EFFECT OF PROTECTION

BENEFICIAL TO FEW, INJURIOUS TO MANY.

Professor Arthur Latham Perry Discasses the Policy Opposed to the Welfare of the Masses.

BOSTON, March 28.—The New England Free Trade League issues the following article by Professor Arthur Latham Perry, of Williams College:

The nature and effects of protective tar-iffs, so called, can only be clearly and certainly seen in the nature and effects of all trade in general and in particular. The constantly continued inductions of thousands of years in all the civilized countries of the world have sharply dis-criminated trade from the only things in society liable to be confounded with it: namely, from giving and from stealing Trade is good in its inmost nature and results. It always was good and it al-ways will be good. It has preceded and accompanied and followed every advance in civilization and religion the world over; and it is as certan as anything in the future can be that every step of genuine and persistent progress anywhere will be initiated and accelerated by the vol-untary buying and selling of men for their own advantage. This is alike and obviously the plan and purpose of God and Washington, "While it may be necessary the welfare and happiness of menkind.

To put all these propositions beyond he reach of denial or cavil, I ask the readers of this paper carefully to consider with me in the way of analysis and | tackie the worst taxes first-those which inductive proof (1) the parties to trade. It takes two to make a bargain; that is, a sale. This maxim is very old and it is perfectly sound. One or both of the parties to an ultimate sale may represent, as an agent or official, the interdead in a single God's acre of New Engresent, as an agent or official, the inter-ests of other persons than himself, and these interests may be very great and complicated; but this makes no difference in the radical nature of the transaction. For example, I happen to know well the person called the "buyer" in what is said to be the largest fron foundry in the United States; but, when he buys 1999 tons of coal or pig iron, he stands and acts in the name and interest of the owners and operations of this immense establishment; he is a party to the trade in the same sense as when he buys a suit of clothes for himself of a neighboring tailor. So of the other party, of whom he buys the coal and iron. It takes two to make a bargain-only two. The action must be voluntary and reasonably intelligent on both sides. Else it is no bargain. Force and fraud are equally foreign to the

Next let us look carefully to (2) the mo tives in trade. The human impulses that have led men freely to exchange one thing for another during all the past, in every neighborhood and village and city, and across the seas, must have been extremely strong. These impulses are felt at the present time on every habitable por-tion of the globe, more strongly and widely than ever before; and all signs will fall unless in the great time coming they shall move the masses of men more irresistibly everywhere than ever before. What are these moving motives in the minds of men? In the nature of things my own when it came to the bottom they can only be the universal desire to better their condition, to supply their wants more easily, to apply pecuniary gains whose only possible sources is trade of one form or another, in order to acquire power and influence during their own brief day on the earth, and so to transmit to their children some vantage grounds over those they themselves originally possessed. Is not all this honorable? Has it not proved effectual generation after generation?

Now we will inquire in the third place

(3) what kinds of things are those which are subject to trade? In other words, what classes of things are bought and sold among men always have been and always will be, and no other classes? To this question has rarely (almost never) been given the attention which it richly leserves, indeed, which it must necessarily have if one would understand trade from the bottom up. The present writer has applied his best powers (such as they are) to this question, and a correct answer to it during the whole of a long, profes-sional life. He is satisfied with this an-is, there are more disinterested citizens ewer. He is willing—nay, desirous—that than ever before willing to spend and be it be tested by the most inquisitive and spent in this service. Said William Cullen and British Africa from the United States spent in this service. Said William Cuilen and British Africa from the United States have grown from £142,335 in 1888, to £223, to three sorts of thing possible to become the subjects of trade; that is to say, to the subjects of trade; that is to say, to be bought and sold. These are:

(a.)-Tangible commodities, including (b.)-Personal services, whether com-

mon or professional. (c.)-Commercial credits, that is, prom

ises written or oral.

The easiest way for any intelligent doubter to overturn this classification. If it can be done, is to bring forward some well-authenticated instances in his own experience or that of others, in which some other subject matter than one of these three played an obvious part in the bargain or exchange. Until such overturn be effected demonstrably, it will be ased that it is impossible to be effect at all. Then it will logically follow that only six sorts of trade were ever consummated or ever will be-namely, a commodity for another commodity; a com-modity for a service; a commodity for a credit; a service for a service; a service for a credit; one credit for another. It follows, also, that it makes no difference whatever, so far as the two parties are concerned, which of the three possible valuables is in the hand or power of which party for the purposes of that trade. Each is a buyer and seller at the same instant. Each is a buyer, because he must pay for what he buys, and that is selling; and each is a seller, because he must take pay for what he sells, and that makes it buying. Each must render something and each must receive some-thing at the same moment. If a man will not buy he cannot sell. If he refuse to sell, he cannot by any possibility buy. It is only individuals that buy and sell: as such can have no part in it except to interrupt and forbid it. Nations by wretched laws may limit and lessen and mangle trade; but it is way beyond their power or function directly to foster When a nation pretends to do this, and uses words to describe their action to this end-words implying that it can be done and that the nation is doing it, as, for example, the United States at deceitful sense, are designed to deceive and do actually deceive many people. Such a word so used is "protection." It It is as full of deceit and deviitry as an egg dustry (so alleged), or tries to do it, is to tax; that is, always to lessen and someto tax; that is, always to lessen and positions to destroy naturally profitable industries, that only ask to be let alone to again. The bell began to ring, the whistie tooted. But those folks sat calmly eating of taxes for revenue, but also to enrich the country and themselves.

Now we will ask a question, which will be the fourth (4) in order, and which goes to the bottom of this entire subject. We smart Alec-and then I caught on. I have seen already that trade is good in yelled and howled and roared, but it was its inmost nature, that it quickens the lligence and enhances the powers and satisfies the growing wants and accele- guy-and I didn't. rates the progress and simplifies, while apparently complicating, the sources of well-doing for every competent person dwelling upon the surface of this to be, except as certain short-sighted and fit, but what could they do about it?" and greedy, grasping men, thinking that they can outwit Providence and rob their fellow-citizens with impunity, manage to kill by so-called laws some naturally profitable industries of the people, and to haggle many more of them. The question is, How can such a thing | 1000 filaments.

be done; how is it actually done in such a country as the United States, with com-AMERICA BESTS ENGLAND

> GAINING TRADE WHERE LATTER SHOULD HAVE A MONOPOLY.

mon schools and open-eyed citizens? First, while the men who really get the

"protective" tariff taxes passed in Congress, meaning thereby to feather their own nests at the costs of their country-

men, are relatively few in number, they are often able by means of combines and

log-rollings with other members, who have entirely other ends in view, to toss their accursed burdens on the necks of the

common people, and partly also to conceal it. You tickle me, and I will tickle you, has been, in the United States, the com-

mon principle of protective tariffs from the Tariff of Abominations in 1828 till the

Dingley tariff of our own time, which is also a tariff of abominations. Second.

certain men become abnormally rich and

es derived by themselves for that pur-

pose, and so are able to pocket tariff-lifted prices for their own wares through cut-

ting off the natural competition in such wares of neighbors who happen to live

under a foreign flag. It is not necessary to go out of New England, which is the special field for rational effort of the New

England Free Trade League, to find a

striking instance of this very process by

come artificially and wickely rich through

unjust law, and so assisted to tread the

steps of official life within his state to the

highest, and to mock at the apparent

helplessness of those whom he is helping to plunder. Within less than a week of

the present writing, this man is reported

in the public prints as saying officially in

to repeal or reduce some of the war taxes at the coming session of Congress, it is

not needful to touch in any way the pro-tective tariff taxes." Why not? Why not

make the people pay more, while the treasury gets less? What makes this of-

ficial effrontery the more outrageous is that no afflicted man or woman can raise

land without paying blackmall to one of their public servants in the very presence

of death. And this is only one of scores

upon scores of instances similar in prin-

ciple and results all over this country.

a privileged class, such as the combined

and compacted protectionists of this coun-

try are at this moment, is a constant men-

ace to the continuance of its free institu-

and cannot coalesce well in the intricate

work of government, although not all the

plunderers know themselves to be such,

nor all the plundered have yet learned the nature of the cunning instrument by

which their enormous losses are brought about. What is needed is light. What is

needed is to watch the motions and ac-

tions of members of Congress as they foist in and perhaps slip out certain clauses of

tariff acts. Each party to a trade inva-

to what he is about to render. This is the

universal motive to trade. Stopping trade

by statute creates losses by necessity.

Protectionism, therefore, in every degree of it and in every instance of it, begets

loeses instead of gains; that is to say, losses to the many in the hope of fictiti

gains to the few. I have talked with

scores, if not hundreds, of protectionists

as such, and found in nearly every case

points. My custom was to ask at length "Why not abolish then the tariff tax if it

you have got me there!" I have also enjoyed the privilege of hearing in private

members of the ways and means com-mittee unfold at length the deadly selfish

ness and short-sightedness of the schemers

coming before them for "tariff favors.

The late General Garfield, a pupil and life

long friend of mine, a fellow-member with

me and other Americans of the Cobden

Club of Great Britain, was one of those discoursing thus of these enemies of their

country and of mankind. It is by the abuses of language, accordingly, and by

the concealment of the substance of things both economical and political, that the

American people have been and are now

duped and fooled.

does not benefit your business?"

And, third, the creation in a republic

which a man of moderate talents has be-

werful through the action of tariff tax-

Boots and Shoes the Line-British Commercial Agent Officially Discusses Subject.

WASHINGTON, March 25,-The rapid growth of the export of boots and shoes from the United States is attracting the attention of the manufacturing world, and of the representatives in the United States of the manufacturing countries of the world. The British Commercial Agent in the United States has forwarded to his home Government a statement regarding the exportation of boots and shoes from the United States, in which he cites figures relating to our exports to the United Kingdom, British West Indines, Australasia and Africa, and says: "A glance at these figures will show how American-made boots and shoes are being pushed with success

The boot and shoe factories have nat-The boot and snoe factories have nat-urally followed suit, and consequently a considerable portion of the trade has been taken out of the hands of Eastern makers, and they in turn have been obliged to look for other markets where they can dispose of their goods. It is therefore from that quarter that British manufacturers must look for the severest competition. It has been suggested that a combination of American manufactur-ers should erect in different parts of the world large warehouses in which could be stored the different kinds and sizes of boots and shoes so that retailers could replenish their stocks when they required

"The advantages of such a plan, should it be carried out, would be considerable."

OLD WILL DISCOVERED. American Helrs Will Claim an English Estate.

NEW YORK, March 28.-Walter M. Johnson, of Brooklyn, sailed for Eng-land today to claim on behalf of a dozen American helps the estate of Thomas Holden, valued at \$1,000.000. But for the discovery of the will of Thomas Holden, who died in 1806, the American cialmants where British-made goods ought to have practically a monopoly."

who died in 1806, the American cialmants would be unable to establish their right to the estate. This will was lost to the This report, a copy of which has Holden heirs for years. Holden left no

SOCIETY GAMBLING IN

STORIES CURRENT IN NEW YORK ABOUT LOSSES AT BRIDGE.

Serious Dilemma of a Man Who Has Lost \$3500-Hostesses Who Insisted on Prompt Payment.

When the Tranby Croft gambling scandal attracted attention in England a dal attracted attention in England a decade ago one comment on the subject was an expression of surprise that even in the quiet of country life persons of fashion should find gambling for high stakes necessary to their enjoyment, and could not finish the evening without retiring after dinner to the gambling table, where the diversion might be baccarat, roulette or any other game of chance that the guests enjoyed most. That the pres-ent King of England should have traveled with gambling paraphernalia was thought enother eivdence of the seriousness with which this branch of their amusement was looked after by people of wealth and

It was said that the exposures which followed the Tranby Croft case put for at least some years a quietus on English society's taste for gaming, says the New York Sun. At all events, attention was not again attracted to this weakness as it had been before, and no such criticism of English social life has been heard in recent years as that which is just now re-echoing from one end of New York to the other.

a long time certain houses in New York have buzzed with gossip concerning the losses made by this person or that, and tales which seem exaggerated to all but those who know the truth are told of the misfortunes that have come upon this person or that through devotion to the prevailing passion of the hour, or at all events through the devotion of one person to the game, whatever the indi-vidual feelings may be of the man or woman forced by circumstances to play For it is curious that most of the stories of serious losses refer to persons without a knowledge of the game who have been led into the playing for the convenience of others rather than from any desire of It was a year ago nearly that ther

stories of losses at bridge whist began to be told in New York. During the Summer they came in greater numbers from Newport, and this season they have Newport, and this season they have reached the public through the pulpit and in other ways less direct. In the ac-counts of losses, and occasionally of win-nings, the names of persons conspicuous in society frequently occur, and, indeed, ost that has been told is limited to two or three houses where only the m conspicuous figures in society gather.

Poker has temperarily disappeared in favor of bridge whist, and even the private roulette wheels, numerous now in New York, are not nearly so active in furnishing entertainment as they were two or three years ago. Bridge whist seems to divide favor only with seven-handed euchre, which has lately become an absorbing pastime for women; but as the latter game is rarely, if ever, played for money, it is gambling only in a sense that has never been seriously condemned. It is a fact that the popularity of games of chance which now prevails has led women to gather in the afternoon as they ever did in the past merely to play ords. The women's enchre parties which are usually limited to 21 persons making three tables, have supplanted the women's luncheon tables as a means of social diversion, and have even had an effect on the afternoon tea, which has just its charm for those who can pass the afternoon in the more engrossing sport of playing for a turquoise pin or a silver-edged pocketbook. This phase of the gambling craze is not a serious one, how-ever, and is regarded by social observers as only a sporadic result of the more absorbing passion which has led to serious

financial losses. Nothing can give a better idea of the extent to which women and men are inerested in bridge whist than some of the stories now floating through New York ociety. The most serious phase of these, and about the latest, refers to the case of a young man who lost \$3500 at the house of a woman whose name stands as solidly for millions as Trinity Church do for religion. He was foolish enough, does weak enough, to play bridge whist at this house one night and to lose \$3500. This sum, to his host, was a bagatelle, and to the woman who had asked him to play it meant nothing more. But it happened that he was a young man living on an income of about \$6000 a year, and keeping close to the limit of that.

His social life required an expenditure of just about as much as he made, and he had no accumulation in the bank from which this loss could be paid. It meant ocial ruin to him to default. Probably it an be maintained that there is no need for sympathy in the case of any simpleon who gambles with his eyes open and neets with such disaster. But it can be said on his side that he was, in a measure, under the necessity of doing what he was asked to do by persons to whom he was under social obligations.

The money has not yet been paid. The story is pretty well known, and the man, cumstances were quite as pressing as the

who has found it more difficult to raise the amount than anybody would have supposed it would be for one of his ac-quaintance among people of wealth, is just now the most observed of all the young men in his social set. When he is to pay and what he is to do under the circumstances are questions that interest all his acquaintances. Their interest con-tinues great because there is a well-founded belief that the young man himself has not yet seen his way out of the difficulty.

If he does not pay, he might as well leave New York, because knowledge of the affair has traveled around through his entire circle of friends, and he is likely to be known for the rest of his life as the loser who didn't pay. If, on the other hand, he is able to raise the \$2500, his situation is likely to be embarrassed financially for some time to come. In any case, his social career here has about ome to an end.

A few weeks ago a man was asked to dine at the house of a woman he had known for some years as he knew 50 others in society. He found eight persons there, including himself, and the dinner was briefer than he imagined it would be, not knowing that bridge whist was the real object of the evening's gathering. When the coffee was served and the men were notified not to linger over it too long, as it was time to begin the game, he declared that his ignorance of the game would prevent him from playing. eight persons were present, it would have been impossible to have the two tables planned without him. The hostess said it would be impossible to get anybody else, and that three persons who had come there especially to play bridge whist would be deprived of the pleasure pless be consented

"Besides," she said, "you play whist, and the rules are very much the same. We can all help you with what you don't know. He was a gentleman, and he took a hand at the table. Possibly because he was a gentleman he consented to sit at the table until the game was finished and he had lost \$400. Now, one of the rules of bridge, since it has become such a matter of business in New York, is that losses must be paid before the players leave the house. Various amusing stories are told of the means by which women compel the players to settle either with eash or checks before they leave. Not all of them have the same disagree able character as the experience that befell this man. He told the hostess that he did not have \$400 about him; that his entire cash assets were about \$35 at that moment, but that he would send her a check the next day.
"But you know it's the rule," she said

to him, smiling icily, "for everybody to pay as soon as the game is finished. Now, we shall all do that, and you see it would rather-well, rather-awkward some of us if you should not pay when you are called upon to do so."

The tone of the woman's voice and her manner were a surprise to the loser. He had known her for a good many years, but he had never seen her just like this. Perhaps that was because he had never seen her after bridge, but he was too much absorbed at the time to think of the causes of her conduct.

"But it is impossible," he said, "to do more than I have offered to do. I do not go about with \$400 in my pocket. I came here with no idea of playing cards. I never should have done so had I for moment expected to lose this money. cannot afford it, and did not know the game, but I will send you my check the first thing tomorrow morning.

The woman looked dissatisfied.
"But where do you bank?" she said. Perhaps our banks are the same, and you could give me the check now and we ould settle the game, as I said we ought to, before you leave the house.

Then her good manners asserted them-elves, and she smiled, apologetically, "Don't think," she said, "that I am exigent about this matter, but this is the rule with all of us here, who frequently play bridge together. I have a checkbook,

and if our bank is the same you could write the check now." The banks were not the same, so that expedient was impossible. The expression on the woman's face was more determined than ever when she turned from her desk, to which the two had retired, leaving the others settling their scores at the table.

"Isn't there a place in the world," she said, turning and facing him with a look of desperation, "where you could get that that I have lost \$600 myself, and that I must pay these people before they go. I cannot make my check for the amount I owe them, because my husband has already forbidden me to play. Try to think If there isn't a place where you can get this money when it is so much need-

He went to the telephone and called up club in which he knew a rich friend of his was likely to be. It was his own club as well, and the mention of his name n brought his friend to the telephone He told the friend to give him \$100 if he had it in his pocket by accident, and if the house.

The mere mention of the house at which he was assured his friend that the cir-

telephone message made them appear. So the answer came back that the money would be there in a few mom would be brought by the friend himself. It was not half an hour before one of the servants announced that somebody was downstairs to speak to Mr. X. He found a servant from the club with the money and the message that his friend was walting for him outside. He took the envelope, gave the \$400 to the hostess, who was waiting to discharge her own obligations to two or three creditors unwilling to release her, and then he left the house. He was careful to indicate in

his farewell to his hostess that he was never likely to go there again, Another anxious hostess who did not propose to allow a guest to leave until he had settled his financial obligations, might have been compelled to go as far as the heroine of this story, had it not happened that she and the loser used the

same bank. "Can't you give me a check?" she asked him, when the game was over, and he had promised to send her one the next day. "I would just as soon take the \$90 in a check as in cash. If you haven't got a check with you, perhaps we both deposit in the

"My bank is the Beeswax National Savings Institution," he said, half hoping that hers was not the same, rather from a desire to disappoint such seeming ava-rice than for any other reason.

The woman's face was wreathed in smiles when she heard the name of the bank.

"Delightful," she said. "That's the same bank I keep my money in, and I have a checkbook right here in this drawer. You can give it to me now."

It must be said to the credit of the women that they usually pay. They, of course, are compelled to pay their losses when the money is owing to their own sex, but it might not be supposed that they would be so honest when they were playing with men. They have shown a disposition to treat men in the same way as their own sex, however. Unless a woman chooses to pay a man there is, of course, no way of forcing her, and some women avoid as often as possible this penalty of their gambling instincts. It is entirely a question of their own volition, for if they do not choose to hand over the money they have lost no gentleman can ever even suggest to them the propriety of it.

On the other hand, a man must pay whether he wants to or not. It is common conugh nowadays to hear young women, and some that are not so youthful, explaining the presence of a ring on their fingers or a pin that they may wear merely with the word "bridge." A young woman recently made it a point to tell all the guests at one of the balls given just before Lent began that the superb gown she was wearing would have been quite impossible so late in the season had it not been for her luck at bridge whist,

Last Summer, when the stories first came to Newport of the hold that bridge had taken on the Summer colony, most persons thought that they must be exaggerated. Practically every sport suffered seriously from the devotion to whist. One roung girl who had become known in New York society only the year before had winnings up to August 1 which were larger than those of any other woman, She made no concealment of the fact that up to that time she was \$2000 to the good, and all of her women friends spoke with envy of her wonderful success in what was the popular game of the season. Further evidence of the hold that it took

on the people can be found in the story of the party that went out on a steam yachting to watch the races given in August. It happened entirely by chance that the host and his guests made a party of eight. While they were drifting around during the morning waiting for the races to begin, somebody remarked that there were just enough on board for two tables at bridge. It was then 10 o'clock.

The host gave orders for the captain to steam to the course of the yachts and follow them on the race so as to give his guests the best view. They were to be informed when the vachts started and in the meantime went downstairs bridge. The game began at a little after 10. The captain followed his employer's orders and took the steam yacht over the course followed by the racers

The boats went to the stakeboat, came eack to their starting point, and the winner was declared. The captain brought the steam yacht back to the dock at Newport. It was not until he notified the passengers downstairs that they were once more at home that the game of bridge was interrupted. All day they had played down in the cabin unmindful of the captain's warning that the yachts had started, and ignorant of everything but absorption in the sport. When they came home they realized for

the first time that the day, so far as the races were concerned, had been a fallure. They had seen nothing and with only a brief interruption for lunch had not to write a check, get it cashed at stuck to the game they began at 10 the club and send the money to him at o'clock. But it suited them so well that they did not regard their time as wasted. They may have missed the race, but son had the opportunity to lose and others to win a very fat sum of money.

COLUMBIA COUNTY'S OLDEST INHABITANT.



JAMES MUCKLE, SR.

ST. HELENS, March 28.-James Muckle, Sr., the oldest inhabitant of St. Helens, and perhaps of Columbia County, will be 52 years old in July. He was born in Northumberland. England. When 7 years of ago he came to America with his father, and located at Ontario, Canada, where he lived until 1877, when he came to Oregon. He has been the father of 12 children, eight of whom are still living, three girls and five boys. The children, with one exception, are resi dents of Oregon. Mr. Muckle makes his home with his children. He has carried key to the same postoffice box, and has received the mail regularly for Although past four score years and ten, he is as apry about his work as a youth

sistible missiles in preparation for a broader and more Christian method in commercial and international relations. What is this we hear to satisfy at present

TIME FOR THEIR MEALS.

the Passengers of One Train

about the "open door"? God knows.

Kansas City Journal.

"I have had some funny experience as a conductor," said a man of punch and tickets, yesterday, as he rested after bringing in his train, "but the most laughable one happened when I was running down the Missouri Pacific branch from Coffeyville to Fort Smith, about three years ago. It happened at the eating-house at Wagoner. It was the custom of the road to allow 20 minutes for meals-all roads do that-and the passengers generally bustle off, cram down their food and rush back again. So on the occasion I mention, there was no thought given to the matter, and the customary announcement was made.

"Now, I was 15 minutes late, and I figured that I could lop a few minutes off that 20, and make up some of it. So I fixed to have the train start at 16 minutes after we stopped. Four minutes gained is four minutes, you know. So I called, 'All aboard!' just 15 minutes after we stopped. "There was one smart Aleck in that gang that I didn't take into account. The

crowd wasn't large, and most of 'em were in a bunch. He got next to the scheme at once, and tipped it off to the gang. " 'Ladies and gentlemen,' says he, just like he was making a speech, 'it is only 15 minutes since we stopped. The card says we have 20, and they are all too few for us to eat in. This is a good meal, and I am hungry. Now this conductor is fooling with us. I propose that we pay him back. Every one finish his meal lelsurethe present time—the words are used in a | iy, and carefully, and take his royal good time. He won't start without his pas-

sengers, rest assured." "The gang caught on, and yelled. Not a fellow budged, and the only passengers I is full of meat. The only way in which a had at that moment was a corpse in the nation can "protect" an unprofitable inbrought her lunch with her.

"I was crazy! 'Ain't you going on this

'When we finish eating,' said the no use. 'You have our baggage, and you daren't leave us all here," said the smart

"Do you know that gang held me there nearly 40 minutes, all because that felpresent enjoyments and the means of fu- low was smooth enough to turn the trick on me? It was the worst and yet the funniest thing that ever happened to me. globe. So God designed it to be; and so The superintendent was dazed when I it is constantly and increasingly coming told him of it, and the manager had a

The common and familiar thread spur

Finally, we will ask and try to answer the fifth (5) question of our present series; namely, what are the present grounds of hope for a better issue in the time to come hope for a better issue in the time to come Journal, shows that the exports of boots and shoes during the 12 months ending the did a few years ago the will was found. Mr. Johnson will take with him the state of the call will. He will have power of at-British Australasia, and South Africa have slightly decreased meantime, being in 1898, £1,002,094; in 1899, £1,001,927, and in

1000, £1,075,478. Commenting on the growth of American sales in British territory and ab-sence of growth of British sales in the

same territory, the report says:
"Why this state of affairs should be possible, is not, at first sight, quite clear. It means, either that the American-made article is cheaper than the British-made one, or that it is of better quality. Tak-ing it for granted that the British boots and shoes are not inferior to those of America, there must be some important why the latter should cost less than the former. That America is a large exporter of leather to the United King-dom shows that they can manufacture it cheaper. Considering that so much of the raw material has to be imported into the United States by the tanners, there seems no reason why leather should not be manufactured as cheap or cheaper in the United Kingdom. This applies es-pecially to the finer qualities, such as patent leather, glazed kid, and others. There is no doubt that as far as certain sses considreable natural advan-There are plentiful supplies of suitable bark growing in the different parts of the country, and the tanneries have been placed at no great distance from it. The hemlock bark, which is that most used for tanning sole leather, is obtained from the forests situated in the states of Wisconsin and Michigan. It is also found in New York state Pennsylvania, but the supply is rapidly diminishing. For tanning the finer qualities of leather chemicals and extracts are used, a large quantity of which is

imported. The United States is a large importer of hides. There were imported during the year ended December 31, 1900, 397, 257,324 hides, valued at f10,748,007, of which 152,792,232, valued at £3,815,987 were hides of cattle which pay import duty of, 15 per cent ad valorem, and £8,121,696, valued at £3,960,320, were goat skins, which were admitted free of duty. Of the total imports, 124,255,264, valued at £4,288,707 came from Europe, and 66,212,792, valued at 42,191,451, came from the East Indies.

"Those in the trade will doubtless be able to say whether the disadvantages of having to import this quantity of hides, bringing them from such great disand paying 15 per cent duty, paying higher wages than are customary in Europe, and heavy railway and steamer freights, are compensated for by getting cheaper bark. If not, there must be something in the process of tanning that enables the American tanners to compete with other countries in their own markets. Needless to say, only the latest improvements in the general process of tanning are employed in the United States. It is the use of so much improved machinery that enables the American manufacturer to turn out such

large quantities, and do it so cheaply.

"American manufacturers are going to make a bid for the South American boot trade as well as the European and Co-lonial. There is also some talk of an American factory being started in the City of Mexico. Practically the whole of the boots and shoes made in the United States came formerly from the City of Mexico. factories situated in the East. Boston being the center. Latterly, however, tanneries have sprung up further west, about Chicago especially, so as to be near the supply of the hemlock bark. York Weekly.

He will have power of attorney from the various American heirs. Thomas Holden owned valuable real es-

tate in England, and upon his death the property went to his sister, Elizabeth, and her heirs. She married Stephen Broadbent. They had several children. One of the sons, William Broadbent, married Jane, daughter of John and Jane Tennant. This branch of the Broadbent famfly came to the United States about 1850. They acquired a tract of land covering 200 acres. A large part of this property subsequently was sold to the Garrett family. The Broadbents prospered and brothers and sisters of William followed to this country.

There were so many deaths among the several heles that in time, according to the statement made by Mr. Johnson, only the direct heirs of William Broadbent retained an interest in the Holden estate. The case was placed in the hands of a Baltimore attorney, who received information from England recently which resulted in Mr. Johnson's plan to go there and claim the estate.

If the American heirs are successful the property will be divided among Walter M. Johnson, William B. Stambaugh Daisy Stambaugh and Anna B. Stambaugh, of this city; Joseph G. Johnso J. M. Johnson, Ella McGahan, G. V. Johnclasses of leather is concerned, America son and Ferdinand Broadbent of Baltimore; Philip G. Stambaugh, of Binghamton, and Lady M. Durrett and Viola E. Stambaugh, of Fairmont, W. Va.

> The Adams Warehouse Bill. KINGSLEY, Or., March 25.-(To the Editor.)-Did the Adams warehouse bill me a law, and if not, why KINGSLEY.

> The bill referred to was introduced in the Senate, passed that body, and went to the House, where it was referred to the committee on commerce. This committee refused to report the bill back to the House, so Senator Adams introduced the same bill again in the Senate, and secured its passage; but this was so late in the session that it never came up for action in the House. There was a strong opposition to the bill on the part of ware ousemen, and it is impossible to say what action would have been taken the committee on commerce reported it

A Golf Reminiscence. Washington Star.
When we played shinns long age
Our clothing did not fret us. We were no coats of sunset glow-Our mothers would not let us Oh, we were cottish is our glee;
We loved to prance and whinny;
We asked no "niblick" and no "ree" When we were playing shinny.

Oh, where are those companions now—
The thin boy we called "fatty";
The boy ill clad, with grimy brow;
The boy so nent and natty;
The boy who was so very fat
His comrades named him "skinny"?
There is no friendship here like that
We know with playing ablery. We knew while playing shinny.

Perchance, one day a club I'll take And set the golf hall flying.
At least an effort I may make:
There's naught, you know, like tryin
But I shall miss those boyish friends,
So freckel-faced and grinny; No modern game can make am For those lost hours of shint

Needed Halp.—De Cash—I see you have taken a pariner. De Curb—Yes: I had to. A man can't keep a suburbin residence supplied with servants and attend to business, too.—New York Weskiy.

