EBENSBURG, PA ..

FRIDAY. - - - DEC. 16, 1887. cans who supports President Cleyeland's | publicanism of the West and Northwest, views in his message on revenue reduc- and in a leading editorial thus discusses tion, is Hugh McCulloch, who was Mr. the President's message

Lincoln's Secretary of the Treasury. E. L. HARPER, Vice President of the Saturday last and on Monday was sentenced ten years to the Ohio penitentiary. If every bank officer who plays the same rascally game that Harper did was arrested and should meet with a similar punishment, the practice of using other breach than in the observance.

John S. Barbour has been nominated by the Democrats in the Virginia Legislature for United States Senator to succeed Henry H. Riddleberger, whose Chairman of the Democratic State Committee Barbour drove Mahone out of the Senate last year by securing the election of a Democratic Legislature,

ARTHUR O'CONNOR and Sir Thomas Rulers who are now making a tour through this country, addressed a large burg, on last Saturday evening. Rev. E. R. Donahoo, a Presbyteriau clergyman, delivered the address of welcome, Father Wall introduced the two distinguished gentlemen in a few appropriate remarks and Father Sheedy read the resolutions which were adopted by the

raw materials of manufacture free of sincerity by doing so themselves. duty and to reduce the tax on the neccessaries of life.

questions which come straight home to purest stamp. the welfare of what Abraham Licoln called the "plain common people." Its brevity and the great importance of the questions it treats will cause it to be more generally read than any message sent to Coogress since the close of the great political parties now represented Government to restore in an emergency,

A Wide difference of opinion exists among the editors of Republican newsfile of the grand old party, in regard to the man that wrote Cleveland's message. "Nothing like it has occurred since the agitation of the famous and still unsolved question, "Who struck Billy Patterson "? The Altoona Tribune is so certain that it was written by Mr. Carlisle, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, that it would not we think, flinch from making an affidavit from a suffering people. Unnecessary outlet in that direction. in support of the truth of its theory, Another organ is just as positive that pledged to revise the tariff, in a spirit its author is William Dorsheimer, editor of fairness to all interests. of the New York Star. Next its paternity is claimed for David A. Wells. politician of Wilmore, in this county, the surplus, according to a letter from that place

THE Chiccago Tribune is the ablest Tambria freeman. THE Chicago Tribune is the ablest and much the most influential Republication in the Allesberge It. can journal west of the Alleghenies. It is an out and out party organ; an ardent supporter of Mr. Blaine, and what it says, or what it does not say, is said or not said as party interests demand when party supremacy in the nation is ONE of the most prominent Republi- involved. It speaks for the vital Re-

"Full justification of President Cleveland's unprecedented course in devoting his fruits of his industry and enterprise, annual communication to Congress exclu- with only such deduction as may be his Fidelity Bank of Cincinnati, which he sively to a consideration of the surplus and the best means of distributing it, is to be cal maintainance of the Government wrecked some menths ago by using up found in the message itself. The message the deposits in enormous speculations in | is able and statesmanlike, business-like in wheat, was convicted of his offense on style, perspicuous in statement, clear in its reasoning and irrefutable in its conclusions.

The message rises above party lines and preound by every consideration of the public selfure and of political expediency to stand together. The position taken in the previpeoples money in wild speculative ous Congress by the Minnesota delegation schemes would be more honored in the and some other Republicans smust be stoutly aintained by the Republican side of the House at this session, or they and perhaps the party which they represent will be overwhelmed,

plank of the Republican party, adopted in | of public plunder. 1884, expanded. It is neither more nor less than a textual sermon on that passage of term of office will expire on the 4th of the resolutions which promises to "reduce next March. The election of Mr. Bar- the surplus by correcting the inequalities of bour by the joint vote of the two houses the tariff," and it is certainly none the less will take place on next Tuesday. As binding on the Republicans for being now so indersed by a Democratic President. This is not a time, as the message justly claims, for the discussion of the theories of and in the same capacity this year and propositions of political economy no one ist none the less certainly, and await with a similar result, he will perform | can honestly and intelligently deny that the the same pleasant duty for Riddleberger. present state of the public treasury necessi-

THERE are quite a number of foreigners in the present Congress, and the Irishmen lead, numbering nine. There and enthusiastic meeting of the friends | are seven Scotchmen and two Norwetion, is entirely represented by men of \$55,567,849,54 foreign birth. Leopoll Morse, of Buston, is a Bavarian, and Romeis, of Toledo, Ohio, the baggage master Congressman, Bayarian. John T. Caine, the Morman delegate, was born on the Isle of Man. meeting. A collection was taken up There used to be a few colored men papers that there is not a man of that | instead of railing at and abusing the

President of the United States Senate, JOHN MOST, the convicted New York and biterness, was asked the other day penditure of \$27.684,283 55 in the purceded that none of the things subjected Anarchist was sentenced on last Friday | what his idea was of the civil service | chase of Government bonds not yet due to one year's imprisonment in the question and answered as follows : "I bearing four and four and a half per ly Blackwells Island penitentiary. From believe in civil strvice reform. But the averaging about twenty-four per cent by the consumers of these articles, and wears and upon all he averaging about twenty-four per cent by the consumers of these articles, and wears and upon all he averaging about twenty-four per cent by the consumers of these articles, and wears and upon all he averaging about twenty-four per cent by the consumers of these articles, and wears and upon all he averaging about twenty-four per cent by the consumers of these articles. this sentence Most, under the law of civil service reform which I would en- for the former and eight per cent for there seems to be nothing so well able cept the increase of his flocks and needs and New York, had the right of appeal to force would be to promptly remove the latter. In addition to this the inthe Supreme Court and he availed him- every Democrat and fill his place with | terest accruing auring the current year self of the privilege, a female sympa- an uncompromising Republican." As upon the outstanding bonded indebtedthiser, named Mrs. Hoffman, going on President of the Senate Ingalls takes extent anticipated, and banks selected his bond in the sum of \$5,000. It would good care of his own household. By as depositories of public money were lous, inequitable, and illogical source seem from the cases of Jacob Snarp virtue of his office he gets \$3,000 addition- permitted to somewhat increase their of unnecessary taxation, ought to be at and John Most that in the city of New | al salary over and above the pay of a Sen. | deposits, York the surest way to keep out of ator, and he has just appointed his son prison is to get convicted and sentenced to be his private Secretary at a salary of by a General Session Court, then take \$2,000 with practically nothing to do. an appeal and employ two or three cute He has also the appointment of a mes- immediate danger, our surplus revenues senger for his room in the Senate at a have continued to accumulate, the exsalary of \$1,4000. Ingalls is also chair. cess for the present year amounting on As no synopsis of the President's man of the committee on the District of message could to anything like justice Columbia, with another Secretary and \$113,000,000 on the 30th of June next, to that important State paper, we pub- messenger at salaries of \$2,220 and \$1,- at which date it is expected that this lish it in full in our present issue. It 400 respectively. The account from sum added to prior accumulations, is comparatively brief when contrasted which we get this information don't to \$140,000,000. with previous deliverances of the same state who are now filling the last three There seems to be no assurance that, character and discusses only one sub- named positions, but the inference is with such a withdrawal from use of ject-reduction of the surplus in the warranted that if they are not near rela- the people's circulating medium, our treasury. Although the message is tives of Ingalis it is because lie has busines community may not in the treasury. addressed to Congress the great purpose none who could fill the positions. This which was quite lately produced from of its author is that it shall reach and is the sort of civil service reform that a the same cause. And while the funcbe read in every household in the land, thrifty man like legalls yearns for. He tions of our National Treasury should for the simple reason that it discusses is a demagogue and a fraud of the be few and simple, and while its best

authoritative declarations, condemned money to its place among the people. the condition of our laws which permits papers, as well as among the rank and necessary revenue, and have, in the the redemption of three per cent bonds. the latest "authoritative declaration" of the two parties, as uttered in the national conventions of 1884:

That change is necessary is proved by taxation. * * * The Democratic patry is SHALL THE PURCHASE OF BONDS CON-

The Democratic party has failed

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

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 the present laws, from the ment industries and necessities of the people, largely exceeds the sum necessary to meet the expenses of the Government.

our institutions guarantees to every citizen the full enjoyment of all the sively to a consideration of the surplus and share toward the careful and economiwhich protects him, it is plain that the exaction of more than this is indefensible extortion, and a culpable betraya! 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 people's tribute to its legitimate objects of expenditure, becomes a hoarding-place for money needpeople's use, thus crippling our national velopment, preventing investment to productive enterprise, threatening finan- private business upon public funds. If The message is simply the tariff reduction | cial disturbance, and inviting schemes

This condition of our treasury is not ce of late been submitted to the people's representatives in the Congress, who alone can apply a remedy. And much and as fast as can safely be done, yet the situation still continues, with the Treasury Departmen from private aggravated incidents, more than ever presaging financial convulsion and wide-

It will not do to neglect this situation because its dangers are not now palpathe unforseen and unxepected occasion when suddenly they will be precipitated

On the 30 Gay of June, 1885, the excess of revenues over public expenditures | purposes of our Government. after complying with the annual requirement of the sinking-fund act, was \$17 .-850,735,84; during the year ended June 1886 such excess amounted to \$49,-405, 545.20, and during the year ended of Ireland in the Old City Hall, Pitts- gians. Minnesota, with a single excep- June 30. 1887, it reached the sum of gravity of our financial situation. The they will not overlook the fact that they are

above specified, amounting in the aggregate to \$138,058,320,94, and deduct- caused a condition of financial distress who defeated Frank Hurd, is also a ed from that surplus as stated, were and apprehension since your last admade by calling in for that purpose outprior to June 30,1887, the surplus reve- now to be exhausted. If disaster results in aid of the cause which amounted to from the South in Congress and com- nue had grown so large by repeated ac- from the continued inaction of Conplaint is being made by the Republican | cumulations, and it was feared the | gress, the responsibility must rest where withdrawal of this great sum of money needed by the people, would so at-FIVE hundred and ninety-four bills race in the present body. This gives feet the business of the country that the ered is fraught with danger which were introduced in the United States rise to the question, why don't the Re- sum of \$79,864,100 of such surplus was should be fully realized, and though it Senate on last Tuesday, s larger number | publicans give a practical proof of their | applied to the payment of the principle | presents features of wrong to the people than were ever before introduced in a affection for the black man by sending still outstanding, and which were then a result growing out of a perfectly palasingle day. Among them were bills a few of them to Congress? There is payable at the option of the Governcalling for appropriations aggregating surely one colored man in Philadelphia ment. The precarious condition of producing the name alarming circum- the worker in manufacturers fail to undernearly eight millions for the erection of and likewise Pittsburg, the home of financial affairs among the people still stances-a congested national treasury thirty-one public buildings all over the "Ajax" Smith, who is fit to go to Con- 30th day of June, 1887, the remainder the business of the country. It need needing relief, immediately after the and a depleted monetary condition in country from Oregon to Flor.da, gress. The Republicans in both these of the three per cent bonds then out hardly be stated that while the present Twelve out of the fourteen Senators who made this raid on the Treasury are man they see proper to nominate, and interest to the sum of \$18.877,500, were only be saved from a like predicament called in and applied to the sinking- in the future by the removal of its fund contribution for the current fiscal | cause. getting rid of the surplus in the Treasu. South for not sending colored men to year. Notwithstanding these operations ry. Cleveland's plan is to admit certain Washington they could best show their of the Treasury Department represent which this needless surplus is taken before he reaches his home is oblighed, in a tages already afforded, should lead them to tations of distress in business circles from the people and put into the public JOHN J. INGALLS, of Kansas, who is alosolute perit seemed at hand. In levied upon importations from abroad, payment of the increase in price which the ermental regard; but they cannot fail to be these circumstances the contribution to and internal-revenue taxes levied upon the sinking-fund for the current fiscal | the consumption of tobacco and aplrituand whose tongue is steeped in gall | the sinking-rood for the current need out and malt liquors. It must be con-

> While expedients thus employed, to release to the people the money lying the 1st day of December to \$55 258.701. 19, and estimated to reach the sum of will swell the surplus in the Treasury

condition would be reached. I believe, by its entire disconnection with private In urging in his message that the version of its purposes, it idly holds question of revenue reduction should be money uselessly subtracted from the treated in a non-partisan spirit the channels of trade, there seems to be President remarks that "both of the reason for the claim that some legitiin the Government have, by repeated and without waste or extravagance, such

If such an emergency arises there the collection from the people of un- new exists no creation the collection from the people of unmost solemn manner, promised its cor- which were payable at the option of the rection." It is worth while to recall 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 the payment of which we have the right to insist upon. The contribution to the sinking fund which furnishes the an existing surplus of more than \$100,- | chase of bonds has been already made occasion for expenditure in the pur-000,000, which has yearly been collected | for the current year, so that there is no

power to restore, at this time, any part

TINUE ?

of Connecticut,, the well known writer completely to relieve the people of the its expenditure, consists in the supposion political economy. Then "Parsee" burden of unecessary taxation by a wise | tion that the Secretary of the Treasury Moore, of New York, is held up to reduction of the surplus. The Republi- may enter the market and purchase the bonds of the Government not yet due, public gaze as the guilty man. And can party pledges itself to correct the at a rate of premium to be agreed upon. last but not least a shrewd Republican iregularities of the tariff and to reduce The only provision of law from which such a power could be derived is found An attempt was made to assassinate ber of years ago, and it is subject to the published in the Altowna Graphic, stout-ly maintains that it is the diabolical ly maintains that it is the diabolical litical fractions in the French Chamber instead of conferring a continuing diswork of Lord Hartington, a Tory states of Deputies, on last Saturday afternoon, cretion and authority. No condition can hardly complain of the suspicion, men of some eminence in England, as he was decending the steps of the ought to exist which would justify the entertained to a certain extent, that You are all barking up several wrong Bourban Palace after the adjournment grant of power to a single official, upon there exists an organized combination trees, gentlemen, and each of you ought ment of the Chamber. Three pistol his judgement of its necessity, to withshots were fired at him by a man named | hold from or release to the business of advantage. to know it if you have carefully and Aubertin, supposed to be insare or at the people, in an unusual manner, monintelligently studied the public career least weak minded, two of which took ey held in the Treasury, and thus affect,

lating in the Treasury, it should be advocacy to call our manufacturers infant borne in mind that premiums 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 willthe cost of such bonds to the Govern-

tween the old and new security paid in When we consider that the theory of cash, thus finding 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 latter proposition would reduce the prin- of all our advantages. cipal of the debt by actual payment, in-

stead of extending it. 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 lessly withdrawn from trade and the operations of the Government Treasury transportation, and 3,837,112 are classed as and the business of the country, and too employed in manufacturing and mining. energies, suspending our country's de- extensive a commingling of their money, thus fostering an unnatural reliance this scheme should be adopted it should only be done as a temporary expedient to meet an urgent necessity. Legislaaltogether new, and it has more than tive and executive effort should generally be in the opposite direction and should have a tentency to divorce, as

enterprise. Of course it is not expected that unnecessary and extravagant appropriations will be made for the purpose of avoiding the accumulation of an excess ence of opinion there may be on general bly imminent and apparent. They ex- of revenue. Such expenditure, beside the demorilization 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 benificent

> I have deemed it my duty to thus men, as well as to the attention of their tailure of the Congress heretofore to pro-The annual contributions to the vide against the dangers which it was quite evident the very nature of the sinking-fund during the three years difficulty must necessarily produce, journment, which taxed to the utmost standing three per cent bonds of the all the authority and expedients within fort. Government. During the six months executive control; and these appear

belongs. Though the situation thus far considble and apparent cause, constantly re-

Our scheme for taxation, by means of to internal-revenue taxation, are strictspeaking, necessaries; there appears ary portion of the people,

VICTOUS TARIFF LAWS.

But our present tariff laws, the viconce revised and amended. These laws, as their primary and plain effect, raise the price to consumers of all articles scheme obliged, in his purchases of clothing imported and subject to duty, by pre- and woolen goods, to pay a tribute to his cisely the sum paid for such duties. fellow-farmer as well as to the manufactur-Thus the amount of the duty measures | er and merchant; nor is any meution made the tax paid by those who purchase for of the fact that the sheep-owners themselves use these imported articles. Many of and their households, must wear clothing these things, however, are raised or manufactured in our own country, and the duties now levied upon foreign goods and products are called protection to these home manufacturers, because they render it impossible for those of our people who are manufactures, to make large proportion of the sheep owned by the these articles and sell them for a price farmers throughout the country are found ed goods that have paid customs duty. to fifty. The duty on the grade of imported So it happens that while comparitively | wool which these sheep yield is ten cents a few use the imported articles, millions | each pound if of the value of thirty cents or of our people, who never use and never less, and twelve cents if of the value of saw any of the foreign products, purchase and use things of the same kind made in this country and pay therefor nearly or quite the same enhanced price which the duty adds to the imported seventy-two cents, and this may be taken articles. Those who buy imports pay as the utmost enchancement of its price to the duty charged thereon into the public treasury, but the great majority of dollars would thus represent the increased our citizens, who buy domestic articles price of the wool from twenty five sheep of the same class, pay a sum at least and thirty-six dollars that from the wool of approximately equal to this duty to the fifty sheep; and at present values this adhome manufacturer. This reference to dition would amount to about one-third of the operation of our tariff laws is not its price. If upon its sale the farmer remade by way of instruction, but in order that we may be constantly reminded of the manner in which they impose a burden upon those who consume do- sum, which in all its changes will adhere to mestic products as well as those who it, until it reaches the consumer. When consume imported articles, and thus manufactured into cloth and other goods create a tax upon all our people.

the country of this taxation. It must profit, but a further sum has been added for ers. On the contrary, it would appear to be extensively continued as the source the benefit of the manufacturer under the give them a better chance in foreign markof the Government's income; and in a operation of other tariff laws. In the meanreadjustment of our tariff the interests | time the day arrives when the farmer finds | tries, who cheapen their wares by free maof American labor engaged in manufaction to the total armer and the latter and the control of American labor engaged in manufaction and the control of American labor engaged in manufaction and the control of American labor engaged in manufaction and the control of American labor engaged in manufaction and the control of American labor engaged in manufaction and the control of American labor engaged in manufaction and the control of American labor engaged in manufaction and the control of American labor engaged in manufaction and the control of American labor engaged in manufaction and the control of American labor engaged in manufaction and the control of American labor engaged in manufaction and the control of American labor engaged in manufaction and the control of American labor engaged in the control ture should be carefully considered, as we'l as the preservation of our manufacturers. It may be called projection, or by any other name, but relief from the hardships and dangers of our present tariff laws should be devised with creased prices, his tariff profit on the wool mestic market and affording their employee especial precaution against imperiling In the present state of legislation the the existence of our manufacturing is- him in manufactured form, but that he must sulting quiet and contentment. only pretense of any existing executive terests. But this existence should not add a considerable sum thereto to meet a The question thus imperatively presented gard to the public welfare or a national zation 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 conin an appropriation bill passed a num- | ceive the present system of tariff taxation directly affords them. So stubornly have all efforts to reform the present

CENTENIAL CELEBRATIONS.

industries, still needing the highest and greatest degree of favor and fostering care that can be wrung from Federal legislation.

It also said that the increase in the price of domestic manufactures resulting from the ing to sell may unreasonably enhance present tariff is necessary in order that higher wages may be paid to our workingmen employed in manufactories, than are It has been suggested that the present | paid for what is called the pauper lapor of bonded debt might be refunded at a less | Europe. All will acknowledge the force of rate of interest, and the difference be- 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 aur development and probonds; and it is not entirely certain gress, it is entitled, without affection or hythat the inducement which must be pocrisy, to the utmost regard. The standoffered them would result in more and of our laborers' life should not be measfinancial benefit to the Government ured by that of any other country less favthan the purchase of bonds, while the ored, and they are entitled to their full share

> By the last census it is made to appear that of the 17,392,099 of our population engaged in all kinds of industries 7,670,493 are employed in agriculture, 4,074,238 in professional and personal service, (2,934,876 of whom are domestic servants and laborers, while 1.810,256 are employed in trade and

> 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 milliners, dressmakers, and seamtresses, 172,726 blacksmiths, 134,756 tailors and talloresses, 102,573 masons, 76,241 butchers 41,309 bakers. 22 083 plasterers, and 4.991 engaged in manufacturing agricultural implements, amounting in the aggregate to 1,214,023, leaying 2,623,089 persons employed in such manufacturing industries 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 monority among those who labor, and therefore should forego an advantage, in the interest of low prices bring to the knowledge of my country- for the majority; their compensation, as it may be affected by the operation of tariff representatives charged with the re- laws, should at all times be accupulously sponsibility of legislative relief, the kept in view; and yet with slight reflection consumers with the rest; that they, too. families to supply from their earnings, 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 com-

WORKINGMEN TO BE PROTECTED. But the reduction of taxation demanded should be so measured as not to necessitate or justify either the loss of employment by the workingman nor the lessening of his wages; and the profits still remaining to the manufacturer, after a necessary readjustment, 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 be necessary to allow the payment of remunerative wages, it certainly results in a very large increase in the price of nearly all progress. But if in the emergency that messages, and as to them 1 beg leave to sorts of manufactures, which, in almost presses upon us our manufacturers are ask- repeat prior recommendations. himself and his family. He receives at the | good and to avert disaster, their patriotism, desk of his employer his wages, and perhaps as well as a greatful recognition of advanpurchase for family use of an article which | willing co-operation. No demand is made not only continued but increased, and treasury, consists of a tariff or duty embraces his own labor, to return in the that they shall forgo all the benefits of goytariff permits, the hard-earned compensation of many days of toil.

The tarmer and the agriculturist who manufacture nothing; but who pay the increased price which the tariff imposes, upon every agricultural implement, upon all he the 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 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 tradesman.

I think it may be fairly assumed that a

more than thirty cents. If the liberal estimate of six pounds be allowed for each fleece, the duty thereon would be sixty or the farmer by reason of this duty. Eighteen celves this or a less tariff profit, the wool leaves his hands charged with precisely that and material for use, its cost is not only in-It is not proposed to entirely relieve creased to the extent of the farmer's tariff any injurious effect upon our manufacturmaterial to clothe himself and family for portunity of extending their sales beyond the winter. When he faces the tradesman the limits of home consumption-saving for that purpose he discovers that he is them from the depression, interruption in obliged not only to return in the way of in- business, and loss caused by a glutted dohe sold, and which then perhaps lies before | more certain and steady labor, with its re-

produced and sold. condition been resisted by those of our ers in the country, and the small proportion | condition of our laws which permit the colthey bear to our population is considered; lection from the people of unnessary revewhen it is made apparent that, in the case of | nue, and have, in the most solemn manner, a large part of those who own sheep, the promised its correction; and neither as cit ory; and, above all, when it must be con- mood to condone the deliberate violation of ceded that the increase of the cost of living | there pledges. . of Grover Cleveland. He is a big man effect. The wounds are not dangerous at his will, the financial situation of the We are in the midst of certennial on those with moderate means and the poor, will not be improved by dwelling upon the

circulation the surplus money accumu- | mental regard, it suits the purposes of | consumer of our home manufactures, re- | all efforts to relieve the people from unjust | March 20th, 1880, tf.

WORD TO ALLE.

Go to GEIS, FOSTER & QUINN'S, Clinton St., Johnstown, Pa., for Carpets, Mattings, Rugs, Stair Pads, Stair Rods, Stair Buttons,

Oilcloths, Linoleum, Lace Curtains, Feathers.

Turcoman Curtains, Madras Curtain Goods, etc., etc. Quality of Goods unequaled and prices the lowest.

domestic producers sometimes has the effect | public good.

If, however, in the absence of suche ombireduces the price of any particular dutiable | the measure of their comforts. article of home production below the limit which it might otherwise reach under our tariff laws, and if, with such reduced price, i's manufacture continues to thrive, it is entirely evident that one thing has been discovered which should be carefully scrutinized 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 commodity, and that such prices are remunerative -

that the surplus revenues of the Govern- immediate consideration the "state of the ment be prevented by the reduction of our Union" as shown in the present condition customs duties, and, at the same time, to of our treasury and our general fiscal situnemphasize a suggestion that in accomplish. tion, upon which every element of our safety ing this purpose, we may discharge a dou- and prosperity depends. ble duty to our people by granting to them a measure of relief from tariff taxation in quarters where it can be most needed and explicit information touching the transaction from sources where it can be most fairly

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

These interests constitute a leading and most substantial element of our country's admonished of their duty, as well as their enlightened selfinterest 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 manfacturers then 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 irrisist upon a radical and sweeping recitfica-

tion of their wrongs. The difficulty attending a wise and fair revision of our tariff laws is not underestimated. It will require on the part of the Congress great labor and care, and especially a broad and national contemplation of the subject, and a patriotic disregard of such local and selfish claims as are unreas onable and reckless of the welfare of the en-

METHODS OF RELIEF SUGGESTED. Under our present laws more than four thousand articles are subject to duty. Many of these do not in any way compete with our own manufacturers, and many are hard ly worth attention as subjects of revenue equal to that demanded for the import- in small flocks, numering from twenty-five 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 used and consumed by all the people, the duty upon which adds to the cost of liv-

> ing in every home, should be greatly cheap The radical reduction of the duties imposed upon raw material used in manufactures, or its free importation, is of course an important factor in any effort to reduce the price of these necessaries; it would not on ly relieve them from the increased cost caused by the tariff on such material, but the manufactured product being thus cheapened, 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 It is apparent how such a change can have

mean a condition which, without re- further increase in cost caused by a tariff for solution should be approached in a spirit duty on the manufacture. Thus in the end | higher than partisauship and considered in exigency, must always insure the reali- he is aroused to the fact that he has paid the light of that regard for patriotic duty upon a moderate purchase, as a result of the which should characterize the action of tariff scheme, which, when he sold his wool | those intrusted with the weal of a confiding seemed so profitable, an increase in price people. But the obligation to declared party more than sufficient to sweep away all the policy and principle is not wanting to urge tariff prfit he received upon the wool he prompt and effective action. Both of the great political parties now represented in When the number of farmers engaged in the Government have, by repeated and auwoolraising is compared with all the farm. theritative declarations, condemned the benefit of the present tariff on wool is tilus- | frens or partisans are our countrymen in a

of Grover Cleveland. He is a big man intellectually as well as physically, just the kind of a man that this big country at present wants in the White House. He is a man of the people, does his own thinking and writes his own messages. He is and writes his own messages. He is steadily growing in public estimation. steadily growing in public estimation have shot M. Goblet, another policical and if he lives will put his sign manual leader, but who failed to carry out his leader, purpose, giving as his reason that his chasing bonds as a means of restoring to beyond a reasonable demand for govern- In speaking of the increased cost to the sistent claim made in certain quarters, that

sulting from a duty laid upon imported and unnecessary taxation are schemes of soarticles of the same description, the fact is called free-traders, is mischievous and far not overlooked that competition among our removed from any consideration for the

of keeping the price of their products below | The simple and plain duty which we owe the highest limit allowed by such duty. the people is to reduce taxation to the But it is notorious that this competition is necessary expenses of an economical operatoo often strangled by combinations quite tion of the Government, and to restore to prevalent at this time, and frequently called the business of the country the money which trusts, which have for their object the we hold in the Treasury through the perregulation of the supply and price of com- version of governmental powers. These modities made and sold by members of the things can and should be done with safety combination. The people can hardly hope to all our industries, without danger to the for any consideration in the operation of opportunity for remunerative labor which our workingmen need, and with benefit to them and all our people, by cheapening nation, a healthy and free competition their means of subsistence and increasing

THE PRESENT FINANCIAL SITUATION.

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 Extcutive, 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 Executive Departments. It would be and lower prices produced by competition especially agreeable to follow this course at prove the same thing. Thus where either the present time, and to call attention to of these conditions exist, a case would seem the valuable accomplishments of these to be presented for an easy reduction of Departments during the last fiscal year But I am so much impressed with the para-The considerations which have been pre- this communication has thus far been ented touching our tariff laws are intended devoted that I shall forego the addition of

> The reports of the beads of Departments which will be submitted, contain full and of the business intrusted to them, and such recommendations relating to legislation in the public interest as they deem advisable. I ask for these reports and recommendations the deliberate examination and action of the | DRAFTS on the Principal Cities legislative branch of the Government. There are other subjects not embraced in

the departmental reports demanding legistive consideration and which i shou glad to submit. Some of them, however, have been earnestly presented in previous

report from the Department of State, a brief history of the transactions of that important Department, together with other matters which it may hereafter be deemed. essential to commend to the attention of the Congress, may furnish the occasion for a future communication. GROVER CLEVELAND.

Washington, December 6th, 1887.

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