

still make seventy five
cents by the operation
W. K. CARR,
REAL ESTATE,
1008 F ST., N. W.
Near
Excluding freight & tax of
(house),
Foster,

Washington, D. C.
"Cost of production,
labor saving machinery,
cheapens transportation"
said my friend "accounts
for fall in prices". But
what did you gang to do with
the period of rising prices
from 1849 to 1892, - a period
every moment of which was
devoted to the building of
great rail roads, & steamboat lines,
and to the taking out of
more labor saving machinery
than has ever been known, be-
fore or since.

If a man can not see through
one argument, he will, as a rule
see through another, provided you
work long enough upon him, as
an illustration of this fact I will
say that I have worked upon a
gold friend of mine for a year,
without making any impression upon
him, but on yesterday he saw the
light - the following simple reasoning
opening his eyes completely. "Suppose"
I said, "that a Japanese manufacturer
was told that a certain kind of
shoe - the Douglas two oxford shoe,
for instance - was having a great
sale in this country; he would, as a

Apply Reason
My friend is

[TO: Elias Carr, Raleigh, N. C.]

matter of course, try to make a similar shoe, export it to the U.S. & undersell the American manufacturer, Can he do it? Certainly, he can put his shoe on our market - the same shoe - sell it for one dollar, & close up the shops of the domestic manufacturer. For remember the dollar which we pay to the Oriental for his shoes is a gold dollar, or its equivalent. After getting this dollar in his possession he can buy exchange, & receive an amt. of silver out of which he can coin two Jap dollars, thus the Oriental ~~sells the~~ sells the Douglas two dollar shoe to the American consumer for one dollar, & still receives ~~as~~ as much for his shoe as the American manufacturer. Or look at it in this light - even if it cost the Jap shoe maker \$1.25 to manufacture ~~his~~ a pair of shoes, he could send them to the U.S., and sell them for one dollar, and