

WHO PAYS THE TABIFF TAX.

## VOLUME XXIV-NO. 302.

#### THURMAN IN MICHIGAN.



BE OPENS THE CAMPAIGN THERE WITH A VIGOROUS SPERCH.

Thousauds Gather at Port Haron and Enthu sinsticully Appland His Reforences to the Benetite of Tariff Beferm-Praise

For President Ulavaland's

## Administration

The steam vacht Picket, with ex-Senator Thurman and party, arrived at Port Huron, Michigan, on Wednesday atternoon at o'clock. The trip up the river from St. Clair was a pleasant one. All along the way people on shore waved greetings. The stemm yacht Robert A. joined the party with a delegation from Mount Clemens, and the two yachts steamed up the river together, the bandannas, bunting and flags making a gay appearance. Repeated whistling by the two boats and waving of bandannas responded to the applause from the shore. The sight of the yachts called forth continuous applause from the people on the edge of the town, and the crowds and enthusiasm increased all the time until the wharf was reached, at 2 o'clock. An immense crowd blocked the street and filled up the windows and balconies along the

Port Huron's twelve thousand propie were out in a body and the regular popu-lace had been added several thousand more from all parts of the state. At the wharf a passage was forced through the crowd, and Judge Thurman and party were escorted to carriages by the Port Huron reception

The procession was then formed and marched through the principal streets of the city. Over the atreets and in front of the buses along the the houses along the way were ilegs, b ners, pictures and other expressions of ne of the good wishes and political views of the peo-ple. Prominent among the leading different in the carriages was air. Samuel E vison, the sged father of inventor Thomas A. Rdie

price added, and with the cost of transpor-tation and his reasonable commercial profits, he sells these goods to the wholesals mer-chast. The wholesale merchant sells to the retail merobant, and, of course, this tax which enters into the price continues in the price, and to it is added the profit of the merchant. Then the retail merchant sells to you, and of course he must keep within this price, for otherwise he would sell for less than he gave for the goods, and no man of sense would do that. Therefore the tax is in when the cloth is sold to you, and you, in the price you pay this retail merchant for the goods, pay the whole of the tariff tax, the importer's profit, the wholesale merchant's profit and the retail merchant's profit, besides interest on their money. It is as plain as that two and two make four. In Pine Grove, a beautiful park that lies between Port Huron and Fort Gratiot, a between Port Huron and Fort Grailot, a speaking stand had been erected, about which a large crowd awaited the exercises of the aiternoon. Fully 3,000 people, mostly men, were present when the chairman called the meeting to order, but several hundred more came up during the speech of Judge Thurman, and all united in ap-plause that was given the speech and the speakers. profit, besides interest on their money. It is as plain as that two and two make four, if I were a schoolmaster and teaching a boy ten years old and he could not understand that with ten minutes instruction I would

Mr. J. C O'Niell, of Part Huron, intro-duced Judge Thurman, and, in doing so, splause ] Well, that is the fact in respect "Grand Old Man" of England and the "Old Roman" of America. Judge Thurman was greeted with a burst of splause from the big crowd. After the people quieted down he began his speech, saying among other things:

## LANCASTER, PA., THURSDAY, AUGUST 23, 1888.

# tween high instition on the one hand, and rescondule institut on the other. It is between taking the money of the people out of their own control, out of their own

tations. Early in his speech Judge Thurman had occasion to use his handkerchief, and the appearance of the now famous bandanns called forth hearly cheers which were echoed and te echoed by the crowd. The speech lasted for one hour and twenty five minutes. Again, they have the audaoity to say that

minutes. Congressman Hatch, of Missouri, was the second speaker of the atternoon, and he ably continued the discussion of the tariff question, especially devoting himself to the effect of the tariff on agricultural interests. this tariff tax is not paid by the consumer of the article which is taxed. Why, if the consumers of these taxed articles do not pay the tax I would like to know who does ? Do these protectionists orstors pay it? Do the manufacturers pay it? Who

## THE THURMAN BARBROUR

It? Do the manufacturers pay it? Who pays it if the people who consume the arti-cles that are taxed do not pay it? Now, my friends, if you will reflect for a moment you will see that it is necessarily the case that the tariff taxes are paid by the consumers of the articles which are taxed, and of all domestic articles of a like kind which are manufactured in the United States. For it is a curious fact, and one of the worst things about this tariff tax, that Five Hundred Cattle, a Hundred Sheep, and I Hundred Hams to be Roasted. CHICAGO, Aug. 23 -A committee of the County Democracy, who have charge of the Thurman barbecus to be held at Oneltenham beach, on Saturday, held a meeting yesterday, to com-plete the arrangements. The commit-States. For it is a curious fact, and one of the worst things about this tariff tax, that while the government gets \$1 resulting from the tax, the domestic manufacturer gets \$5, as it is best estimated, that never go into the treasury at all. [Great cheering ] Well, how does this happen ? A man called an importer brings goods into the United States to be sold. He cannot sell a se selected 300 gentlemen as a reception committee and to meet Mr. Thurman upon his arrival Friday evening. Mr. Thurman will be essented to the Palmer house where he will spend the night. A sub committee will leave this afternoon for United States to be sold. He cannot sell a yerd or a pound until he pays this tariff tar. He pays the tar, therefore, and then sells to the wholesals merchant. Of course, he must get this tar back in the price for which he sells or he would ices money and his business would break up at once. He would stop it, and therefore he puts the tar on to the original cost of the goods, and with that price added, and with the cont of transpor-tation and his resconable commercial profits. Port Huron to most Mr. Thurman and acmpany him to this city. It is expec that Congressman Mills, Wilcon, Lawler and Geo. Black will arrive Saturday morning from Washington. Gen. Palmer will also come up from Springfield.

It is announced that 500 cattle, 100 sheep and 100 hame will be roasted on the beach Saturday. It is stated that a telegram was received

rom Mr. Thurman last evening, saying they must not expect him to speak in the open air Saturday night, but as there is a pavilion on the grounds that will hold 5,000 people it will not be necessary for Mr. Thurman to expose himself.

## NEW JERSEY DEMOCRATS AUTIVE.

A State Longue Formed by the Conventio of Clobs at Trenten-Oot Mills Delivers & Speech.

The convention of Democratic clube in Trenton, N. J., on Wednesday, was large-ly stended, there being about 1,000 dele-gates, representing over 200 dubs, from all sections of the state. Prosecutor of the Pleas W. B. Gourley was temporary chair-

## QUARTER SESSIONS COURT.

#### TAR JUST IN THE WEISSER LIQUOR CASE STILL DELIBERATING.

They Mater Their Room on Wednesday After noon at 4 O'clock-Goo. Brown and Thos. Malley, Tramps, Convicted of a Number

ot Bargiaries and Polentons Entries

Wednesday Afternoon-The trial of Levi D. Weiener, of Bowmansville, Brechnock township, for selling liquor to minore was resumed when court re-assembled at 2:30 o'clock and the common wealth called half a dczes boys, who corroborsted the testi-mony of those called at the morning session. These witnesses ranged in age from 16 to 19 years and all testined that Weisner sold them liquor and bear whenever they called for it. Wednesday Afternoon-The trial of Levi

called for it. The defense was a denial by the accident that he had sold or given liquor to minore since May 13, 1887, when the new liquor inw went into effect. He admitted that minore may have produced drinks prior to that data, but after May 13, if minore pro-oured drinks it was by representing to him that they were over the age of 21 years. It was also shown that the defendent back It was also shown that the defendant kept an orderly and well regulated hotel. The ury had not agreed upon a verdict when ourt adjourned

CONVICTED OF ASSAULT AND BATTERY. Adam Keener, of Salisbury township was tried for committing an assault and battery on George Yeager, of Terre Hill, The prosecutor testified that on May 7th he met Keener on the public road and saked him for some wages due him. Keenes refused to pay him, and after some words Keener jumped from his wegon, struck him and knocked him down. In the strug gie Yeager's finger got into Keener's month

and was badly injured. The defendant testified that Yeager had made threats egainst him and when he aproached him on the public road he be lieved that Yeager intended to harm him, nd in self-defense he took hold of Yeager, but he depied having seriously injured him. The jury rendered a verdict of guilty. Sentence was deterred until Saturday. Joseph Sharp pleaded guilty to being the father of Emma Cooper's child, and the

usual sentence was imposed. TWO BOUNG MEN SENTENCED.

Lemon Rail and Allen Eichelberger, 1wo young men who pleaded guilty at the last term to the felonious entry of the store of 1. G. Sprecher & Son, at Ephrata, and stealing therefrom a dozan pocket knives, half a dozan revolvers and other articles, were called for sentence. Their punish nent was made one year, two months and s-half. GRAND JURY RETURN.

TRUE BILLS .- Charles W. Bitner, et al., burglary and larceny; Michael Conover, open lewdness; John Bouder, Joseph Sharp, Thomas Burkey, William Walker, fornication and bestardy i Henry W. Der, isroeny; Samuei B. Moore, pointing pistol, assault and battery and carrying concealed deadly weapons; Daniel O'Donnell, as-sault and battery; Peter Kastelmer, Louisa Bullock, sdultery.

IGNORED BILLS -- Carson Devan, ameni and bettery, with Joseph Yelletts, prosecu-tor, for costs ; Joseph Telletts, assault and battery, with Carson Davan, pr or, for costs ; John Roaney, assault and battery ; J. Staley, Thursday Morning. - Court met at 9 o'clock and George Brown, a colored man, Thos. Malloy and Frank John Smith, white men, all three tramps, were put on trial on a number of indictments charging them

the house at once and Mr. Shenk was unable to give him back the note. Mr. Shenk went to Lancester to look for his mules, but he could not find any trace of Bettem-Over a Beres Lives Lest. The steamship Oceanic from Borg Kong and Yokohama ran into the steamer Oity of Chester in the Bay of San Francisco, off

On orome exemination Mr. Shenk ad mitted that he did not bring this suit until June 11. after executions were issued and Jacob Minnich's property had been levied upon by the sheriff

DELIBERATING FOR \$2 HOURS.

The jury in the suit against Levi D Weisner, indicated for selling liquer to minors, who retired to deliberate on Wed-nesday sfternoon, had not agreed upon a verdict when court adjourned at noon today.

GRAND JURY RETURN.

Company, maintaining a nuisence : George Ramesy, et. al., neglect of duty : Horses G. Uener, embersiement : Bernard Falt, assault and battery : Maggie Clark, conceal-ing death of illegitimete ohlid : John Al-leman felonious assault and battery ; A. B. Baum, defrauding landlord : Charles Garman, forstettor. Jarman, formication

IGNORED BILLA-John Bollock, carry-Ing concentration of the second source, carry-ing concentration of the second for costs; Joseph Yelletts, felonious assault and battery; Samuel B. Moore, assault and battery, with prosecutor, George Rees, for alect.

#### CURRENT BUSINESS.

The recognizance of Frederick Eader, for-bited a few months ago, was respited upon ibs payment of costs. Frank Bhillow, of Columbia, was ap-pointed guardian of the minor children of

John Shillow.

### POLITICAL NOTES.

yesterday. A large part of Allezbeny s d the low-lying districts to the south are still under water and the people living there have either retreated to the upper floors sylvania washout is the most serious ever

POLITICAL NOTES. Hon Martin L. Willinson, who was a spublican United States enator for the transmission of the second cannot yet be correctly estimated, but it will not fall below \$1,000,000. The damage in Westmoreland county is reported to be \$100,000 and that in Indiana county much

brilliant and the track fair. First race, 2-year-olds, 6 furlongs : Fidyears ago, it is time to reduce the way

## PRICE TWO CENTS. A DISANTER ON THE PACIFIC

## TWENTY-FIVE MEN KILLED.

THE HAVOD CAURED BY THE BUNSTING OF BOILERS IN WISCONSIN.

While a Paper Mill Is Berning Near Noona

the Battery of Bollers Suplemer, Killing Eighteen and Patally Lajaring Seven of the speciators - Names of Victima

Cuicago, Aug. 28-Brief diepe ceived in the city this morning, in that there has been a terrible calast at Neenab, Wis. The first dispatch received at the cifice of the Wiscouris Can trai railroad. It was dated 6 a.m. and anys

tral railroad. It was dated 6 a.m. and any at " I understand there were no Wisconsin Central cars burned in the fire last algebra Mills all burned, and by the explosion of the boller twenty five or more persons ware injured of whom inities are dead. (Signed) 'NIGHT OFREATOR." " For several hours after the receipt of this

dispatch it was impossible to get telegraphic communication with Neenah. At last, however, the following brief scoount of the awful disaster was sent through :

"NERAE, Wis, Aug. 23 -The bolise of the Whiting paper mill at this piece ex-pluded at an early hour this morning, silling sizteen persons and injuring eighteen others."

nal's Neenah, Wis, special says : Since the burning of the Newball house in Milwaukee, several years ago, the state of Wisconsin has not had fatality which shows as much loss of life as at the explosion of the rotary boller in Whitney's paper mill, which caused the death of fourteen men last night and wound-

The dead men were all removed from the scene of the explosion to the city ball, which was turned into a morgue. As fast as the undertakers could fix the bodies in the proper shape for burial they were re-moved to their homes.

Merricie John Mohr, F. Sandover, John Wesver, Louis Reech, Louis R. Ocoper, W. B. Bubliz, Jr., Jake Veiter, John Hoffman, H. Kuelke, F. Schneffer, Joseph Eul, Jon Brueggen, S. Leibhauser, The list of wounded is :

and missiles.

aured for \$51,000.

an of the Billed and injured are poor, hard working people and nearly all like families are left destitute. The mayor has appointed a committee to colloit aid for those injured and for the families of those killed.

#### LATER PARTICULARS

The Paper Mill Ostones Sire, & B

of Chester in the Bay of San Francisco, off Port Point, on Wednesday morbing, dur-ing a thick fog, and out her almost into haives. When the steamers were locked a number of the City of Chester's passengers were pessed up to the Oseanlo's bow and resourd. The City of Chester began to sink immediately after the collision, and in five minutes she had disappeared in fivy fathoms of water. So far as known 34 per sons were lost-10 cabin passengers. 21 stearage and three members of the orew. It is asid that the officers of the Oily of Chester lost their presence of mind after the Ohester lost their presence of mind after the soliision and left the passengers to out away the boats. TRUE BILLS. - Ponnaylvania raliroad BAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 23 .- From the

Intelligender.

best information obtainable from steamship officials into last night it is believed that all but thirteen parsons were saved.

J. L. Munsell, one of the passengers on the City of Obester, says he helped to cut sway one of the bosts and that the crew deserted the passengers and only thought of saving themselves. The Oceanic is a fine 5,000 ton steamer and was just complet ing one of the fastest trips on record, 14% days from Yokobama to this port. On the Oceanic the Chinese crew became terror tricken as soon as the scoldent occurred and much time was lost in lowering the boats, but still the boats when they were lowered did good work ploking up those who were floating in the bay, and

als Colude and One of Them Goes to

rustaining themselves on bits of wreckage. One Chinaman showed great bravery by umping into the ses from the deck of the

to and rescuing a child from the arms of a drowning man, and floated with it until when the Chester finally sank one of her guards caught a boat with seven people in it, four of whom had just been rescued, and

all were pulled under water. Three of

THE LOSS \$1,000,000

sople Compelled to Abandon Their Bome

in Alleghony-Meavy Losses to Railroads

and it is expected that by this afternoon the rivers will have receded to their normal

height. The highest food point resched

way 20 feet 2 inches at 3 p. m

of their houses or have temporarily

abandoned their houses altogether. Busi-

tess caunot be resumed for several days as

railroad traffic is demoralized. The Pann

sustained by the company. The damage

metained to railroads and other property

PITTSBURG, Aug. 18 -The flood is falling

them were drowned.

FOURTHEN KILLED MILWAULER, Wis., Aug. 23.-The Jour

ing eight very bedly.

The list of the dead is as follows : Gilbert

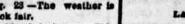
The list of wounded is : Thes. Jourdain, hip smashed ; Myrom Fisher, leg broken; E. Schoefen, arm broken; Aug. Heckner, head injured; John Schnitzer, Mize Semolcaki, aides in-jured; Fred Helbach, back injured. All that were killed and injured wars speciators who were standing sets of the mill, and those killed were struck by the rotary and those injured were hit by bricks and missiles.

It is sold that the fireman of the mill at tended an exoursion during the day and at night fell asleep and when he awoke he und the mill in fiames.

The mill was valued at \$65,000 and All of the killed and injured are p

more. Four people are known to have perished in the floods, namely : the Rev. N. B. C. Coming and N. C. Orth, an archi A. b. C. Coming and N. C. Orth, an archi-teot, both of Pittsburg ; an unknown Ger-man of McKeesport, and Moses Osiyin, of Monongabels City. No Eastern mails have arrived here since Tuesday night.

The Saratoga Races SARATOGA, Aug. 23 -The weather is



things: My friends, this is the first time that I have had the honor to speak in your city. I have been invited sgain and sgain, but have never been able to accept any invita-

In the brief time that I shall speak, I will occupy myself mainly with one of the questions that are being discussed this year. I shall do so because it is that in which so much interest is now taken and upon which much interest is now taken and upon which so much is being said by speakers, by writers and through the public press. It is not necessary for me, before I proceed to that subject, to speak of the president of the United States and his administration more than a very few words.

I defy any man who has a regard for the trub to say that Grover Cleveland has not made a good president of the United States. [Applause] A brave, intelligent, levelneeded, nouie man, he has had a clean and upright and a successful administration. (Applause and a voice, "Hurrah for Cleve-

In the canvass that preceded his election don't pay the tax. his opponents predicted all manner of evila in case he should succeed. He did succeed, and pray what has become of their predic-tions ? Where is the ruin that was to follow tions? Where is the ruin that was to follow the election of Grover Cieveland? Where is the disgrace that was to follow his elec-tion? On the contrary the country has been quiet, more peaceable, more prosper-ous than it has been for many years that have gone by. [Applause.] Now, I know the man; I know him well. I tell you, my fellow citizens, that a more upright and wise man I do not be lieve dwells within the limits of the United States (Applause.)

assertion, and I have tried to show yon that he must necessarily pay the tax. But if they want suthority upon that subject let me refer to some men who have spiken upon it, and whose words will hardly be guineald. First, I will go back to John Quincy Adams, and I dare say there are picaty of Republicans and some Aboli-tionists in this crowd who have great vene-ration for that man's memory. I knew him well. I served in the House of Represen-tatives with him, and I know how intelli-gent he was, and I know how frank and Gutpoken he was. In the year 1832 he was chairman of the House com-mittee on manufacturers, and he said in a report made by him that year: "The doctrine that duties on imports seem to cheapen the price of articles on which they are levied seems to conflict with the first diciates of common sense. The duty constitutes a part of the market. It is substantially paid upon the States. [Applause.] And he has a noble band of counsellors around him, and not the least among them is the distinguished oltizen of your own state, Mr. Dickinson. [Great applause ] Cleveland knows not only how to rule bimself within the limits of the constitu-

tion, but he knows full well how to choose good constitutional advisers. [Applause]

#### THE TABIFF QUESTION.

Now, my triends, having said this much Now, my intends, having sha the mode shout the administration, let me proceed to that question to which I have alluded, com-monly called the tariff question. I presume there is not a person within the sound of my voice who does not know what is meant by the tariff And yet it may sid us to day the tariff and yet it may sid us to day by the taring Andrews and precise definition of what a tariff is. A tariff, my friends, is nothing in the world but a tax, a tax ievied by the general government upon every article of commerce that comes into the United States and that is intended for the United States and that is intended for anle within her borders, and which inciden-tally raises the price, and therefore becomes a tax or a burden upon every article of domestic manufacture of a like nature with

domestic manufacture of a like nature with those which pay the tariff tax. Now, we have at this moment, according to the last advices I have seen, about \$115,-000,000 called surplus revenue — that is, taxes collected from the people beyond the necessities of the government. Those dol-lars-\$115,000,000 -are lying perfectiv idle in the vauit of the treasury of the United States, of no service to any buman being, drawing no interest, earning no profits, but States, of no service to any buman being, drawing no interest, earning no profile, but taken from the pockets of the people, where they properly belong, and where, if they were now found, thousands and tene of thousands and hondrads of thousands of the people of the United States would put them to good use and improve their condition and prosperity. Now, the Democratic party says that this is a wrong condition of stillars; that this is money ought not to be, like the talents of the man we are told of in the scriptures, buried in the ground; that this is a very poor use to makeofthe money of the people;

the man we are told of in the scriptures, buried in the ground; that this is a very poor use to make of the money of the people; and therefore the Democratic party says that this surplus revenue, which is pro-duced in the main by these tariff taxes, ought to be reduced, and that the taxes should be reduced, and that the taxes should be reduced, and that the taxes out to be reduced, and that the taxes out to be reduced, and that the taxes should be reduced so that this surplus will not continue to accumulate. [Applause] Our opponents, on the other hand, say it is better to take the money from the pockets of the people; it is better to pils it up in the vaul a of the tressury department, although it does no good whatsoever and is a great harm; it is better to do that than to touch the tariff laws of the United States. We say, on the contrary, that the way to relieve an over-taxed people is to reduce the taxas; we say that the way to treat a people hon-eatly, fairly and wisely is to take no more taxes out of their pockets than the govern-ment actually needs for its expenditures. [Applause] The laws of the, fairly made up be

[Applause ] The issue, then, is fairly made up be-

to this. How much do they pay? Why the summa of goods imported into the United States-of duilable goods-in the year 1887, the last year for which we have any returns, were in value \$450,325.322. The man. Ex Lieutenant Governor Black and 1837, the isst year for which we have any returns, were in value \$450,325.322. The tariff duties collected were \$212,032,424. There were, therefore, in that single year taxes levied on the United Stares by the operation of this tariff law of \$212,032 424, which went into the treasury of the United States. But that, as I have told you, was the least part of the burden. The domestic manufactures of the same kind of commo-dities amounted that year to \$5,369,579 191, and, as the price of those goods was raised by the tariff in nearly equal proportions to the price of the goods that were imported into the country, the amount which the people paid in these high prices of what they had to buy and had to use amounted to about \$1,000,000,000, or to about five ilmes as much as the tax received by the government for the use of the govern-ment. In other words, the whole country was taxed about \$1,000,000,000 for the bene-fit of a comparatively smail portion of the country. And that is said to be justice ; that is seld to be fair play; that is said to have the bardit of the tare play.

It is substantially paid upon

benefit of having their raw materials free, or with a compare ively small duty, the bill wissiy provides that the articles menu-factured by them when brought into the country shall pay a lower rate of duty than they did before. But that is nothing more than a compensation for taking off the duty from the raw material.

thing he buys, Judge Thurman said :

bing a boy

that is said to be fair play; that is said to be for the benefit of the American prople. Now there are men who say the consumer JOHN QUINCY ADAMS ON IMPORT DUTIES I have said that that is a most audaclous amertion, and I have tried to show you that

whicky." whereas the audience set up a wild shout. The cries of the Republicans, who pre

The cries of the Republicans, who pre-tend to fear that the workingmen will suffer by the passage of the Mills bill, were de-clared to be groundless. The legislation under Republican rule was, he said, all in favor of the rich men and not the puor. Now that it was proposed to cheepen the necessities of life, the Republicans, he said, wanted to feed the workingmen on wind. The speaker said that if there was under-consumption in this country it was due to the fact that the people had been made so poor that they could not buy what they wanted. There must be larger consumption or restrictive production. The latter could not be avocated by Democrats. The alter-native was to have larger consumption, and market. It is substantially paid upon the articles of do nestio manufacture as well as upon that of foreign production. Upon one it is a bounty; upon the other a burden; and the repeal of the tax must operate as an equivalent reduction of the price of the ar-ticle, whether foreign or domestic " We say that so long as the importation continues the duty must be paid by the purchaser of the article. Well, what said President Arthur? He was a good R-publican. In his annual not be advocated by Democrata. The alter-native was to have larger consumption, and that was to be gained by seeking more peo-ple, more customers by opening the markets of the world. He wanted the domestic market and the foreign markets and if there were any other markets he wanted those also.

also. God decreed in Eden that isbor should be the law of existence. Isbor is universal and the greater the capacity of the laborer the more manifold his wants. To the wants of men the laborer must look for the re-wards of his toil, but it was never decreed in heaven that after a laborer had saved something by the sweat of his face, some rich fellow like Carnegie should run off to Scotland with it. was a good R-publican. In his annual message to Congress in 1882-83 President Arthur said : "I recommend an enlarge-ment of the free list-that is, of goods that pay no duty-so as to include within it the numerous articles which yield an incon-siderable revenue; a simplification of the complex, and inconsistent aspendule.

complex and inconsistent schedule of duties upon certain manufactures, particu-After speaking of the necessity of new Markets, the cheapening of raw material, etc., the speaker said the Republicans might try to scare the people with their abouts of free trade; work for voters with the heaville of free trade; work for voters complex side incommutantures, particu-duties upon certain manufactures, particu-larly those of cotton, iron and steel, and a substantial reduction of the guiles upon these articles and upon sugar, molasses, wool and woolen goods." Well, that is precisely what the Demoshouts of free trade ; work for voters with the beautiful sounding phrases of protection to home industry, but the cold fact was they knew that one cry was as empty as the other. Their high sounding sentiments would not buy a beefsteak. In the obseptning of necessities, no whisky, the process proposed involved the building up of labor. orate are striving to do. "Well, now, so far from this being free

"Well, now, so far from this being free trade, the most striking thing about the Mills bill is that it is the most moderate re-duction of tariff duites that has ever been attempted in this country. The average duty levied under the present tariff was 47 per cent, and under the Mills bill the average would be only about 40 per cent--a reduction of only 7 per cent upon all commodities taken together. Of course, there are some things upon which the duty was reduced more. For instance the duty is taken off a number of articles called raw material, which are used by manufacturess in their work in the fabrication of their pro-ducts. And as they receive this great benefit of having their raw materials free, or with a compare italy small duty, the f labor The Democratic doctrine, successfully pursued, would result in increasing isbor in overy line. The protection of the Re-publicans protects the wrong man. The suppoyer gets the benefit of it, not the is-

OF+L. Mr. Mills devoted more or less atlention to wool, sait, tin, pig iron, pottery, etc., as they are affected by the tariff, and made many tolling hits in showing that the pro-lection was a burden to the poor, not legis-lation in the interest of mechanics. As for sait he particularly wanted that to be free, so as to be sure that there would be enough on hand in November to sait down their Republican brethren with. If it could be shown in any way that the tariff was necessary to the weifare of the pation's workingmen he would cheer(uily turn Republican and free whise). Imported pauper labor received attention also from Mr. Mills, who alluded several times, and held them injurions to the inter-ests of workingen. The meeting concluded at a late hour with ringing cheers for the candidates. Mr. Mills devoted more or less attention

DOES A HIGH TABIFF PROTECT LABOR ? In regard to the amertion of the protect tionists that a high tariff is designed for the benefit of the latoring man, nothwitetanding the onerous taxes it levies upon every-

How is he to get these high wages ? Why, he is to get them because his employer, the cepatalist or monopolist, will make more

with felonious entry and larceny. The first charge sgainst these three was for robbing the house of John Sohmitt, in West Hempfield township, on the night o June 5. The de'endants were arrested in the vicinity of Schmitt's house and one of them had some of the stolen goods in his possession.

George Brown was put on trial for stealing three chickens from John H. Myers. The chickens were found in a bag in Brown's pomession.

Brown and Maloy were indicted for breaking open a refrigerator in the yard of John Bengert, at Columbia. Nothing was stolen from these premises. Brown admitted to a witness that he was the party who attempted to commit the offense and it was shown that Maloy was a companion of Brown on the day of the attempted theft

The same defendants were tried for the felonious entry of the house of Maria Krenz, in Ragtown, Columbia. Aunong the articles stolen were several botties of wine and some provisions. A number of the articles were found in a bara where these men had slept the night after the robbery and others on the bottom : the river, where Brown told a party 1 had sunk them.

The same parties were called for trial'at the felonious entry of the house of Freder ick Stoll, of West Hempfield township Brown entered a plea of guilty, and the testimony showed that Malloy was with Brown when the theft was committed. The next case against these parties was

the felonious entry of the house of Henry N. Kehler. Brown pleaded guilty, and the testimony showed that Malloy was with Brown at the time of the entry.

H. S. Shookers obarged Brown with stealing three chickens from his premise in Mountville. The property was found in ossession of Brown.

Samuel Haney was the next prosecutor of Brown and Maloy. The testimony showed that Brown stole two clucks and nineteen young chickens from Haney and that Maloy was his associate.

The district attorney stated that the evidence failed to show that Juhnson was guilty and he did not press the suit agains him. The material witness for the common

wealth was Joseph Preston, a tramp who associated with these defendants about the time of these robberies.

Brown denied being guilty of any of the offenses charged other than the ones to which he pleaded guilty. Malloy also de-nied all knowledge of the robberies tharged egainst him. The jury acquitted Brown, Mailoy and

Johnson of one of the charges and con-victed Brown and Malloy on all of the remaining charges. Sentence was deferred antil Beturdey.

Jonas L. Minnich was put on trial on charge of stealing two males under these droumstances : Henry Shenk, of East Hempfield township, a retired farmer, had a public sale of his stock and farm imple-ments on March 7th. Among the conditions of the sale were that on all amounts

over \$10 a credit of six months would be illowed, upon the giving of a note with epproved security, and that no goods were to be removed until that condition was complied with. These conditions were read by the defendant who was the suction eer at the sala. Among the stock disposed of were two mules, and they were knocked down to Minnich's for \$307. Minnich did

not take the mules away on that day, say-ing that he would go and get the money to pay for them. The next morning Minnich went to Shenk's and got the mules from the hired man and sent them to Lancaster. After the mules had been taken away Minnich went to Mr. Shenk and tendered him s note with Jacob B. Minnich as surely, in payment of the mules. This note Mr. Shenk refused to receive, but Minnich left

years ago, it is time to reduce the war tariff Mr. Humphrey believes that the high tariff discriminates against the labor-ing man in favor of the capitalist. Thos. Jones, an intelligent colored man of Ravenns, Ohio, declares that he will vote for Cleveland and Thurman in No-vember. Mr. Jones mays that he is not sat-infield with the Republicans, that he year have done anything for the negro and never will.

"Bingle Tax" writes from Harrisburg, Ps., to the New York Star as follows: "Will James G. Bisine (while enumer-sting the hardships of the 'psuper labor' of Europe), as a stockholder in the mills of Europe), as a stockholder in the mills of Mains, give us the wages of labor and profits of capital is his own state; or, as a West Virginia railroad stockhoder, give the wages peid that corporation; or, again, as a holder of Penneylvania iron, coal and oil stocks, tell us the wages peid 'those American workmen' from itsly? Give us more light, Mr. Hisine, and the working-men of Penneylvania will surely make you 'open your eyes' in November next as to what they know about 'protection.''' Forty Germens were naturalized in Eas-ton on Wednesday. All are for Cleveland and Thurman.

A Protectionist and a Man once journayed and Thurman. A Protectionist and a Man once journeyed together. The Man was a simple creature, scarcely seeing beyond his own nose; while the Protectionist, like most of his kind, was a master at knavery. They ware led by love of gain into a deep hole. When their desires were gratified the Protectionist, who had got much the largest share, mid : "Securing this gold is all very well, but it won't get us out from here; you had better stand against the wall; then, by the ald of your broad shoulders 1 can get out, and, once out, of course I can help you." "That is a spiendid plan!" cried the Man. "I should never have thought of that. How I wish I had your brains, to be sure!" The Protectionist having got out in the way described, began to rail at his companion. "Make the most of your patience, old fellow," said he, "for you will need it all. If you had half as much brains as strength you would never have gone down there. I am sorry I can't stay longer with you, but I must go spend my money and have a time. Ho good-by." The Man, who was a Farmer, is yet in the hols.-Farm, Stock and Home, Minne-apoin. An immense crowd atlanded the Greenapolis.

An immense crowd attended the Green ville, Pa, merchants' pionie on Thursday, A vole was taken on three different trains of the presidential preferences of the votera which resulted as follows : First train, Cleveland, 90 ; Harrison, 75 ; second, Cleve-land, 101 ; Harrison, 100 ; third, Cleveland, 108 ; Harrison, 36 ; Fisk, 10.

#### Buffocated at a Lime Kiln.

An unknown man, spperently a tramp o years old, was found dead near Halde So years old, was found dead near Halde-man's lime kiin, in Concy townahip, cn Wednesday morning. Deputy Coroner M. W. Smith, empannelled as a jury to hold the inquest : Eliot Haldeman, Christ. Kin-sey, John Sipe, Joseph H. Engle, Jacob R. Brenner and George W. Wiseman. The verdict of the jury was that death resulted from sufficienties the body being found in from sufficiention, the body being found in close proximity to the lime klin. The sup-position is that the tramp went to sleep and was sufficiented by the gas from the kiln. The body was taken in charge by Undertaker J. Hawthorn and interred in the cemetery at Bainbridge.

#### Result of the Ball Games.

The championship games played Wed-needay resulted as follows: Lesgue-Boston 9, Fniisdelphis 3; New York 7, Washington 0; Chicago 6, Pittsburg 3; Pittsburg 10, Chicago 7; Detroit 4, Indianapolis 2

Association-St Louis 4, Brooklyn 2; Cleveland 3, Cincinnati 0; Kansas Olty 5, Baitimore 4.

#### Obicago Carpenters Organise.

ness man, this evening and several hundred invitations had been issued for CHICAGO, Aug. 28 .- A meeting of repre contatives of nearly all the carpenters unions in this city was held isst night a Lake and Despisines streets. It was deago and it has since been learned that he sold his store and left for unknown olded to call the new organization the Car-penters' Progressive Union of Gook county. It starts out with a membership of 1,800. parts. When Miss McKinney heard of her over's flight she disappeared from her home Tuesday night, leaving a note that she could not stand the disgrace. Her A committee was appointed to draft a con-stitution and by-laws. whereabouts are unknown.

#### A Cotton Warehouse But

DANVILLE, Vs., Aug. 23 -The storage room of the Morateck cotton mills was de-stroyed by fire yesterday together with three hundred bales of cotton. Loss 000 ; covered by insurance.

NERNAH, Wis., Aug. 22.-At 11:00 o'clock last night the large paper mill owned by George Whiting situated on the island between this city and Mencake was Betting 4 to 1 Fiddlehead ; Alhoe even. Second race, special weights, 1 mile Terrs Cotta 1, Bohemian 2, Joseph 8 Time

1:51%; betting : Terra Cotta, 1 to 7; Bobe mian 9 to 10. destroyed by fire. While the burn Third race, Lenner stakes, S year-olds, 2 miles: Los Angeles, 1; Alexandris, 2; Young Sweep, S. Time 3:54%. Betting, Los Angeles 1 to 10, Alexandria out. structure was surrounded by a crowd o speciators the battery of bolisrs exploded The roof and the walls were thrown out

ward, sending a shower of bricks and timbers among the spectators. Eighteen persons were killed, seven fatally injured Fourth race, special weights, 6 furiongs Fum Yum, 1; Le Claire, 2; Rebel, 8. Time and a number less seriously hurt, severa

1:18%. Betting. Yum Yum 1 to 5. Fith race, selling, mile and one-siz-teenth : Dago 1 ; Michael 2 ; Belle Brock 8. Time, 2%. Betting : Dago 4 to 5 ; of whom will die. The mill was a three story structure, built The mill was a three-story structure, built five years ago at a cost of \$100,000 and was operated day and night. When the flames broke out about fifty men were in the build-ing. The fire slarm brought several hum-dred people to the spot and they crowded as close to the burning building as the im-tense best would permit A bout 11:30 o'clock while the building was a mass of flame the explosion occurred without warning. The roof of the building was thrown up and outward, the wails of broks crumbled and Michael out.

#### Pastongers in Peril

ASHBURY PARE, N. J., Aug. 23.-This morning as the 9 o'clock Pennsylvania railroad passenger train was slowing up as it neared the station, a misplaced switch exued it to run into and wreck a freight train which was standing on the side track, The engine on the passenger train was wrecked, but no one was killed. The passengers were greatly excited and badly shaken up, but only a few injured. The switch tander is supposed to be to blams and will be discharged. If the train had been running at its customary speed a frightful socident would have been the re-suit. The passengers were sent to New York on sucther train and wrecking crew t once put to work cleaning the track.

#### An Insene Man on a Train

CHICAGO, Aug. 23.-The armory patrol wagon was called to the Polk street depot yesterday afternoon to take obarge of an insane man who had raised a disturbance on an incoming Grand Trunk train. The lunsilo had terrorized the passengers and then made an attempt when about 12 miles from the city to jump through a window. He was secured and bound hand and foot with a beil cord. He is an Italian, about 25 years of age. He would not give his same and was taken to the insune spartment of the jail. He was travelling from Boston to San Francisco and had a through icket in his pocket.

#### A Boy Shot and Killed.

YORE, Aug. 23 - A and affair occurre yesterday at noon at East Prospect, about eight miles from the city. Harry Ferres, a ten-year-old son of George Ferres, went to his grandfather's on an errand While there he met John Brubsker, aged 12 years, who had a gun. In some, as yet, unexpialed way, Brubaker shot and hilled Ferres. It is thought, however, that the shooting was accidental. A coroner's jury are investigating the affair, but have not yet made their report.

#### National Hasks Hold \$58,000,000

National tasks Hold \$58,000,000. WASHINGTON, Aug. 23 -Secretary Fair-child sent to the Senate to day, in response to a Senate resolution, a statement showing that the 294 depository na-tional banks of the country held on August 1 last, \$58,527,076 of government money for which the government held as security \$56,078 000 bonds. But 11 of these depository banks hold more than of these depository banks hold more than one million and less than one million one hundred thousand dollars each. These are located in New York city, Philadelphia Cincinnati, Boston and Norwich, Conn.

## No Wedding This Evening. LIMA, Ohio, Aug. 23 - Miss Lillie Mo-Kinney, of this city, was to have been mar-ried to O. C. Kennedy, an Ada busi-

Nominated Hen by Accismutio

CINCINNATI, Aug. 23 .- The First district

congressional Republican convention to-

day nominated Ben Butterworth by scala-

Batannah Protecto Her 3100 SAVANNAH, Ga, Aug. 23 .- Oity council the event. The groom left town a few days sick with yellow fever.

#### \$76 Killed by Volcanie Brapti

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 23 - Latest enti-mates of the casualties attending the volcanie eruptions in Japan are 476 killed and 41 injured.

#### WEATHER INDICATIONS.

Kastern Pennsylvania and New Jar-sey : Fair, nearly stationary temper-ature, westerly winds backing to southwesterly.

Fataliy injured: Albert Hosohmer, Ben-jamin Crause, Joseph Smithe, Joe Smith, John Suller, \_\_\_\_\_ Tingie, \_\_\_\_\_ Scelts. The loss on building is \$100,000; insurance \$52,000. A Bank in Trouble, LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Aug. 23,-The Ex-change bank at Dardanelle was closed Tuesday by a United States marshal, on an Tuesday by a United States \$1,500 having attachment judgment for \$1,500 having been obtained sgainst M. Jessup, the owner. The depositors will be paid and business resumed, arrangements having seen made to pay up the amount of the

Judgment

boute, men unknown.

#### A Spaniard Kills Fifty Chias

The roof of the building was thrown up and outward, the walls of brick crumbled and crashed into the street, and in an instant scores of men were buried by the heavy debris. There was a moment of ellence, and then a cry of horror went up from the multitude. The first strong impulse to fly from possible further danger was acces overcome, and hundreds began the work of recovering the bodies of the dead and rescuing and caring for the injured. Body after body was found crushed and mangled by the great timbers and mangled beyond recognition and then removed to the city ball. The injured were carried to neighboring residences or to their homes as

neighboring residences or to their homes at soon as their identity could be established.

The dead are as follows : Joseph Moore, Joseph Bridges, Wm. Guelts, Thomas Dourgole, Frank Sheffer, Gilbert Merrich,

Frank Mandover, Frank Muncinier, Chris

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 23.-Advices per steamship Oceanic state that recently at Antique, Ohine, a mob of natives at a Spanish pricet and one other Spaniard intending to kill them. The Spaniard suc-censuly defended himself and the pricet, and during the struggle fifty native were their during shot dead.

#### Ez-Congressman Everhart Dead.

WEST CHESTER, Pa, Aug. 23 -Ex-Congressman James B. Everbart died at his residence in this city at 6:30 o'clock this morning. Mr. Everhart represented this district in the 48th and 49th Congresses.

last night ordered strict quarantine egainer passengers and freight from Bischebern. One Jacksonville refugee in that city is