

The Berrien County Record.

D. A. WAGNER, Editor.

THURSDAY MORNING, SEPT. 30, 1889.

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The protective tariffs, the Times thinks, has had something to do with the depression in the English manufacturing interests. There is no doubt but this is true. It is the protective tariff that has enabled American manufacturers to build up their establishments, until they can even now very nearly compete with England. The time, too, will come when American manufacturing can be carried on so as to compete with England in the markets of the world. When this time arrives, the object of the protective tariff will have been accomplished. Then, with the almost unlimited cotton lands of America, giving an immense supply of the raw material, and with increased capital and facilities for manufacturing, America will stand forth among the nations as the queen of the earth.

Well may England look with alarm on the future grand results of the American protective policy. They well understand those results to be, that America will eventually not only grow the greater portion of the cotton used in the world, but will also do the greater share of its manufacture of the fabrics for the supply of the various nations of the globe. While England sees these things clearly, we have a large class of Americans, and some leading journals too, who are non-protective. Men and journals that would surrender at once the entire manufacturing interest of America into the hands of England, thus ultimately rendering the United States wholly dependent on Great Britain for her entire supply of manufactured articles. We must confess that we do

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THE GOLD CORNER.

Last week witnessed scenes and changes in Wall Street in the gold market not known since the war. It was the war of the Bulls against the Bears. Gold was kicked as a football from 138 to 164 and back again to 153. No such excitement has been known among the gold gamblers since the days of the Rebellion. Its excitement was wholly artificial, there being no cause for any such fluctuation in the price of gold. In one day (Friday) it rose from 142 to 164, and back again to 153. During the excitement, some eleven millions of dollars were made by one party and lost by another.

As to the results of this gold gambling on the business of the country, the New York Tribune of Friday, says:

"Banks' bills were yesterday offered without sale at 103; merchants' bills were unsaleable at any price. What these facts mean is the foreign trade of the United States came to a dead stop; that goods offered for sale for export could not be sold; that goods ready for shipment could not be shipped; that vessels half laden could receive no more cargoes; that clerks, warehousemen, porters, drymen, stevedores, sailors, and the whole army of workmen occupied about our export trade, were completely idle. The mischief extended indeed far beyond these narrow limits. The West—where some blind people are still faintly repeating on stamps and in newspapers, that they don't care if gold goes up, that high gold means plenty of money and big prices for produce—the West was warned to stop shipments to consignees here who could make no use of them. High gold was feared to mean money plenty, but to check the activity of what we have been calling in business the unemployment of prices, present losses, and uncertainty about the future were the widespread and disastrous results of the successful career of gold manipulated by Wm. S. Woodward, Jay Gould, James Fisk, Jr., Marvin Bros. & Co., Smith, Gould, Vreeland, and their subordinate and followers."

Educational Matters.

Original and Selected.
By H. A. Ford, County Superintendent.

The Great Educators.

"Whatever helps to shape the human being—be it kind, what he is, or what he is not—is a part of his education."—MILL.
Man is educated in many ways. His ancestors for generations have contributed to the tendencies, the excellencies and defects, the capabilities and incapacities with which he is born into the world. The education of his infancy and childhood, the sounds of home, his playthings, the furnishings of rooms, the speech and action of his parents, their mental and moral life. As he emerges into childhood, he is taught by the varied agencies of Nature and of Art—the wood, the field, the farm, the stream, the railway, the workshop, the street, and the city, by the companions by home influences and surroundings. In youth, society begins to educate him. His future is mainly determined by his associations now. During manhood—and at all ages, indeed—his character and mental habits are modified by external conditions: the climate, soil, the position of the land, by forms of government, common and statute law, social rules, fine arts, industrial callings, modes of religious life; by all the material and immaterial facts about him. These, however, are but indirect, accidental, unintentional teachers. Their primary and direct purposes are quite otherwise. His Great Educators are:—THE SCHOOL, THE PARENT, THE PRECEPTOR, THE PEER.

I. The School. I mean the Sunday school, common school, seminary, academy, college, and university. All are varieties of one species. Their common aim is the development, discipline, and information of the faculties of the individual. It is the educator of all; the others of the comparative few. In the popular regard, it is the sole educator of the race. Yet it is in the least to do with the formation of the man. Emerson wisely says:

"You send your child to the schoolmaster, but 'tis the schoolboys who educate him. You send him to the Latin class, but much of his tuition comes on his way to school, from the shop-windows. You like the strict rules and the long terms; and he finds his best leading in the by-way of his own and refuses any companions but of his devising."

To the material successes of such men as Vanderbilt and Stewart, the school has contributed little. It does not address itself largely to the culture of the comparatively few faculties of money making. But to form the man who shall be good for anything else; to shape the many-sided citizen, to give him the best day of education, to train the broad-minded professional, the man expressive as orator or author, the philosophic statesman; to these the school is indispensable.

II. The Pulpit. In some aspects, this is the greatest educator of humanity. Its direct aim is the proper development and equipment of the human faculties. Its education should look to this. The best preparation for this world's best work is the preparation for immortality. Unhappily, the main teachings of the school and press are for the time; but the instruction of the pulpit is for the wastefulness ages. In the best day of education, the man is hearing; it will come to be understood that no word, thought or fact, no influence or impression, is lost in the economy of God, but all is a part of the individual soul through all its limitless being; and all education will be imparted in the light of this. The pulpit for the educator, the man, the pupil for the educator, the only tuition we receive for the noblest life in this, and the brightest hopes for the other world. It is pitiful indeed that the pulpit system and fine-dresses idea confine its teaching mainly to the "sermon hardened," and that an education in metaphysical abstraction and not in the common life of the human nature and daily life, checks the usefulness of many of its teachers.

Of the Press at some length next week. Friday was a day of immense speculation and great excitement in the gold room, in New York. The price opened at 150, and was rapidly forced up by the bull, and it touched 164. Subsequently the price dropped to 154, and finally closed at 153. The bulls claim to have made \$10,000,000 by their speculations.

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Whatever you have, then, worthy of exhibition, bring it along to-day or to-morrow forenoon, at furthest, and have it entered. You may get the premium, and if you do not you will have the satisfaction of contributing your mite towards stimulating to greater perfection in the agricultural or mechanical arts, as the case may be. We hope to see St. Joseph, Benton Harbor, Watervliet, Pipestone, Berrien Springs, Niles, New Buffalo, Galien, Three Oaks, New Troy, and in fact every other village or town in the County fully represented, with their products, wheat, corn, potatoes, honey, cabbage, horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, butter, cheese, apples, pears, peaches, and in fact anything and everything mentioned in the simple Premium List prepared for the fair.

HOW STRANGE IT IS.

It is passing strange to witness how Democratic journals boast over a great victory for their party in Maine. They claim greatly reduced Republican majority, but tell nothing how it is. Facts and figures in the premises are matters the Democracy have no use for. How, then, stands the account in Maine? The vote returned, to the present time, is that is almost the entire vote, is 93,820. Of this number of which Gen. Chamberlain received 50,901; Smith, Dem., 38,977; Hichborn (Prohibition), 4,642. This shows a clear majority for Chamberlain of 19,924, and a majority against Smith of 17,266. The vote polled for Hichborn was almost, if not entirely, Republican. This gives the real majority against Smith as the true Republican majority of the State. No Democratic journal claims that the prohibition vote was Democratic. The total vote for Governor, in 1888, was 129,866, and the Republican majority was 19,342. The falling off of the entire vote has been 36,040, of which the Republican falling off is 19,061, and the Democratic falling off is 16,979. Thus it is clearly seen that the Democratic loss is greater in proportion than the Republican. That is, the Democratic loss of 16,979 is greater in proportion to 129,866 than the Republican vote of 1888, was in proportion to 129,866 in the towns now returned.

What reasons, then, let us ask, have Democracy for crowing over the Maine election? The real Republican majority, in that State, is greater in proportion to the whole vote cast the present year than it was in 1888. This year shows the real majority against Smith, the Democratic candidate, to be 17,266 in the vote of 93,820, while in 1888 the Republican majority was 19,342 out of a total vote of 129,866. In the Maine election there is no cause for the Democratic rejoicing, but the reverse.

THE EFFECTS.

The London Times says, the demand in foreign countries for British goods is declining. This, no doubt is discouraging to British manufacturers. While England once controlled the markets of the world, they see the scepter passing from their grasp. The Times says, "If the Americans would take our goods, the industry would be entirely saved (England), and the supply of the materials thence (America)." This, no doubt, would suit the Times. But surely it does not suit Americans, who look to the interest of the country. The profits of manufacturing may as well belong to America, as the profits of growing cotton. Both can be accomplished on our own soil, without the additional expense of an extra transportation.

The protective tariffs, the Times thinks, has had something to do with the depression in the English manufacturing interests. There is no doubt but this is true. It is the protective tariff that has enabled American manufacturers to build up their establishments, until they can even now very nearly compete with England. The time, too, will come when American manufacturing can be carried on so as to compete with England in the markets of the world. When this time arrives, the object of the protective tariff will have been accomplished. Then, with the almost unlimited cotton lands of America, giving an immense supply of the raw material, and with increased capital and facilities for manufacturing, America will stand forth among the nations as the queen of the earth.

Well may England look with alarm on the future grand results of the American protective policy. They well understand those results to be, that America will eventually not only grow the greater portion of the cotton used in the world, but will also do the greater share of its manufacture of the fabrics for the supply of the various nations of the globe. While England sees these

