

Table with columns for advertising rates, including 'Advertisement Schedule' and 'Subscription Price'.

Fixed rule of trade that if one concern cannot produce equally with another it must go out of business. Therefore I cannot see the force of the argument used by my distinguished colleagues...

HOBBSON'S BIG JOB. Captain Hobson is achieving some fame these days as a public speaker and well he may for he is about as strenuous a talker as he is a ship slinker.

VETERANS' REUNION.

Indications That Attendance Will Surpass All Expectations of the Promoters. Nearly All the Counties Will be Represented by Large Delegations—General Matt Ransom Has Been Secured to Speak.

GOV. AYCOCK'S SON.

Physicians Say There is No Hope for Recovery—Lewis Council's Case. (Special Star Telegram.) RALEIGH, N. C., Aug. 8.—Col. Pearl-sall, private secretary, has received a letter from Governor Aycock, at Wilson, stating that physicians say there is no hope for the recovery of his son, Charles B. Aycock, Jr.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

Elizabeth City Economist: At the time of the drowning on the sea at Nag's Head on Friday a fishing party of about thirty men, all of whom were on it were drowned. Mr. Whed-bone of Hertford, was one of them. The names of the others we have not learned.

NEITHER WOULD CONCEDE A POINT.

Officials of the Big Steel Trust and the Strikers Fail to Reach Agreement. RENEWAL OF THE STRUGGLE. Conference of Officials With Officers of the Amalgamated Association—Steel Trusts' Ultimatum—A Counter Proposition by Strikers.

Table with columns for advertising rates, including 'Advertisement Schedule' and 'Subscription Price'.

This is good argument with any one who does not look through the spectacles of trusts and other protection beneficiaries, not one of whom will admit that protection is not necessary. Mr. Babcock himself, while recognizing the imposition on the American people, indulges in that old fake about "protecting American labor," when he says he would not deprive it of protection; when any one who has studied the tariff question knows that the difference between the cost of labor in this country and in European countries is so insignificant as to really constitute no factor in the cost of manufacturing, especially when the advantages the American manufacturer has are taken into consideration, while it is contended by many familiar with these matters that considering the character and the amount of work done by the American workman his labor costs less than that of the European workman does.

The reason for this, according to boomer Hobson, is because this nation is the "natural protector of weaker nations" (as illustrated in the Philippines) and "the principle of the Monroe Doctrine and the blessings of free institutions should be extended throughout the world." To do this we must have a great fleet in the Orient and another great fleet in the Occident, both of which should be capable of backing up against any European fleet or combination of fleets.

TRUCK FARMING IN THE U. S.

Report of the Department of Agriculture Reviewing the General Growth of the Industry. By Telegram to the Morning Star. WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—The Agricultural Department is preparing to publish an exhaustive report by Edward G. Ward, Jr., and Edward S. Holmes, on truck farming and the transportation of fruits and vegetables in the United States. The report covers the following points: 1. A description of the California fruit industry and the movement of California fruits to interior points and Atlantic seaboard cities.

BRUNSWICK FIRM EMBARRASSED.

Petition Asking That Moore & Frink, of Charlotte, be Adjudged Bankrupt. A petition of certain Wilmington creditors asking that Moore & Frink, of Charlotte, N. C., be adjudged bankrupt, was filed by Messrs. Russell & Gore, attorneys, in the United States Court in this city yesterday. The petition will be heard August 13th by Referee Samuel H. MacRae, of Fayetteville.

ONE MAN DROWNED.

Party of Bathers Caught in the Undertow at St. Augustine—Four Were Rescued. By Telegram to the Morning Star. ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla., Aug. 8.—A party of prominent people from this city were in bathing at South Beach this afternoon. Five of them, Major J. W. Sackett, J. W. Adams, H. B. Woodard, Mrs. Sackett and Miss Florence Woodard, were caught in the undertow beyond the breakers. By the assistance of a number of people in the surf and on the beach, they were rescued.

PROTECTION OF FOREIGNERS.

Regulations for the Mounted Patrol Which the Chinese Propose to Establish in Disturbed Districts. By Telegram to the Morning Star. WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—The State Department has received through Mr. Squires, secretary of legation at Peking, a note from Li Hung Chang, describing the regulations for the control of the mounted patrol, which it is proposed to establish along the road between Ching Ting and Pao Ting Fu.

HOW CAN IT BE DEFENDED? An attempt has been made by the beneficiaries of protection and the Republican leaders, who speak for them, to bluff Representative Babcock, of Wisconsin, and prevent him from introducing his bill at the next meeting of Congress for the reduction of the tariff on articles which can be made as cheaply in this country as they can be in other countries. So far they have not succeeded, for he says he is determined to introduce and push that bill, for a protective duty on articles which do not need protection is not only indefensible, but in opposition to the very principle which underlies protection—which should protect not only the manufacturer and other producer, but the consumer also.

While contending that the duties should be reduced where it has been demonstrated that the protected articles are made as cheaply in this country as they can be abroad, he declares that he adheres as strongly to the doctrine of protection as ever, and would not touch the tariff on any article where there may be any doubt of the ability of our manufacturers or other producers to successfully compete with those articles in other countries. He would still give them the benefit of protection. Nor does he propose to repeal the protective duties on articles controlled by trusts unless it appears that the trusts can and do make those articles as cheaply as they are made abroad. He has no hostility to trusts and is not fighting them only in so far as they are receiving the benefit of the protection which they do not need, and the only result of which is to give them a monopoly of the home market and enable them to extort from the home purchaser while selling cheaply to the foreign purchaser. Such a tariff as that, he says, cannot be defended.

When Mr. Kennon, the writer and lecturer, arrived in St. Petersburg from Denmark, last Thursday, a policeman waited on him and politely informed him that he must get outside of Russia within twenty-four hours. The Russians had doubtless read some of George's lectures on Siberia and wanted to let him know how they appreciated the pictures he drew of Russian barbarity.

RAIN IN NEBRASKA.

Claimed to be Result of Firing Gaspowder in the Air. LINCOLN, Neb., Aug. 8.—Lincoln and a greater part of the State have experienced a drop in the temperature of forty-one degrees within the past thirty-eight hours. In the same districts there were intermittent showers during the day and evening, amounting to a heavy fall in the northeast part of the State. For the local precipitation, W. H. Wright, who has been firing gaspowder into the air for forty-eight hours, claims all the credit. He says the rain came in direct opposition to natural conditions and in the face of contrary predictions of the Washington forecasters. He will, he says, continue his efforts, if necessary, on a larger scale.

TRAGEDY AT TAMPA.

Italian Shot and Killed His Wife—Murderer Gave Himself Up. TAMPA, Fla., Aug. 8.—Antonio Castellano declared that she was going visiting this afternoon, and Leopoldo Castellano, her husband, told her not to go. She started and when about twenty feet from the house he shot her dead. The murderer fired two shots, both of which took effect in the back of her head and either would have produced death. The shooting occurred on Eighth avenue, in the Italian settlement, both being of that race. Castellano made his escape immediately after the shooting, but at 7 o'clock this afternoon he walked into the police station and said he wanted to give himself up for killing his wife.

IT WILL BE A FIGHT TO THE FINISH.

Between the Big Steel Trust and Members of the Amalgamated Association—No Quarter Will be Given. By Telegram to the Morning Star. PITTSBURGH, Aug. 8.—"It will be a fight to a finish. No quarter will be given. We are prepared to spend all the money and time necessary to wipe out the Amalgamated Association in all of our mills." This was the message that came over the telegraph from the officials of the United States Steel Corporation this afternoon. The officials were waiting long after the usual Saturday afternoon hour to get the word of the conference in New York between the executive board of the Amalgamated Association and the general officers present at the Pittsburgh conference. The first stated that the conference had adjourned between the workers and Mr. Morgan after receiving the ultimate decision in the matter in dispute.

PROTECTION OF FOREIGNERS.

Regulations for the Mounted Patrol Which the Chinese Propose to Establish in Disturbed Districts. By Telegram to the Morning Star. WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—The State Department has received through Mr. Squires, secretary of legation at Peking, a note from Li Hung Chang, describing the regulations for the control of the mounted patrol, which it is proposed to establish along the road between Ching Ting and Pao Ting Fu.

As all Republicans do, he assumes that the great progress this country has made lately in manufacturing is the result of the protective policy. There is some truth in this, perhaps, because the protection given was practically a bounty on home manufactures, the very thing that Secretary Gage objects to in other governments and is the ground of justification on which he bases his countervailing sugar and oil duties against Russia and his countervailing duties on sugar against Italy, although Italy doesn't make any sugar for export. Mr. Babcock proposes to strike at the trusts only when they strike at the people and take advantage of the prohibitive effect of the protective tariff to extort unreasonable profits from the American consumer while selling at a much smaller profit to foreigners. After assuming that the protective policy has built up our industries, until we have reached the point not only of being independent of other nations, but exporters of things that not many years ago we imported, he in a letter to a friend thus defends his position: "After we have builded so well, and many of these industries have become giants such as the world has never before known, shall we continue a tariff on articles that yield no revenue, need no protection, and that, in fact, like the products of our farms, are articles of export? How can such a policy be defended? If Congress maintains a tariff on such articles, the whole theory of protection falls to the ground and it simply inures to the benefit of those who may secure the control of any such commodity, since by its aid they can fix exorbitant prices in the domestic market. I maintain that it is a part of the policy of protection to protect the consumers. This is perhaps the only thing that Congress can do at the present time. I would not touch a schedule where the tariff was needed to protect labor."

As all Republicans do, he assumes that the great progress this country has made lately in manufacturing is the result of the protective policy. There is some truth in this, perhaps, because the protection given was practically a bounty on home manufactures, the very thing that Secretary Gage objects to in other governments and is the ground of justification on which he bases his countervailing sugar and oil duties against Russia and his countervailing duties on sugar against Italy, although Italy doesn't make any sugar for export. Mr. Babcock proposes to strike at the trusts only when they strike at the people and take advantage of the prohibitive effect of the protective tariff to extort unreasonable profits from the American consumer while selling at a much smaller profit to foreigners. After assuming that the protective policy has built up our industries, until we have reached the point not only of being independent of other nations, but exporters of things that not many years ago we imported, he in a letter to a friend thus defends his position: "After we have builded so well, and many of these industries have become giants such as the world has never before known, shall we continue a tariff on articles that yield no revenue, need no protection, and that, in fact, like the products of our farms, are articles of export? How can such a policy be defended? If Congress maintains a tariff on such articles, the whole theory of protection falls to the ground and it simply inures to the benefit of those who may secure the control of any such commodity, since by its aid they can fix exorbitant prices in the domestic market. I maintain that it is a part of the policy of protection to protect the consumers. This is perhaps the only thing that Congress can do at the present time. I would not touch a schedule where the tariff was needed to protect labor."

FIGHTING THE WHITE MAN WITH THE NEGRO.

A Cleveland, Ohio, press dispatch published yesterday, announces that the U. S. Steel Corporation had entered upon a systematic plan for the importation of Southern negroes to take the places of the white strikers in its mills. It has negroes employed in drumming up the negroes and has given orders to secure as many as possible and center them at various points where the strike is on.

IT WILL BE A FIGHT TO THE FINISH.

Between the Big Steel Trust and Members of the Amalgamated Association—No Quarter Will be Given. By Telegram to the Morning Star. PITTSBURGH, Aug. 8.—"It will be a fight to a finish. No quarter will be given. We are prepared to spend all the money and time necessary to wipe out the Amalgamated Association in all of our mills." This was the message that came over the telegraph from the officials of the United States Steel Corporation this afternoon. The officials were waiting long after the usual Saturday afternoon hour to get the word of the conference in New York between the executive board of the Amalgamated Association and the general officers present at the Pittsburgh conference. The first stated that the conference had adjourned between the workers and Mr. Morgan after receiving the ultimate decision in the matter in dispute.

PROTECTION OF FOREIGNERS.

Regulations for the Mounted Patrol Which the Chinese Propose to Establish in Disturbed Districts. By Telegram to the Morning Star. WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—The State Department has received through Mr. Squires, secretary of legation at Peking, a note from Li Hung Chang, describing the regulations for the control of the mounted patrol, which it is proposed to establish along the road between Ching Ting and Pao Ting Fu.

PROTECTION OF FOREIGNERS.

Regulations for the Mounted Patrol Which the Chinese Propose to Establish in Disturbed Districts. By Telegram to the Morning Star. WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—The State Department has received through Mr. Squires, secretary of legation at Peking, a note from Li Hung Chang, describing the regulations for the control of the mounted patrol, which it is proposed to establish along the road between Ching Ting and Pao Ting Fu.

PROTECTION OF FOREIGNERS.

Regulations for the Mounted Patrol Which the Chinese Propose to Establish in Disturbed Districts. By Telegram to the Morning Star. WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—The State Department has received through Mr. Squires, secretary of legation at Peking, a note from Li Hung Chang, describing the regulations for the control of the mounted patrol, which it is proposed to establish along the road between Ching Ting and Pao Ting Fu.

As all Republicans do, he assumes that the great progress this country has made lately in manufacturing is the result of the protective policy. There is some truth in this, perhaps, because the protection given was practically a bounty on home manufactures, the very thing that Secretary Gage objects to in other governments and is the ground of justification on which he bases his countervailing sugar and oil duties against Russia and his countervailing duties on sugar against Italy, although Italy doesn't make any sugar for export. Mr. Babcock proposes to strike at the trusts only when they strike at the people and take advantage of the prohibitive effect of the protective tariff to extort unreasonable profits from the American consumer while selling at a much smaller profit to foreigners. After assuming that the protective policy has built up our industries, until we have reached the point not only of being independent of other nations, but exporters of things that not many years ago we imported, he in a letter to a friend thus defends his position: "After we have builded so well, and many of these industries have become giants such as the world has never before known, shall we continue a tariff on articles that yield no revenue, need no protection, and that, in fact, like the products of our farms, are articles of export? How can such a policy be defended? If Congress maintains a tariff on such articles, the whole theory of protection falls to the ground and it simply inures to the benefit of those who may secure the control of any such commodity, since by its aid they can fix exorbitant prices in the domestic market. I maintain that it is a part of the policy of protection to protect the consumers. This is perhaps the only thing that Congress can do at the present time. I would not touch a schedule where the tariff was needed to protect labor."

As all Republicans do, he assumes that the great progress this country has made lately in manufacturing is the result of the protective policy. There is some truth in this, perhaps, because the protection given was practically a bounty on home manufactures, the very thing that Secretary Gage objects to in other governments and is the ground of justification on which he bases his countervailing sugar and oil duties against Russia and his countervailing duties on sugar against Italy, although Italy doesn't make any sugar for export. Mr. Babcock proposes to strike at the trusts only when they strike at the people and take advantage of the prohibitive effect of the protective tariff to extort unreasonable profits from the American consumer while selling at a much smaller profit to foreigners. After assuming that the protective policy has built up our industries, until we have reached the point not only of being independent of other nations, but exporters of things that not many years ago we imported, he in a letter to a friend thus defends his position: "After we have builded so well, and many of these industries have become giants such as the world has never before known, shall we continue a tariff on articles that yield no revenue, need no protection, and that, in fact, like the products of our farms, are articles of export? How can such a policy be defended? If Congress maintains a tariff on such articles, the whole theory of protection falls to the ground and it simply inures to the benefit of those who may secure the control of any such commodity, since by its aid they can fix exorbitant prices in the domestic market. I maintain that it is a part of the policy of protection to protect the consumers. This is perhaps the only thing that Congress can do at the present time. I would not touch a schedule where the tariff was needed to protect labor."

PROTECTION OF FOREIGNERS.

Regulations for the Mounted Patrol Which the Chinese Propose to Establish in Disturbed Districts. By Telegram to the Morning Star. WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—The State Department has received through Mr. Squires, secretary of legation at Peking, a note from Li Hung Chang, describing the regulations for the control of the mounted patrol, which it is proposed to establish along the road between Ching Ting and Pao Ting Fu.

PROTECTION OF FOREIGNERS.

Regulations for the Mounted Patrol Which the Chinese Propose to Establish in Disturbed Districts. By Telegram to the Morning Star. WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—The State Department has received through Mr. Squires, secretary of legation at Peking, a note from Li Hung Chang, describing the regulations for the control of the mounted patrol, which it is proposed to establish along the road between Ching Ting and Pao Ting Fu.

PROTECTION OF FOREIGNERS.

Regulations for the Mounted Patrol Which the Chinese Propose to Establish in Disturbed Districts. By Telegram to the Morning Star. WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—The State Department has received through Mr. Squires, secretary of legation at Peking, a note from Li Hung Chang, describing the regulations for the control of the mounted patrol, which it is proposed to establish along the road between Ching Ting and Pao Ting Fu.

PROTECTION OF FOREIGNERS.

Regulations for the Mounted Patrol Which the Chinese Propose to Establish in Disturbed Districts. By Telegram to the Morning Star. WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—The State Department has received through Mr. Squires, secretary of legation at Peking, a note from Li Hung Chang, describing the regulations for the control of the mounted patrol, which it is proposed to establish along the road between Ching Ting and Pao Ting Fu.

PROTECTION OF FOREIGNERS.

Regulations for the Mounted Patrol Which the Chinese Propose to Establish in Disturbed Districts. By Telegram to the Morning Star. WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—The State Department has received through Mr. Squires, secretary of legation at Peking, a note from Li Hung Chang, describing the regulations for the control of the mounted patrol, which it is proposed to establish along the road between Ching Ting and Pao Ting Fu.

As all Republicans do, he assumes that the great progress this country has made lately in manufacturing is the result of the protective policy. There is some truth in this, perhaps, because the protection given was practically a bounty on home manufactures, the very thing that Secretary Gage objects to in other governments and is the ground of justification on which he bases his countervailing sugar and oil duties against Russia and his countervailing duties on sugar against Italy, although Italy doesn't make any sugar for export. Mr. Babcock proposes to strike at the trusts only when they strike at the people and take advantage of the prohibitive effect of the protective tariff to extort unreasonable profits from the American consumer while selling at a much smaller profit to foreigners. After assuming that the protective policy has built up our industries, until we have reached the point not only of being independent of other nations, but exporters of things that not many years ago we imported, he in a letter to a friend thus defends his position: "After we have builded so well, and many of these industries have become giants such as the world has never before known, shall we continue a tariff on articles that yield no revenue, need no protection, and that, in fact, like the products of our farms, are articles of export? How can such a policy be defended? If Congress maintains a tariff on such articles, the whole theory of protection falls to the ground and it simply inures to the benefit of those who may secure the control of any such commodity, since by its aid they can fix exorbitant prices in the domestic market. I maintain that it is a part of the policy of protection to protect the consumers. This is perhaps the only thing that Congress can do at the present time. I would not touch a schedule where the tariff was needed to protect labor."

As all Republicans do, he assumes that the great progress this country has made lately in manufacturing is the result of the protective policy. There is some truth in this, perhaps, because the protection given was practically a bounty on home manufactures, the very thing that Secretary Gage objects to in other governments and is the ground of justification on which he bases his countervailing sugar and oil duties against Russia and his countervailing duties on sugar against Italy, although Italy doesn't make any sugar for export. Mr. Babcock proposes to strike at the trusts only when they strike at the people and take advantage of the prohibitive effect of the protective tariff to extort unreasonable profits from the American consumer while selling at a much smaller profit to foreigners. After assuming that the protective policy has built up our industries, until we have reached the point not only of being independent of other nations, but exporters of things that not many years ago we imported, he in a letter to a friend thus defends his position: "After we have builded so well, and many of these industries have become giants such as the world has never before known, shall we continue a tariff on articles that yield no revenue, need no protection, and that, in fact, like the products of our farms, are articles of export? How can such a policy be defended? If Congress maintains a tariff on such articles, the whole theory of protection falls to the ground and it simply inures to the benefit of those who may secure the control of any such commodity, since by its aid they can fix exorbitant prices in the domestic market. I maintain that it is a part of the policy of protection to protect the consumers. This is perhaps the only thing that Congress can do at the present time. I would not touch a schedule where the tariff was needed to protect labor."

PROTECTION OF FOREIGNERS.

Regulations for the Mounted Patrol Which the Chinese Propose to Establish in Disturbed Districts. By Telegram to the Morning Star. WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—The State Department has received through Mr. Squires, secretary of legation at Peking, a note from Li Hung Chang, describing the regulations for the control of the mounted patrol, which it is proposed to establish along the road between Ching Ting and Pao Ting Fu.

PROTECTION OF FOREIGNERS.

Regulations for the Mounted Patrol Which the Chinese Propose to Establish in Disturbed Districts. By Telegram to the Morning Star. WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—The State Department has received through Mr. Squires, secretary of legation at Peking, a note from Li Hung Chang, describing the regulations for the control of the mounted patrol, which it is proposed to establish along the road between Ching Ting and Pao Ting Fu.

PROTECTION OF FOREIGNERS.

Regulations for the Mounted Patrol Which the Chinese Propose to Establish in Disturbed Districts. By Telegram to the Morning Star. WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—The State Department has received through Mr. Squires, secretary of legation at Peking, a note from Li Hung Chang, describing the regulations for the control of the mounted patrol, which it is proposed to establish along the road between Ching Ting and Pao Ting Fu.

PROTECTION OF FOREIGNERS.

Regulations for the Mounted Patrol Which the Chinese Propose to Establish in Disturbed Districts. By Telegram to the Morning Star. WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—The State Department has received through Mr. Squires, secretary of legation at Peking, a note from Li Hung Chang, describing the regulations for the control of the mounted patrol, which it is proposed to establish along the road between Ching Ting and Pao Ting Fu.

PROTECTION OF FOREIGNERS.

Regulations for the Mounted Patrol Which the Chinese Propose to Establish in Disturbed Districts. By Telegram to the Morning Star. WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—The State Department has received through Mr. Squires, secretary of legation at Peking, a note from Li Hung Chang, describing the regulations for the control of the mounted patrol, which it is proposed to establish along the road between Ching Ting and Pao Ting Fu.

As all Republicans do, he assumes that the great progress this country has made lately in manufacturing is the result of the protective policy. There is some truth in this, perhaps, because the protection given was practically a bounty on home manufactures, the very thing that Secretary Gage objects to in other governments and is the ground of justification on which he bases his countervailing sugar and oil duties against Russia and his countervailing duties on sugar against Italy, although Italy doesn't make any sugar for export. Mr. Babcock proposes to strike at the trusts only when they strike at the people and take advantage of the prohibitive effect of the protective tariff to extort unreasonable profits from the American consumer while selling at a much smaller profit to foreigners. After assuming that the protective policy has built up our industries, until we have reached the point not only of being independent of other nations, but exporters of things that not many years ago we imported, he in a letter to a friend thus defends his position: "After we have builded so well, and many of these industries have become giants such as the world has never before known, shall we continue a tariff on articles that yield no revenue, need no protection, and that, in fact, like the products of our farms, are articles of export? How can such a policy be defended? If Congress maintains a tariff on such articles, the whole theory of protection falls to the ground and it simply inures to the benefit of those who may secure the control of any such commodity, since by its aid they can fix exorbitant prices in the domestic market. I maintain that it is a part of the policy of protection to protect the consumers. This is perhaps the only thing that Congress can do at the present time. I would not touch a schedule where the tariff was needed to protect labor."

As all Republicans do, he assumes that the great progress this country has made lately in manufacturing is the result of the protective policy. There is some truth in this, perhaps, because the protection given was practically a bounty on home manufactures, the very thing that Secretary Gage objects to in other governments and is the ground of justification on which he bases his countervailing sugar and oil duties against Russia and his countervailing duties on sugar against Italy, although Italy doesn't make any sugar for export. Mr. Babcock proposes to strike at the trusts only when they strike at the people and take advantage of the prohibitive effect of the protective tariff to extort unreasonable profits from the American consumer while selling at a much smaller profit to foreigners. After assuming that the protective policy has built up our industries, until we have reached the point not only of being independent of other nations, but exporters of things that not many years ago we imported, he in a letter to a friend thus defends his position: "After we have builded so well, and many of these industries have become giants such as the world has never before known, shall we continue a tariff on articles that yield no revenue, need no protection, and that, in fact, like the products of our farms, are articles of export? How can such a policy be defended? If Congress maintains a tariff on such articles, the whole theory of protection falls to the ground and it simply inures to the benefit of those who may secure the control of any such commodity, since by its aid they can fix exorbitant prices in the domestic market. I maintain that it is a part of the policy of protection to protect the consumers. This is perhaps the only thing that Congress can do at the present time. I would not touch a schedule where the tariff was needed to protect labor."

PROTECTION OF FOREIGNERS.

Regulations for the Mounted Patrol Which the Chinese Propose to Establish in Disturbed Districts. By Telegram to the Morning Star. WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—The State Department has received through Mr. Squires, secretary of legation at Peking, a note from Li Hung Chang, describing the regulations for the control of the mounted patrol, which it is proposed to establish along the road between Ching Ting and Pao Ting Fu.

PROTECTION OF FOREIGNERS.

Regulations for the Mounted Patrol Which the Chinese Propose to Establish in Disturbed Districts. By Telegram to the Morning Star. WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—The State Department has received through Mr. Squires, secretary of legation at Peking, a note from Li Hung Chang, describing the regulations for the control of the mounted patrol, which it is proposed to establish along the road between Ching Ting and Pao Ting Fu.

PROTECTION OF FOREIGNERS.

Regulations for the Mounted Patrol Which the Chinese Propose to Establish in Disturbed Districts. By Telegram to the Morning Star. WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—The State Department has received through Mr. Squires, secretary of legation at Peking, a note from Li Hung Chang, describing the regulations for the control of the mounted patrol, which it is proposed to establish along the road between Ching Ting and Pao Ting Fu.

PROTECTION OF FOREIGNERS.

Regulations for the Mounted Patrol Which the Chinese Propose to Establish in Disturbed Districts. By Telegram to the Morning Star. WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—The State Department has received through Mr. Squires, secretary of legation at Peking, a note from Li Hung Chang, describing the regulations for the control of the mounted patrol, which it is proposed to establish along the road between Ching Ting and Pao Ting Fu.

PROTECTION OF FOREIGNERS.

Regulations for the Mounted Patrol Which the Chinese Propose to Establish in Disturbed Districts. By Telegram to the Morning Star. WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—The State Department has received through Mr. Squires, secretary of legation at Peking, a note from Li Hung Chang, describing the regulations for the control of the mounted patrol, which it is proposed to establish along the road between Ching Ting and Pao Ting Fu.

As all Republicans do, he assumes that the great progress this country has made lately in manufacturing is the result of the protective policy. There is some truth in this, perhaps, because the protection given was practically a bounty on home manufactures, the very thing that Secretary Gage objects to in other governments and is the ground of justification on which he bases his countervailing sugar and oil duties against Russia and his countervailing duties on sugar against Italy, although Italy doesn't make any sugar for export. Mr. Babcock proposes to strike at the trusts only when they strike at the people and take advantage of the prohibitive effect of the protective tariff to extort unreasonable profits from the American consumer while selling at a much smaller profit to foreigners. After assuming that the protective policy has built up our industries, until we have reached the point not only of being independent of other nations, but exporters of things that not many years ago we imported, he in a letter to a friend thus defends his position: "After we have builded so well, and many of these industries have become giants such as the world has never before known, shall we continue a tariff on articles that yield no revenue, need no protection, and that, in fact, like the products of our farms, are articles of export? How can such a policy be defended? If Congress maintains a tariff on such articles, the whole theory of protection falls to the ground and it simply inures to the benefit of those who may secure the control of any such commodity, since by its aid they can fix exorbitant prices in the domestic market. I maintain that it is a part of the policy of protection to protect the consumers. This is perhaps the only thing that Congress can do at the present time. I would not touch a schedule where the tariff was needed to protect labor."

As all Republicans do, he assumes that the great progress this country has made lately in manufacturing is the result of the protective policy. There is some truth in this, perhaps, because the protection given was practically a bounty on home manufactures, the very thing that Secretary Gage objects to in other governments and is the ground of justification on which he bases his countervailing sugar and oil duties against Russia and his countervailing duties on sugar against Italy, although Italy doesn't make any sugar for export. Mr. Babcock proposes to strike at the trusts only when they strike at the people and take advantage of the prohibitive effect of the protective tariff to extort unreasonable profits from the American consumer while selling at a much smaller profit to foreigners. After assuming that the protective policy has built up our industries, until we have reached the point not only of being independent of other nations, but exporters of things that not many years ago we imported, he in a letter to a friend thus defends his position: "After we have builded so well, and many of these industries have become giants such as the world has never before known, shall we continue a tariff on articles that yield no revenue, need no protection, and that, in fact, like the products of our farms, are articles of export? How can such a policy be defended? If Congress maintains a tariff on such articles, the whole theory of protection falls to the ground and it simply inures to the benefit of those who may secure the control of any such commodity, since by its aid they can fix exorbitant prices in the domestic market. I maintain that it is a part of the policy of protection to protect the consumers. This is perhaps the only thing that Congress can do at the present time. I would not touch a schedule where the tariff was needed to protect labor."

PROTECTION OF FOREIGNERS.

Regulations for the Mounted Patrol Which the Chinese Propose to Establish in Disturbed Districts. By Telegram to the Morning Star. WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—The State Department has received through Mr. Squires, secretary of legation at Peking, a note from Li Hung Chang, describing the regulations for the control of the mounted patrol, which it is proposed to establish along the road between Ching Ting and Pao Ting Fu.

PROTECTION OF FOREIGNERS.

Regulations for the Mounted Patrol Which the Chinese Propose to Establish in Disturbed Districts. By Telegram to the Morning Star. WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—The State Department has received through Mr. Squires, secretary of legation at Peking, a note from Li Hung Chang, describing the regulations for the control of the mounted patrol, which it is proposed to establish along the road between Ching Ting and Pao Ting Fu.

PROTECTION OF FOREIGNERS.

Regulations for the Mounted Patrol Which the Chinese Propose to Establish in Disturbed Districts. By Telegram to the Morning Star. WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—The State Department has received through Mr. Squires, secretary of legation at Peking, a note from Li Hung Chang, describing the regulations for the control of the mounted patrol, which it is proposed to establish along the road between Ching Ting and Pao Ting Fu.

PROTECTION OF FOREIGNERS.

Regulations for the Mounted Patrol Which the Chinese Propose to Establish in Disturbed Districts. By Telegram to the Morning Star. WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—The State Department has received through Mr. Squires, secretary of legation at Peking, a note from Li Hung Chang, describing the regulations for the control of the mounted patrol, which it is proposed to establish along the road between Ching Ting and Pao Ting Fu.

PROTECTION OF FOREIGNERS.

Regulations for the Mounted Patrol Which the Chinese Propose to Establish in Disturbed Districts. By Telegram to the Morning Star. WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—The State Department has received through Mr. Squires, secretary of legation at Peking, a note from Li Hung Chang, describing the regulations for the control of the mounted patrol, which it is proposed to establish along the road between Ching Ting and Pao Ting Fu.

As all Republicans do, he assumes that the great progress this country has made lately in manufacturing is the result of the protective policy. There is some truth in this, perhaps, because the protection given was practically a bounty on home manufactures, the very thing that Secretary Gage objects to in other governments and is the ground of justification on which he bases his countervailing sugar and oil duties against Russia and his countervailing duties on sugar against Italy, although Italy doesn't make any sugar for export. Mr. Babcock proposes to strike at the trusts only when they strike at the people and take advantage of the prohibitive effect of the protective tariff to extort unreasonable profits from the American consumer while selling at a much smaller profit to foreigners. After assuming that the protective policy has built up our industries, until we have reached the point not only of being independent of other nations, but exporters of things that not many years ago we imported, he in a letter to a friend thus defends his position: "After we have builded so well, and many of these industries have become giants such as the world has never before known, shall we continue a tariff on articles that yield no revenue, need no protection, and that, in fact, like the products of our farms, are articles of export? How can such a policy be defended? If Congress maintains a tariff on such articles, the whole theory of protection falls to the ground and it simply inures to the benefit of those who may secure the control of any such commodity, since by its aid they can fix exorbitant prices in the domestic market. I maintain that it is a part of the policy of protection to protect the consumers. This is perhaps the only thing that Congress can do at the present time. I would not touch a schedule where the tariff was needed to protect labor."

As all Republicans do, he assumes that the great progress this country has made lately in manufacturing is the result of the protective policy. There is some truth in this, perhaps, because the protection given was practically a bounty on home manufactures, the very thing that Secretary Gage objects to in other governments and is the ground of justification on which he bases his countervailing sugar and oil duties against Russia and his countervailing duties on sugar against Italy, although Italy doesn't make any sugar for export. Mr. Babcock proposes to strike at the trusts only when they strike at the people and take advantage of the prohibitive effect of the protective tariff to extort unreasonable profits from the American consumer while selling at a much smaller profit to foreigners. After assuming that the protective policy has built up our industries, until we have reached the point not only of being independent of other nations, but exporters of things that not many years ago we imported, he in a letter to a friend thus defends his position: "After we have builded so well, and many of these industries have become giants such as the world has never before known, shall we continue a tariff on articles that yield no revenue, need no protection, and that, in fact, like the products of our farms, are articles of export? How can such a policy be defended? If Congress maintains a tariff on such articles