

MCKINLEY DROLLERY.

AMAZING EXHIBITION BY THE AUTHOR OF THE TARIFF BILL.

Appropriateness in the Minneapolis Gathering Which Put Little Ben Up to Be Knocked Down—What the Infamous Tariff Bill Does in Actual Practice.

The tariff controversy has provoked a great many droll things, but the most amazing exhibition of mingled drollery and effrontery that has marked it was reserved, as it should have been, for the distinguished author of the McKinley bill, and the place chosen for the exhibition was, as it ought to have been, the Republican national convention of 1892. We mean the wonderful body that met at Minneapolis and nominated Harrison and Reid. Major McKinley was made chairman of it, and this was another example of fitness. The presidential contest is to be fought on the tariff question, very largely, and it was in perfect accordance with all the prophecies that the most conspicuous exemplar of a policy which takes three out of every ten drops of productive sweat on a farmer's brow and gives them over to the favored manufacturing class should preside over the deliberations of an assemblage called to indorse this sweat taxing system.

Of course Major McKinley said something about the protective tariff policy. He was expected to, and he did. And this is what, among other things, he said:

"The Democratic party believes in direct taxation; that is, in taxing ourselves; but we do not believe in that principle so long as we can find anybody else to tax. We propose to raise our money to pay public expenses by taxing the products of other nations rather than by taxing the products of our own people."

The meaning of this statement, as explained by similar assertions in his other speeches, is that our protective tariff forces outside nations to pay our taxes and transfers from our shoulders to theirs the burden of paying the expenses of our government. If this were true, then the French protective tariff on American grain compels our western grain raisers to help support the French government, and the German protective tariff on American wools enables the German empire to collect taxes in Missouri and Illinois. Last year we collected \$219,500,000 in duties on imported goods. Major McKinley pretends that this money came out of the pockets of foreign nations, but he knows better. He knows that it was added to the price of the \$845,000,000 worth of foreign goods we imported, increasing the price just that much and compelling our people to pay \$1,064,500,000 for the \$845,000,000 worth of foreign goods, so that the \$219,500,000 came out of their pockets in the end.

When the McKinley bill reduced the duties on sugar the author of it asserted that this reduction relieved the people of \$4,000,000 a year in taxes, and in his Ohio canvass speeches last year he pleaded this relief as a claim on the gratitude of the people. He did not say, as he might, that a Republican tariff had been for twenty-five years taxing the people \$4,000,000 a year on one of the necessities of life, when the government had no use for the money; he contented himself with telling them that they ought to be thankful to the party for its magnanimity in consenting to rob them no longer. But if what he said in Ohio was true, how could that be true which he said at Minneapolis? If the sugar duties had been taking \$4,000,000 a year from our own people, how can he have the effrontery to assert that the other protective duties are not paid by the same people?

But this is not the worst of it. If the McKinley tariff did nothing more than collect the government revenue from the people, it would not be so offensive and oppressive. But it does a great deal more. It forces the people not only to supply their government with revenues, but to supply the favored manufacturers with revenues also. We imported and consumed last year \$845,000,000 worth of foreign goods, paying on them \$219,500,000 in duties to the public treasury; but in the same time we consumed three times that value of protected home manufactures, paying thereon three times \$219,500,000 to the favored class engaged in making them. The very relief of the people from sugar duties to the amount of \$4,000,000 a year was in this way annulled by the increased duties on other necessities of life. In fact the favored manufacturers got the \$4,000,000, and as much more besides, and every dollar of it came out of the pockets of our own people.—St. Louis Republic.

A Big Game of Plucking.
In Pennsylvania the robber tariff brings a rich booty into the Carnegie establishments, and the workmen, in whose name the tariff was demanded, naturally want as large a share of the booty as they can get. But the tariff barons object, first, because they want it all themselves; and second, because, as they have inferentially admitted, if a fair share be paid to the workmen it would make their wages out of all reason too high—so high indeed as to attract general attention to the little game going on at Homestead. The game is not the schoolboy prank of "two plucking one," but the serious business of one plucking 60,000,000.—Lynchburg Virginian.

Pennsylvania Is Not "Safe."
But the great state of Pennsylvania, with its thirty-two electoral votes, becomes an object of intense interest with its 250 idle mills and from 50,000 to 75,000 anxious workmen disgusted at a sham protection of labor. That state gave Harrison a plurality of 79,458 over Cleveland in 1888, but it is by no means certain that these figures will not be more than overcome this year by the lamentable failure of the Republican party to fulfill its promises as to wages and protection.—Boston Globe.

ONE YEAR OF TARIFF.

Some Figures Which Make Partially Interesting Reading.

The first year of the complete operation of the McKinley tariff ended with a net cash balance in the treasury of less than half what it was a year ago, with the net gold in the treasury \$3,325,356 less than it was a year ago, and with the imports for the first eleven months of the year \$16,000,000 less. The depletion of the treasury and the exports of gold have gone hand in hand with shackled trade and prohibitory duties.

The receipts from customs duties, estimated by Secretary Foster last November at \$185,000,000, have reached during the year only \$177,883,034, while the receipts from all sources, estimated at \$362,000,000, have yielded only \$353,955,664. The expenditures have been vigorously held down, but they have exceeded the estimates by \$7,000,000 and have reached \$344,115,948, without counting any payments to the sinking fund. The surplus for the year, estimated last November at \$24,000,000, is less than \$9,000,000.

The bonded debt, which was \$610,529,120 a year ago, has been reduced to \$585,029,330 by the redemption of a part of the 4½ per cent. bonds, but the redemption money has been taken out of the savings of previous years and has reduced the net cash balance to the lowest point it has touched in many years. The amount today is \$26,692,377, where a year ago it was \$38,898,908. This net cash balance can only be made available in good money by setting off the worn out fractional silver and the bank deposits against the balances of disbursing officers as their only security.

The subsidiary silver in the treasury is \$14,224,714, and the general deposits in national banks are \$13,148,188. The free gold, which was \$130,749,630 only six months ago, is now \$114,352,366, and as \$100,000,000 is the sum which has generally been considered as set aside for the security of the legal tender notes, only \$14,342,366 remains upon which to rest the inverted apex of the broadening pyramid of silver notes issued under the act of 1890. The issues of these notes have now reached \$101,712,071, and as the silver bullion which has been piling up in the treasury is useless for their redemption, the government has only 14 per cent. of their value in gold with which to redeem them. The accumulations of silver in coin and bullion have reached the amount of \$448,083,161, exceeding the entire stock of gold by more than \$190,000,000.

The imports and exports for the entire twelve months of the fiscal year will not be available for some two weeks, but the figures for eleven months indicated a shrinkage in spite of the growth of the country, which bodes no good to the future of foreign trade.

The exports have been large because of the short crops in Europe, and this should have brought gold by the millions to our shores; but exports of gold continue and nothing but the enormous exports of breadstuffs appear to have availed to avert the calamities which the billion dollar congress and the McKinley tariff legislation invited upon the country.—Philadelphia Record.

How Protection Affects the Farmer.

What is the cause of the scarcity in the west and south? More currency proportionately is needed in these rural communities than in the east because there all payments are made in cash, while here the great majority of debts are paid by bank checks. And yet they cannot keep their currency. It is all drained toward New York or some other city. The reason is that what is usually called the "balance of trade" is against these communities. They buy more than they sell and have to pay the difference in cash. If a man has a wheat crop or a cotton crop to sell he finds no difficulty in getting cash for it. All the marketable products will command cash, but if it takes all that the cotton crop or wheat crop fetches to pay the fertilizer bill, the bill for shoes, clothing, blankets and ironware in the city, no cash comes back to the farm.—Baltimore Sun.

Ben Will Carry Out the Deal.

President Harrison has withdrawn the nomination of Dr. W. D. Crum as postmaster at Charleston from the files of the senate. This probably means that the president will wait until after the senate adjourns, when he will issue a commission to Dr. Crum without the consent and approval of the senate. As we understand it, had the senate refused to confirm Crum's appointment the president could not have reappointed him during the recess of the senate, but now that he has withdrawn the appointment he will be in a position to carry out his part of the Minneapolis bargain. But we shall see what we shall see.—Charleston News and Courier.

Doing Its Own Talking.

"The McKinley bill is doing its own talking," said the author of that infamous measure at Minneapolis, and "the McKinley bill is doing its own talking" have harped, parrotlike, the Republican editors all along the line about six times each issue since. Yes, "the McKinley bill is doing its own talking" at Homestead. The boom of cannon and the crack of Winchester rifles in the hands of the Pinkerton Hessians at Homestead was the "McKinley bill doing its own talking." It "talked" there so that not alone McKinley but the workmen could understand it.—Oskaloosa (Ia.) Times.

The Tariff Must Be Changed.

But for the immense export of American grain, which was caused by the short crops in Russia and other European countries, grain would be cheaper in this country than cotton. That is, wheat and other cereals would be lower than ever before known. As the crops of Europe are not likely to fail again this year the tariff system must be changed, or the north and west will suffer as the south is suffering from the low price of cotton.—Vicksburg Commercial.

DESPOILED APARTMENT HOUSES.

After an Active Career Jim Wallace Came to Grief.

James Wallace, alias John Scanlan, alias James Parker, alias Farrell, Schneider, O'Brien, etc., has taught the New York police a thing or two. For a year past certainly, and much longer probably, he has been driving about the city in a stylish rig, entering "flats" (apartment houses) with skeleton keys in broad daylight and carrying off plunder in a very quiet and gentlemanly way. And so far at least \$30,000 worth of missing property has been traced to his deft fingers.



JAMES WALLACE.

He was an convict, too, well married and living with his wife's folks in pretty good style. When he was brought in Superintendent Byrnes recognized him at once, and so to avoid a double dose of Sing Sing he owned up and named the places where he had pawned his plunder. A vast and miscellaneous pile was soon collected, and every victim of sneak thievery in the city was invited to call, pick out and prove up on his own. The result was somewhat comical.

Wallace is a fine illustration of what appearances will do for a man in a city. He is tall and fine looking, with a very gentlemanly address. So when he drove up to an apartment house and entered with his private key as if he lived there, no one questioned him, and he was only caught by accident. As might have been surmised, he admitted that he lost all the money in gambling.

The Plucky Redheaded Man.

"I was one of a party of eight once held up by a lone highwayman," said P. J. Martin, a bridge contractor, to a St. Louis reporter the other day. "I was traveling by stage in Montana. The party consisted of two army officers, a speculator, four miners and myself. The stage had been held up pretty frequently, so we all went fixed for trouble. Every man had a brace of six-shooters, and we were just itching to have the road agents tackle us. At least we talked that way. We commented very unfavorably upon men who yielded to the demands of the freebooters without a struggle, and promised them a warm time if they tackled us."

"One man had little to say. He was the speculator, a redheaded man with a squint. Finally one of the army officers asked him what he would do if the robbers attacked us, and he replied that he did not know. As we swung around a sharp bend in the road the stage pulled up with a jerk, the driver threw up his hands and almost before we knew it we were looking into the barrel of a Winchester. Well, sir, that lone robber marched us out and stood us up in line with our hands above our heads. Then he threw each man a small sack and made him pull it over his head. We all complied but one. The redheaded speculator pulled his gun and shot the bandit so full of holes that he died before he could touch the ground. Then he climbed up, knocked the driver off the box and drove the stage into the next station with the most crestfallen lot of braggarts aboard that ever wore guns and neglected to use them."

Has Led an Easy Life.

The famous white horse that cut such a figure in the Cronin trial was almost ruined for everyday purposes by the public curiosity, but has obtained a speculative value and will probably end his days in a circus or side show. Mr. Dinan, the liverman who owned him, has died since the trial, and Mrs. Dinan, being obliged to sell everything, has very reluctantly parted with the old white horse.



THE CRONIN WHITE HORSE.

It was this horse the assassins used on their midnight trip to Lake View, May 4, 1889, when they concealed the corpse of the murdered Dr. Cronin, and hundreds of people have since visited the stable to see him. Strange to say, however, no one wanted to hire him, and he has lived a life of honorable retirement. He is sixteen years old and in splendid condition. It is an odd illustration of human nature that while no one wants to ride after this horse thousands will pay a trifle just to look at him.

Strange Stories About Animals.

Here are some animal yarns that are just gaining currency:

A colt with cloven hoofs was born on a farm near Allentown, Pa. A lion in a country circus showing at Norristown, Pa., bit off the tail of his neighbor, the tiger. A Houston county (Ga.) man has a sow six years old that has been the mother of 172 pigs and now has a litter of eleven. The best cow owned by William Stillwagon, at Schoenersville, Pa., ate forty cakes of soap that Mrs. Stillwagon had made and had set out to dry. Half an hour later the cow was found with a stream of froth pouring from her mouth, and she was suffocated. A man at Burlington, N. C., has a dog and a calf that have formed a strange attachment. Lately the dog has been given bread as a diet, and as soon as he gets his ration he hunts up the calf and gives it the bread, which the calf eats and seems to relish. When the calf is fed the dog receives a share of the meal or bran. The only explanation for this attachment is that they have been kept in the same stall for some time.

Making the Money Fly.

A young man in New Castle, Del., having inherited \$8,000 or \$10,000, astonished his neighbors by spending \$2,100 in three weeks and starting off with another \$1,000 in his pocket. He bought among other things two bicycles at \$150 each, a diamond ring for \$275, eight suits of clothes and several 1,000-mile tickets on various railway lines. In addition to all this he hired a box for the summer at an opera house in Philadelphia.

A woman was recently arraigned before the magistrate in Liverpool for the 29th time. She was fined ten shillings and costs, or ten days' imprisonment.



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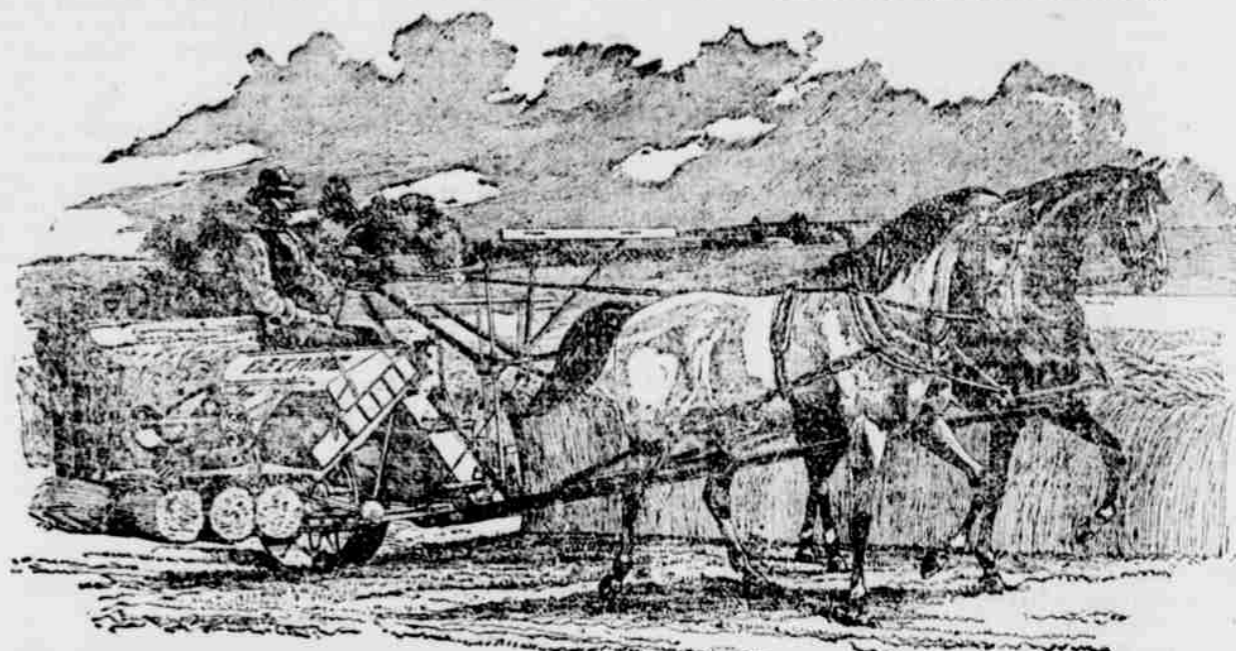
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NOW WE DO SMILE!



A Binder they sell in our City, Large profits to "Dealers" may yield, But in a contest with Deering's Great Wonder She's not worth a cent in the field.

As they pushed and they pulled, and they twisted To get the thing up on its truck.

At last they got ready and started And, as slowly they lower the bars We turn from that poor vanquished Binder And "we smile" as we contemplate ours.

They said she had beaten the DEERING, And in "smiles" their pleasure revealed; But at a Jerseytown farm in contest We drove them right out of the field.

There she is, just as proud as a peacock; She works like a charm in the wheat, And all rivals who challenge the "DEERING" Must sooner or later retreat.

The grain was just ready for harvest, The land was not hilly or rough; But one round of the field they were cutting Convinced them she'd gotten enough.

So in buying a Binder for service, Buy the one that is proven the best And remember "The Deering Steel Binder" Has never yet failed in a test.

So they pulled the poor thing to a corner, "We smiled" at their lack of sound pluck

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