

THE REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE FOR THE UNITED STATES PRESIDENCY.

In a book of 360 pages and an appendix, entitled "McKinley and Hobart," and published by F. Tennyson Neely, New York, Byron Andrews gives a biographical sketch of Wm. McKinley, chosen by the Republicans of the United States as their candidate for President, notes of his political career and copious extracts from his speeches. There is also a brief sketch of his running-mate, Garret A. Hobart, the candidate for the Vice-Presidency. The book is made more interesting by numerous illustrations. We give an extract from the tariff debate as we find it on pages 111 and 112:—

"A good example of the spirited character of this great tariff debate is furnished by the rencontre between Major McKinley and the late Leopold Morse, a Democrat of Massachusetts, a member of the well-known firm of Morse Brothers, of Boston, and who served several terms in Congress. There had been a great deal of talk about free wool and how it would cheapen the workingman's clothing. Indeed, an examination of the *Record* would probably show more pages, first and last, devoted to this subject than even to the long and complicated metal schedule. Major McKinley had procured a suit of clothes from Morse's firm in order to give the House and the country an object-lesson at an opportune moment. He was eminently successful, as the result will show, and no better account of the incident can be found than what appears in the *Congressional Record* with its parenthetic explanations by the official stenographer. This report runs as follows:

"The expectation of cheaper clothes is not sufficient to justify the action of the majority. This is too narrow for a national issue. Nobody, so far as I have learned, has expressed dissatisfaction with the present price of clothing. It is a political objection; it is a party slogan. Certainly nobody is unhappy over the cost of clothing except those who are amply able to pay even a higher price than is now exacted. And besides, if this bill should pass, and the effect would be (as it inevitably must be) to destroy our domestic manufactures, the era of low prices would vanish, and the foreign manufacturer would compel the American consumer to pay higher prices than he had been accustomed to pay under the 'robber tariff,' so called.

"Mr. Chairman, I represent a district comprising some 200,000 people, a large majority of the voters in the district being workingmen. I have represented them for a good many years, and I have never had a complaint from one of them that their clothes were too high. Have you? [Applause on the Republican side.] Has any gentleman on this floor met with such complaint in his district?

"Mr. Morse: They did not buy them of me.

"Mr. McKinley: No! Let us see. If they had bought of the gentleman from Massachusetts it would have made no difference, and there could have been no complaint. Let us examine the matter.

"[Mr. McKinley here produced a bundle containing a suit of clothes, which he opened and displayed, amid great laughter and applause.]

"Come, now, will the gentleman from Massachusetts know his own goods? [Renewed laughter.] We recall, Mr. Chairman, that the Committee on Ways and Means talked about the laboring man who worked ten days at a dollar a day, and then went with his \$10 wages to buy a suit of clothes. It is the old story. It is found in the works of Adam Smith. [Laughter and applause on the Republican side.] I have heard it in this House for ten years past. It has served many a free trader. It is the old story, I repeat, of the man who gets a dollar a day for his wages, and having worked for the ten days goes to buy his suit of clothes. He believes he can buy it for just \$10, but the 'robber manufacturers' have been to Congress and have got one hundred per cent. put upon the goods in the shape of a tariff, and the suit of clothes he finds cannot be bought for \$10, but he is asked \$20 for it, and so he has to go back to ten days more of sweat, ten days more of toil, ten days more of wear and tear of muscle and brain to earn the \$10 to purchase the suit of clothes. Then the chairman gravely asks, is not ten days entirely annihilated?

"Now, a gentleman who read that speech, or heard it, was so touched by the pathetic story that he looked into it and sent me a suit of

clothes identical with that described by the gentleman from Texas, and he sent me also a bill for it, and here is the entire suit; 'robber tariffs and taxes and all' have been added, and the retail cost is what? Just \$10. [Laughter and applause on the Republican side.] So the poor fellow does not have to go back to work ten days more to get that suit of clothes. He takes the suit with him and pays for it just \$10. [Applause.] But in order that there might be no mistake about it, knowing the honor and honesty of the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. Morse], he went to his store and bought the suit. [Laughter and cheers on the Republican side.] I hold in my hand the bill.

"Mr. Struble: Read it.

"Mr. McKinley (reading):

"Boston, May 4, 1888.

"J. D. Williams, bought of Leopold Morse & Co., men's, youths' and boys' clothing, 131 to 137 Washington street, corner of Brattle—I believe it is.

"Mr. Morse: Yes, Brattle.

"Mr. McKinley (reading): To one suit of woolen clothes, \$10. Paid. [Renewed laughter and applause.] And now, Mr. Chairman, I never knew of a gentleman engaged in this business who sold his clothes without profit. [Laughter.] And there is the same \$10 suit described by the gentleman from Texas that can be bought in the city of Boston, can be bought in Philadelphia, in New York, in Chicago, in Pittsburg, anywhere throughout the country, at \$10 retail, the whole suit—coat, trousers, and vest—and forty per cent. less than it could have been bought for in 1860 under your low tariff and low wages of that period. [Great applause.] It is a pity to destroy the sad picture of the gentleman from Texas which was to be used in the campaign, but the truth must be told. But do you know that if it were not for protection you would pay a great deal more for these clothes? I do not intend to go into that branch of the question, but I want to give one brief illustration of how the absence of American competition immediately sends up the foreign prices, and it is an illustration that every man will remember. My friend from Missouri [Mr. Clardy], who sits in front of me, will remember it. The Missouri Glass Company was organized several years ago for the manufacture of coarse fluted glass and cathedral glass. Last November the factory was destroyed by fire. Cathedral glass was there specialty. Within ten days from the time that splendid property was reduced to ashes the foreign price of cathedral glass advanced twenty-eight per cent. to the American consumer. [Applause on the Republican side.] Showing that whether you destroy the American production by free trade or by fire, it is the same thing; the prices go up to the American consumer, and all you can do is to pay the price the foreigner chooses to ask. [Renewed applause.]"

THE JAPANESE IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The following particulars are communicated by the Hon. Mr. Nosse, the Japanese consul, to the *World* of Vancouver:

"The Japanese Government, unlike that of Italy or China, does not desire to see a large emigration of her own subjects abroad. The fact of these regulations being carried out with great effect are shown by my having made a very strong representation to my Government against the large emigration of our people to this Province. The Japanese Government took the matter up at once and stopped the passports being issued to any laborer intending to come to this Province. The consequence was that not a single Japanese came to this coast during the months of January, February, March and April of this year. So much did this action of my Government affect the passenger traffic of the Empress line that correspondence on the subject took place between the C.P.R. officials and myself. I need hardly add that they were disappointed at the result. The Japanese Government may stop issuing passports to its people intending to come to this Province whenever applied to by the Dominion Government through the proper channels.

"It is a great mistake to suppose that Japanese labor interferes with that of the white people. The Japanese are only engaged in a few saw mills, in the collieries at Comox, and

canneries at Steveston. They never have been engaged in the laundry business, vegetable mongers, express wagons, or in the gold diggings, as the Chinese have, who are really detrimental to the welfare of the white laborers. Only about one dozen Japanese are engaged up in Cariboo, and none are in Kootenay. I don't think the Japanese laborers have ever given any obstruction to the white people.

"It is hardly worth while to refer to the superiority of the Japanese morals over those of the Chinese. A Mr. Gallagher said the other day 'the Japanese are the greater evil of the two.' I am surprised to find that gentleman entertains such a mistaken idea. First of all, the Japanese have their own Christian Endeavors in this province. Its headquarters are in Vancouver, and it has branches at Steveston, Victoria and Union, Comox. Its members now number 300. It has also a Christian Mission hospital at Steveston, with Dr. Langis as surgeon-in-charge. The Japanese contributed over \$1,000 towards its construction, and give an annual contribution of \$300 for its maintenance.

"The Japanese seldom or never are brought up before the police magistrate charged with theft. They are never found in connection with chicken stealing. They never kept opium dens or gambling houses. They, like other civilized people, are occasionally tried for drunkenness—the result of the whiskey supplied at bars kept by the white people. I believe no magistrate in this province can produce any evidence against Japanese in cases of theft. The Japanese coming to this province are all anxious to acquire some knowledge of the English language, and anything else they consider to be superior to their own. The Japanese are known throughout the world to be a merry, pleasure-loving people, who never think of making or saving money, the laboring classes especially spending their money as fast as they earn it. It is a fact which can be authenticated by many responsible business and well-known financial men in this city and elsewhere in the province, that the Japanese do not send any more money out of the country than do a similar number of white people whose families may be living in the States or elsewhere, dependent upon them for means of support. In fact it is a failing which the Japanese are possessed of, as a nation, that they do not value money, and the manner in which they spend their earnings is proverbial. I am aware that last summer a Japanese at Steveston spent \$200 in two days in buying what he could, and then giving it away.

"The Japanese try to assimilate themselves with the people of this Province as much as they can. Thus they all discard their native dress, etc., and take readily to your Canadian costume and food. Every one of them brings with him some money—from \$50 to \$100—to buy here a hat, boots, clothing, etc., and in this way he spends every cent of it. So our people bring some money with them when they come; but they return quite empty. The Japanese are known to be very good customers wherever they are found, as they spend their money right where they earn it, never carrying much of it away with them. The Japanese complain that they are no better off out here than they are in Japan.

"The Japanese are not as well off here as they are in Japan. The wages here are comparatively small, whilst living is very much more expensive.

"The increase of industries and the higher wages now being paid will gradually draw a great many Japanese towards home. You will see one-half of them going to Japan before the year is over. There are, of course, a few hundred who are naturalized as Canadian citizens, who have to remain here."

—There were ten thousand homicides last year in the United States, against four thousand in the previous year, according to Judge Parker in the *North American Review*. He ascribes this startling growth of crime to the inefficiency of the courts and the failures of justice through the present facilities for appeal, as well as to a mawkish sentimentality in behalf of criminals. All this is true; but another and most efficient cause is the flooding of the country with the lowest orders of foreign criminals. An analysis of these homicides would, no doubt, show that the majority of them were chargeable to this class of foreigners. The country has been turned into a retreat for criminals.—*Monitor*.