washington."

"My first venture into the sawmill business was with my father-in-law, Luther Martin. I was to put \$5,000 into the business and become special partner, which I accordingly did. The business proved profitable and we enlarged it from time to time, and from time to time I put in additional sums of money. We purchased large tracts of land some time in the summer of 1884, in Whitetown creek, in Taylor county, W. Va. It was a number of miles from the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, and in developing it we were compelled to build a number of miles of expensive tramroads."

"We were engaged in manufacturing oak lumber to be used in the manufacture of railroad cars in England and Scotland, and we worked the oak slabs and ovals into staves, out of which were made sugar shooks or sugar hogheads. These were shipped in bundles to the Spanish West Indies, chiefly to Havana."

"We expected, and I had been assured by Mr. Martin, who had complete control of the business, that we would be able to receive returns from lumber early in the year 1885, from our new venture. Our lumber, however, turned out very badly, being full of pinholes, and it was, therefore, not able to pass the inspection required for export oak. This prevented us from obtaining any great returns from our lumber. The manufacture of shooks, however, early in the spring of 1885, promised well. The shook trade commenced in November of each year and continued from November until March. We therefore made shooks in the summer time continuously and carried them over until the shipping season in the fall. We continued therefore to make shooks and cut whatever lumber we could from our inferior timber during the summer. The receipts from the mill, however, did not begin to pay the expenses and I was compelled to furnish the means to keep up the mill and the business."

"In August, 1885, the United States senate rejected a treaty which the Spanish government desired to have ratified by the senate, which resulted in angering the Spanish government, and inasmuch as the shooks were about the chief product shipped from the United States to Cuba, the Spanish government, in order to show its resentment against the United States for its failure to ratify the treaty, laid a heavy export duty upon shooks shipped in hogheads, which resulted in compelling the planters to use English gunnysacks instead of American hogheads, which they had been using prior to that time."

"This completely deprived us of a market for our shooks and placed us in the position of being either compelled to make an assignment or to borrow money with a view to endeavoring to hold ourselves up until there was some chance in the shook trade or until we could sell our cut timber in some other quarter than the English trade or to make an assignment at once."

"I laid the matter before some of my friends and they agreed to endorse notes for me, with a view to enabling to save myself from financial ruin."

"These notes were accordingly endorsed and delivered to me. I took them to the First National bank of Grafton, West Virginia—or rather took a part of them—and arranged for their discounting with Mr. Durbin, the cashier, and with Mr. T. E. Davis, the president, who is now the republican candidate for governor of West Virginia. Before discounting them, however, I determined to thoroughly investigate the affairs, conditions and prospects of the firm, as I did not wish to get any of my friends who were kind enough to endorse for me into a position where they could lose money."

"After carefully investigating for a week the affairs and prospects of the firm I became convinced that even with the

assistance I could not pull the firm through, so I laid the matter before my friends and stated my determination to turn over all of the property of the firm and my own to the creditors and return those notes to the endorsers, and I accordingly made assignments of all the firm's property and all of my individual property, and I returned the notes and they were destroyed."

"As to the part of the *Post-Intelligencer's* articles on Saturday and Sunday and the *Press-Times'* articles charging me with a flight from West Virginia, I have only to say that this is absolutely false. If the *Post-Intelligencer* or *Press-Times* will be kind enough to telegraph at my expense to the Hon. Thomas E. Davis, republican candidate for governor of West Virginia, as to my leaving there, he will tell them that he and all my other friends were fully informed of the fact that I was going to leave West Virginia. It was to enable me to recover my health that was so shattered by the misfortunes that had come upon me, that I left immediately after making my assignment."

To show the character of the work that has been done against Mr. Snively, THE HERALD takes pleasure in republishing the following dispatch from the *Wheeling Register*:

THE MEANING OF THE MEETING OF THE REPUBLICAN BODIES AT GRAFTON ON SUNDAY.

GRAFTON, W. Va., Oct. 12.—The Sunday conference of the republican bodies at this place was a dirty scheme, and one which will make any party man blush. One of the important features, and there are many, was the sealed delivery of depositions, statements, etc., against Hon. H. J. Snively, formerly of Grafton, but now the democratic nominee for governor of the state of Washington. All last week the republican bodies were busy at their headquarters taking depositions, etc., in regard to the business failure of Mr. Snively, a former business man of Grafton. Anything and everything that could be trumped up against him was done, and no attention whatever was given to the truth. During the taking of the statements one of the heeler's said: "Don't let that go, because Snively is right." His answer was: "Let it go; it will make no difference, because he won't have a chance to deny it." This evidence is to be printed and circulated just on the eve of election in Washington, and they hope to prejudice enough votes to carry the state for Harrison. The goods were delivered to "Bill" Phillips, formerly of Wheeling, and he is to carry them to Washington and see that they are printed and circulated. They had a stenographer, and the copy was typewritten.

That irrigation works for Yakima county are yet in their infancy is evidenced by a project to bring water on to the hills of the great Horse Heaven country. C. R. Smith, engineer of the Yakima Irrigating & Improvement company which has many miles of canals in the lower end of this county, spent last week exploring the headwaters of the Big Klickitat and taking elevations with a view to carrying water across Sincoc mountains, by means of a canal 60 miles long, to irrigate the lands of the arid Horse Heaven section.

Col. W. F. Prosser has sold his interest in the townsite of Prosser to the Stacey syndicate, composed of Judge Allyn, A. K. Hancock, M. V. B. Stacey, Fred R. Reed and others for \$20,000. Col. Prosser reserves two acres of land on which his house is located, but no other rights. The syndicate will not put the property on the market at once, the intention being to utilize the magnificent water power of the falls of the Yakima to make the place a manufacturing town and to increase the value of the syndicate holdings in this way.

Upwards of fifty dwelling houses have been built in Yakima this season, and eleven are now under construction, while many more are projected to meet the strong demand of new comers. A leading real estate man said he had six applications for houses in one day without a vacant dwelling in the city. This speaks well for Yakima.

Judge H. M. Herman, of Spokane, the author of "Herman on Chattel Mortgages," was a Yakima visitor on Monday, having business in the circuit court. The judge was greatly impressed with the appearance of North Yakima and ventured the prediction that this was destined to become a large city.

I. G. McCain and W. S. Fletcher, leading business men of Hot Springs, are in the city looking over the country, enjoying our salubrious climate and attending the races. They brought their bicycles with them to assist them in getting over the country.

W. I. Lince returned from Victoria, B. C., on Thursday last week. He says it rained or was cloudy during the entire trip and that the first sunshine he banked in was on his return home. Beautiful weather has become almost a synonym of Yakima.

L. E. Sperry spent Sunday in Tacoma on a pleasant mission. He is building a cottage on Second street, south of the school house, and it is rumored that the crowing event in a man's life will not be postponed much longer.

G. W. Cary's well known and valuable mare "Queen" was mired in a bog, while in pasture, and died Saturday night before she could be rescued. She cost \$50 but leaves a colt that promises to be her mother's equal.

Frank Liggett, of Benton county, Oregon, brother of J. C. and C. W. Liggett, arrived here Saturday accompanied by his wife who is in poor health and hopes to be benefited by the change.

J. B. Fogarty, Oliver Hinman, W. J. Dyer, Eugene T. Wilson and E. R. Grimes were down from Ellensburg this week attending the races.

Did you see the enlarged portrait of Hon. H. J. Snively made by E. E. James?

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

A very deplorable and serious accident occurred on Saturday last week. The team driven by Major Morrison became frightened and ran away. In Mr. Morrison's efforts to stop the horses one of the reins parted, and then the animals could no longer be controlled. When in front of the planing mill Mr. Morrison was violently thrown to the ground, falling on his face. He was taken in an unconscious state to the hospital, and notwithstanding every effort of the attending physician he has failed to regain consciousness. His face is badly mashed and one arm broken. Dr. Gunn says the injuries are not necessarily fatal, and that slight signs of improvement are noticeable to-day.

B. B. White, an undertaker and dealer in furniture has moved here from Sprague and will engage in business in the store room in the Switzer building, on Front street, adjoining the city hall. Some of Mr. White's stock, including a hearse of the latest and most approved pattern, has already arrived, and it will be but a few days before he will be ready for business.

F. H. Wilson and family, of Tacoma, have arrived here and will make this their home. Mr. Wilson is the breeder of fancy strains of chickens, and has taken more prizes than anyone in the state. He brought a carload of his feathered stock with him and will engage in the business on a large scale.

Yakima City enjoyed a splendid torchlight procession, speaking by O. A. Fechter, T. M. Vance and E. P. Greene, and a grand ball on Monday evening. It was the greatest political demonstration ever held there and showed that the Yakima City democracy will not go back on their record.

C. S. Steward has retired from the firm of Unger, Mulligan & Co., of the Farmers' & Traders' Co.-Op. store, and the firm name is now Unger & Mulligan. Read their new advertisement in this issue.

J. T. Eshelman and J. E. Beavis returned from Klickitat county Wednesday night and report that the republican party in that heretofore stronghold is disrupted.

TEACHERS' EXAMINATION.

The regular quarterly examination for teachers will be held at the court house Nov. 10th, 11th and 12th.

J. G. LAWRENCE,
County Superintendent.

ATTENTION, LAND OWNERS!

The undersigned are now ready to contract to do plowing, grubbing, fencing or other work of similar nature in the Sunnyside country. Satisfactory work guaranteed on favorable terms.

JOHN H. LEE and
THOMAS LACHMAN,
Prosser, Wash.

10 DOLLARS REWARD.

Lost, two horses, one a cream colored horse, with bell, branded with a horizontal E over the figure 2 on the right hip, and a half circle on the left shoulder; the other a bay, branded with a circle and cross-bar on right hip, and a heart on left hip. The above reward will be paid by leaving these animals with Sam Chappell, at North Yakima, or the undersigned.

WILLIE PORTER,
Fort Simcoe.

Mrs. John A. Stone and family arrived here Monday evening from the Sound and will remain for the winter.

Cakes Without Eggs.

Observing housekeepers quickly learn that Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder is far superior to other brands in the fact that they never fail to make the finest pastry, and if they wish to be economical they can dispense entirely with eggs and can use a less quantity of butter for shortening purposes. The advantage is not alone in the saving effected but in avoiding the trouble and frequently the great difficulty of securing eggs that are fresh. This is often a serious trouble.

Cakes of various kinds from the informal Griddle Cakes to the stately Bride Cake can be made with Price's Cream Baking Powder, which insures light, sweet and handsome cakes; or when used for Griddle Cakes to be eaten hot enables their production in the shortest space of time, always tender and delicious.

Dr. Price's is the only Baking Powder that contains the white of eggs. None so pure! None so wholesome!

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder is reported by all authorities as free from Ammonia, Alum, or any other adulterant. In fact, the purity of this ideal powder has never been questioned.

DIAMONDS JEWELRY WATCHES

My stock comprises the finest line of goods ever shown in this city. Especial attention is called to our Diamonds and Silverware, just received. No such goods were ever before on this market.

H. KEUCLER.

SILVERWARE SILVERWARE



COLUMBIA MEAT MARKET

E. B. MARKS, Prop.

I beg leave to inform the public that I have opened a Meat Market at the stand formerly occupied by A. H. Reynolds and will at all times keep on hand a first class supply of fresh and salt meats.

Polite Attention to Our Patrons and Prompt Delivery of Meats.

The "MAZE"

San Francisco California

Issues a 200 page Dry Goods and General Outfitting Catalogue. Send your name on a Postal Card to-day and get one. The Maze, San Francisco.

FOR SALE

See These Bargains

House and Lot, \$900
House and 2 Lots, \$800

Fechter and Ross,
Real Estate, Insurance and Loans

Agents for Lombard Investm't Co., N. P. Lands, Selah Valley Lands.



A Big Sensation!

THIS SWELL IS CUTTING A BIT OF A DASH, BAH JOYE.

Walen & Insland
Are making a big sensation with their New Teams and New Buggies
And fresh Saddle Horses. Horses boarded by the day, week or month at reasonable rates. Polite attention and satisfaction given.
Give Them a Call When You Want a Rig
The old Mattress stand, west side of First street, corner of Walnut.
WALLEN & INSLAND.

Shardlow & McDaniel

DEALERS IN
Fine Wines, Liquors.

Imported & Domestic Cigars.

South-east Corner Yakima Avenue & Front Street, One Door West of Steiner's Hotel.
Sole Agents for the Celebrated Jesse Moore Kentucky Whiskies.



HIS MOTHER-IN-LAW.

"Oh, Wilford, you won't regard me with aversion? You won't say things about mothers-in-law, will you?"

THE WOMEN OF EASTERN PERN.

Almost without exception the women of eastern Pern belong to the class of choicest, or half-breeds. The Indian element is strong in the features of this mixed race.

CHILDREN'S COLUMN.

Children's Day is still Rome, D. C. 17. We have just now been passing in this very year the birthday of the city, 757.

"HEAR US SING." This festival, which no man could see twice, we had been told how the founders of the republic, ago had, out of praise to the gods for blessings received and for protection granted, decreed that as the completion of each secular Rome should solemnize the event by joyful thanksgiving, by sacrifices to the gods and by a splendid display.

Wearing Veils. A lady's face veil is a very small affair; usually it is scarcely a suggestion of a veil, simply a breath of something filmy over eyes and nose.

"MAIL DIANA." name, "the poet Horace." And after him we come—two, three and four abreast, twenty-seven boys and twenty-seven girls, the sons and daughters of Rome's noblest patrician families.

God's Bless. A lady who was going into a picture gallery on the avenue dropped a single red rose she held in her hand and it lay on the threshold within a thin faced, ragged child stopped to look at it.

That's the Way. Just a little every day. That's the way which grows small and grows. Tiny blades push through the snow. Never any flower of May "if it does" answer in a burst. Slowly—slowly—at the first. That's the way! Just a little every day.

An Inconvenient Game. Kent—Do you ever play tennis with your big brother? Neely—Sometimes; but I don't like to, because when a ball gets loose he sits down and smokes while I look for it.—Harper's Young People.

American and German City Government. With us, municipal offices are the spoils of successful politicians; in Germany they are the prizes of successful experts. It seems to a German as incredible to hear of a city governed by men who are just passing on their way to some higher place as it would be to hear of a railroad or a cotton mill thus superintended. Good city administration with us is an accident. It occurs because the man with the appointing power happens to appoint a good agent.—Professor F. G. Peabody in Forum.

LAST CALL NOTICE.

All parties knowing themselves indebted to the undersigned will please come forward at once and make settlement by cash or grain.

FOR SALE. A second-hand coat stove for sale at Hamaker's photographic studio.

Democratic Club Meeting. The H. J. Snively Democratic club meets every Friday evening at Murphy hall.

That the Valley House on Front street, near Tucker's livery stable, is now occupied and prepared to satisfy the hungry and give the weary rest on new clean beds at very moderate rates.

Persons indebted to Dr. E. E. Heg will please call and settle same immediately.

WANTED—A good girl to do general housework. Apply to Mrs. E. C. Barin, the Wiswell residence, Natchez avenue.

Billiardists, give attention; the billiard table at Shallow & McDaniel's has been completely overhauled and is now as good as when it came from the factory.

WANTED—Five hundred ladies to buy standard fashion patterns at Ditter's.

Every dollar jingled over our counters marks a bargain in every case.

Call at Lombard & Horsley's and inspect a splendid line of cane-seated rockers at \$2 and \$2.50.

Our customers include all nationalities. Even representatives of the "pig-tail" from a far off land.

Remember, Ditter carries Dr. Schilling's corsets; every pair warranted.

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Now is the time to buy your blankets—remember that H. Ditter carries the North Star woolen mills' makes, ever so warranted all wool or money refunded.

Most Yakima ladies realize the great benefit of irrigation, but everybody likes to know it. For proof use Victor Flour, which is now made of home grown, irrigated wheat, and cannot be beat in color and fine flavor.

SYNDICATE BLOCK. JERUSALEM! Is a good ways off, but our stores near and we are just in receipt of a large invoice.

Call and Winter Clothing. The very Latest Styles, and at prices that can be reached by all. We guarantee every suit we sell to be as represented.

Our Boot and Shoe Department. Stocked with a new line of goods that will bear inspection, of the very best makes and we sell them at prices satisfactory to all.

Our Hat Department. Can't be beat by and dealer in the city for style and quality of goods. A new line just received.

Our Furnishing Goods Department. Is re-stocked with an elegant line of goods, and when you want any thing in this department don't forget that

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JOB PRINTING. LETTER HEADS, BILL HEADS, STATEMENTS, POSTERS, BOOK WORK, AND ALL KINDS OF PLAIN AND COLOR PRINTING DONE AT

The Herald Job Room. We have in stock the Latest Designs in

BALL PROGRAMS, INVITATIONS, WEDDING AND BIRTHDAY STATIONERY, VISITING CARDS.

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Call and Winter Clothing. The very Latest Styles, and at prices that can be reached by all. We guarantee every suit we sell to be as represented.

Our Boot and Shoe Department. Stocked with a new line of goods that will bear inspection, of the very best makes and we sell them at prices satisfactory to all.

Our Hat Department. Can't be beat by and dealer in the city for style and quality of goods. A new line just received.

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LAST CALL NOTICE.

All parties knowing themselves indebted to the undersigned will please come forward at once and make settlement by cash or grain.

FOR SALE. A second-hand coat stove for sale at Hamaker's photographic studio.

Democratic Club Meeting. The H. J. Snively Democratic club meets every Friday evening at Murphy hall.

That the Valley House on Front street, near Tucker's livery stable, is now occupied and prepared to satisfy the hungry and give the weary rest on new clean beds at very moderate rates.

Persons indebted to Dr. E. E. Heg will please call and settle same immediately.

WANTED—A good girl to do general housework. Apply to Mrs. E. C. Barin, the Wiswell residence, Natchez avenue.

Billiardists, give attention; the billiard table at Shallow & McDaniel's has been completely overhauled and is now as good as when it came from the factory.

WANTED—Five hundred ladies to buy standard fashion patterns at Ditter's.

Every dollar jingled over our counters marks a bargain in every case.

Call at Lombard & Horsley's and inspect a splendid line of cane-seated rockers at \$2 and \$2.50.

Our customers include all nationalities. Even representatives of the "pig-tail" from a far off land.

Remember, Ditter carries Dr. Schilling's corsets; every pair warranted.

WANTED—A position as housekeeper or to do chamber work. Address "Housekeeper, Box 245, North Yakima, Wash."

Now is the time to buy your blankets—remember that H. Ditter carries the North Star woolen mills' makes, ever so warranted all wool or money refunded.

Most Yakima ladies realize the great benefit of irrigation, but everybody likes to know it. For proof use Victor Flour, which is now made of home grown, irrigated wheat, and cannot be beat in color and fine flavor.

SYNDICATE BLOCK. JERUSALEM! Is a good ways off, but our stores near and we are just in receipt of a large invoice.

Call and Winter Clothing. The very Latest Styles, and at prices that can be reached by all. We guarantee every suit we sell to be as represented.

Our Boot and Shoe Department. Stocked with a new line of goods that will bear inspection, of the very best makes and we sell them at prices satisfactory to all.

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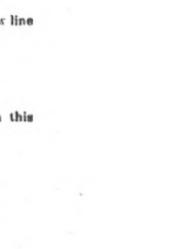
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CARLISLE'S KEYNOTE.

The Kentucky Economist Dissects High Tariff Claims.

ALDRICH'S FALLACIES EXPOSED.

The Tendency of Civilization Is to Produce Cheaper Goods and Higher Wages. The McKinley Bill Reversed That Tendency—The Cost of Living Increased by That Act.



MR. PRESIDENT—Perhaps I ought to apologize to the senate for attempting on such a day as this, and at so late a period in the season, to occupy any part of its time in the discussion of a subject which we all agree cannot be disposed of; but the recent report made by the committee on finance in relation to the prices of commodities, the rates of wages and the cost of living in the United States has been so thoroughly misunderstood or so grossly misrepresented in the public press and elsewhere, that I have felt it to be the duty of some one on this side of the chamber who assisted in making that investigation to state our views of the results.

I think it is the unanimous opinion of economists and statisticians who have investigated the subject that for many years, in all the great industrial and commercial countries of the world, the prices of commodities have been decreasing and the rates of wages, especially in those occupations which require a considerable degree of skill and intelligence, have been increasing; of course there were many exceptions to this general rule, but they are all attributable, in my opinion, to abnormal and artificial causes, and are not the result of any just laws and by improper governmental interference with the private affairs of the people, discriminating in favor of some and against others.

Whatever makes it easier for the people to live decently and comfortably, whatever makes the necessities of life which the people are bound to buy and use cheaper and less expensive to the masses, is a blessing to mankind, and I have never been able to appreciate the wisdom of that policy which compels men to work longer and harder in order to procure food, raiment and shelter for themselves and their families; I have never been able to appreciate either the economic truth or the humanity of the proposition that the people should be made happy and prosperous by taxation, which is the purpose of many of the taxes to defray extravagant expenditures on the part of the government, or to increase the price which the people pay for what they eat, wear and use.

Mr. President, any one who contends in this day, as the senator from Nevada (Mr. Stewart) apparently has this morning, that high prices of commodities are beneficial to the people, is at war with the spirit of the age in which he lives, at war with the genius of discovery and invention which during the last half century has made the world a better place to live in, and which has ameliorated the condition of mankind by bringing all the necessities of life, and many of its luxuries, within the reach of every man who is willing to work.

I speak of production and distribution together, because cheap and easy distribution is just as important, both to the producer and to the consumer, as cheap and easy production; therefore every obstacle imposed upon commerce, every restriction upon honest trade, every interference with the free exchange of products in the market of the world, is an obstacle which deprives the people of the benefits which they have a right to enjoy, and which they otherwise would enjoy, resulting from improved industrial and commercial methods.

But, Mr. President, it is unnecessary to pursue this line of argument further, because as it appears to be admitted by the friends of the protective system that cheap commodities are beneficial, and the senator from Rhode Island (Mr. Aldrich), speaking here three days ago as the chosen champion of that system, has his defense of the tariff act of 1890 almost solely upon the ground that it has reduced prices and enlarged the foreign commerce of the country.

That was not the purpose of the authors and supporters of that law at the time it was passed, and it is conclusively shown by the report which was made to the house of representatives in that bill was presented to that body. In that report Mr. McKinley, speaking for himself and all the Republican members of the committee, said:

"We have not been so much concerned about the prices of the articles we consume as we have been to encourage a system of home production which shall give fair remuneration to domestic producers and fair wages to American workmen, and by increased production at home competition insure fair prices to consumers."

And again, the report says: "Your committee has not sought by the proposed legislation to further cut down prices at the expense of our own prosperity, but to provide with certainty against that increasing competition from other countries whose conditions our people are unwilling to adopt. We have not believed that our people, already suffering from low prices, can or will be satisfied with legislation which will result in lower prices."

Its Advocate's Will Aid. Here is a clear and emphatic declaration by the authors of the measure, that it was not intended to reduce prices, that it would, in fact, reduce prices, and that the people would not be satisfied with any legislation which would produce that result.

It is not wrong; in other words, they are contented because it failed to accomplish what it was intended to accomplish.

My purpose here today is to show that the tariff act of 1890 did, in fact, interfere with this natural tendency toward a decline in the prices of commodities and a rise in the rates of wages, and that it did, in fact, make it harder and more expensive for the masses of the people of the United States to live.

[The senator here read an extract from a speech made in London, which claimed that prices had so far declined and wages so far advanced as to make a total gain to the people of \$325,000,000 per year as a result of the McKinley bill and continued:] Mr. President, I am that on a single day after the passage of the McKinley bill, and during the period covered by the investigation, the retail prices of the 215 articles selected by the committee, taking them altogether and giving to each one the same importance, 64-100ths of 1 one per cent. lower than they were at the beginning of the period, and that on the same day while the investigation was in progress, the cost of living in the United States, giving to each article its relative importance as an element in expenditures for consumption, had decreased 44-100ths of 1 per cent. from the rate prevailing at the beginning of the investigation—that is, the cost of living, including rent, which was not investigated, had been reduced 44-100ths of 1 per cent. below what it was during the first three months of the investigation. But that single day has been separated by the senator from Rhode Island from all the other days embraced in the twenty-eight months, and taken as the basis of all the tables presented and statements made by him, as if it was a fair representative of the whole period.

The investigation began on the 1st day of June, 1889, and continued month by month in seventy different cities in the United States until the 1st day of September, 1890, the basis of the investigation—that is to say, the average prices of the first three months of the twenty-eight months, and at quite a number of establishments in each place. The investigation began on the 1st day of June, 1889, and continued month by month in seventy different cities in the United States until the 1st day of September, 1890, the basis of the investigation—that is to say, the average prices of the first three months of the twenty-eight months, and at quite a number of establishments in each place.

The Cost of Living Increased. [Senator Carlisle here referred to a statement made by Senator Aldrich in the same time the cost of living had increased in England. He declared that the committee had made no such inquiry; that no results could be drawn from any facts before the committee, and that the statements in Senator Aldrich's speech were not in evidence before the committee, and continued:]

Mr. President, I propose to show, or at least endeavor to show, that the prices of commodities in the United States, whether considered by wholesale or by retail, were enormously increased by the passage of the McKinley act, and that the investigation preceded it, and that the cost of living in the United States, giving to each one of these articles its proper degree of importance in its expenditures for consumption, was increased and that the investigation by this investigation more than \$25,000,000, and that over \$185,000,000 of that increase occurred after the passage of the act of 1890.

I venture to make the statement, which I think nobody can refute, that a very large proportion of the increase in prices of manufactured articles and in the cost of living which occurred before the passage of the act was on account of the fact that it was pending, in congress with an almost absolute knowledge on the part of the producer and the consumer of the fact that it was pending, and that the investigation preceded it.

Under the 215 articles that were selected by the committee are fairly representative of the total quantity of articles consumed by the people, our investigation is worth but little, unless it attempts to ascertain the value of the cost of living, and that is what I want to show the course of prices on those 215 articles; but I repeat, unless they fairly represent the articles which enter into consumption, the investigation is of but little value so far as it attempts to state the effect of increase in prices upon the cost of living.

[The senator here presented elaborated tables showing a decline in the prices of commodities, and a rise in the rates of wages, and that the investigation preceded it, and that the cost of living in the United States, giving to each one of these articles its proper degree of importance in its expenditures for consumption, was increased and that the investigation by this investigation more than \$25,000,000, and that over \$185,000,000 of that increase occurred after the passage of the act of 1890.

To go no farther back to find the retail prices of commodities, we find that from the 1st day of June, 1889, to the 1st day of June, 1890, the prices increased as follows: On Oct. 1, 1889, the increase was \$1,333,333 over the price on Sept. 1; on Nov. 1, 1889, the increase was \$1,416,666; on Dec. 1, 1889, the increase was \$1,500,000; on Jan. 1, 1890, it was \$1,583,333; on Feb. 1, 1890, it was \$1,666,666; on March 1, 1890, it was \$1,750,000; on April 1, it was \$1,833,333; on May 1, it was \$1,916,666; and on June 1, it was \$2,000,000.

What the People Spend. Mr. President, there have been many attempts made to ascertain the total annual expenditures of the people of the United States for articles of consumption. Mr. Lawson's estimate, which was given in this subject a great deal of thought, estimates from our census reports and other data that of the total population of 65,000,000 people in the United States, 25,000,000 are engaged in what are called gainful occupations, earning wages, or salaries, and that the average annual income of these 25,000,000 people, upon which they are all the other people of the United States depend for their support, is \$2,500,000,000 for the year 1890,000,000. Deducting 6 per cent. from that for federal, state and municipal taxes and 10 per cent. for savings, we are left with \$1,875,000,000, and if we deduct 10 per cent. for the support of the country, there is left \$1,687,500,000 to be expended by the people for their support.

The Hon. D. A. Wells, by a different process, arrives at the conclusion, after deducting 6 per cent. for taxes and 10 per cent. for permanent savings or additions to the wealth of the people, that there remains \$1,687,500,000 for the support of the people, and that the sum of \$1,687,500,000, or a little more than Mr. Atkinson estimates, but he thinks that is somewhat too large.

If \$1,687,500,000 represents the annual expenditures for commodities, then \$25,000,000 represents the monthly expenditures, and as we have the increase of prices according to the importance of the articles selected by quarters, the result is not difficult to ascertain.

This is the table heretofore referred to, and it requires no explanation except to say that the second column shows the increase in the cost of living at the end of each quarter over what it was at the beginning of the period:

Table with 4 columns: All articles simply averaged, All articles according to their relative importance, All articles according to their relative importance, and All articles according to their relative importance.

We find that during the last quarter of the year 1889 the increase in cost of living was \$27,750,000. For the first quarter of the year 1890 the cost of living rose \$27,750,000 by the investigation was \$45,000,000. For the second quarter of the year 1890 it was \$12,500,000, and I desire to call attention here to the fact that during the second quarter of the year 1890, before the passage of the McKinley act, the cost of living fell considerably below what it was at the end of the first quarter. The third quarter, 1890, it was \$27,750,000, and the fourth quarter, 1890, it was \$27,750,000. The next quarter, the cost of living was still going up, and the increase was \$27,750,000; but the next quarter the cost began to decline somewhat from the point it had reached, it was \$27,750,000, making, in the aggregate, the increased cost of living to the people of the United States during the period covered by this investigation \$258,750,000.

Mr. Carlisle—For twenty-four months, excluding September, 1889, and the three months were taken as a basis. The increase in the cost of living to the people of the United States during the period covered by this investigation was \$258,750,000. Mr. Carlisle—For twenty-four months, excluding September, 1889, and the three months were taken as a basis. The increase in the cost of living to the people of the United States during the period covered by this investigation was \$258,750,000.

embraced in this important group, taking them all together, never fell to their original or initial price until Sept. 1, 1891, the last day of the investigation, and then they were only 2-100ths of 1 per cent. lower.

Increase in Wholesale Prices. Now, Mr. President, by the use of this table, which is a part of the unanimous report of the committee, and assuming as before that the annual expenditure for consumption is \$10,000,000,000, and the monthly expenditure \$833,333,333, we can ascertain without difficulty the effect which the increase in wholesale prices would have had upon the people of the United States if the whole quantity of commodities consumed during the period covered by the investigation had been sold by the wholesale dealer during that time. That the whole quantity consumed was not actually sold at wholesale during that time is shown by the fact that the aggregate increase in retail prices or in the cost of living did not equal the aggregate increase in wholesale prices.

On the 1st day of October, 1890, upon the basis just stated, which is less than the total expenditure for consumption, the increase in the cost of living would have been \$7,833,333, and on the 1st day of December, 1890, it was \$15,666,666. Congress met on the 1st day of Monday in December, the committee was appointed, and the investigation was soon well known to the country, substantially what its policy would be in reference to tariff legislation, and on the 1st day of January, 1891, the increase in wholesale prices was \$23,500,000. The next month it was \$23,500,000, and on the 1st day of February, 1891, it was \$23,500,000. The next month it was \$23,500,000, and on the 1st day of March, 1891, it was \$23,500,000. The next month it was \$23,500,000, and on the 1st day of April, 1891, it was \$23,500,000. The next month it was \$23,500,000, and on the 1st day of May, 1891, it was \$23,500,000. 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TARIFF TAX DISCUSSION.

The American Farmer and the Question of Tariff Reform and Tax Reduction.

WHAT JOHN DE WITT WARNER SAYS ON THE SUBJECT

A Fair and Comprehensive Statement—Why Wages are Higher in the United States Than in Free Trade England or the Highly Protected Countries of Europe—Machinery Has Been the Factor in Increasing Wages.

Wages are not high in this country because of the protective tariff. They are high because wage earners have large opportunities, because cheap lands offer a good living and a homestead to men with very little capital, because Americans are quickest to adopt new machinery, because the free institutions of the country enable the workmen to protect themselves by laws and to combine against wrong and for the enforcement of their rights, because wages are higher everywhere than they were fifty years ago.

Advance in wages and reduction of the cost of living is the rule of civilization. Wages in America were always apparently higher than in the old countries of Europe, just as wages are higher in the sparsely settled territories than in the states of the Atlantic seaboard; but the protective tariff is no more to be credited with the four or five dollars earned by a laborer in a lonely mountain mine than for the sixty cents paid to the imported Pole who digs iron ore in Pennsylvania. If a man can buy an acre of land for \$1.00, the inducement that will persuade him to surrender his independence and to become a "hand" in a factory must be greater than that which appeals to an Englishman near Manchester who cannot find any land to buy and who has only an alternative between emigration and the wages offered him.

But cheap lands have less effect on wages than improved machinery. Since machinery came into general use wages have increased enormously the world over, but in this country the advance has been less in the last forty years than in England and some countries of the continent of Europe, doubtless because the impulse to wage increase was first felt here owing to the fact that our manufacturers have invariably been the first to adopt improved methods.

Mr. Giffen, the eminent British statistician, estimated in the queen's jubilee year that in the fifty years money wages in England had advanced 100 per cent. This was free trade England's response to the absurd claim that taxes on goods affect the prices of the labor market. In 1883 Mr. George Lord, president of the Manchester chamber of commerce, showed that since 1850 wages in England had increased 40 per cent., ranging from 10.30 per cent. in mechanical engineering to 74.72 per cent. in other mechanics and in medium cotton spinning and weaving.

In 1885 Mr. Lowthian Bell stated that to his own knowledge wages in the Tyne chemical manufacturing industries had increased in twenty-five years 37 1/2 per cent., while the cost of the product had been reduced 40 per cent. At the same time he said that while in France, Germany, Belgium and Austria during the last forty years the cost of living had been augmented, in the United Kingdom it had diminished.

The increase of wages in the United States, as shown by the census returns of 1850 and 1880, was 32.9 per cent., a little less than the increase of wages in England. The report of the bureau of labor statistics in Massachusetts for 1884 showed that from 1872 to 1883 wages advanced in Great Britain 9.74 per cent., while they declined on the average in Massachusetts during the same period 5.41 per cent.

The French official statistics show that from 1853 to 1883 the advance in wages was greater even than the advance in the United States or the United Kingdom. It was 53 per cent. in Paris and 68 per cent. in the provinces.

How much machinery has had to do with the advance of wages is shown by the fact that in France the pay of the women engaged in making lace, embroideries and clothing increased 94 per cent. between 1844 and 1872. The introduction of machinery on farms in this country increased the wages of farm laborers in Massachusetts from 1850 to 1880 56 per cent., with board in addition. The agricultural laborer is estimated to be better off than he was forty years ago by 100 per cent.

The introduction of machinery into cotton mills in Germany between 1835 and 1880 increased the wages from 60 to 256 per cent.

At the same time the proportion of skilled to unskilled labor increased. The number of persons earning the higher rates of wages is much greater than it was, and of those performing the humblest duties much less. The opportunities for skilled labor grow with every new invention, and the occasions for the humblest labor become fewer.

One of the best tributes to the wage-raising power of machinery is that of Mr. Edwin Chadwick, the English economist. "In Nottingham," he said, "the introduction of more complex and more costly machinery for the manufacture of lace, while economizing labor, augmented wages to the extent of over 100 per cent."

There is no protection fallacy so absurd as that the tariff tax is doing the work of civilization. It is the thought of the fly on the wheel who imagines that it is his power that is propelling the wagon. The theory that a saint invented for the enrichment of a few by limiting the freedom of trade of the many makes for human progress is believed only by the

dupes of the protective tariff. As is shown in this article, wages have risen throughout the world since the introduction of machinery, and they have risen in the United States not so much as in England and France. In some of the manufacturing industries, as is shown by the Massachusetts labor report of 1884, wages have diminished, but in the building trades, which cannot possibly be protected by a tariff tax on goods, wages have greatly increased. And this is due to the fact that our free institutions and the liberty of the workmen to combine have placed the wage earner in the unprotected industries on more even terms with his employer than he can enjoy in monarchial countries.

Wages advance with the progress of mankind. In England it has been found that wages are the lowest in the mills where the machinery is old and unimproved. They are highest where the best methods result in the largest product and where the workmen are free citizens, having a voice in the management of the public business. To say that a tax invented by manufacturers for the increase of their dividends is the author of our nineteenth century prosperity is to deride the genius and progress of the human race.

When tariff taxes are lowered wages will still continue to advance as inventions increase the product of the individual workman. The only effect of the reduction on him will be to decrease the cost of living.

AN ENTERING CORRUPTION WEDGE.

Whelan Eastern Washington Newspaper Has to Say of the Proposed Constitutional Amendment.

Walla Walla Statesman: The constitutional amendment to be voted for on next November is the entering wedge of the wedge that will split the state treasury wide open if successful. There was money enough unnecessarily squandered by the last legislature to build and furnish a capitol good enough for this state for the next fifty years, and the money was virtually given to the republican heeler as a reward for their political services. But if it had been devoted to the building of a capitol, you see there would have been no show for a capitol steal. The Statesman has not the slightest doubt but that there is a syndicate of hoodlums in Olympia who have their plans cut and dried in case of success. A plastic commission will be appointed (all the same Pullman) to locate the site, which will have to be purchased at an enormous figure, the lands owned by the state will be bartered or frittered away by well known republican methods, fortunes will be made, and slowly by degrees a building will arise which will be an expense to the taxpayers for generations. Oh! they know how to do it, and the dear people can depend upon it they will do it, too, if they get half a chance. It is what they are here for.

Burden Off His Mind.

Clarence—Aw, by Jove! Cholly, where did y' get such a—aw—beastly cur? Cholly—Bawght him, of—aw—blind fellow—leads me wight home, and I—don't have the dreadful responsibility of remembering where I live, y' know.—Brooklyn Life.

A Biogynist's View.

"Hannah, I have just been reading 'The Last Words of Great Men.' Hannah—I suppose most of them were tender messages to their wives? "No; they wouldn't have had any last words if they had wives."

There is no better medicine for family use than Ayer's Cathartic Pills. Their sugar coating makes them easy and agreeable to take, and as they contain no calomel or other injurious drug, they are perfectly safe for patients of any age.

WHAT ABOUT TIN PLATES?

Facts Compiled and Issued by the Young Men's Democratic Club of Boston.

1. What are tin plates? Ans. Light sheets of steel thinly coated with tin. About a fifth of them are coated with a mixture of tin and lead for roofing purposes and are called ternes.
2. What is our average yearly consumption of tin plates? Ans. 678,000,000 pounds, according to Mr. Dalsell, republican congressman from Pennsylvania. (Congressional Record, p. 5,947.)
3. How much did the tax on the American people amount to on that quantity at the old duty of one cent? Ans. \$6,880,000. (Figure it yourself.)
4. How much would it amount to at the new duty of 2 1/2 cents. Ans. \$14,916,000. (Figure it yourself.)
5. How many pounds do American manufacturers claim, in their sworn returns, that they made in the year ending June 30, 1892? Ans. 13,646,719 pounds, 2 per cent. of our consumption, two-thirds being ternes and a large part imported steel sheets coated here. (Report of Ira Ayers, special agent treasury department, Aug. 15, 1892.)
6. How can we show what proportion of our total consumption the American makers claim that they made during the year following the nine months that has been given them for preparation. Ans. By the following diagram:

Total U. S. consumption, 678,000,000 pounds.	American production, 13,646,719 pounds.
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7. What!! Ans. Yes.

8. What is the greatest use for tin plates? Ans. For cans. Such tin plates are generally known as "cokes." The tin coating weighs less than three pounds out of a total of 108 pounds to the box.

9. When did the McKinley bill take effect upon the duty. Ans. July 1, 1891.

10. When did the McKinley bill take

OLD SOLDIERS SUPPORT CLEVELAND.

A Democratic Veterans' League, with Large Membership, Formed in St. Paul.

One hundred and twenty-five soldiers of the war of the rebellion, now residing in St. Paul, have formed a democratic veterans' league, and issued a long address to the old soldiers of the northwest, giving their reasons for supporting Grover Cleveland. After showing that Mr. Cleveland vetoed no general pension bill, but only a lot of outrageously paid private bills, the address says: "We beg leave to express the belief that the acts of Grover Cleveland during his four years incumbency of the office of president and since his retirement to private life prove him the earnest and true friend of the ex-soldier, and worthy of their support, if measured by that standard alone."

"But we will not do the intelligence of the ex-soldier the injustice of asking his support of Grover Cleveland for this one reason. On the contrary, support of his candidacy is urged because of the added reasons that his candidacy is a declaration of war against monopolies, combinations and trusts, and also against the domination of the plutocratic class that has placed its fetters upon the masses, because it means that taxation shall be just, because it means that the wealth of the people shall be allowed to remain in control of those who earn it, because it means to all toilers more work, more bread, more happy homes, more general prosperity."

PRIZE DEFINITIONS OF VANITY.

Defined As the Rose-Colored Spectacles Through Which We View Ourselves.

London Tid Bits: On July 30 we offered a prize of two guineas for the best definition of "Vanity." The winning definition is:

"The rose-colored spectacles through which we view ourselves." The following are some of the definitions sent in: "The thin end of nothing sharpened to a point." "The reflection of nothing seen in the glass of self conceit." "The tendency which most men have to

A small "I" with a big dot. Concentrated essence of self opinion. The glory of mean ambition. A permanent eagerness to look in one's own splendor, and to dazzle others by it. The difference between a fool's estimate of his own value and the estimate of the world at large. Pride, in a state of effervescence. An overfraught on one's personal account on the bank of self esteem. The caricature of true ambition—regrettable in great men, laughable in small ones. That upon which the 'knowing ones' play to attain their desires.

"German Syrup"

G. Gloger, Druggist, Watertown, Wis. This is the opinion of a man who keeps a drug store, sells all medicines, comes in direct contact with the patients and their families, and knows better than anyone else how remedies sell, and what true merit they have. He hears of all the failures and successes, and can therefore judge: "I know of no medicine for Coughs, Sore Throat, or Hoarseness that had done such effective work in my family as Boschee's German Syrup. Last winter a lady called Hoarseness, at my store, who was suffering from a very severe cold. She could hardly talk, and I told her about German Syrup and that a few doses would give relief; but she had no confidence in patent medicines. I told her to take a bottle, and if the results were not satisfactory I would make no charge for it. A few days after she called and paid for it, saying that she would never be without it in future as a few doses had given her relief." @

MONEY SAVED IS MONEY MADE. Save 25 to 50 cents on every dollar you spend. Write for our mammoth 100-page book, containing illustration and giving lowest manufacturers' prices, with manufacturers' discounts of every kind of goods and supplies manufactured and imported into the United States. Groceries, Household Goods, Furniture, Clothing, Ladies' and Gents' Clothing and Furnishing Goods, Dress Goods, White Goods, Dry Goods, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes, Gloves, Notions, Glassware, Stationery, Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silverware, Bibles, Maps, Agricultural Implements, etc. ONLY FIRST CLASS GOODS. Catalogue sent on receipt of 25 cents for expressage. We are the only concern which sells at manufacturers' prices, allowing the buyer the same discount that the manufacturer gives to the wholesale buyer. We guarantee all goods as represented; if not found so, money refunded. Goods sent by express or freight, with privilege of examination before payment. A. KAREN & CO., 122 Quincy Street, Chicago, Ill.

WE WILL PAY A salary of \$35 to \$50 per week to GOOD agents to represent us in every county, and sell our general line of Merchandise at manufacturers' prices. ONLY THOSE WHO WANT STEADY EMPLOYMENT NEED APPLY. Catalogue and particulars sent on receipt of 25 cents for expressage. A. KAREN & CO., 122 Quincy Street, Chicago, Ill.



NEW - SHOE - STORE. Custom work a specialty and neat repairing. EXP—Can fit your corset and buttons. Prices reasonable. Next to Mrs. May's. 28-29. H. L. WALLEN.

APPLE TREES for Nurserymen, dealers, or commercial planters. In our hands or boy lots. See our prices before buying. They are very low. **ROOT GRAFTS** Apple Grafts at \$2.50 per thousand. Pear Grafts (on Standard stocks) at \$3.00 per m. Pear Grafts at \$2.00 per m. All first class and best of material used. C. O. B. **APPLE SEEDLINGS.** No. 1, graded 3-16th, and all up to \$4.10 per m; and Pear Stocks, same grade, at \$7.50 per m. Free of disease. We are strictly wholesalers, and grow in immense proportions (second to none) through the merit of our goods. Send for samples. For full particulars, address H. C. GRAVES & SONS, Lee's Summit, Mo.

Antanum Academy

WILL OPEN ITS FIRST TERM OF SCHOOL September, 26th, 1892.

A fine Dormitory Building will be ready, containing elegant rooms for boarding students.

All Branches Will Be Taught

Special attention will be given to preparation of students for college, teaching and practical life. Healthful, moral influence and freedom from outside distraction, will be prominent features of this school. For further particulars address: F. McCONAUGHY, Secretary, Postoffice, North Yakima, Wash.

SPOT Notice to Consumers.

After the 15th of December Roslyn Coal

Will be delivered for \$6.50 per ton, SPOT CASH!

Hereafter not a ton of Coal nor a cord of Wood will be unloaded unless the money is paid on delivery. There will be no deviation from this rule.

\$6.50 JOHN REED. TELEPHONE 17.



FATHER OF ALL SPYGLASSES.

One Hundred and Fifty Feet Long, With a Ten Foot Diameter Glass.

Paris has practically decided that the big thing with which she will amuse the world at her exhibition, in 1900 will be the greatest of all telescopes.

The idea was suggested some time ago, but was abandoned on account of the difficulties involved, but this is to be a reflecting telescope, which is easier to make, there being only one great concave mirror, just under ten feet in diameter, to fashion, instead of the polishing of four surfaces, which would be involved in making two lenses.

Practical telescope makers have undertaken to make this great spyglass, which will have a tube more than 150 feet long and as large as the Vendome column. It will cost at least \$500,000, and is expected to bring the moon near enough to see objects no larger than the towers of the Brooklyn bridge at New York.

Clothing in Abundance.

A jester was born into the world. "Why," it sighed, "do you send me out into the world so poorly clad?" "Fear not," replied its author, "for though my needy wit can but scantily clothe you, you shall have many a new dress ere your career in the comic papers is ended."

In cases where dandruff, scalp diseases, falling and grayness of the hair appear, do not neglect them, but apply a proper remedy and tonic like Hall's Hair Renewer.

Not So Particular About That.

Mrs. Caidown (to modiste)—You now understand how I wish the robe to be made. I shall expect it to be the most conspicuous object at the ball. Modiste—Yes, madame, it shall be so. One little point as to the covering of the arm and bosom.

Mrs. Caidown—Oh, as to that, it is immaterial. I will leave it to your own inclination.

The great Dr. Boerhaave left three directions for preserving the health—keep the feet warm, the head cool, and the bowels open. Had he practiced in our day, he might have added: and purify the blood with Ayer's Sarsaparilla; for he certainly would consider it the best.

A child is born, the physician officiating receives his fee; the editor writes up the event and gets it. The child reaches manhood and is married, the minister receives his fee; the editor writes up another event and gets on. Time passes on; the undertaker officiates, receives his fee; the editor writes up another event and gets ood.

One of de moca' dignatin' t'ings in de worl', deah breddern, am a pair of married 'spoons.' W'en I see a couple so fond of each other dat dey hab to 'lovey-dovey' like a pair of ionatics in public, I feel like takin' off my hat to efery cigar sign I meet, out ob respect for its superior intelligence.

Lawrence, Box & Co., 1527 Pacific avenue, Tacoma, will sell lumber for cash, or trade for hay or other farm products.

effect upon the price? Ans. About a year earlier, when it became evident that it would pass. Comparisons based on prices during the year previous to July 1, 1891, are therefore absolutely unreliable and misleading.

11. What was the price of standard cokes in New York May 30, 1890? Ans. \$4.45 a box. (American metal market, May 21.)

12. What is the price of the same at present, Aug. 20, 1892? Ans. \$5.37 1/2 a box, a rise of 92 1/2 cents. (American metal market, Aug. 20.)

13. What was the price in Liverpool in May, 1890, and what in August, 1892? Ans. In May, 1890, 12s. a box; in August, 1892, 12s. a box, a fall of 1s., or about 24 1/2 cents. (Market reports.)

14. How could that reduction be made? Ans. Because the steel of which they are made has declined about that much in price.

15. That is, the goods should be 24 1/2 cents lower here, and they are 92 1/2 cents higher. How much, then, has the McKinley bill increased the price? Ans. 24 1/2 plus 92 1/2—\$1.17 a box.

16. How much tin plate will \$1 buy? Ans. That depends entirely upon which president is elected. If President Cleveland, then Congressman Bunting's bill restoring the old rate of 1 per cent. and removing it entirely in two years will pass. If President Harrison is elected it will not pass. The following diagram, therefore, shows what the two different presidents are willing you should get for \$1:

The Cleveland size.	The Harrison size.
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keep their best goods in the front shop window.

A bird that has a gorgeous wing, Yet has no beauteous song to sing. Fool's food. Emptiness priding itself on its contents. An attempt to recommend ourselves by a behavior contrary to our real character. The minimum of egg and the maximum of cackle.

The egotism of little souls. A hollow drum upon which any passer by may play.

A merciful provision of nature whereby fools are satisfied with their folly. An inflated belief in the vastness of our supreme nothingness.

A mirror in which we always see the faults of others, but never our own. A sensitive plant which cannot live without the sunshine of public applause. The peacock's tail of humanity.

A grain of sand convinced that it is a mountain. The outward fullness of inward emptiness.

Everybody's private opinion. The gilded robes in which ignorance wraps itself. A mean, petty conceit of any superiority, showing want of true greatness.

A house of which the roof is emptiness, the walls shadows, the windows ignorance, the doors conceit, and of foundation there is none.

Self esteem caricatured. An undue sense of self appreciation. Man's meanest attempt to cheat nature. The incurable "I" affection which unfortunately blinds us all. Pride demoralized. The attribute that makes a farthing dip fancy itself an electric light.

Eshelman Bros.,

Real Estate and Insurance Agents.

Abstracters and Loan Agents.

NORTH - YAKIMA. - WASH.

BUCKLEY LUMBER CO.,

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