

Evening Herald.

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A CALL.

The Delegates elected to the last Republican State Convention are hereby requested to meet at the Opera House in the City of Harrisburg on Wednesday, Jan. 1st, 1891, at twelve o'clock noon, for the purpose of placing in nomination a candidate for Congress in the large to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of the Hon. William Lilly.

HORACE B. PACKER, Chairman. ATTORNEY J. B. KEN, Secretary. Wellsboro, Pa., Dec. 11, 1890.

STATE COMMITTEE.

The members of the Republican State Committee are requested to meet at the Lechler Hotel, in the city of Harrisburg, on Wednesday, January 3rd, 1891, at ten o'clock a. m., for the purpose of fixing the time and place of holding the next State Convention, and the doing of such other business as may be proper. B. F. GILKESON, Chairman Rep. State Com. ATTORNEY J. B. KEN, A. D. FETTEROLF, Secretaries. PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 11, '90.

THAT WAS A REEL BACKDOWN of Cleveland's in the Hawaii question.

THE veterans have a good defender in Congress in the person of General Slicks.

LAST year there was plenty work and good wages. This year little or no work, in proportion.

COLONEL CODY, "Buffalo Bill," is ambitious to become Governor of Nebraska. May be succeed.

THE Nietheroy is safe in Brazilian waters. Now we may expect to see any day what we are to see of dynamite in modern warfare.

FRENCH Anarchists predict dire things if Vallant is gullibotized. It ought to be easy for French police officials to predict more gullibotisms.

DR. PARKER, of New York, has become a terror to the ex-doctors in that bad city. Would there were more of him in the United States. He is badly needed.

THE Wilson bill appears to be the expression of a determined purpose in the part of the ex-confederate majority in Congress to get even with the North by devastating her industries.

THE business interests of this country have been ragged and lashed by the Democratic party until, perhaps, they are compelled to take a rest. It is a bad situation when, as Governor McKinley says, "Capital sits in fear while labor sits in idleness."

It is carefully estimated that the business of the country has been eight hundred million dollars a month less since the Democratic administration came into power than during the corresponding period of 1891. That is a good deal to pay for such a mean experience—but experience was always a high-priced school master.

OVER-IMMIGRATION is a bad thing; but every immigration brings a wealth to feed, a back to clothe, and other wants to supply which increases the market for home products. The importation of goods decreases the market for labor and the importation of the products of labor are, therefore, entirely different in their effects on the home market.

NOW THAT the fraudulent pension question is up in Congress it is pertinent to recall the words of Capt. Adams, National Commander of the G. A. R., uttered in Carnegie Hall, Pittsburg, last week, when he said to the assembled veterans: "If you have a pension certificate you should be proud of it. If you know of any fraudulent pension by fraud show them up. But I don't think there is one found in 100,000 pensioners."

TARIFF BILL PRESENTED

The Measure Now Before the Lower House of Congress.

PROTECTIVE TARIFF ASSAILED.

Protection, It is Stated, Throws Business Out of Natural Channels into Artificial Channels, and Makes the Tariff the Football of Politics.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—The report of the Democratic majority of the ways and means committee on the Wilson tariff bill was presented to the full committee yesterday.

The report states that the American people after a thorough trial have decided that the existing tariff is wrong in principle and generally unjust in operation. The people have decided that the power of taxation has no lawful or constitutional exercise except for providing support for the government.

For more than thirty years we have levied the largest part of our federal taxes in violation of this vital truth until we have reached in the existing tariff system of class taxation which history can not justify.

So many private enterprises have been taken into partnership with the government, so many private interests now share in the prerogative of taxing 70,000,000 people, that any attempt to dissolve this illegal union is necessarily encountered by an opposition that rallies behind it the balance of monopoly, the power of money, the inertia of fixed habits and the honest errors of a generation of false teaching.

Continuing, the report states that the bill is not offered as a complete response to the mandate of the people. It is more a promise to be purged of all protection than to be free of all error in its complete details. It is recognized that great interests do exist which it is not part of the duty of congress to impair. In dealing with the tariff question it must be remembered that temperate reform is wisest, and it is the principal of growth.

Protection, it is stated, has absolutely failed to protect. It throws business out of its natural channels into artificial channels, where there must always be fluctuations and uncertainties. It makes the tariff system the football of party politics, and the stability of large business interests are at stake at every popular election.

In the early days of the republic the manufacturers were the strongest opponents of a high tariff, knowing that their business was prospering along natural lines and should not be disturbed. The first high tariff of 1816 was enacted, however, and this provoked a natural reaction.

Protection has run a like course since the war. After the three more a strong demand for a low tariff, but the protectionists thwarted any reduction of consequence until 1873, when they succeeded in enacting a law reducing duties about 10 per cent, as a substitute for a bill making no change in the tariff.

The report discusses at length the successful efforts of the beneficiaries of the high tariff to defeat reduced taxation, and compares the present loud outcry against any reductions with the predictions of general disaster to follow the low tariff act of 1890. This act received instead of paralyzed industry, and was such a decided success that a further reduction was demanded and granted by congress.

Protest Against the War Tariff. There was a general protest against the high tariff of 1890. Senator Sherman and other leading Republicans of that time are quoted as protesting in the name of the manufacturers that the tariff be not raised.

In framing the schedules the committee did not consider it the privilege of the protectionist interest to frame the rates. These interests have been dealt with in an spirit of unkindness, however.

Nearly every schedule in the existing law was made in its very figure and nature by the representatives of the interests benefited. Senator Hoar is quoted to show that every interest had submitted to it the rates proposed before they were adopted, and changed by them at will.

The various schedules are taken up and discussed, to show that the reductions contemplated do not mean the ruin of the industry affected.

The glass duties are cut one-third. The reduction in the iron and steel schedules is 25 per cent by free iron.

The 35 per cent duty on steel rails, according to the statistics of a labor department, ample protection against foreign rails, and will in no way lessen the advances of that great industry, while the lower duty is a premium to the steel rail pool that it cannot secure more than a reasonable price for its products.

The cut in the tin plate duty was to break up the bogus system of dipping sheets into tin and coating it in place making.

The committee preferred wiping out the sugar bounty at once, but it was thought best to give the interests involved reasonable time to prepare to stand alone, and hence the provision for its gradual abolition.

Why Agricultural Duties Are Abolished. The tobacco schedule was framed to produce a revenue only, and the duties on agricultural products were abolished, as they added no cost and only served to feed the farmer. The latter is substantially benefited by reductions of duties on wearing apparel, cotton bawling and agricultural implements.

Prices of wool have greatly declined under a high tariff, and the wool growers will be given a wider market by reason of the fact that with free wool the manufacturers will consume more wool and less shoddy. The heavy and in carpets was made because American manufacturers are already competing in the markets of the world.

The estimated average reduction of duty is from 48.7 per cent in the McKinley law to 20 per cent. The reduction will operate to enlarge commerce and bring in a constantly increasing revenue. The change from specific to ad valorem duties and the reason therefore are discussed at length.

The existing tariff on iron ore and bituminous coal is discussed, and it is stated that it could never have been intended by the framers of the constitution that sections of the country very near to other countries having these products should be compelled to buy in sections of our country very remote and hold tributary to them.

Coal Legislation for Consumers. With all their resources and wealth the iron and coal mine owners will only be stirred to exercise more of their own efforts to compete with the world. This

Excelled by None



Mr. James E. Lucas

No doubt is felt, however, that the iron and coal producers will be able to exist, with all the improved machinery and great stores of easily accessible deposits at their command.

It is stated that the purpose of the bill is to appeal in toto the reciprocity features of the McKinley bill. The reciprocity features have brought no appreciable benefit to American exporters.

The section is intended for retaliation and not reciprocity, and inflicts penalties on the American people when the president deems it expedient to raise the tariffs against countries whom he believes are not giving us advantages in their markets which he believes we ought to have.

These high tariff proclamations have resulted only in ill feeling in the countries affected and just claims by them of violations of treaty obligations.

GLADSTONE'S VICTORY.

The British Premier Overcomes His Tory Opponents in the Commons.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—Right Hon. William E. Gladstone, prime minister of England, won another parliamentary victory yesterday after fighting at the head of his followers in a most gallant manner. What was practically a vote of censure was moved by Lord George Hamilton in connection with the alleged weakness of the British navy as compared with the combined navies of Russia and France, and, after an exciting debate, the motion was rejected and Mr. Gladstone's amendment to the effect that the house had confidence that the government would pay adequate attention to the navy was adopted without a division, causing much enthusiasm in the Liberal ranks.

Mr. Gladstone's followers hope and believe that this victory in the house of commons will be followed by another victory at Aberdeen this week, where the Liberal candidate for that seat has raised the banner of a rebuke to the lords for the rejection of the home rule bill, and if the Liberals secure a greatly increased majority it is thought that Mr. Gladstone may determine to dissolve parliament.

Emancipated Parents. WILMINGTON, Pa., Dec. 29.—Dr. Evans, of Nanticoke, reports a case of extreme parental cruelty that came under his observation. He was called to see a Hungarian, near Honeyport, who was ill with the grip. In an adjoining room lay a girl of 12 who was in the last stages of typhoid fever. She had not had any medical attendance, and when Dr. Evans remonstrated with the father, the man said: "Oh, never mind her. She is nothing but a girl, and girls cost too much, anyhow. They can't even make their own living." No amount of persuasion upon Dr. Evans' part would induce the unfeeling parents to permit him to treat the dying girl.

J. Hampton Hope Seeks Vindication. WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—Colonel J. Hampton Hope of Virginia, late United States consul to Amoy, China, was at the state department yesterday, accompanied by Senators Daniel and Hunter and Representative Marshall, of Virginia. Colonel Hope talked in an aggressive way and considers that he has a grievance, and seeks vindication. He flatly denies the charges which have been made against him, and says he only asks for a fair and impartial hearing, informal in its character.

Peixoto's Recruiting Agent. ROCHESTER, N. Y., Dec. 28.—The name of President Peixoto's agent, who was in Rochester and Rochester last week engaging men for the Brazilian service, was J. H. H. Rhodes. He posed first as a lecturer, and talked before the Sons of Veterans camp in Auburn about Gettysburg. He is about 60 years old, was in the Fifth New York cavalry during the war and afterwards in the United States secret service. He offered men \$25 a month to fight under the Brazilian flag.

Mangled to Death in a Steel Mill. ALLENTOWN, Pa., Dec. 29.—At George Johnson's steel works, at Lower Catawissa, William H. Johnson, aged 17, the son of the proprietor, was accidentally drawn between the rolls and instantly killed. His head was mangled to a jelly and his body fastened between the rollers. His father stood by helplessly, not of the boy when the accident occurred.

Populists Want a Candidate. HARRISBURG, Dec. 29.—J. W. Miller, of this city, a member of the People's party state committee, has secured at the state department a blank form of the nomination papers for the purpose of securing signatures to a candidate for congress-man-at-large.

Our Hawaiian Relations Unsevered. WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—The Hawaiian legislation has been furnished by the state department with official copies of the president's message and all correspondence transmitted to congress on the Hawaiian question. This indicates that diplomatic relations are still unsevered.

Narrowly Escaped Drowning. ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 29.—John Parke, the expellorship who became insane on the subject of religion, narrowly escaped drowning yesterday. He rushed into the ocean, and when rescued, said he was going to baptize himself, but the devil was driving him out to the deep sea.

Senator Wolcott Recovering. DES Moines, Dec. 29.—A telegram from President Grant Senator Wolcott, who went there for treatment, has had an operation performed for double hernia of the stomach by Dr. Lebrun, who says his patient after a week's perfect rest will be better than ever.

THE OLD-FASHIONED STYLE of hair gives you a feeling of horror when you see it and when you feel it. Like the "blunderbuss" of a former decade it is big and clumsy, but not of the same kind. It is the "blunderbuss" of a former decade it is big and clumsy, but not of the same kind. It is the "blunderbuss" of a former decade it is big and clumsy, but not of the same kind.

Under the auspices of the COLUMBIA

ROBBINS' OPERA HOUSE, SHENANDOAH, PENNSYLVANIA, FRIDAY, DEC. 22

Ending JANUARY 2, 1891. In addition to the attractions by the magnificent display of the booths there will be a grand MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT!

And other amusements. Change or refreshments served. A complimentary ticket given to each person purchasing a ticket of admission. Tickets, Only 5 Cts.

Severe Case of Rheumatism

"I have been troubled with rheumatism during the past year. For weeks at a time I was confined to my room. I resolved to try Hood's Sarsaparilla

The result of partaking of this great medicine was that it made me strong and healthy as before. JAMES E. LUCAS, of North Bond St., Baltimore, Md. HOOD'S CURES.

HOOD'S PILLS are purely vegetable, and do not purge, grip, or grip. Sold by all druggists.

Another Bank Robber Convicted. ST. PAUL, Dec. 29.—The jury brought in a verdict of guilty against "Old Man" Melnes, on trial for complicity in the famous \$5,000 bank robbery of last August. This is the second conviction, and three more are yet to be tried.

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READING RAILROAD SYSTEM.

TIME TABLE IN EFFECT NOV. 19, 1890. TRAINS SHENANDOAH AS FOLLOWS:

For New York via Philadelphia, week days, 2:10, 3:20, 4:30, 5:40, 6:50, 8:00, 9:10, 10:20, 11:30, 12:40, 1:50, 3:00, 4:10, 5:20, 6:30, 7:40, 8:50, 10:00, 11:10, 12:20, 1:30, 2:40, 3:50, 5:00, 6:10, 7:20, 8:30, 9:40, 10:50, 12:00, 1:10, 2:20, 3:30, 4:40, 5:50, 7:00, 8:10, 9:20, 10:30, 11:40, 12:50, 2:00, 3:10, 4:20, 5:30, 6:40, 7:50, 9:00, 10:10, 11:20, 12:30, 1:40, 2:50, 4:00, 5:10, 6:20, 7:30, 8:40, 9:50, 11:00, 12:10, 1:20, 2:30, 3:40, 4:50, 6:00, 7:10, 8:20, 9:30, 10:40, 11:50, 12:00, 1:10, 2:20, 3:30, 4:40, 5:50, 7:00, 8:10, 9:20, 10:30, 11:40, 12:50, 2:00, 3:10, 4:20, 5:30, 6:40, 7:50, 9:00, 10:10, 11:20, 12:30, 1:40, 2:50, 4:00, 5:10, 6:20, 7:30, 8:40, 9:50, 11:00, 12:10, 1:20, 2:30, 3:40, 4:50, 6:00, 7:10, 8:20, 9:30, 10:40, 11:50, 12:00, 1:10, 2:20, 3:30, 4:40, 5:50, 7:00, 8:10, 9:20, 10:30, 11:40, 12:50, 2:00, 3:10, 4:20, 5:30, 6:40, 7:50, 9:00, 10:10, 11:20, 12:30, 1:40, 2:50, 4:00, 5:10, 6:20, 7:30, 8:40, 9:50, 11:00, 12:10, 1:20, 2:30, 3:40, 4:50, 6:00, 7:10, 8:20, 9:30, 10:40, 11:50, 12:00, 1:10, 2:20, 3:30, 4:40, 5:50, 7:00, 8:10, 9:20, 10:30, 11:40, 12:50, 2:00, 3:10, 4:20, 5:30, 6:40, 7:50, 9:00, 10:10, 11:20, 12:30, 1:40, 2:50, 4:00, 5:10, 6:20, 7:30, 8:40, 9:50, 11:00, 12:10, 1:20, 2:30, 3:40, 4:50, 6:00, 7:10, 8:20, 9:30, 10:40, 11:50, 12:00, 1:10, 2:20, 3:30, 4:40, 5:50, 7:00, 8:10, 9:20, 10:30, 11:40, 12:50, 2:00, 3:10, 4:20, 5:30, 6:40, 7:50, 9:00, 10:10, 11:20, 12:30, 1:40, 2:50, 4:00, 5:10, 6:20, 7:30, 8:40, 9:50, 11:00, 12:10, 1:20, 2:30, 3:40, 4:50, 6:00, 7:10, 8:20, 9:30, 10:40, 11:50, 12:00, 1:10, 2:20, 3:30, 4:40, 5:50, 7:00, 8:10, 9:20, 10:30, 11:40, 12:50, 2:00, 3:10, 4:20, 5:30, 6:40, 7:50, 9:00, 10:10, 11:20, 12:30, 1:40, 2:50, 4:00, 5:10, 6:20, 7:30, 8:40, 9:50, 11:00, 12:10, 1:20, 2:30, 3:40, 4:50, 6:00, 7:10, 8:20, 9:30, 10:40, 11:50, 12:00, 1:10, 2:20, 3:30, 4:40, 5:50, 7:00, 8:10, 9:20, 10:30, 11:40, 12:50, 2:00, 3:10, 4:20, 5:30, 6:40, 7:50, 9:00, 10:10, 11:20, 12:30, 1:40, 2:50, 4:00, 5:10, 6:20, 7:30, 8:40, 9:50, 11:00, 12:10, 1:20, 2:30, 3:40, 4:50, 6:00, 7:10, 8:20, 9:30, 10:40, 11:50, 12:00, 1:10, 2:20, 3:30, 4:40, 5:50, 7:00, 8:10, 9:20, 10:30, 11:40, 12:50, 2:00, 3:10, 4:20, 5:30, 6:40, 7:50, 9:00, 10:10, 11:20, 12:30, 1:40, 2:50, 4:00, 5:10, 6:20, 7:30, 8:40, 9:50, 11:00, 12:10, 1:20, 2:30, 3:40, 4:50, 6:00, 7:10, 8:20, 9:30, 10:40, 11:50, 12:00, 1:10, 2:20, 3:30, 4:40, 5:50, 7:00, 8:10, 9:20, 10:30, 11:40, 12:50, 2:00, 3:10, 4:20, 5:30, 6:40, 7:50, 9:00, 10:10, 11:20, 12:30, 1:40, 2:50, 4:00, 5:10, 6:20, 7:30, 8:40, 9:50, 11:00, 12:10, 1:20, 2:30, 3:40, 4:50, 6:00, 7:10, 8:20, 9:30, 10:40, 11:50, 12:00, 1:10, 2:20, 3:30, 4:40, 5:50, 7:00, 8:10, 9:20, 10:30, 11:40, 12:50, 2:00, 3:10, 4:20, 5:30, 6:40, 7:50, 9:00, 10:10, 11:20, 12:30, 1:40, 2:50, 4:00, 5:10, 6:20, 7:30, 8:40, 9:50, 11:00, 12:10, 1:20, 2:30, 3:40, 4:50, 6:00, 7:10, 8:20, 9:30, 10:40, 11:50, 12:00, 1:10, 2:20, 3:30, 4:40, 5:50, 7:00, 8:10, 9:20, 10:30, 11:40, 12:50, 2:00, 3:10, 4:20, 5:30, 6:40, 7:50, 9:00, 10:10, 11:20, 12:30, 1:40, 2:50, 4:00, 5:10, 6:20, 7:30, 8:40, 9:50, 11:00, 12:10, 1:20, 2:30, 3:40, 4:50, 6:00, 7:10, 8:20, 9:30, 10:40, 11:50, 12:00, 1:10, 2:20, 3:30, 4:40, 5:50, 7:00, 8:10, 9:20, 10:30, 11:40, 12:50