

The Daily Intelligencer.

LANCASTER, NOVEMBER 14, 1888.

Let Us Talk Plainly.

Mr. Chaney T. Black issues an address as president of the Democratic Society of Pennsylvania, in which he lays out the Democratic national platform for the coming year. The Democratic Society had not been organized and at work long enough to convert the heathen. Mr. Black writes and persuades, as he always does, and doubtless represents the sentiment of the Democratic Society, at least, in his estimate of the value of its labor; whether he represents that of the Democratic party, in all that he declares, we are not sure; but he speaks with an indefiniteness in stating the party policy upon the tariff which does not enable us to know precisely what he means to say. Mr. Black however has been of the advanced wing of anti-tariff opinion and we suspect that he is one of those who incline to hate tariff duties unreasonably. The Democratic party does not so incline, but is reasonable always in its simple demand that such duties shall be levied as are necessary to maintain and protect the existing industries of the country, but that they shall be no higher or heavier than those for that purpose. This is undoubtedly the sensible position into which the party settled prior to the election; and upon that position, as Mr. Black points out, it made strong gains in many manufacturing centers, and its losses, as he also sees, were mainly in the agricultural regions. He explains this by the supposition that Democratic educational influences, such as his society, had not got their work in thorough out the country as they were able to do in the cities; and doubtless there is reason in the statement. We would supplement it, however, with the suggestion that the gain in manufacturing centers came from workmen, who would give that would have closed their factories, and from manufacturers, who want free raw materials but protected fabrics; which is the proclaimed Democratic tariff policy.

Mr. Black, when he declares in his address that the government has "no right to take money from the mass of men to confer it as a mere bribe upon a class," and when he speaks of "a fraudulent and delusive protection" does not mean to deny that the government may and should fix its tariff duties as to give to the home manufacturer such protection against the foreign manufacturer, as will enable him to run his factory and pay his workmen the difference in the price of home and foreign labor, then we are with him; otherwise we are against him. We have no toleration at all for the theorists who declare that the constitution forbids Congress to keep alive the life of our industry by continuing such measure of the tariff protection, under which they have been fostered, as they absolutely need; more should not be given, because the tariff is unquestionably a tax and only necessary taxation is justifiable. A reasonable construction of the constitution gives Congress all necessary powers; and the Democratic party has always maintained that Congress has the power to make protection incidental to the collection of revenue. We trust that our Democratic leaders, such as Mr. Black, will hereafter be plain in their exhortation to the people in favor of tariff reform, so that no opportunity may be given to the opposition to malign us as free traders, as was freely done until this campaign waxed hot and concentrated the expression of Democratic sentiment into a demand for tariff reform that would injure no industry and withdraw no needed protection. Let us hereafter be careful to talk "business" and talk plainly when we talk tariff; facing the country's situation and dropping theory.

The Labor Question.

Ex-Congressman Hart's lecture on the labor question last evening had plenty of sound wisdom in it, but his views on the organization of labor are hardly fair. That labor organizations can abuse their power is not proof that it may not be well used and it seems natural and right that labor should combine intelligently for its own protection. The natural exertion of every man for himself, referred to by the lecturer, are exemplified in the operations of labor and capital. The capitalist will naturally and wisely try to get cheap labor, and the men who have it for sale as naturally and wisely try to get better prices. When the materials of labor are kept at high prices by corners and trusts and monopolies as well as by tariff taxation, who can blame labor for an effort at self-protection? Indeed a corner in labor, if they could form it, would be a national blessing to be heartily encouraged as a cure for the concentration of wealth in the hands of the Gullies, Vanderbilts and other living rational calamities. Co-operative labor is and will probably always remain a failure, because capitalists, created for the work, are the natural captains of industry; but there is every reason to hope that in time the union of educated and intelligent laboring men will change the state of things that makes the wages of labor the most yielding point when prices are forced downward.

The Revenue Question.

The New York Financial Chronicle, which has hitherto been opposed to the reduction of the revenue by the removal of the tax on tobacco and spirits, now suggests that "the Senate, as soon as Congress meets, amend its substitute for the Mills bill by striking out all of the tariff sections and repealing the whole of the internal revenue taxes."

The Chronicle's reason for this recommendation is that the election has changed the conditions and settled the tariff issue for the next four years. As the need for the reduction of the revenue is urgent, no other recourse is at hand but the abolition of the internal revenue. Undoubtedly if the Chronicle's premise be granted that the people have decided against tariff reduction, its advice to cut off the internal revenue logically follows; for the surplus accumulation must be stopped; no Democrat, at least, will be willing to have unnecessary revenue raised to be consumed in unnecessary expenditure. It may be that the Democrats in Congress will be willing to see the Republican party out away the internal revenue and will not resist it. But it seems to us more probable that the Republican party, now that it is to

grasp the office appointing power, will show a great moderation of its hostility to the internal revenue and will entirely neglect to propose its abolition. They will be more likely to drop down upon the tariff to which they have expressed such devotion, and undertake to lop enough off the duties to cut off all the revenue that they cannot spend; which will not be much.

The decision of the people against tariff reduction is not so pronounced as to control either party. The cities favored and the country opposed, so far as the returns show the sentiment. The decision of the election was made by a handful of voters in New York and Indiana, and rum and money had vastly more to do with it than the tariff, whose influence on the result in these states was inappreciable.

CONSIDERING all things it is quite remarkable that the Democratic party bears its defeat so cheerfully. There is no trace of discontent in the press or people, save among the reckless haters, and their grief does not dim the future of the party.

THE PERUVIAN government has been guilty of an act of wanton insolence towards the United States at Mexico. The government, in the name of the people, has a railroad company which was seized by the government and they took possession of it as a part of the railroad property, closing the consulate and removing the United States coat of arms from the door. After a few days the building was reopened and returned to the usual work of the consulate, but the building had been closed for a protection. The Peruvian government declines to apologize for this discourtesy.

We vainly search the columns of the Philadelphia Press and other friendly partisan Republican papers for a trace of a dispatch from North Carolina explaining that terrible political outrage on a family of ten families to flee to Boston for their lives.

CAPTAIN T. H. LORAN, U. S. A., is in charge of the case of the capture of the Palisades. He with only took down his little shotgun that Sunday and in company with several members of his company and a civilian friend sallied out from Fort Hancock, crossed the Rio Grande and followed the hunting path in Mexico. When the party were in the country, they were suddenly made up of embezzled militia very difficult to control and labored with their hatred of Americanism, there may yet be a serious side to this incident.

We Americans are in the habit of bragging about the vigor, freedom and enterprise of our newspapers, and we often pride ourselves on the great interest of the whole people in political affairs; but over the Canada they beat us all hollow on these matters. This is the result of the contemplation of a fifty-page paper, with elaborate illustrations and an ornamental cover in colors. The paper is larger than the London Graphic, and it is the title of the London Advertiser that was taken at eight for a "blasted British" sheet. The London Advertiser is published morning and evening, eight pages of the size of the Philadelphia Inquirer, Saturday supplements and weekly editions. Circulation, 8,000. The Free Press is the paper of the Conservative party, also publishing a large morning and evening edition of the same size as the Advertiser. Yes the population of London is but 40,000.

A native of that city explains that Canadians are much more interested in politics than Americans, and every one takes the paper of his party, and political discussions are violent and bitter. The Advertiser is the organ of the party favoring revision of the tariff, and it has the wide awake look of a Democratic paper bent on exposing the folly of the war tariff idea. Both the Canadian parties resemble the great parties of the United States, the Conservatives supporting a centralization of government, and encouragement of the great Canadian Pacific monopoly, and the highest of high tariffs, while the Liberals favor progress and tariff reform.

It may be said, however, that this city of London is not a fair sample of all Canada, for down in the Province of Quebec, the newspaper is not flourishing, and politics are obscure and monotonous.

PERSONAL.

JOHN GRANT, aged 54, a well known railroad contractor, died suddenly of heart failure at West Chester on Tuesday. He was born in Canada, and, before attaining his majority, came to West Chester, where he attained a large estate, and resided, to a large extent, in improving the town.

CHAUNCEY GOODRICH, 60 years of age, formerly a state senator in Connecticut, and a wealthy manufacturer, was strangled in Brooklyn on Tuesday as he returned to his fortune in stock speculations, and became a very laborer. Even this resource failed him, and on the 23rd ult. he attempted suicide.

A thing to be desired is what Dr. Bull's French Syrup can do for the throat. It has done more good than any other remedy in the world. It is the only one that will cure the throat. It is the only one that will cure the throat. It is the only one that will cure the throat.

carded cotton filling, and the work at market rates. It's a trade triumph that lets us make the price \$2. Two yards and six inches square. Not a scrap anywhere about it. A black, 3 blues, 2 golds, in various patterns.

A \$2 Comfortable for \$1.65. Quite as good accordingly. The saateen and Turkey red a little coarser, the size a trifle less, the cotton filling almost as good. It would be a plump \$2 worth. What is it then at \$1.65?

The long stretch of Baskets is an eye-opener. There was wit in the fingers as well as in the minds of the folks who made them. Older shaped, quaint touches, more uniqueness than Baskets ever had before. From dainty bits to hold a pinch of sweets to Hampers that will hide a barrel full of soiled clothes.

Half the charm of an open fire is the setting. Makers of Fireplace Fittings know it. They outdo themselves year by year. Last season "Black" (wrought or cast iron) crowded Brass a little; now "Brass" is doing the elbowing. Either of them as neat and fit as need be, but most folks think there's a bit more cheer in the bright finish.

You can see samples of all the sorts in five minutes. Every woven or stitched comforter we know of in Lap Robes or Horse Clothing. There are two sorts of stores for such things—one where you must fit your need to the stock, another where the stock fits any need. Seeing one is enough for a shrewd horseman.

We keep a full line of "5 A" Horse Blankets. JOHN WANAMAKER.

COMPLEXION POWDER.

LADIES WHO VALUE A REFINED COMPLEXION. POZZONI'S COMPLEXION POWDER.

Remember, Ladies! THESE GOODS ARE ALL NEW AND WILL BE SOLD CHEAP.

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Charles Stamm, 35-37 North Queen Street.

Boston Store.

ROCHESTER LAMP. EDW. EDGERLEY.

STERLING BAKING POWDER.

Absolutely Pure.

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A FINE PIECE OF CHEWING TOBACCO.

FINZER'S Old Honesty.

STANDARD BRAND.

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NEW STORE.

85 & 37 North Queen Street.

Dress Goods.

VELVETS, DRESS SILKS, PLUSH COATS, STOCKINETT JACKETS, UNDERWEAR, GLOVES, HANDEKERCHIEFS, SHAWLS, CORSETS, RUCHINGS, COLLARS, RIBBONS, FURS, BUTTONS, FUR TRIMMING.

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TOBACCO PRICE LIST.

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New Fruits, &c. CRAPES.

The People's Cash Store.

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BURSK'S!

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RAYMOND'S VACATION EXCURSIONS.

A Winter in California.

RAYMOND & WHITCOMB.

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H. Swilkey's New Cash Store.

Ready Now!

\$3.00 GILT EDGE SHOE.

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QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS.

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