AS TO THE CONSUMER the other. But now comes that stal

ARE HIS INTERESTS SACRIFICED BY PROTECTIONI

As a Matter of Fact, Every Consumer

Is Also In Some Sense a Producer and is Thus a Sharer In All the Benefits of the Protective Policy. Here are three short paragraphs

from the Free Trade Almanac: "The consumer is the forgotten man. "Free trade gives justice to the con-

sumer and opens wide the door of opportunity to everybody. "Protection enriches the producer

favored few."

Who forgets the consumer? Does the farmer who, is marketing all he can produce at profitable prices? Does the manufacturer who cannot fill his avalanche of orders or get his goods transported quickly enough by the overtaxed railroads? Does the merchant who is doing the largest business in his history? Why, the consumer is in the mind of all, for without his demands all production and trade would be profitless.

But who is the consumer? Every producer and those dependent on him. The \$5 a day now enjoyed by so many serves for the five members of the family, all consumers, who buy just five times as much as when the income earner got \$1 a day. It is the consumer, then, who brings the prosperity, for we must first have demand. then production and then consumption. The man who has employment or a promise of employment and good wages can order a suit of clothes or a house. Then comes the construction, with its demand for materials, and then come the acceptance and payment. The consumer is the basis of all progress and prosperity. It is his prospects and demands that impel the wheels of industry, and the endless chain brings to him a greater share of the activity of which he is a single element. And just as long as demand exceeds supply and surplus earnings accumulate in financial institutions so long is the consumer benefited regardless of the relative degree of wages and prices, for the income must be greater than the outgo.

That is the acme of justice to the consumer, a condition which never exlats under free trade. What justice or opportunity has the consumer when ed States and South Carolina, but just driven to the soup house? What justice or opportunity has the consumer when drawing out his savings from the bank? What justice or opportunity has the consumer when he must go home, after fruitless search for work, and hear the sobs of hungry

children? Bah, what rot it is, in the light of the experience of the past ten years, to say that "free trade gives justice to the isumer and opens wide the door of opportunity to everybody!" How the prosperous masses of today, as they look back to that awful free trade period of 1893 and 1897, laugh with scorn at such assertions.

And now for the third paragraph above: Protection does indeed enrich the producer, and every producer being not only a consumer, but the representative in a buying capacity of other consumers, the greater his enrichment the greater the consumption, to still further enrich the producer and so on till free trade clogs the wheel and snaps the chain. And who are the few to whom protection dispenses special privlieges? Can It be the 30,000,000 farmers, whose crops and live stock were ry Watterson in Louisville Courierworth \$4,000,000,000 more the past five years than the preceding five years? Can it be the manufacturers, whose product is now worth \$15,000,000,000 annually as against less than half that

six years ago? Can it be the railroads, taxed to the

wart Democratic at all times organ. the Charleston News and Courier, and inferentially plants itself on the Hancock platform in its demand for a tariff tax on tea, and all because South Carplina has gone into tes raising and the industry is in its infant stage. The News and Courier makes its inferential insistence that the tariff is a local issue plainer by pointing out that Connecticut is coining money because of the tariff on Sumatra tobacco, and it wants to know wherein Connecticut is any better than South Carolina in the following quotation from its editorial: "Take a practical case: Suppose a ship should come into the port of Bos. and dispenses special privileges to a ton bringing as part of its cargo a lot of tobacco grown in Sumatra and a lot of tea grown on the near mainland of Chinn. Why should the tea be admit-ted free, to the injury of the Carolina tea growers, and a tax of \$1.50 a

pound be collected from the tobacco for the protection of the Connecticut tobacco growers? If these conditions were reversed and the government should impose a protective duty on tea and admit Sumatra tobacco free, is it not initiate ther probable that our Yankee cousins would resent the discrimination against them and heave the whole lot of the favored product into the waters of Boston harbor in

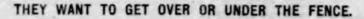
their righteous indignation?" Just so-why should it? And why shouldn't South Carolina, wanting a tariff on tea grown in South Carolina. believe in tariffs on iron and on steel and on the thousand and one other articles grown in the United States, mined in the United States or produced in the United States by American workingmen in the employ of American miners, manufacturers, farmers and other producers? But the leaven is working. The only difference be tween the Republican and the Demo cratic parties on the tariff is that the latter regards it as a local issue and wants protection to local industrieswhen it thinks nobody is lookingwhile the former regards the interests of the entire country and, believing the tariff to be a question of general application, proceeds to apply its benefits wherever there is an American interest or an American workingman.

But the News and Courier is reminded that taxes on ten have been provocative of troubles between antions, though nothing now appears to be disturbing the relations between the Unithow Mr. Bryan will regard the demand of the Palmetto State is another story. -Cincinnati Tribune.

Mr. Cleveland Re-enters.

It was a year ago transparently obvious to those familiar with Mr. Cleve- and definite principles, the most imporland's methods that a hen was on. The organization of a club to supply him a pretext and an arena, his appearance under the same roof with his hated enemy, Hill; his dallying with Tammany Hall, his sudden interest in reviving Democracy, the footlights of Princeton burning low and the Mugwump orchestra all along the line below the stage playing soft Lydian airs, "He won't be a candidate, he may be a candidate, but don't give it away "-- these things the need to see to it that our laws shall found dwelling together in unity does could not be mistaken. A little prematurely perhaps the New York World strikes the gong, and, behold, the stage is a flood of light, and in the center, draped in flowing vestments and garlanded with flowers, the smug, sleek visage and ample bust of him the defunct Dana dared to call the stuffed prophet, of him the living Mugwump delights to call the heaven sent!-Hen-

Journal. Never Has Been, Never Will Be. There is still talk of "a broad national policy" as regards the tariff, which transportation interests show the same Moines Capital. would mean disregarding everything and everybody and the making of a of their type abroad. The events of





NO TARIFF REVISION

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S ATTITUDE CLEARLY DEFINED.

He Deprecates Any Reckless Disturbance of Existing Prosperous Conditions and Would Approach Tarlff Changes With Caution.

We are now in a condition of prosperity unparalleled not merely in our own history, but in the history of any cause it is due to the fact that the averindustrial contests of the present day. just as in the great military contests of the past, and because he is now able to use and develop his qualities to best advantage under our well established economic system. We are winning headship among the nations of the state. In Republican cities the party world because our people are able to keep their high average of individual citizenship and show their mastery in the hard, complex, pushing life of the votes were polled than in the last pres-There will be fluctuations from idential election. agei time to time in our prosperity, but it will continue to grow just so long as we keep up this high average of indi-vidual ditizenship and permit it to work become presidential timout its own salvation under proper ber if he succeeded. The result was economic legislation.

The present phenomenal prosperity has been won under a tariff which was made in accordance with certain fixed tant of which is an avowed determination to protect the interests of the American producer, business man, wage worker and farmer alike. The general tariff policy to which, without egard to changes in detail, I believe this country is irrevocably committed is fundamentally based upon ample recognition of the difference between the cost of production that is, the cost of labor-here and abroad and of in no event afford advantage in our own market to foreign industries over American industries, to foreign entital over American capital, to foreign labor er our own labor. This country has

and this country needs better paid, better educated, better fed and better clothed workingmen, of a higher type than are to be found in any foreign country. It has and it needs a higher, | another.-Philadelphia Press. more vigorous and more prosperous type of tillers of the soil than is pos-

used by any other country. The business men, the merchants and manufacturers and the managers of the

proposition from the standpoint of the

a tariff, touching so vitally the inter-

ests of all of us, embracing agricul-

ture, labor, manufactures and com-

merce, would be disastrous in any

event, and they would be fatal to our

present well being if approached on

the theory that the principle of the

The business world-that is, the entire

American world-cannot afford, if it

even to consider the advisability of

Yet, on the other hand, where the

change, as with us must of necessity

be the case, it is a matter of prime im-

has any regard for its own weifare

abandoning the present system.

not know the permanence of the conditions against which protection was a safeguard; they did not realize that the conditions of better living which ble to make the change immediately Every tariff deals with duties on thou sands of articles arranged in hundreds the protective tariar made possible of paragraphs and in many schedules, needed constant vigilance to preserve These duties affect a vast number of them against the competition of habor interests, which are often conflicting. that was accustomed to a lower stand-If necessary for our welfare, then, of and of comfort. The free traders in the ourse, congress rust consider the United States constantly sneer at the "infant industries" which still need question of changing the law as a

protection, but the trend of events in vhole or changing any given rates of Great Britain shows that even in free duty, but we must remember that whenever even a single schedule is trade there is no assurance of permaisidered some interest will appear nency or stability. Under the protecto demand a change in almost every tion assured by the Dingley tariff the prosperity of the industrial interests of the United States has been so largely schedule in the law, and when it comes other nation. This prosperity is deep to upsetting the schedules generally rooted and stands on a firm basis beenhanced that half England is crying cause it is due to the fact that the aver-age American has in him the stuff out of which victors are made in the great April 4. of the country would be ruinous.— Out for the abandonment of free trade and for a return to the old policy of protection under which Great Britain attained to its industrial prosperity.

The Ohio Elections. Republican success in the recent mu nicipal elections in Ohio was practical-

Cleveland's Strength.

Brooklyn Times.

playing the same game."

ing trade enemies? Is it not another

Builded Better Than They Knew

It is true, as the secretary of the treasury said, that the fathers of the

republic builded better than they

knew. They regarded protection as

temporary device to safeguard our in

fant industries over their initial stage and which might be abandoned whe

they had become established. They did

case of letting well enough alone?

The New York World is actively ly unmarred. Democratic strongholds were overturned in many parts of the booming Cleveland for the Democratic unination for president next year and candidates were elected by larger ma snys that "the whole question resolves jorities than ever known before, and itself into this: What other Democrat ident and senate may by a treaty in some instances more Republican is as strong as Cleveland?" It consid- change the revenue and customs laws, ers that there is none. And yet it as was proposed in the Cuban treaty, wishes "he could wipe from his record No national issues figured in the cam-But among the masses his suge," "shocking Venezuelan message" would this country and foreign countries aft probably be his greatest strength, or the popular branch of congress shall deal is regarded with loathing and disgust. The World says that Mr. Cleveland intends to make a tour of the west, but it would not be worth his while to come west of the Mississippi river. He would, as the Democratic candidate, come nearer carrying Misbe respected in the making of treaties souri for Roosevelt than any other man or laws than that reciprocity with Cucould possibly do .- Salt Lake Tribune. ba shall be carried into effect this sum

mer or next winter.-A. J. D. FHE TREATY HOLD UP

JUESTION OF CONSTITUTIONAL PROthe Philadelp CEDURE INVOLVED. assert that Republic h leaders are

worried over the placing of Gorman again in the saddle as a Democratie Action of the Senate Establishes the Precedent That Concurrence of the House is Necessary Before Tariff shrewd politician, but he has been un-Dutles Can Be Changed.

There is a disposition in some quar-Bryan says that Gorman is worse than Cleveland, which confirms the ters to criticise the United States sensuspicion we have always had that ste for appending the clause to the one Democrat was always worse than Cuban treaty requiring approval by both houses of congress before the in-If Mr. Cleveland is permitting all strument shall go into effect. Senator this talk about his accepting a fourth Platt is inclined to think that too presidential nomination simply for the much of a concession was made to the fun of annoying Mr. Bryan, he is cerbeet sugar and tobacco growers by this tainly making a success of it .- Des action. Two members of the Republican end of the foreign relations com-Grover Cleveland is being invited to mittee are dissatisfied



The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of

- and has been made under his perhat H. Hitchin: sonal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Istants and Children-Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Pare-goric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Oplum, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhoea and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea-The Mother's Friend.



INTERESTING there is no telling what future presithe bond syndicate chapter and the shocking page of the Venezuelan mesgiving away the public revenues changing the trade relations between have decided, as the constitution requires it shall decide, what the revsuue laws shall produce for the needs of the government. Those who look at this important question in that light regard it as of more importance that the fetter and spirit of the constitution

When people are contemplating a trip whether on business or pleasure, they naturally woot the best service obtainable as far as speed, comfort and safety is concerned. Employare puld to serve the public and our trains operated as as to trake close connection with diverging lines at

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Dining Car service unexcelled. Meals served a in Carte. Some of the in trade journals, like

In order to obtain this first class service and Record, ask the ticket agent to sell you a ticket over

lender. It is doubtful if they are losing THE WISCONSIN CENTRAL LINES.

horsed time and again, as he will be in Direct connections at Chicago and Mil, 1904.-Camden (N. J.) Post-Telegram. waukee for all Eastern points, . . .

ticket agent, or write .

Jas. C. Pont, or Jas. A. CLOCZ, Gen. Pas, Agt., General Agent, Milwankee, Wis. 246 Stark 246 Stark



pnign except in one city, where the that his Republican opponent received while everywhere his bond syndicate a majority double the largest Republican majority on record. In Mlehigan a state ticket was elected by the Republicans with a majority of over 40,000 .- Jersey City Journal. Democratic Discord. With Bryan denouncing Gorman as a traitor and political crook. Watterson

lambasting Cleveland as a humbug and party wrecker and numerous Demo cratic newspapers calling upon their readers to look out for the trickery of David B. Hill, the prospect that the Democratic brethren will shortly be not seem highly promising-Philadel

BRYAN AND CLEVELAND.

utmost in every part of the land and whose employees are reaping the benefit of more than 50 per cent increase in earnings over 1896? Can it be the merchants, whose stores are so crowded with customers as to require more room, more help and more stock? Can it be the masons and carpenters and painters and plumbers, all enjoying their short hours and \$3 to \$5 daily wages? Can it be the lawyers, the doctors, the clergy, the teachers, all with increased incomes? Can it be the busy mechanic or even the so called day laborer? They are all busy, and their wages and incomes are greater per day, per month and per year than ever before. Who are this "favored few" to whom protection dispenses special privileges? Is there a man, woman or child from ocean to ocean to whom protection is not dispensing its blessings? If so, then they are the few the very few, who because of self fault or unusual misfortune form the exception to the grandest conditions of industrial activity and consequent enloyment of life's comforts ever experienced in the history of nations .- American Economist.

Colonel Watterson's Modesty.

Colonel Henry Watterson sees in Grover Oleveland and in William Jennings Bryan two stubborn obstacles to the achievement of Democratic success ; in 1904. He regards the one quite as mischlevous and obstructionary as the other. The real man of the hour, in the judgment of Colonel Watterson, could scarcely be pointed out with strict propriety in his own paper .-Kansas City Star.

An Ideal Leader.

Gorman is an ideal leader for the national Democracy, provided the disci-(Mass.) Mail.

The Same Old Need. What the Democratic party needs is to identify itself with something successful.-Memphis Commercial Appeal,

TARIFF A LOCAL ISSUE.

South Carolina's Plea For Protection For Home Grown Ten.

That the tariff is a local issue was a Democratic enunciation by authority. General Hancock having so declared it. Of course that was in the days of long ago, when the Democratic party, as it is today, was in search of an issue one side and the snickers were loud on gencer.

tariff to suit those who produce noth- the last few years have shown how ing. Tariffs have always been made skillfully the leaders of American inheretofore to suit American manufacdustry use in international business turers and producers. Now it is ancompetition the mighty industrial nounced that policy must be changed weapons forged for them by the reand the doctrine of protection must be sources of our country, the wisdom of made to mean "a broad national polour laws and the skill, the inventive icy," disregarding every selfish thing genius and the administrative capacity and acting only from humanitarian of our people. and patriotic motives. Such a tariff It is of course a mere truism to say

has never been enacted and never will that we want to use everything in our be. The men who talk about such polpower to foster the welfare of our en icles are idle dreamers.-Des Moines tire body politic. In other words, we (Ia.) Capital. need to treat the tariff as a business

Want No More of It.

Every single fear that was raised by not with reference to the temporary the free traders with reference to the needs of any political party. It is al-Dingley law has been disproved and most as necessary that our policy banished by the actual operation of should be stable as that it should be the law, and yet in spite of their views wise. A nation like ours could not being repudiated these low tariff, soup long stand the ruinous policy of readbouse advocates have the audacity to justing its business to radical changes come forward again to urge a tariff in the tariff at short intervals, espefor revenue only. Oh. no; the Americially when, as now, owing to the imcan people want no more Democratic mense extent and variety of our prodtariff laws! Protection and prosperity acts, the tariff schedules carry rates of are good enough for them.-Schenectaduty on thousands of different articles. dy Union. Sweeping and violent changes in such

Good Prices For Good Work A glance at the pay roll of the Kansas legislature, says a Democratic contemporary, will be sufficient proof of its Republicanism. Well, yes, Republicans do believe in good prices for their work. But that is only in contrast with Democratic legislatures which do nothing and charge a thundering big price for it. Do you ketch on?-Moravian Falls (N. C.) Yellow Jacket.

Democratic Hopelessness.

The mysterious popularity of Judge Parker of this state as a prospective presidential candidate is the visible emblem of Democratic hopelessness and dissension. An empty honor is to ples of Jefferson are not particular as be bestowed on a barren record, if not to which direction they take.-Lowell an empty name. We have called him the Democratic John Doe, and the phrase is good enough. How much the party fears even to take up its old

> shiboleth, free trade, is evidenced by the Chicago speech of the astute Edward M. Shepard. He decries "a general revision of the tariff." admits "the widespread popular bellef in protec tion" and would confine the Der ocratle attack to "the few schedules in which, through such practical monopo-

ly, vast fortunes have been made."-New York Mail and Express.

Tillman's Remedy.

Senator Tillman says the newspa pers ruin him by omitting all that is sane and decent from his speeches. and took up the brilliant and gallant The remedy would seem to be in de soldier only to go to fearful defeat, livering speeches that contained nothand when Hancock made his famous ing else, but you can hardly expect the announcement the cusses were deep on sonator to see it .- Seattle Post InteldThe events of peerless lender, William Jennings Bryan. Is it possible that they are trying to starve Mr. Bryan into being good?-Terre Haute Tribune. Isn't it about time Bryan propose

phia Bulletin.

to meet Cleveland in joint debate while the latter is in the western country? There are things to talk about .- Phliadelphin Press.

One good result from the renomination of Cleveland for the presidency would be the permanent retirement of Mr. Bryan from the party. - Grand Replids Herald.

Grover Cleveland refuses to say interests of the country as a whole and whether he will take steps to prevent his nomination next year. But if he should be too busy to do so Mr. Bryan will be good enough to act for him in the uniter.-Salt Lake Tribune.

Mr. Bryan is quite agreed with Colo nel Watterson concerning Grover Cleveland, with Dave Hill concerning Judge Parker, with the Brooklyn Eagle concerning Dave Hill and with the editor Commoner concerning the leadership of Mr. Gorman Otherwise he begs leave to differ .-- Washington Post. Marse Henry calls Grover an "ar-Liter in hesto." That settles it, Grove, old boy. You might as well quit!-Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

It is not a good omen that the move ment to induce Grover Cleveland to become once more the Democratic standprotective tariff was to be abandoned. and beaver began in Pottsville. The name is so strongly suggestive of soup. -Chicago Post.

POSSIBLE TARIFF WAR.

Serman Partisment Shows a Dispealtion to Resent Discrimination.

dustrial conditions so frequently The recent tariff law passed by the Sernian reichstag establishes a maxinum and minimum rate of duties. The nw authorizes the minister of finance 10 negotiate commercial treaties extending the minimum rate of duty to hose actions that make no discriminafons against Germany and admit German products on such terms as are tatisfactory to the minister of finance. To all other countries the maximum falative detail if such change is de. rate, which is practically prohibitory, s made applicable. If we grant by commercial treaty special favors to In making any readjustment there other nations, such as are proposed in re certain important considerations the adoption of the Cuban and French treatles, for instance, we will place If law has on the whole worked well, ourselves in a situation where the Gerand if business has prospered under it man government will apply her higher

endure some inconveniences and in. The bill is framed as a club to hold over our heads especially and the heads changes to risk causing disturbance of every other nation that does not acand perhaps paralysis in the industries | cord German products privileges equal and business of the country. The fact to those accorded to competing counthat the change in a given rate of daty may be thought desirable does not set. the the question whether it is advisa-don't be surprised when you find us | cause if it should be held that the pres-in a sentence."

ore "harmony dinners" than is that tion was taken, preferring that the matter had been left open for a decl-

sion by the courts. Aside from any questions relating to the sugar and tobacco interests in the United States, it is certain that if the change had not been made requiring denly: approval by congress the treaty would not have been ratified by the rather

decisive majority secured. A number of southern senators who voted for ratification would never have consented to the proposition that the president and the senate of the United States

have power to make changes in the customs laws of the country without participation by the house of repre sentatives in the matter. It is certain also that a number of Republican*senators, some of whom have no objection to reciprocity with Cuba, would not have been willing to vote for ratifica-

tion if it was to be understood that the changes in the customs laws would go into effect without sanction by the house

It is rather surprising. In view of the deep interest felt in this matter by some of the ablest men in congress that the action of the senate in postponing the full effect of the treaty until the sense of the house of representa-tives could be fested should be subjected to so much complaint in some quarters, and there are charges that it was a hold up on the part of the beet sugar and tobacco states senators to prevent the trenty being carried into effect before next winter. Certainly the constitutional lawyers in the house who have examined the question do not regard it in that light. Regardless of any opinion as to the merits of reciprocity, these members and some of the leading senators see in the Cuban treaty, nºs it was by some proposed to be carried out, a constitutional question of the utmost importance. They do not be-

lieve that under the terms of the constitution the president and senate have changes the customs and revenue laws of the country unless the house approves of such changes. Some of the members go even further than that the initiative in authorizing the trenty. [The latter class of representatives as-It has been ratified by the senate.

to be a matter of such importance be-to be a matter of such importance be-

(Continued from last week.)

Mrs. Penrose was one of Gordon's most interesting visitors. She came in and chatted familiarly and at times dippantly of all things on earth and under heaven. At last she said sud-

Bunts, His Dog

By MARVIN DANA

Copyright, 1901, by Marcin Dana

Gorman as a Leader.

"So Luella has got her fleshpots. They contain hitter brew for her. Are you satisfied?"

"There was nothing else for her to do," Gordon answered after a moment's slience. "You're going to grow better for it.

She's going to grow worse. I did my best for you."

"Thank you," Gordon answered simply. "Archie tried again the other day. He

will never make another attempt. 1 have advised him to go abroad. He sails next month." Gordon made no reply. Mrs. Penrose

sighed. Gordon gave her a look that stopped 74c; valley, 74. Flour-best grades, siling 105 per "Why don't you and Miss Andrews"-

work for the children. Let me come down once in awhile and help. I'm down once in awhite and berg. not altogether bad, Gordon. Simply born so. But life's a dreary sort of immble to me. I made my choice. Barley—Freed, and the source of t

ingly to himself, lifted the curtain of her future as it might be. It was a future of contradictions. Poor, wasted life of an immortal spirit! How you have missed and shall miss forever the joys of triumphant womanhood! Poor, pitiable creature! Homeless! Childless! No two words in all human speech can more deepty describe your poverty, your loneliness!

welcome callers as Gordon daily grew stronger and more buoyant.

"The city is looking up," he said in his cultured voice. "This housing probpower to make effective a trenty which lem is something tremendous. It will simply have to come to cheap transportation, city own the means, condemn all this property, tear down, build up, make suburban residence posand assert that the house must take slble for the poor; in short, we've got a dozen questions in one involved in the tenement problem. But I'm hope sert that the changes in the custom ful." The business men are getting laws provided for in this reciprocity waked up. Best of all, the saloon is treaty will not be legal even if the getting a lot of free advertising. The house approves of the treaty now that cranks are right, as they have been all the time, and we've got to come to it-

It is by some of the best lawyers in | wipe out the haloon, put a home in its ongress regarded as a question of the place, that's the only substitute worth utmost importance that treaties which anything. Public entertainment halls, change the revenue laws shall be made resorts, gymnasiums, libraries, parks, only in accordance with the terms of bathhouses, all that, good as 'tis, can the United States constitution. It is not equal a good home. The salvation

Pertland Markets.

"Pardon me. Go on with your good barrel; graham, \$3 1.50 at a to a start at our parts for the children. Let me come Oats-No.I white, 51 10 at 15, grey

\$1.5 per cental.

When she was gone, Gordon, hesitat-inal. But'er-Fancy cremery, 106-221c Hay-Timothy, \$216 21; clover, nom-

dairy, nominal store, is a list par pound legs-fresh to store. Is par pound legs-fresh to store. Cheese-Full count twins, 1650817165 Young American, 17 jes 18 a par pound. Poulty-Chickens, mixed, 8004,255 here the the dense. It is mind. bens, \$4@44.50; dressed, 10k per pound, prings, \$3.000 k.50 per dozen; ducks, \$5@6; per dozen; greese, 600.50 turksys live,13c; dressed, 15c;

poverty, your loneliness! Julius Chambers was one of the most welcome callers as Gordon daily grew Beef-Gross top" steers, \$4.500 5.50;

Beef-Gross top steers, twisters, and Hops-19@20 c per pound. Wool--Valley1640-10c;EosternOfeson, 8 at 14; ; mohair, 35 at the per pound. Potateer-\$.50 @ 2.60 per sack Onions-40, 50c per cantel;

He stayed longer them Ford said way good for Gordon. But Comban said he was a tonic, and when he was note he stretched hunsdr, gel up. withinf. Across the room exclusing in his returning strength, and when Ford came in and began to expositulate Gordon laughed.

"You don't dare let me hit you," he said, facing Ford stordily.

67 Som

the remody that cures a cold in one day

which cannot be disregarded. If a tar-

and is prospering. It may be better to tates of duty to all our products. equalities for a time than by making

portance that we should be able from time to time to adapt our beconomic polley to the changed conditions. Our aim should be to preserve the policy of a protective tariff, in which the nation as a whole has acquiesced, and yet wherever and whenever necessary to change i. futies in particular paragraphs or schedules as matters of legmanded by the interests of the nation

as a whole.