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supplied with the best and commodious stable is connected with the botel. Terms always reasonable.
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he Columbian.

BLOOMSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1887.

THE COLUMBIAN, VOL. XXI NO 48

MANUFACTURERS URGED TO CO-OPERATE.

upon raw material used in manufactures, or its free importation, is, of course, an im-portant factor in any effort to reduce the

price of these necessaries; it would not only relieve them from the increased cost caused by the tariff on such material, but the man-ufactured product being thus cheapened, that part of the tariff now laid upon such

that part of the tariff now laid upon such product, as a compensation to our manufacturers for the present price of raw material, could be accordingly modified. Such reduction, or free importation, would serve beside to largely reduce the revenue. It is not apparent how such a change can have any injurious effect upon our manufacturers. On the contrary, it would appear to give them a better chance in foreign markets with the manufacturers of other countries.

with the manufacturers of other countries

PATRIOTIC DUTY INVOLVED.

The question thus imperatively presented for solution should be approached in a spirit higher than partisanship and considered in

the light of that regard for patriotic duty which should characterize the action of those intrusted with the weal of a confiding people. But the obligation to declared party policy and principle is not wasting to urge prompt and effective action. But of the great political parties now represented in the government have, by repeated and authoritative declarations, condemned the condition of our laws which permit the collection from the people of unnecessary revenue, and have.

the people of unnecessary revenue, and have, in the most solemn manner, promised its cor-rection, and neither as citizens nor partisans

NO QUESTION OF THEORIES.

the people is to reduce taxation to the nece

ary expenses of an economical operation of the government and to restore to the busi-ness of the country the money which we hold in the treasury through the perversion of governmental powers. These things can and should be done with safety to all our muturies, without danger to the

and should be done with safety to all our industries, without danger to the opportu-nity for remunerative labor which our workingmen need, and with be efit to them and all our people, by cheapsning their measure of of subsistence and increasing the measure of

ALL OTHER QUESTIONS LAID ASIDE.

The constitution provides that the president "shall, from time to time, give to the congress information of the state of the Union." It has been the custom of the executive, in compliance with the constitution of the executive, in compliance with the constitution of the executive.

cutive, in compliance with this provision, to annually exhibit to the congress, at the opening of its session, the general condition of the country, and to detail, with some particularity, the operations of the different expensive the country of the country.

scutive departments. It would be especially agreeable to follow this course at the present time, and to wall attention to the valuable

secomplishments of these departments dur-ing the last fiscal year. But I am so much impressed with the paramount importance of the subject to which this communication

as thus far been devoted, that I shall foreg

the addition of any other topic, and only arge upon your immediate consideration the "state of the Union" as shown in the present

"state of the Union" as shown in the present condition of our treasury and our general iscal situation, upon which every element of our safety and prosperity depends. The reports of the heads of departments, which will be submitted, contain full and explicit information touching the transaction of the business intrusted to them, and such accommandations relating to be instantion in

recommendations relating to legislation in the public interest as they deem advisable. I ask for these reports and recommendations

he deliberate examination and action of the

egislative branch of the government.

There are other subjects not embraced in

the departmental reports demanding legisla-tive consideration and which I should be glad to submit. Some of them, however,

have been earnestly presented in previous messages, and as to them I beg leave to re-

seat prior recommendations.

As the law makes no provision for any re-

As the law makes no provision for any re-port from the department of state, a brief history of the transactions of that important lepartment, together with other matters which it may be cafter be deemed essential

to commend to the attention of congress, may furnish the occasion for a future com-munication. GROVER CLEVELAND. Washington, Dec. 6, 1887.

ONTARIO TROUBLES.

Many Failures Reported and a Financial Panic Feared.

Tononto, Dec. 6.—There is every indica-tion of a financial panic throughout Ontario soon. The suspension of the Central bank has been followed by a general decline in stocks. Federal bank stock within ten days has declined from over 100 to 76, and there has been a marked decrease in all cank

has decimed from over 100 to 76, and there has been a marked decrease in all ank stocks. There is a great stringency in money, and the outlook is far from reassuring. Two large wholesale dry goods firms in London, Out., have failed within the last few days, John Laing & Co., with \$190,000 liabilities and little or no assets, and John Great & Co., with \$190,000 liabilities and little or no assets, and

300 liabilities and little or no assets, and John Green & Co., with \$150,000 liabilities, assets about one-third. In Toronto J. W. isale & Co., large wholesale dry goods, suspended payment, with \$194,000 liabilities, aominal assets about \$250,000. In each case English and continental firms are heavily involved. Other firms are har pressed by canks, and the collapse of some is not unexpected. It is also feared that one or two of the smaller banks will succumb unless a rhange for the better speedily takes place.

Edward H. Allen and Howard M. Holden, millionaires of Kanses City, have brought suit to recover \$50,000 from the Colorado Central Consolidated idining company. The secretary of the company absounded with the money.

their comforts.

he deliberate violation of these pledges.

Biliousness.

"I unhestratingly add my testimony to the great ben-efits to be derived from Simmons Liver Regulator. I was afflicted for several years with disordered liver, which resulted in a severe attack of Janudice. I had good medi-cal attendance, but it failed to restore me to the enjoyment of my former bealth. I then tried the most renowned physicians of Louisville, Ky., but all to no pur pose, whereupon I was induced to try Simmons Liver Regulator. I found immediate benefit from its use, and it ultimately restored me to the full enjoyment of health." A. H. Shirley, Richmond, Ky ... "I most cheerfully recommend it to all who suffer from bilious attacks or any disease caused by a disarranged state of the liver.".... W. R. BERNARP, Kansas City, Mo.

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THE ANNUAL MESSAGE.

It Deals Only with the Tariff Question.

TAXES MUST BE REDUCED. President Cleveland Urges Immediate Action on the Part of Congress

Existing Tariff Laws, and Declares That Unless Measures Are Taken to Reduce the Surplus, the People Must Suffer. He Appeals to the Manufacturers to Exert Themselves in Favor of a Tariff

Washington, Dec. 6.—The president's annual message, read before congress, is as follows: To the Congress of the United States: To the Congress of the United States:
You are confronted at the threshold of
your legislative duties with a condition of
the national finances which imperatively demands immediate and careful consideration.
The amount of money annually exacted,
through the operation of present laws, from
the industries and necessities of the people
largely exceeds the sum necessary to meet
the expenses of the government.

THE PUBLIC TREASURY A HOARDING PLACE When we consider that the theory of our institutions guarantees to every citizen the full enjoyment of all the fruits of his industry and enterprise, with only such deduction as may be his share toward the careful and economical maintenance of the government which protects him, it is plain that the exaction of more than this is indefensible exaction, and a cultable betraval of Amerextortion, and a culpable betrayal of American fairness and justice. This wrong inflicted upon those who bear the burden of national taxation, like other wrongs, multiplies a brood of evil consequences. The public treasury, which should only exist as a conduit conveying the results true to a conduit conveying the people's tribute to its legitimate objects of expenditure, be-comes a hoarding place for money needlessly withdrawn from trade and the people's use,

withdrawn from trace and the people's use, thus crippling our national energies, suspending our country's development, preventing investment in productive enterprise, threatening financial disturtance, and inviting schemes of public plunder.

This condition of our treasury is not altogether new; and it has more than once of late been submitted to the people's representatives in the congress, who alone can apply a remedy. And yet the situation still continues, with aggravated incidents, more than ever presaging financial convulsion and widespread disaster.

It will not do to neglect this situation because its dangers are not now palpably im-

It will not do to neglect this situation because its dangers are not now palpably imminent and apparent. They exist none the less certainly, and await the unforeseen and unexpected occasion when suddenly they will be precipitated upon us.

On the 30th day of June, 1885, the excess of revenues over public expenditures after complying with the annual requirement of the sinking fund act, was \$17,859,735.84; during the year ended June 30, 1886, such excess amounted to \$49,405,545.20; and during the year ended June 30, 1887, it reached the sum of \$55,607,849.54.

THE SINKING FUND.

THE SINKING FUND.

THE SINKING FUND.

The annual contributions to the sinking fund during the three years above specified, amounting in the aggregate to \$138,088,-320,94, and deducted from the surplus as stated, were made by calling ine for that purpose outstanding 3 per cent, bonds of the purpose outstanding 3 per cent, bonds of the government. During the six months prior to June 30, 1887, the surplus revenue had grown so large by repeated accumulations, and it was feared the withdrawal of this and it was feared the withdrawal of this great sum of money needed by the people would so affect the business of the country that the sum of \$79,884,100 of such surplus was applied to the payment of the principal and interest of the 3 per cent, bonds still outstanding, and which were then payable at the option of the government. The precarious condition of financial affairs among the people still needing relief, immediately after the 50th day of June, 1887, the remainder of the 3 per cent, bonds then outstanding, amounting with principal and interest to the sum of \$18,877,500, were called in and applied to the sinking fund contribution for the current sinking fund contribution for the current fiscal year. Notwithstanding these opera-tions of the treasury department, represen-tations of distress in business circles not only continued but increased, and absolute peril seemed at hand. In these circumstances the contribution to the sinking fund for the cur-rent fiscal year was at once completed by the contribution to the sinking fund for the cur-rent fiscal year was at once completed by the expenditure of \$27,044,283,55 in the purchase of government bonds not yet due bearing 4 and 4½ per cent. Interest, the premium paid thereon averaging about 24 per c. nt. for the former and 8 per cent, for the latter. In addition to this the interest accruing during the current year moon the outstanding the current year upon the outstanding bonded indebtedness of the government was to some extent anticipated, and banks se-lected as depositories of public money were permitted to somewhat increase their de-vosits.

While the expedients thus employed to re-lease to the people the money lying idie in the treasury served to avert immediate danger, our surplus revenues have continued to accumulate, the excess for the present to accumulate, the excess for the present year amounting on the 1st day of December to \$55,258,701.19, and estimated to reach the sum of \$113,000,000 on the 30th of June next, at which date it is expected that this sum, added to prior accumulations, will swell the surplus in the tressury to \$140,000,600. circulating medium, our business con

There seems to be no assurance that, with such a withdrawal from use of the people's may not in the near luture be subjected to th same distress which was quite lately produced from the same cause. And while the functions of our national treasury should be few and simple, and while its best condition would be reached, I believe, by its entire disconnection with private business interests, yet when, by a perversion of its purposes, it idly holds money uselessly subtracted from the channels of trade, there seems to be reason for the claim that some legitimate means should be devised by the government to restore in an emergency, without waste or extravagance, such money to its place

among the people.

NO EXECUTIVE POWER OF RELIEF. No executive power of relief.

If such an emergency arises there now exists no clear and undoubted executive power of relief. Heretofore the redemption of 3 per cent. boads, which were psyable at the option of the government, has afforded a means for the disbursement of the excess of our revenues; but these bonds have all been retired, and there are no bonds outstanding. retired, and there are no bonds outstanding the payment of which we have the right to insist upon. The contribution to the sinking fund which furnishes the occasion for ex-penditure in the purchase of bonds has been already made for the current year, so that here is no outlet in that direction.

here is no outlet in that direction.

In the present state of legislation the only pretense of any existing executive power to restore at this time any part of our surplus revenues to the people by its expenditure consists in the supposition that the secretary of the treasury may enter the market and purchase the bonds of the government not yet due at a rate of premium to be agreed upon. The only provision of law from which such a power could be derived is found in an appropriation bill passed a number of years ago, and it is subject to the suspicion that it was intended as temporary and limited in its application, instead of conferring a continuing discretion and authority. No condition ought to exist which would justify the grant of power to a single official, upon his judgment of its necessity, to withhold from or release to the business of the people in an unusual manner money held in the treasury, and thus affect, at his will, the financial situation of the country; and if it is deemed wise to lodge in the secretary of the treasury the authority in the present juncture to purchase bonds it should be plainly vested, and provided as far as possible with such checks and limitations as will define this official's right and discretion and at the same time relieve him from undue responsibility.

THE QUESTION OF PURCHASING BONDS.

THE QUESTION OF PURCHASING HONDS. In considering the question of purchasing

conds as a means of restoring to circulation the surplus money accumulating in the trans-ury, it should be borns in mind that pre-miums must of course be paid upon such

miums must of course be paid upon such purchase, that there may be a large part of these bonds held as investments which cannot be purchased at any price, and that combinations among holders who are willing to sell may unreasonably enhance the cost of such bonds to the government.

It has been suggested that the pre ent bonded debt might be refunded at a less rate of interest, and the difference between the old and new security paid in cash, thus finding use for the surplus in the treasury. The success of this plan, it is apparent, must deing use for the surplus in the treasury. The success of this plan, it is apparent, must depend upon the volition of the holders of the present bonds; and it is not entirely certain that the inducement which must be offered them would result in more financial benefit to the government than the purchase of bonds, while the latter proposition would reduce the principal of the debt by actual payment, instead of extending it.

DEPOSITING MONEY IN BANKS AN OBJECTION.

The proposition to deposit the money held by the government in banks throughout the country, for use by the people, is, it seems to me, exceedingly objectionable in principle, as establishing too close a relationship between the operations of the government treasury and the business of the country, and too extensive a commingling of their money, thus fostering an unnatural reliance in private business upon public funds. If this scheme should be adopted it should only be done as a temporary expedient to meet an urgent necessity. Legislative and executive effort should generally be in the opposite direction, and should have a tendency to divorce, as much and as fast as can safely be done, the treasury department from private enterprise.

Of course it is not avacated that DEPOSITING MONEY IN BANKS AN OBJECTION.

enterprise, .
Of course it is not expected that unne Of course it is not expected that unnecessary and extravagant appropriations will be made for the purpose of avoiding the accumulation of an excess of revenue. Such expenditure, beside the demoralization of all just conceptions of public duty which it entails, stimulates a habit of reckless improvidence not in the least consistent with the mission of our people or the high and beneficent purposes of our government.

GRAVITY OF THE SITUATION. I have deemed it my duty to thus bring to I have deemed it my duty to thus bring to the knowledge of my countrymen, as well as to the attention of their representatives charged with the responsibility of legislative relief, the gravity of our financial situation. The failure of the congress heretofore to provide against the dangers which it was quite evident the very nature of the diffi-culty must necessarily produce, caused a condition of financial distress and apprehen-sion since your last adjournment, which sion since your last adjournment, which taxed to the utmost all the authority and expedients within executive control; and these appear now to be exhausted. If dis-aster results from the continued inaction of congress, the responsibility must rest where it belongs. Though the situation thus far considered

Though the situation thus far considered is fraught with danger which should be fully r alized, and though it presents features of wrong to the people as well as peril to the country, it is but a result growing out of a perfectly paipable and apparent cause, constantly reproducing the same alarming circumstances—a congested national treasury and a depleted monetary condition in the business of the country. It need hardly be stated that while the present situation demands a remedy, we can only be saved from a like predicament in the future by the rea like predicament in the future by the re-moval of its cause,

OUR SCHEME OF TAXATION. Our scheme of taxation, by means of which this needless surplus is taken from the peothis needless surplus is taken from the peo-ple and put into the public treasury, con-sists of a tariff or duty levied upon importa-tions from abroad, and internal revenue taxes levied upon the consumption of to-bacco and spirituous and mail liquors. It must be conceded that none of the things subjected to internal revenue taxation are, strictly speaking, necessaries; there appears to be no just complaint of this taxation by the consum rs of these articles, and there seems to be nothing so well able to bear the burden without hardship to any portion of

TARIFF LAWS SHOULD BE AMENDED. But our present tariff laws, the vicious, in-equitable and illogical source of unnecessary taxation, ought to be at once revised and amended. These laws, as their primary and plain effect, raise the price to consumers of all articles imported and subject to duty, by precisely the sum paid for such duties. Thus the amount of the duty measures the tax paid by those who purchase for use these im-ported articles. Many of these things, however, are raised or manufactured in our own country, and the duties now levied upon foreign goods and products are called proforeign goods and products are called pro-tection to these home manufactures, because they render it possible for those of our peo-ple who are manufacturers to make these taxed articles and sell them for a price equal to that demanded for the imported goods that have paid customs duty. So it happens that while comparatively a few use the im-ported articles millions of our people who never me and never saw any of the foreign products purchase and use things of the same kind made in this country and pay therefor mearly or quite the same enhanced price kind made in this country and pay therefor nearly or quite the same enhanced price which the duty adds to the imported articles. Those who buy imports pay the duty charged thereon into the public treasury, but the great majority of our citizens who buy do-mestic articles of the same class pay a sum at least approximately equal to this duty to the home manufacturer. This reference to the operation of our tariff laws is not made by way of instruction, but in order that we may be constantly reminded of the manner in which they impose a furtien uses these in which they impose a burden upon those who consume domestic products as well as those who consume imported articles and thus create a tax upon all our people.

MANUFOTURING INTERESTS MUST BE PRO-TECTED. It is not proposed to entirely relieve the country of this taxation. It must be exten-

sively continued as the source of the govern ment's income; and in a readjustment of our tautif the interests of American labor engaged in manufacture should be carefully considered, as well as the preservation of our manufacturers. It may be called protection, or by any other name, but relief from the hardships and dangers of our pres-ent tardf laws should be devised with especial precaution against imperiling the exist ence of our manufacturing interests. But this existence should not mean a condition which, without regard to the public welfare or a national exigency, must always insure the realization of immense profits instead of moderately profitable returns. As the volume and diversity of our national activities increase, new recruits are added to those who desire a continuation of the advantages which they conceive the present system of tariff taxation directly affords them. So stubbornly have all efforts to reform the present condition been resisted by those of our fellow citizens thus engaged that they can hardly complain of the suspicion, entertained to a certain extent, that there exists an organized combination all along the line ume and diversity of our national activitie

an organized combination all along the line We are in the midst of centennial celebra-tions, and with becoming pride we rejoice in American skill and ing-unity, in American energy and enterprise, and in the wonderful natural advantages and resources developed by a century's unitoinal growth. Yet when an attempt is made to justify a scheme which permits a tax to be laid upon every consumer in the land for the benefit of our manufacturers, quite beyond a reasonable demand for governmental regard, it suits the purposes of advocacy to call our manufactures infant industries, still needing the high est and greatest degree of favor and foster-ing care that can be wrong from federal

THE LABOR QUESTION.

It is also said that the increase in the price of domestic manufactures resulting from the present tariff is necessary in order that higher weges may be paid to our working men em; loyed in manufactories, than are paid for what is called the pauper labor of Europe. All will acknowledge the force of an argument which involves the welfare and liberal compensation of our laboring people. Our labor is honorable in the eyes of every American citizen; and as it lies at the foundation of our development and progress, it is entitled, without affectation or hypecrisy, to the utmost recard. The standard of our laborers' life should not be measured by that of any other country less favored, and they are THE LABOR QUESTION. any other country less favored, and they are entitled to their full share of all our advan-

tages.

By the last census it is made to appear that
of the 17,332,039 of our population engaged
is all kinds of industries 7,670,493 are em-

ployed in agriculture, 4,074,258 in professional and personal service (2,934,876 of whom are domestic servants and laborers), while 1,810,256 are employed in trade and transportation, and 3,837,112 are classed as employed in manufacturing and mining. For present purposes, however, the last number given should be considerably reduced. Without attempting to enumerate all, it will be conceded that there should be deducted from those which it includes 375,143 carpenters and joiners. 285,401 millingers. MANUFACTURERS URGED TO CO-OPERATE.

These interests constitute a leading and most substantial element of our national greatness and furnish the proud proof of our country's progress. But if in the emergency that presses upon us our manufacturers are asked to surrender something for the public good and to avert disaster, their patriotism, as well as a grateful recognition of advantages already afforded, should lead them to willing co-operation. No demand is made that they shall forego all the benefits of governmental regard, but they cannot fail to be admonished of their duty, as well as their enlightened self interest and safety, when they are reminded of the fact that financial panic and collapse, to which the present condition tends, afford no greater shelter or protection to our manufacturers than to our other important enterprises. Opportunity for safe, careful and deliberate reform is now offered; and none of us should be unmindful of a time when an abused and irritated people, beedless of those who have resisted timely and reasonable relief, may insist upon a radical and sweeping rectification of their wrongs.

The difficulty attending a wise and fair

carpenters and joiners, 285,401 milliners, dresomakers and seamstresses, 172,736 black-smiths, 153,756 tailors and tailoresses, 102,473 masons, 76,241 butchers, 41,309 bakers, 22,083 plasterers and 4,801 engaged in manufactur-ing agricultural implements.

masons, 76,341 butchers, 41,309 bakers, 22,083 plasterers and 4,891 engaged in manufacturing agricultural implements, amounting in the aggregate to 1,214,023, leaving 2,628,089 persons a mployed in such manufacturing industri s as are claimed to be benefited by a high tariff.

To these the appeal is made to save their employment and maintain their wages by resisting a change. There should be no disposition to answer such suggestions by the allegation that they are in a minority among those who labor, and therefore should forego an advantage in the interest of low prices for the majority; their compensation, as it may be affected by the operation of tariff laws, should at all times be scrupulously kept in view, and yet with slight reflection they will not overlook the fact that they are consumers with the rest; that they, too, have their own wants and those of their families to supply from the rearnings and that the price of the necessaries of life as well as the amount of their wages will regulate the measure of their welfare and comfort.

But the reduction of taxation demanded should be so measured as not to recessitate insist upon a radical and sweeping rectifica-tion of their wrongs.

The difficulty attending a wise and fair revision of our tariff laws is not underesti-mated. It will require on the part of the congress great labor and cars, and especially a broad and national contemplation of the subject, and a patriotic disregard of such local and selfish claims as are unreasonable and reckless of the welfare of the entire country.

But the reduction of taxation demanded should be so measured as not to necessitate or justify either the loss of employment by the working man nor the lessening of his wages; and the profits still remaining to the manufacturer, after a necessary readjust-ment, should furnish no excuse for the sacriment, should furnish no excuse for the sacrifice of the interests of his employes either in their opportunity to work or in the diminution of their compensation. Nor can the worker in manufactures fail to understand that while a high tariff is claimed to be necessary to allow the payment of remunerative wages, it certainly results in a very large increase in the price of nearly all sorts of manufactures, which, in almost countless forms, he needs for the use of himself and his family. He recoives at the desk of his employer his wages, and perhimself and his family. He receives at the desk of his employer his wages, and perhaps before he reaches his home is obliged, in a purchase for family use of an article which embraces his own labor, to return in the payment of the increase of price which the tariff permits, the hard earned compensation of many days of toil.

AN APPEAL TO THE PARKERS.

T e farmer and the agricultorist, whe manufacture nothing, but who pay the increased price which the tariff imposes upon every agricultural implement, upon all he wears and upon all he uses and owns, except the increase of his flocks and herds and such things as his hugbandry produces from the soil, is invited to aid in maintaining the operant situation; and he is told that a high recessive situation; and he is told that a high soil, is invited to aid in maintaining the present situation; and he is told that a high duty on imported wool is necessary for the benefit of those who have sheep to shear, in order that the price of their wool may be increased. They of course are not reminded that the farmer who has no sheep is by this scheme obliged, in his purchases of clothing and woolen goods, to pay tribute to his fellow farmer as well as to the manufacturer and merchant; nor is any mention made of to the manufacturer and merchant; nor is any mention made of the fact that the sheep owners themselves and their households must wear clothing and use other articles manufactured from the wool they sell at tariff prices, and thus as consumers must return their share of this increased price to the trad-sman.

THE WOOL QUESTION. I think it may be fairly assumed that a large portion of the sheep owned by the farmers throughout the country are found in small flocks numbering from twenty-five to fifty. The duty on the grade of imported to fifty. wool which these sheep yield is ten cents each pound if of the value of thirty cents or less, and twelve cents if of the value of more than thirty cents. If the liberal estisix pounds be allowed for each fleece, the duty thereon would be sixty or seventy-two cents, and this may be taken as the utmost cents, and this may be taken as the utmost enhancement of its price to the farmer by reason of this duty. Eighteen dollars would thus represent the increased price of the wool from twenty-five sheep and \$36 that from the wool of fifty sheep; and at present values this addition would amount to about one-third of its price. If upon its sale the farmer receives this or a less tariff profit, the wool leaves his hands charged with precisely that sum, which in all its charges will ashere to it until it reacher the consumer. When it until it reaches the consumer. When munufactured into cloth and other goods and material for use, its cost is not only increased to the extent of the farmer's tariff profit, but a further sum has been added for the benefit of the manufacturer under the operation of other tariff laws. In the meantime the day arrives

when t e farmer fin a it necessary to pur-chase woolen goods and material to clothe himself and family for the winter. When he faces the tradesman for that purpose he discovers that he is obliged not only to rediscovers that he is obliged not only to re-turn in the way of increased prices his tariff profit on the wool he sold, and which then perhaps lies before him in manufactured form, but that he must add a considerable sum thereto to meet a further increase in cest caused by a tariff duty on the manufac-ture. Thus in the end he is aroused to the fact that he has paid upon a moderate pur-chase, as a result of the tariff scheme, which when he sold his wool seemed so profita le, an increase in price more than sufficient to sweep away all the tariff profit he received upon the wool he produced and sold.

sweep away all the tariff profit he received upon the wool he produced and sold.

When the number of farmers engaged in wool raising is compared with all the farmers in the country, and the small proportion they bear to our population is considered; when it is made apparent that, in the case of a large part of those who own sheep, the benefit of the present tariff on wool is illusory; and, above all, when it must be conceded that the increase of the cost of living caused by such tariff becomes a burden upon those with moderate means and the poor, the employed and unemployed, the sick and well and the young and old, and that it constitutes a tax which, with relentless grasp, is fastened upon the clothing of every man, woman and child in the land, reasons are suggested why the removal or reduction of suggested why the removal or reduction of this duty should be included in a revision of our tariff laws.

INCREASED COST OF HOME MANUFACTURES. INCREASED COST OF HOME MANUFACTURES.
In speaking of the increased cost to the consumer of our home manufactures, resulting from a duty laid upon imported articles of the same description, the fact is not overlooked that competition among our domestic producers sometimes has the effect of keeping like price of their products below the highest limit allowed by such duty. But it is notorious that this competition is too often strangled by combinations quite prevalent at this time, and frequently called trusts, which have for their object the regulation of the this time, and frequently called trusts, which have for their object the regulation of the supply and price of commodities made and sold by members of the combination. The people can hardly hope for any consideration in the operation of these selfish schemes.

If, however, in the absence of such combination, a healthy and free competition reduces the price of any particular dutiable article of home production below the limit which it might otherwise reach under our tariff laws, and if, with such reduced price, its manufacture continues to thrive, it is enits manufacture continues to thrive, it is en-tirely evident that one thing has been dis-covered which should be carefully scruticovered which should be carefully scruti-nized in an effort to reduce taxation.

The necessity of combination to maintain the price of any commodity to the tariff point furnishes proof that some one is will-ing to accept lower prices for such commo-dity and that such prices are remunerative, and lower prices produced by competition prove the same thing. Thus where either of these conditions exist a case would seem to be presented for an easy reduction of taxa-tion.

sented touching our tarm laws are integrated only to enforce an earnost recommendation that the surplus revenues of the government be prevented by the reduction of our customs duties, and, at the same time, to employ the companishing the companishing that the companishing the companishing the companishing that the companishing the companishing that the companishing the companishing the companishing the companishing the companishing that the companishing the companishing the companishing the companishing the companish that the companish the companish that the companish that the companish phasize a suggestion that in accomplishing this purpose, we may discharge a double duly to our people by granting to them a measure of relief from tariff taxation in quarters where it is most needed and from sources where it can be most fairly and justly accorded.

Nor can the presentation made of such considerations be, with any degree of fair-ness, regarded as evidence of unfriendliness toward our manufacturing interests, or of any lack of appreciation of their value and

ANOTHER CABINET.

NOMINATIONS SENT TO THE SEN ATE BY THE PRESIDENT.

of the Supreme Court, Don Dickinson Postmaster General, Vilas Secretary of the Interior.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6 -- These nominations ave been sent to the senate by the presi-

Lucius Q. A. Lamar, of Mississippi, to be ssociate justice of the supreme court of William F. Viles, of Wisconsin, to be

secretary of the interior.

Don M. Dickinson, of Michigan, to b ostmaster general, Gen Charles S. Fairchild, of New York, to

be secretary of the treasury.

George L. Rives, of New York, to be as sistant secretary of state.

Issac H. Maynard, of New York, to be

sasistant secretary of the treasury. Sigourney Butler, of Massachusetts, to be second comptroller of the treasury.

James W. Hyatt, of Connecticut, to be

Frederick Riley, the Young Barbarian. Frederick Riley, the Young Barbarian.)

JERRET CITY, Dec. 6.—Frederick Riley, aged 10, is an immate of the Home of the Sisters of the Peace, in which are living over a hundred children. Riley is a very visious boy and the other immates are afraid of him and avoided him as much as possible. Riley found little Tommy Jones, 3 years old, playing in the kitchen alone. Riley caught the little fellow, gagged him with a handkerchief, and then after removing his clothing held him down on the top of a red hot stove. Jones succeeded in getting the handkerchief from his mouth, and his cries brought Sister Evangeline to his assistance, but not until he was terribly burned, and it is thought he will die. Riley was turned over to the police. His father is dead, and his mother being unable to control him, had put him in charge of the institution.

and reckless of the welfare of the entire country.

Under our present laws more than 4,000 articles are subject to duty. Many of these do not in any way compete with our own meanufactures, and many are hardly worth attention as subjects of revenue. A considerable reduction can be made in the aggregate, by adding them to the free list. The taxation of luxuries presents no features of hardship; but the necessaries of life u-ed and consumed by all the people, the duty upon which adds to the cost of living in every home, should be greatly cheapened. The radical reduction of the duties imposed upon raw material used in manufactures, or Two Hundred and Thirty Quit Work. Two Hundred and Thirty Quit Work.
Pirrsauno, Pa., Dec. 6.—Two hundred
and thirty men and boys quit work at King's
flint glass factory Tuesday. About noon a
committee of the workmen waited upon
Manager Charles Zimmer and asked him:
"Does this firm intend to abide by the agreement antered into with the workmen to give "Does this firm intend to abide by the agreement entered into with the workmen to give thirty days' notice of any contemplated shut down or strike?" To this Mr. Zimmer replied that he was not prepared to answer. The next question was: "Will this factory shut down on Jan. 2?" No answer was received to this or the question, "Is this list final?" The men and boys quietly dispersed, going to their respective homes. It is thought that this is the beginning of a strike that will affect 4,000 or 5,000 men.

Chinese Hypocrites Found Out.

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 6.—The police raided a Chinese laundry and arrested eight of the "Johns," who were engaged playing some kind of a game of chance. All of the men arrested belong to a Sunday school class in the Second Presbyterian church and are regular attendants. Hop Ling, who lives at Greensburg, but comes here every Saturday to have the advantage of Sunday school teaching, was one of the parties arrested, and when searched a huge revolver was found upon him. The arrests have created something of a sensation among the good indies of the church who have taken so much interest in them.

with the manufacturers of other countries, who cheapen their wares by free material. Thus our people might have the opportunity of extending their sales beyond the limits of home consumption—saving them from the depression, interruption in business, and lose caused by a glutted domestic market, and affording their employes more certain and steady labor, with its resulting quiet and contentment. Shot His Wife and Tried Suicide. Shot His Wife and Tried Suicide.

MINNEAPOLIS, Dec. 6.—James Funk shot his wife and attempted to commit suicide at the Logan house, in Wilmare, Minn. Funk is a railroad brakeman and has been leading a dissipated life. The landlord had just left the room when two shots were fired. Running back be found Mrs. Funk dying with a bullet through her heart and her husbard severely but not fatally wounded. Funk handed his revolver to the landlord, asking him to finish the job.

A Wholesale Murderer on Trial. MACON, Ga., Dec. 6.—Thomas G. Wool-folk was arraigned for the murder of his folk was arraigned for the murder of his father, stepmother, five brothers and sisters and an aged aunt. Counsel for defense asked for continuance on account of absence of witnesses, which request was refused by Judge Gustin. When court adjourned seven hat conviction will result on the first indict-

No QUESTION OF THEORIES.

Our progress toward a wise conclusion will not be improved by dwelling upon the theories of protection and free trade. This savors too much of bandying epithets. It is a condition which confronts us—not a theory. Relief from this condition may involve a slight reduction of the advantages which we award our home productions, but the entire withdrawal of such advantages should not be contemplated. The question of free trade is absolutely irrelevant; and the persistent claim made in certain quarters, that all siforts to relieve the people from unjust and unnecessary taxation are schemes of so called free traders, is mischievous and far removed from any consideration for the public good.

The simple and plain duty which we owe the people is to reduce taxation to the neces-Warrants Against Indians. PIERRS, D. T., Dec. 6.—Warrants were is-seed by United States Commissioner Coy for the arrest of Standing Boy and twenty other indians, charging them with assault in having pulled guns on settlers who had bought wood from them. The wood was on the Winnebago reservation, and after the whites had paid for it the Indians won d not allow them to take it away. Much interest is felt in the outcome of the trial.

The Stevens Petition. NEW YORK, Dec. 6.—Hearing was begun New YORK, Dec. 6.—Hearing was begun before Surrogate Rollins on the petition of Mrs. Paran Stevens for the removal of the executors of her husband's estate, Mesars. Melcher, Stevens and Richardson. Mrs. Stevens' daughter, Lady Paget, joins in her state is alleged against the executors by the

Precautions Against Dynamiters. NEW YORK, Dec. 6.-A rule was adopted cept those having passes from the companies, are denied admission to the piers. The offi-cers of the companies refuse to say anything about the rule, but it is said to have been adopted as a means of protection against

Two Children Burned to Death. BRAINERD, Minn., Dec. 6.—The residence of a family named Roberts, at Wright's station, was burned. Two children aged 8 and 19 were burned to death. The father was so badly burned that he may not recover. The mother was compelled to jump from an upstairs window with a tabe in her arms. Died 120 Years Old.

READING, Pa. Dec. 6.—Robert Springer, colored, of Carnarvon township, Berks county, is dead. He was said to be 120 years old. He was born in the south and escaped from slavery eighty years ago, hid-ing in the forest near Churchtown. Mayor Sullivan Removed.

Dublin, Dec. 6.—Mayor Sullivan has been removed from the Dublin jail to Tulla-more prison. This was done in order to prevent the holding of the daily levess which have greatly lessened the hardship of Mr. Sullivan's imprisonment. Death of Mother Mary Clark.

DUBUQUE, In., Dec. 6.-Mother Mary Frances Clark superior general of the order of Sisters of Charity of America, died Sun-lay at the mother house in Table Mound lownship. Dubuque county, about twelve miles from this city. She founded the order of Sisters of Charity in this country, establishing the first mother house in Philadelphia in 1831. During the Koow Northers of the Country of 1 1881 During the Know Nothing riots in 1846 her convent was destroyed, and, in com-pany with four other sisters, she established he mother house in this city. The day prior to her death Pope Leo XIII sent her by cable a special blessing and plenary indulgence.

New York, Dec. 6.—It is claimed on Dr. Parker's behalf that his departure from Plymouth church Sunday before the benediction was on account of sudden illness. Dr. Parker sent to Assistant Pastor Halliday, of Plymouth church, \$100 to reimburse the church for paying his hotel bill while in Brooklyn. In a note accompanying the check he said he hoped thus to put an end to the insults heaped upon him.

BRIEF MENTION.

A mob of fifty armed men undertook to wipe out the town of Gypsum, Kan., and five men were killed in the resulting affray. The supreme court decides that a state ha a right to tax out of existence or confiscate a business if it is deemed to be productive of poverty, and that no compensation can be claimed, thus upholding the prohibition laws of Kaness

An old Maine farmer was attacked by burglars, who knocked him senseless are stole \$32,000 from his trunk. The evidence in the trial of E. I. Harper, vice president of the Fidelity National bank showed the large overdrafts which helped wreck the bank.

The sister of Mrs. Grace Harrington tells a remarkable story of that indy's wanderings and strange return to her relatives.

A rement letter from Precident Cieveland to his former partner, Mr. Binisil, sottles the question of his citizenship. He has renounced finally his claim to vetting in Burtalo.



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