

HILLSBORO INDEPENDENT.

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HILLSBORO PUBLISHING CO., Proprietor.
P. M. C. GAULT, Editor.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY

FRIDAY, JANUARY 10.

CALL FOR CLUB MEETING.

A meeting of the Hillsboro Republican Club will be held in Grange Hall, in Hillsboro, Oregon, on Tuesday evening, January 21, 1896, at 7:30 p. m., to elect delegates to the meeting of the Young Men's State Republican Club, to be held in Portland, February 4, 1896. A full attendance is desired.

G. W. PATTERSON,
BENTON EOWMAN, President.
Secretary.

REPUBLICAN CLUBS.

The regular biennial business meeting of the Young Men's State Republican Clubs will be held in the city of Portland, on Tuesday, February 4, 1896.

Every organized club is entitled to send one delegate-at-large, and one delegate for each twenty-five actually enrolled members, or fraction thereof greater than fifteen. This apportionment gives the Hillsboro club fourteen delegates.

Clubs are urged to select delegates at once, and certify the same to the secretary of the state club, H. L. Wells, P. O. Box 348, Portland, Or.

An Eastern editor remarks that Speaker Reed will have but little for the two gavel presentations to him, as there are not enough democrats in the present house to create much disorder.

Columbia is building in one of our shipyards a steel gunboat for service in shallow bays and rivers, with a draught of only 31 feet and a speed of fifteen knots an hour. If the South American republics will supply themselves with a few dozens of these torpedo boats the big battleships will not enjoy the prospect of backing up an ultimatum.

At this moment it looks as if Gen. Comos, commanding the Spanish troops in Cuba, has an acute case of fright. At any rate, if private soldiers or subalterns acted as he does they would be shot for cowardice. Comos seeks to inject courage into his officers by proclamation, ordering them to obey commands on penalty of being sent to Spain in disgrace in case of a refusal. Such demoralization satisfactorily accounts for the presence of the insurgents within fifteen miles of Havana.

P. A. O'Farrell, in a three-column article in Monday's Oregonian, on Anglo-Saxon civilization, declares "That for his part, he would just as soon trace his descent from one of Dean Swift's yahoos as from an Anglo-Saxon." Well, there is no accounting for tastes. He certainly gives an exhibition of that vindictiveness characteristic of that coarse creation of Dean Swift's fertile but not very delicate genius. From which or what stock O'Farrell may have descended may be a matter of doubt, but it is evident that the Anglo-Saxon race is not responsible for his existence.

Cape Colony is an English province in the extreme south part of Africa. North of the eastern part of Cape Colony is Transvaal, a republic of 114,000 square miles, peopled by Boers, descendants of hardy Holland and German adventurers. Just north of Transvaal is a great territory with uncertain boundaries, roamed over by the servants of the British Chartered Commercial Company, an organization somewhat similar to the Hudson Bay Company, that once had sway on the Columbia river and its tributaries. The British Commercial Company has a sort of army organization for protection against the African natives. Gold mines of exceeding richness have recently been discovered in Transvaal. This attracted hordes of foreigners, who under liberal naturalization laws were fast becoming the ruling class in the little republic. These naturalization laws were repealed and the revenue laws so modeled that the bulk of taxes—about 90 per cent—was collected from the foreign population. The English part complained of this discrimination, and appeals to the British Commercial Company for redress. England claims suzerainty over Transvaal. Dr. Jameson, a factor of the Commercial Company, at the head of 600 men, invaded the territory of the Boers, who met him with a superior force, whipped him, killing some seventy, wounding as many more, and taking the remaining invading force prisoners. This occurred the day before New Year's. The English government promptly disavowed the acts of the Commercial Company, but Emperor William, of Germany, sent a message congratulating the president on the fact that he had been able to repel the invaders without calling to his assistance his outside friends. This message caused serious friction, one word leading to another till the German government denies the suzerainty of England over Transvaal. This is cause for war, and the situation is threatening in the extreme. The Venezuela matter is lost to view in this graver matter. A war between Germany and England would be as serious as between England and the United States.

THE SHERMAN DEBATE.

Senator Sherman's speech on finance states the republican idea as plainly, perhaps, as it has been formulated. However desirable it may be to retire greenbacks, at this time it would be unwise. We cannot safely contract the currency. Further, the charge that Mr. Sherman juggles with the word "coin" is no graver than the jugglery of the gold monetarists with the words "sound money." It is folly in the study of this question to overlook the treasury deficiencies. What the senator said about treasury shortages is gospel truth. Of course, the elimination by the supreme court of the income tax feature of the Wilson law is immediately responsible for the present deficit, but the adoption of this feature was in itself a blunder, which was often pointed out by the republicans during the discussion of that measure, and it is idle for Senator Vest to attack the supreme court as he did on Tuesday last. Mr. Sherman had an easy task in pointing out the president's mistake in saying that the McKinley tariff was ineffective for the purpose of revenue. That law, in most of its features, went into operation on October 6, 1890. In the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891, revenues exceeded expenditures \$26,800,000, and the excess was \$9,900,000 in the year ending June 30, 1892, and \$2,300,000 in the year ending at that date in 1893. Then the turning point came, and in the next twelve months the customs receipts dropped sharply, and there was a deficit of \$70,000,000. But it is very easy to see that the menace which democratic victory brought was the chief cause of this shortage. The democratic platform of 1892, the democratic candidate's letter of acceptance, and that candidate's earlier record as president assailed the republican tariff law, and when democratic victory came in that year that law's days were numbered. This portentous fact unsettled trade of all sorts, cut down importations and brought the deficit. That endless chain of greenback withdrawals of gold from the treasury did not begin to take dangerous shape until this administration and the congress which went into existence with it created the revenue shortage. The senator had no difficulty in showing that coincidence. In republican days the endless chain was so harmless that comparatively few persons knew that such a chain existed. Another drawback attending democratic government, one which the senator did not mention, but which, of course, he had in mind, is that no considerable body of the people anywhere has any confidence in democratic management of national affairs. Most of the men whose votes turned the scale in favor of the democracy in 1892 were prompted by a temporary resentment toward the republican party, and doubtless regretted their act very soon after they committed it. The business interests in general have for many years past had a supreme distrust of the democracy, and a triumph for that party is thus reasonably certain always to bring calamity to the country.

The success of the Cuban insurgents is amazing. How an unorganized band of miscellaneous population, without proper arms and equipments, has been able to make progress against an organized army, is past comprehension, except upon the hypothesis that our western life fits men for individual action, while European soldiers can do nothing except as masses. The experience of an Oregon volunteer in a Philadelphia regiment in our rebellion is in point. He said the regiment in battle, as a unit, was gallant, brave, invincible; but, if scattered, the men had no personal resources. They were utterly bewildered and cast down. On the other hand, Ohio, Illinois or Wisconsin regiments fought as well as individuals as they did in masses.

COMING TO KNOW US.

The British public have never had an accurate acquaintance with America, though they thought they had. Unfortunately, their information has been, till quite recently, leached through the New York Post, that reflects only English sentiment. No American public opinion finds lodgment in its columns. Recently, however, two of the leading London papers have sent special correspondents to America, who have learned something of American views, and have been writing home facts that more nearly represents the state of public opinion here. The London Chronicle correspondent has this paragraph, that is as near a correct analysis of American feeling as can be expected of a stranger:

"I can affirm positively that the American government is above everything anxious for arbitration. Whatever may have been its actual request, the intent of President Cleveland's message was amicable. The close en tourage of the president to-day is out of the idea that it was not a message of peace; but behind it has sprung up a national sentiment which would be utter madness on the part of the English people to disregard or underestimate. The Monroe doctrine is not worth discussing. All the learned pamphlets, the professors' opinions, the newspaper discussions of it, are labor lost. The fact is that, if Venezuela goes not come within the four corners of the Monroe doctrine, then the new doctrine—the Olney doctrine—covers it, and American opinion overwhelmingly favors its general principles. Moreover, America demands arbitra-

tion as a sacred right, and for this she will fight, if needful." In another place, though, the correspondent allows himself to entertain error. He asserts that there is a "cleavage" between the East and the West. Without pointing out the exact location, he leaves us to infer that the Allegheny mountains is the seam. There may be different thoughts upon some matters of domestic administration, but as to England there is no division. England ought to remember that some people, in 1860, thought there was a line of cleavage between the Mason and Dixon line, but it was not permanent. Englishmen, if they push us to extremities, will find us a united people.

OTHER LIQUOR REGULATIONS.

Political prohibition has not been a success. Indeed, there are many who positively declare that the prohibition party has been an injury to the cause of temperance. Be that true or not, it is a fact that legally recognizing the traffic and regulating it has diminished the number of men who drink to gross intoxication. This is true of the large cities as well as of the smaller towns. Compare last New Year's with fifty years ago and note the difference in the number of drunken men. When the traffic was free there were dozens of places in a town of this size where intoxicated could be had, and they were bought and carried far out into the country. Men became drunken as a consequence. It was not so last week. There was no one here who had to be staided. The admission is willingly made that whiskey was drunk—too much, but not so much as there would be, were all the regulations that now surround the business removed.

If some regulation is thus effective, more would be beneficial.

In a conversation with a gentleman, a few days ago, who is acquainted with the saloon business, because he is in it, he said he would favor appointing an inspector whose duty should be to make monthly visits to drinking places and inspect the liquors kept for sale. If he found any that was adulterated, he should confiscate it and revoke the license of the dealer. In further regulation, he would prohibit card playing for amusement or for the drinks, as well as dice throwing. No game or game of chance should be permitted on the premises. In place of these occupations for the loungers, he would provide reading matter in the shape of daily newspapers and magazines. He would, further, close all drinking places on Sunday—the side door even to be bolted on the inside. Such regulation, by removing games would do more to promote temperance than the strongest prohibition vote that has yet been polled.

At any rate, it is worthy of thought and of trial, and the reform council, so gleefully elected last month, can find work on which to exercise its genius.

PITS AND PITS.

The Oregonian very frequently puts the rest of us in a hole and tramples upon us after we are there, but he seldom digs a pit for his own feet, but when the last legislature is taken to task for its electric light appropriation, the Oregonian scoops out a little cavity in which it ought to nestle. Ever since that paper's candidate for U. S. senator was defeated, the legislature of 1895 has not been a favorite. But the big organ ought to own its history lesson better. Whatever the joint session might do or not do in the senatorial contest, no fault should be found with the legislative acts for the Oregonian's friends had complete control of the state senate, and could have defeated that \$36,600 item for light as far as majorities go. The house, our friends, tried to do it, but found it was not a question of majorities, but of a contract. It is this way.

Some years ago, when the science of electric lighting was yet young, a contract was made with a Salem company to illuminate the state buildings. The service was bad, and very unsatisfactory, so that at the 1893 session—one of the Oregonian's white sessions—there was no U. S. senator that year—the contract with the old company, that had five years to run, was cancelled by the state paying \$9,000. A new contract was entered into with the present company for a term of ten years. It is proper to state here that Penoyer, the economical, was then governor; that the president of the Electric Light Co. made several Saturday afternoon trips to Portland, the Oregonian's own city, with the members of the 1893 legislature, though it is not on record that there were any banquets eaten at the Portland hotel. Therefore, the 1895 appropriation was made to meet the terms of the 1893 contract. The legislatures of 1897 and 1899 will make the same appropriations. Then another appropriation for privilege of canelling contract will be in order. Can't it be light enough?

But this brings to mind a little story. When the 1895 appropriation bill reached the senate, Senator Denny, of Multnomah, pointing to the lighted items, spoke something like this: "Mr. President, it seems to me there is a prodigious provision here for lights. It is more than liberal to appropriate for

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| Capitol building | \$ 9,200 |
| School for deaf mutes | 2,300 |
| State reform school | 4,700 |
| State insane asylum | 11,550 |
| Asylum cottages | 2,300 |
| State penitentiary | 4,250 |
| and here is for the | |
| School for the blind | \$ 2,200 |
| In all | \$36,600. |

If this is a joke, it is a sorry one.

It seems to me that all these lights are not necessary." Senator Patterson, of Marion, unlimbered, and thus replied: "This appropriation has to be made in pursuance of a contract executed by the last legislature, I am not responsible for it. I was not here. I did not vote for it. The gentleman from Multnomah voted for it. He now has to vote for this appropriation." A gentleman present states that Senator Denny dropped into his seat like an unstarved rag. It is only fair to the senator to say that he did not vote for the 1893 bill, though he evidently thought he did. He was absent at the time. But the other senators from Multnomah did, and they were and are the Oregonian's friends.

ECONOMY IN REFORM.

EDITOR INDEPENDENT: If the prospect of a tax levy in the city of Portland of 20 mills has, as one must infer from reading the Oregonian, stirred up the overburdened taxpayers of that city to threatened resistance to its collection when levied, what must we expect from a threatened levy in Washington county, exclusive of city, town and special school taxes of 16 to 18 mills. Those taxes which we are informed in the town of Hillsboro are expected to amount to 20 mills more, will be practical confiscation of many of the small homes in this city.

In other towns and cities the conditions are no better. Many persons in flash times bought lots and acreage and built them plain, though comfortable homes. In too many cases they mortgaged these homes for a part of purchase price and cost of improvements. On this indebtedness they are paying 10 per cent interest. In the present hard times it requires the most strenuous efforts to keep down this interest, and now they are paralyzed by the expectation of a tax of from 34 to 4 per cent on the assessed valuation of their property.

Many of the farmers are in no better condition. Their farms are mortgaged in most cases for a part of the purchase price, or for cost of improvements to make their new homes, in many cases on land hitherto in a wild state, habitable.

The market for products raised on these farms is at the lowest point, and the gross proceeds will scarcely pay the interest on the indebtedness and the heavy tax proposed. How, then, are these taxpayers to live? The pittance left after paying interest and such taxes will not be sufficient, and the only way to stave off starvation and bankruptcy is by borrowing more money at usurious interest, and this will only delay the catastrophe. Well, we are coldly told "this cannot be helped. Money is needed to pay expenses and these taxpayers should have kept out of debt." These taxpayers, misled by the good times, incurred liabilities that the result showed should have been avoided. Times were good and this was some excuse. There should be none now. Neither is there any good reason why county, city and other authorities should indulge in expenditures for improvement, much as they may be needed, unless the necessity for such expenditures cannot be avoided. Farmers and home-builders who are in debt at such a time as the present, do not make improvements. All they can safely do is to keep the improvements in good repair. Many can not do this. The city, county and other authorities that are too much prone to use the money wrung from the taxpayer, too liberally, should do no more.

If this rigid economy shall be the rule with county authorities of Washington county, the levy for county purposes can be reduced from two to three mills below that of last year, and a like reduction can be made in that now claimed to be necessary in the city and school taxes. The county authorities have made many valuable, needed improvements during the last year, but the taxpayers need some relief and it lies with these authorities to give it. Never in the history of Washington county has this need been so pressing. The curtailment of what they consider necessary expenses among the larger part of the people of this county who pay the taxes, during the past year, has been on an average at least 50 per cent. Let the county authorities be equally economical and the reduction in the levy herein before suggested, can easily be made. Governed by intelligent business principles, an equal reduction can be made in city taxes.

Let us hope that the necessities and wishes of the taxpayers will receive due consideration when the next levy is made. If this hope is not disappointed, the burden, though heavy at the best, will be patiently borne.

TAXPAYER.

The republican senators are canvassing on the house tariff bill. The proposition to tack on a free silver coinage section is the matter under discussion. It is really to be hoped that no such rider will be put on the tariff bill. Senator Mitchell undoubtedly has the right view of the matter when he says the coinage amendment should go on the bond bill rather than the tariff bill. It would be better still to let its own measure stand or fall on its own merits.

MARRIED.

SENATOR-TAYLOR—At the residence of Geo. C. Day, of Washington county, on December 9, 1895, by Geo. C. Day, J. P. Miss Louisa Taylor and John F. Bennett, both of this county.

BORN.

SAXTON—January 31, to the wife of A. W. Saxton, a boy.

HEEST—January 1st, to the wife of I. E. Heest, a boy, weight 11 pounds.

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

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Condensed Testimony.

Chas. B. Hood, broker and manufacturer's agent, Columbus, O., certifies that Dr. King's New Discovery has no equal as a cough remedy. J. D. Brown, proprietor St. James Hotel, Ft. Wayne, Ind., testifies that he was cured of a cough of two years standing, caused by his gripe, by Dr. King's New Discovery. B. F. Merrill, Baldwinville, Mass., says that he has used and recommended it and never knew it to fail, and would rather have it than any doctor, because it always cures. Mrs. Hemming, 222 E. 25th St., Chicago, always keeps it at hand and has no fear of croup, because it instantly relieves. Free trial bottles at the Hillsboro Pharmacy.

Did You Ever Try Electric Bitters as a remedy for your troubles? If not, get a bottle now and get relief. This medicine has been found to be peculiarly adapted to the relief and cure of all general complaints, exerting a wonderful direct influence in giving strength and tone to the organs. If you have loss of appetite, constipation, headache, fainting spells, or are nervous, sleepless, excitable, melancholy or troubled with dizzy spells, Electric Bitters is the medicine you need. Health and strength are guaranteed by its use. Fifty cents and \$1 at Hillsboro Pharmacy.

REPORT

Of the Condition of the First National Bank, at Hillsboro, in the State of Oregon, at the Close of Business, December 13, 1895.

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| RESOURCES. | |
| Loans and discounts | \$ 88,694.27 |
| Overdrafts secured and unsecured | 1,250.00 |
| U. S. Bonds to secure circulation | 12,500.00 |
| Stocks, securities, etc. | 20,282.15 |
| Banking houses, furniture and fixtures | 4,000.00 |
| Other real estate and mortgages owned | 3,733.11 |
| Due from National Banks (not reserve agents) | 7,011.76 |
| Due from approved reserve agents | 5,500.00 |
| Checks and other cash items | 48.40 |
| U. S. gold coin, with interest thereon | 49.98 |
| Foreign paper currency, notes, bills and coins | 7,415.12 |
| Legal-tender notes | 1,699.00 |
| Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (4 per cent of circulation) | 562.50 |
| Other cash | 1,000.00 |
| Total | \$151,199.94 |

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| LIABILITIES. | |
| Capital stock paid in | \$ 50,000.00 |
| Surplus fund | 10,000.00 |
| Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid | 8,609.41 |
| National Banks notes outstanding | 10,000.00 |
| Individual deposits subject to check | 96,833.90 |
| Banking liabilities of deposit | 14,000.00 |
| Time certificates of deposit | 9,151.16 |
| Bills payable | 7,600.00 |
| Total | \$151,199.94 |

STATE OF OREGON,
County of Washington.

I, J. D. MERRIAM, Cashier, of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. D. MERRIAM, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 28th day of December, 1895.

HENRY BOWMAN,
Notary Public for Oregon.

Excutor's Notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT the executor of the estate of Jacob Kelm, deceased, do hereby request and require all persons having claims against said estate to present them to me, at the law office of T. H. Tolson, in Hillsboro, Washington County, Oregon, on or before the 28th day of January, 1896.

JACOB KELM, Executor of the estate of Jacob Kelm, deceased.

Notice of Final Settlement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT the undersigned administrator of the estate of Sarah A. Lovell, deceased, do hereby request and require all persons having claims against said estate to present them to me, at the law office of T. H. Tolson, in Hillsboro, Washington County, Oregon, on or before the 28th day of January, 1896, at 10 o'clock A. M., in order that the final settlement of said estate may be made.

SARAH A. LOVELL, Administrator of the estate of Sarah A. Lovell, deceased.

Notice of Final Settlement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT the undersigned administrator of the estate of Donald McPherson, deceased, do hereby request and require all persons having claims against said estate to present them to me, at the law office of T. H. Tolson, in Hillsboro, Washington County, Oregon, on or before the 28th day of January, 1896, at 10 o'clock A. M., in order that the final settlement of said estate may be made.

DONALD MCPHERSON, Administrator of the estate of Donald McPherson, deceased.

HILLSBORO-PORTLAND EXPRESS!

WILLIAM TUPPER, Prop.

Having purchased Mr. Anderson's interest in this line, I hereby announce that I am prepared to execute all commissions entrusted to me. Regular trips to Portland are made on

Mondays, Wednesdays & Fridays

Returning on the days following. Special attention given to the execution of small orders. Leave orders.

Treasurer's Notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT the undersigned treasurer of the county of Washington, Oregon, do hereby request and require all persons having claims against said county to present them to me, at the law office of T. H. Tolson, in Hillsboro, Oregon, on or before the 28th day of January, 1896, at 10 o'clock A. M., in order that the final settlement of said county may be made.

T. H. TOLSON, County Treasurer.

Notice of Final Settlement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT the undersigned administrator of the estate of Elizabeth Ritchey, deceased, do hereby request and require all persons having claims against said estate to present them to me, at the law office of T. H. Tolson, in Hillsboro, Washington County, Oregon, on or before the 28th day of January, 1896, at 10 o'clock A. M., in order that the final settlement of said estate may be made.

E. P. CORBETT, Administrator of the estate of Elizabeth Ritchey, deceased.

CLOSING OUT!

OF MILL BUSINESS.

In Washington County, Oregon. All persons having Grain in my Mill will please get their Flour before February 15, 1896. All persons indebted to me will please call and settle before above date and save trouble.

A. S. DUDLEY.

REMEMBER

-- THE AUCTION --

FEBRUARY 15, '96

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Under excellent management, furnishes board and room at \$2.25 per week. Many students rent rooms and board themselves at a total cost not to exceed \$1.50 per week.

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Careful supervision by experienced physicians! Accurate dispensing by competent and painstaking pharmacists!

The Hillsboro Pharmacy orders its drugs from the most reliable manufacturers only, and is thoroughly supplied with every requisite necessary for properly conducting a first-class prescription business. The proprietors are ever watchful that the most approved latest remedies are continually being added to the stock as the sciences of medicine and pharmacy advance. Being possessed of peculiar advantages in purchasing its supplies, owing to its business rule of taking trade discounts for each from the best houses, the retail prices are consequently lower than those of most dispensing drug stores.

All the leading articles of DRUGGISTS' SUPPLIES, including the FINEST PERFUMES, TOILET ARTICLES, BRUSHES, SPONGES, ETC., are on display in a large and excellent assortment of SPECTACLES AND EYE-GLASSES also on hand.

PATENT MEDICINES of all popular kinds always in stock.

The finest WINES and LIQUORS supplied in cases of sickness on prescription.

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World's Fair Highest Medal and Diploma.

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Forest Grove, Oregon.

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show Royal Baking Powder
superior to all others.

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"The object of this League shall be to protect American labor by a tariff on imports, which shall adequately secure American industrial products against the competition of foreign labor."

There are no personal or private profits in connection with the organization and it is sustained by membership contributions and the distribution of its publications.

FIRST: Correspondence is solicited regarding membership and Official Correspondents, whether small or large, to our cause.

THIRD: We publish a large line of documents covering all means of the Tariff question. Fourth: Send postal card request for our circular.

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