states by decree of the manufactur-

ers, for all states have the same tariff

Perhaps the economic sage of the Iron

Age can tell us by what perversion of

his newly discovered law, our farmers

are enalled to export veirly more than

\$500,000,000 worth of their products and

sell them in competition with the prod-

ucts of the lowest pail lab r on this

earth. Perhaps he can tell us how our

hardware m nufacturers are enabled

to export millions of dollars worth of

goods each year when they pay higher

weekly wages than is pail in any

European country. Perhaps he will

der such a system rather than become

WARNING TO TRUSTS. .

Death Kneil to O hers.

ican people are "onto" your tricks.

Frompt Action Demandad.

BYRON W. HOLT.

protection.

FOL. H- 'HE H SEI IES.

SALISB RY. N C., THURSDAY MARCH. 15 1894.

NO. 6

What is

CASTOR A

Castoria is Dr. Samuel Pitcher's prescription for Infants and Children. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. It is a harmless substitute for Paregoric, Drops, Soothing Syrups, and Castor Oil. It is Pleasant. Its guarantee is thirty years' use by Millions of Mothers. Castoria is the Children's Panacea -the Mother's Friend.

Castoria.

"Cactoria is so well adapted to children that 1 recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"The use of 'Castoria' is so universal and he marite so well known that it seems a work of sepercrogation to endorse it. Few are the backgent families who do not keep Castoria within our reach."

CARLOS MARTYN, D. D.,

New York City.

125th Street and 7th Ave., New York City THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY

Castoria.

Kills Worms, gives sleer, and promotes di

"For several years I have recommended

your 'Castoria,' and shall always continue to

do so as it has invariably produced beneficia

EDWIN F. PARDER, M. D.,

There are single retail shoe stores in our large

cities which sell 2,000 pairs of shoes a day, making

a net profit of \$250,000 a year. We sell shoes low,

but we sell a great many pairs, the clear profit on

our ladies', misses' and childrens' shoes is at least

ten cents a pair, and on our mens' and boys' shoes 15 cents a pair. We shall establish shoe stores in

each of the fifty largest cities of the U.S., and if

they sell only 300 pairs of shoes a day they would

earn \$525, 00 a year. We should be able to pay a yearly dividend of \$5.25 a share, or over 50 per cent.

a year on the inv stment. We seil the stock at \$10

a share. The price must inevitably be much more

than \$10 a share. No stock has ever been sold at

less than this price, which is its par value. Strck

non assessable. Incorporated, Capital \$1,000,000. We have over 1,000 stockholders, and the number

We have ever 1,000 stockholders, and the hamoel-is increasing daily. Some of the principal stock-holders are: T. S. Walling, N. Y.: I. J. Fotter, Poston; N. A. Reed, Jr., Chicago; J. B. Campbell, Chicago; W. M. Kavamangh, Little Rock, Ark.; I. H. Rich, Chicago; J. F. Turner, Philla.; B. Harding, N. Y.; E. J. Payne, Battle Creek, Mich.; F. F. Hullette, Arcade, N. Y. Write for a prospectus containing the names of

our stockholders, etc., or send an order for stock,

enclosing coshier's check, cash or money order

Orders taken for one of more shares. 1'rice, \$10

DEXTER SHOE CO., 143, 145 & 147 Krasen

DESTER SHOE CO., Inc'p. Capital, \$1,000,000. BEST \$1.50 SHOE IN THE WORLD.

"A dollar saved is a dollar earned."
This Ladies' Solid French Dongola Kid But-

ton Boot delivered free anywhere in the U.S., on

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Caveats, and Trade-Marks obtained, and all Pat-

remote from Washington. Send model, drawing or photo., with descrip-

A PAMPHLET, "How to Obtain Patents," with

names of actual clients in your State, county, or town, sent free. Address,

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Are Safe and Always Reliable; better than Tansy or Pennyroyal Pills

and all similar medicines. Unexcelled for Irregulari-

ties, &c. Successfully used in thousands of cases. Is a

sure remedy, guaranteed, never fails. Price & Ar misqualled safeguard. LAKESIDE SPECIFI

3, Sa-84-86 Market St., Chicago, Ill.

Piercels Golden Medical Discovery will cer-

It must be done through the blood-and

the "Discovery" is the most potent blood-cleanser, strength-restorer, and flesh-builder

that's known to medical science. The scrof-ulous affection of the lungs that's called

Consumption, and every form of Scrofula and blood-trints, all yield to it. For Weak Lungs, Spitting of Blood, Bronchitis, Asth-

ma, and all severe, lingering coughs, it's an unequaled remedy. It's the only one that's quaramteed. If it doesn't benefit or cure,

in every case, you have your money back.

You pay only for value received.

Can anything else, at any price, be really

Something elso, that pays the dealer bet-

ter, may be offered as "just as good. Per-haps it is, for him, but it can't be, for you.

tainly cure.

Saved-the life

Only -act

Put it off, and

nothing can save you. But, if tak-

en in time, Dr.

that is fighting

against Consump

tion. We advise, if patentable or not, free charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured.

ent business conducted for MODERATE FEES.

receipt of Cash, Money Order,

or Postal Note for \$1.50.

Equals every way the boots sold in all retail stores for

\$2.50. We make this boot ourselves, therefore we quar-

and if any one is not satisfied we will refund the money

or send another pair. Opera

Toe or Common Sense, widths C, D, E, & EF, sizes 1 to 8 and half sizes. Send your size; we will fit you. Hiustrated.

Castoria cures Colic, Constipation,

Without injurious medication.

Sour Stomach, Diarrhosa, Eruciation,



the most Powerful and Penetrating Liniment for Man or Least b. existence. Lerge \$1 cize 75c., 50c. size 40c. JOHNSON'S ORIENTAL SOAP. Modicated and Toflet. The Great Skin Cure and Face Beautifier. Ladies will find it e most delicate and highly perfumed Toflet Scap or the market. It is absolutely pure. Makes the the market. It is absolutely pure. Makes the skin soft and velvety and restores the lost complesion; is a luxury for the Bath for infinits. It slays itching, cleanses the scalp and promotes the growth of hair. Price 25c. For sale by

EDWIN CUTHRELL. SALISEURY, N C.

SUDDEN DEATH!

The Community Shocked.

"Last evening, just after tea, while Mr. Thomas flartman, a prominent and highly respected citizen, apparently in the best of health and spirits, was reading a newspaper, the sheet suddenly fell to the floor; be placed one hand over his heart, gasped, and mank back in his chair, syldently unconscious. The tannely were stricken with consteration, and immediately summoned a paysician. But it was too late. The old gentiem an was dead. Physicians gave heart duesse as the cause."- Holbrook Herald. Every day the papers contain statements similar to the above. Even youth is no defense, against heart disease, and the awful

rapidity with which it is claiming victims forces upon all a conviction of its prevalence. Reader if you have a symptom of this tread disease do not hesitate a moment in attending to it. Delay is always dangerous. and in heart disease too often fatal. Some symptoms of heart disease are shortness of breath, fluttering, or palpitation, pain of tenderness in left side shoulder, or arm, irregular pulse, smothering, weak or hungry spells, fainting scells, dropsy, etc.

Charles Raven, York, Pa., writes: "I suffered from heart disease 22 years. Frequently my heart would seem to jump into my mouth, and my condition made me very melancholy. Physicians was not expected to live, but was induced as a hat resort to use Dr. Miles' New Heart Cure. The Viendars I felt like a king. My gratitude is too Jeep Rockwell, Uniontown, Pa., aged 82

sen, sava: 1 For four years previous to begin-ains the use of Dr Miles' New Heart Cure I was affirted with heart disease in a very severe form. a-til I used Dr. Miles' remedy, one bottle of which J. It Rethards, High Point, Ia., makes the following statement: "I was a wreck from heart disease and stomach trouble when I began using Iv Miles' New Heart Cure and Nerve and Liver

Dr. Miles' New Heart Cure is sold by all drugglets on a pertive guarantee, or sent by the Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind., on receipt of price, \$1 per bottle, six bottles for \$5, express prebaid. It is positively free from all opiates or deligerous drugs. Dr. Miles' Nerve and Liver PRs. 25 cents per box, five hores, \$1.50. Mailed anywhere. Free book at druggists, or by mail.

For Sale by all Druggists.

Lout of employment, or in la position that you do no! like? Possibly the solle iting of Life Insurance is your special forts. Many people have, after trial been surprised at their fitness for it. To all such it has porced a very genial and propation. The Mana

of the

Equita I Carolinas, desires to its force, son ! of character app W. J. Hounder Rock 138, 5. C.

THE NEW LAW OF WALL

As Expounded by the Iron Age Wages to Be "Fixed" According to Tariffs - Political Economy Turned topsy turvy.

Political economy is undergoing some important changes just now, at the hands of the protectionists. In fact, the foundations which were laid by Adam Smith and which have been considered by all economists since to te as old as adamant, are now shown to be only sand. The whole structure. so carefully planned and raised by the "professors" and "theorists," is said to be tottering and we are warned to keep from under

Adam Smith's four canons of taxation had things pretty much their own way until they were tackled by McKinley and his followers three or four years ago. As these canons were based upon the presumption that a state can collect taxes only from its subjects they did not last long after McKinley developed his adroit scheme for taxing the forei ner. Smith supposed that taxes are a burden upon industry and that this burden should be made as light as the needs of the state will permit. Here, again, the old man's calculations were upset by McKinley with his protection scheme for taxing us into prosperitya scheme which he claims was producing marvelous results until it was interfered with by the prospective shadow of the awful Wilson bill. Congressman Joseph H. Walkey has developed this idea so far that he affirms that "there is no greater evidence of civilization, Christian civilization, than taxation, and the volume of taxation per capita expresses it." (In

congress March 15th, 1893.) The McKinley school of economists have demonstrated, to their own satis- applying this protection st law to The duties proposed are generally 4 faction that trade is desirable, if Europe? Suppose English manufactur- per cent. up in the classes of woolen carried on between individuals in the ers should adopt it just out of spite goos most used. As to all of these, same state or nation, but that it is most harmful, if carried on between in- | wages go down in that free trad coun- this very bill, a revenue tariff of 25 per dividuals of different nations. They try to the level of protected Belgium, cont. -under which I believe a larger believe that it was the intention of the France and Germany, or would they go revenue would be collected than under in y happen in the unprotected busimaker of this earth that the oceans, up to the American level? Or, if ap- a prohibit ve rate-would be most gen- ness of railway construction. In such seas and mountain chains, that form plied in Germany, would wares there erous protection. natural boundaries between nations, promptly advance to the American or should remain impassable; and that would they stop at the English stand- this floor too, who tell us that if the mediately affected have to restrict ocean steamers are responsible for ard? many of our economic ills. They are now agreed that cheapness-or at least such cheapness as does not come from Internal competition-is a curse.

All of their teachings are at variance with those of the old school economists. which shows what old fogies the latter

But now the last support of political economy, as she is written, is about to be knocked out by the practical 'protectionists who never see books but who are the financial backers of the McKinley school. These influential rentlemen announce that they are right to the possession of its booty ness to leath, but that if Mr Harrison jurity of the prople, who have already about to proceed in an original way that will turn topsy-turvy all the recognized principles governing wages. The protected manufacturers in their last national platform asked permission to have tariffs adjusted to wages. Their request being denied, they declare that they will adjust wages to tariffs-as soon as new rates are fixed. The new iron law of wages will read

about as follows: Wages in any industry shall be fixed by increasing the lowest wages paid by foreign competitors by the rate per cent, of duty left on the products of

that industry. That this is the law now being formulated by the disappointed manufacturers, is evident from the following quotations from one of their great- to the hardened sensibilities of Wall this. The trouble lay far deeper, and est economic authorities—the Iron Age,

of January 18: the makers of collars and cuffs have aid down a line of action with regard to wages which seems logically unassailable. Assuming that duties on imported manufactured articles should be has been published since the present ley bill is to rule, a large proportion of stimulus to the pumpered industries by applied solely for the benefit of work- congress began its work. And yet the the mills on the ground that as busi- holding out the promise of great profits ingmen, the proposition to pay foreign | ways and means committee decided to ness concerns they have no right to ex- and vast fortunes quickly amassed. schedules of wages in the same trades, compromise with the sugar robbers istence. The trouble with this indus- Excessive production naturally results, plus American duties, appears eminent-

"The advocates of the new basis of wages for American workingmen have | Like the vote on the Tom L. Johnson | ory, contributed the last ounce of basi- | when stocks are exhausted there is exnot deliberately argued themselves into 'amendment to put steel rails on the ness enterprise that made it a prosper- cessive production again under the the adoption of such a policy. It is not free list, it shows that the average ous one. The trouble is that while same unnatural stimulus. And so it with them a theory that has gradually democrat is more radical than the wages are not so much higher in goes. There is a continued ague, altaken root and developed into a move- wave and means committee. It dealt Europe as to justify even a 10 per cent. ternating shakes and fever in the codment for exploitation. It has suddenly been forced on them by the provisions of the Wilson tariff bill. The potters it is worth a hundred Sherman anti- ecure treasurer, a member of, and nom- the self-reliant industries, employment expect the keenest competition from trust laws. That the trust realized instead by, the family that owns a large is more fitful, and the workmen are the English potters, and, therefore, pro- that it had received its death sting, is proportion of the stock, is paid a large not so well prepared to bear temporary pose to pay English wages, plus duties. evident from the fact that within ten salary which he does not earn and in reverses The collar and cuff makers find their minutes from the opening of the stock which those owning smaller blocks are The pretense that tariff protection competitors in Germany, and make Ger- exchange, after the passige of the permitted to load the accounts of the benefits those who work for wages is man wages their basis. If employers amendment, blocks of stock were sold company by similar charges. The utterly fraudalent. It has not a leg in other lines follow the example thus at 76 although the last price of the cases are too many where plants, which to stand on. The whole system is born laid down, they will take wages paid in the several countries from which they have reason to apprehend the severest rivalry in American markets, not advise their republican congress- to profit and loss, are still held as the side the most and bers in vain for his and will prepare corresponding wages schedules for their workmen. The lower the wages paid in competing house. They are losing ground with earn. world, but is that not the direct solution of the problem to be forced on the country by the new administration, according to the prophet crying in the

wilderness of West Virginia." Manufacturers have become so ac-customed to "regulating" protection and "fixing" prices and wages that they imagine that they can go right on "regulating and fixing" at pleasure. even after they are shorn of that protection which alone gives them power to set aside ordinary economic laws and to trample upon human liberty. That they are masters of the situation. is evident from their declaration, in the Iron Age, that trades unions cannot "prevent the introduction of such a system of regulating American wages. The importance of unions to interfere with resolutions brought about by natural causes has been very thoroughly demonstrated during the past two years * * * the power of the organizations has been badly broken by the hard times and scarcity of work. so that English or Belgian wages, plus duties, is by no means a nightmare."

It matters not about the relation

between the supply of and demand for

labor; about its emciency; about the

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castor's Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria

. seatte , or the Bitter | WARNER'S SEVERE CRITICISA opportunities near at hand; about the Forty Per Cent. Daties on Woolens To

cost of livin : or ab out the demands of Much - Bad Effects on Wooden with.
The criticism of the Wilson bill doe trades unions. All of those are turned down in favor of this new recipe tor concocting wages If the German shoemaker receives 50 cents,a day; the English, \$1, and the duty on shoes is 31. per cent, the American must receive just 65 cents per day. It is of no consequence that the American shoemaker, who receives about \$3 a day, is now making shoes for less than his German compet tor and that American shoes are sold all over the world-the new law is inexorable Moreover wages which now differ more in different states than the average differences between the United States and England, will be made uniform in al

Among those who have severely critieised the ways and means committee for compromising with the protected interests and monopolies are Tom L. Johnson, of Ohio, and John DeWitt Warner, of New York. The rec pilou! accorded to the speeches of both these gent emen shows that the spirit of true democracy in the house of representatives is arising from its long slumbers. Following is a part of Mr. Warner's criticism of the proposed duties on woolens:

explain what our great hardware free work free trade, or a reduced manufacturer, J. B. Sargent, meant, tariff upon nearly every material that when he said, in 1888, "take off the she uses; and yet it is proposed to leave duty and we will sen! our goods every- upon her principal industry, that of where. Wages would increase here un- wool manufacturing, duties which are not merely scandalous in amount, but lower." And once more, would the po- far beyond those waich upon any conlitical economist of the Iron Age tell us sistent theory, even of protection to what would be the probable effects of labor, can be for a moment defended. against American manufacturers, would | w th free raw materials given them by |

passage of Congressman friends made great capital of the fact Warner's amen beent placing both raw that after having been in bad condiand refined sugar on the free list, will tion for many years, the campaign ter where or how it may originate, save milions of dollars to the people | year in which the M lis bill was being | reaches a protected industry, as it aland thousands of votes to the demo- di cussed, witnessed the failure of fifty- ways does sooner or later, there is a eratic party. At the same time it seven concerns in the wool trade, in- loud outery. When a few protected sounds the death knell of the most volving liab lities of \$1,637.000. We mills shut down or a few protected accursed trust that ever proyed upon were told that all this came from the mines suspend operations we begin to the homes of our hardwor cing citizens fact that the mere discussion of the hear of want and distress and loud No band of pirates ever had less moral question had scared the woolen busi- calls for relief. The unprotected mathan has the sagar trust to the \$40,- were elected, general confilence would been forced to contribute in the way of 009,000 which it, in 1892 and 1893, ex- take charge of the demoralized battal- high tar if pric s an enganous aggretracted from the pockets, or sugar ions, and that every wheel of industry gate for the maintenance of the probowls, of the people, by means of the would be set running. In my own distance teeted in last less must emtrabate more 14 cent per pound duty which McKin- trict, sir, within a few days after elec- to keep the labor employed in these inley and Aldrich were paid for leaving tion had shown that protection was dustries from freezing a d starving. safe for years to come, the wages were | The unprotected, hard pres ell as they These millions were a gratuity to the reduced in the one establishment em- may be by the involuntary burdens trust; unjustifiable even upon the ploying the most workers in wool, and | they have had to corry assume a volgrounds of protection. This duty on withit one year from that date there untary burden for the relief of toilers sugar produced no revenue and no had gone into liquidation seventy-two in industries which are protected up in nee iel protection, it was simply a concerns, with liabilities of \$10,500,000; the pretense of benefitting labor. license to the trust to rob the people. all of which showed how much more | This is no theory, but fact open to Our big refineries refine sugar cheaper damaging it was to the wool business common observation. It is not a fact than it is refined any where else in the to have confidence restored under Harlof the existing situation merely, but a world. Their treatment of labor rison than to be scared to death by the fact conspicuous in every one of those

countries, the lower would wages be every day's dissension. The fallacies "No tariff can help troubles like forced in the United States. It is by and wrongs of "protection" are being these. If it were raised to 100 per cent. no means a pleasant picture to hold up more thoroughly exposed than ever be- it would simply encourage them to hold desire to deal justly with the whole before an American workingman, that fore and the 'jig is up" for all pauper on a little while longer, and involve country. It aimed to relieve industries his wages should be regulated by the industries. It will be but a few years them a good deal de per in disaster and consumption of oppressive burens worst paid labor in any country in the until our self-supporting industries when they found that their shrewder without disturbing diastrously the shall be freed from the support of ber- neighbors had forestalled their opporgar industries Prosperity will then tunity. There is no rivalry more desmile as it has never vet smiled upon moralizing to legitimate business than us. Trusts, take warning! The Amer- that of bankrupt concerns like these. The needs of the business situation enough to keep him alive and hold him demand a prompt settlement of the from leaving to better himself, and not tariff question, remarks the Kansas City Times. Much time has already been wasted in useless debate in the The quicker their demoralizing existhouse, which is not expected to change single vote and in which the people have not the slightest interest, and much more time will be wasted in the senate unless the democrats in that body unite in a demand for an early rote. Any such deliv as characterized the action of that b sly in its consideration of the repeal bill will work untold Twenty-five per cent. upon the great damage to the country, and may bring mass of woolen goods is so much more on serious labord sturbances. Hungry than enough to make up for the total workingmen waiting for employment amount of labor involved that nothing are not going to reason very long over but the fact that we need revenue as fine-spun theories concerning "sena- baily as we do, and that such is the torial courtesy," and they will prompt- rate which will probably produce the ly fix the blame for the r misfortunes most revenue, can for a moment justify upon the party in power, which will be the extortion; and no consideration o made responsible for the delay and the which I am aware can for a moment

not all come from the side of the protectionists. Some of the representatives in congress owe allegiance not se much to the wealthy manufacturers o their districts as to their wage earning constituents. A few, also besides, being real de nocrats, are students of economic questions and will not stultify their intellects and their consciences by pretending-as too many so-called democrats do-that protection can ever help wage-earners. Honest, intelligent democrats will declare that protection always injures and never bene-

"In the first place, sir, it is proposed to give New England the relief that she ought to have in free raw materials, free coal, free iron, free lamer,

(mostly Italians and Huns) have been Mills bill.

shameful and their behavior as mem- 'Of course I do not mean to claim | recurrence under the system of allege ! bers of a trust has been shocking, even that the election of Mr. Harrison dil street. Their \$75,000,000 of capital is the trouble that is now spreading stock is mostly (some authorities say dry rot amid so large a proportion of such prospect. It is a fact which "The manufacturers of pottery and all) water and yet it takes clever book- the woolen mills of New Englan I; that keeping to keep dividends down to if a committee of the manufacturers strous imposition and a fraud. about 20 per cent. a year on this cap- themselves were to take the matter in ital. Scarcely a true statement bear- hand they would close up at once, one who will take the trouble to think. ing upon the tariff or bounty question | whether the Wilson bill or the McKin- | The system imports an unhealthy by splitting their duty in the middle. | try is that it has become one too large- | necessarily followed by restriction, re-It is a sign of courage on the part of ly run by grandsons, but to which the | duction of wage; or time, and a wholethe democrats who voted with Warner. grandfathers, long ago of blessed mema blow to the sugar trust from which tariff on the total cost of the goods, dle tindustries. Under such conditions it will never recover. As a trust killer, there are too many cases in which a sin- the average of wage; is lower than in probable that the protected manufact- to exist, have been erected at enormous who'e loaf of cake and eats it in his men to agree to accept the Wilson bill basis over which it is attempted to promised slice.—Cheago Herald. the first day it was presented to the stretch dividends that they do not

> There is no employment more discouraging to the laboring man than that protection of infant industries fifty furnished by such institutions, just years ago. It is higher than the Morenough to keep him prosperous or to the republican tarial commission of 1883 afford decent support for his family. ence is ended the better it will be for every good business man, for every competent workman, and for every seli-supporting American citiz-n. You cannot adjust the tariff so as to save them. Even if you could they are not worth saving. It is simply impudent that we should be asked to try it. business conditions growing out of it lexcuse our attempting to go further, as

Highest of all in Leavening Power .- Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

AESOLUTELY PURE

is proposed as this till proposes, to give New Englan! cloth manu acturers free raw meterials and 40 per cent. outy on their p o luct, and to give New York ciothers raw materials taxed 40 p '7 cent an 1 but 45 per cent. duty on the'r finished product the mere statement of such a proposition is enough

HOW LABOR IS PROTECTED.

to impeach it."

The "retense That fariff c'rotection Benefits Employes Uttor y F audulent-If this thing called protection were really for the Lenefit of working people an I such a blessing to them as its defenders and immediate beneficiaries would have us believe, we would expect to find the postion of labor exceptionally string and its condition ex-

ceptionally good. But this is precisely what we do not find. Whenever there is a season of depression, slight or severe, the first and loudest cry of distress comes from those industries that are enjoying to the utmost the alleged benefits of the system of commercial restriction. The crops of the unprotected farmers may be short and prices low; there may be depression and thousands may be thrown out of employment in the unprotected building trides; the same "I know, sir, that there are men on tation and distress. The men im-Wilson bill is passed some wool manu- their indulgence in the comforts and facturing establishments will fail, to some extent the necessaries of life, But I have heard such things before. but somehow they manage to exist The Defeat of the ugar fru-t founds the You will remember that during the without making much complaint of campaign of 1888 our protectionist | poverty and they rarely appeal to public charity.

But the moment depression, no mat-

depressions which are of such frequent protection. It amnot be attribute ! to a prospect of tariff reduction, for it appears quite as plainly when there is no stamps the whole system as a mon-

And it is easily accounted for by any sale discharge of workmen. Then,

previous day was \$1%. It is not im- sound sense would not have perm ttel of greed. The employer takes the urers may vet be sorry that they did cost, and instead of being charged off castle while the employe stants out-

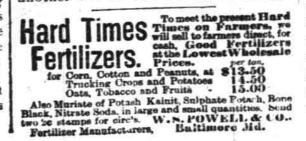
> It is, as Mr. Wilson said, a moderate measure. It was framed with a sincere ment. It therefore became, as its framers frankly admitted a protective measure It is a higher tariff than Henry Clay thought necessary for tha rill tariff of 1862. It is a less average reduction of a 50 per cent. tariff than recommended in a 4) per cent tariff.

1,300,000 majority each time, that the Wilson bill seems a reform measure. The democratic party is prepared to repeal McKinleyism, and the Wilson bill does it. It leaves to labor and to capital all the protection that they need. It deserves the united support of the party in congress. It will if enacted put the democracy in the way of another victory in 1834.-N. Y. World.

It is only in comparison with the Me-

Kinley moustrossity, which the people

have twi e condemned by more than



WEEK IN CONGRESS.

Work in Both Branches Forecasted for the Coming Days.

SUNDRY CIVIL BILL AS REVISED.

Seigniorage Debate and Probable Outcome -The Senate Finance Report-Indian Appropriation Bill-Other Matters.

WASHINGTON, March 12.-Golden sil nee will give place to silver speech in the senate from his re-assembling at noon today until its probable adjournment for the week on Thursday next. Under agreement the Bland seigniorage bill in the form in which it passed the house with all its alleged crudities unchanged will come up immediately after the morning hour todayprobably about 12:30 p. m., and will hold its place as the unfinished business until Wednesday at 2 p. m., when the vote is to be taken on Mr. Allison's motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was read the third time and put upon its passage. That motion failing the motion to commit will be voted upon, and that failing debate is to be continued under the five minute rule until Thursday at 2 o'clock, when the vote is to be taken on the final passage of the bill.

Finance Report. Should Allis n's motion prevail the final vote will be taken at the same time, but the bill will in the meantime be open to amendment. No senator has given notice of an intention to speak on this bill, but silver coinage is a subject upon which some senators at least are never dumb. Expectation, however, centers upon the views of others whose remarks are expected to he brief and pointed, Mr. Allison heading the list. It is thought that the finance committee will be able to report the tariff bill to the senate this week, as the members of that committee are more or less interested in the seigniorage bill and will be anxious to le in the senate during the debate. This leaves but two hours, trom-10 to 13 daily for committee work and not much headway can possibly be

made in that short time. Sundry Civil Bill.

The sundry civil appropriation bill, which was called up by Chairman Sayers just before the house adjourned Saturday, will engross the attention of the house probably all of the week. This is the bill which covers all of the great appropriations of the government not included in the five general appropriation bills and masters pertaining to Indians and rivers and harbors.

Among its new or important provis-

That the pay of cadets in the revenue service shall be \$500 a year and one ration a day; that the secretary of the treasury shall reorganize the office force of the coast and geodetic surveand provided fot at an annual expense of \$145,130, so as to bring the coat within the sum of \$125,000.

That the secretary of war shall employ a veteran who fought in the bar tle of Chattanooga, as a representation of the army of the Tennessee to assist in preparing the historical tablets : ! that army for the national militar Other Matters.

They want the warehouse dividebetween Chicago and Omaha-th: former to be the purchasing and the latter the distributing station. They are working to secure a declaration to that effect in the Indian appropriation bill, and say that the committee are inclined to adopt their suggestion. Fxday next has been set apart for eulogies upon the late Representative Enoch from the Eighth Ohio district, and as their close an adjournment till Monday, the 19th inst., will probably be had, Saturday being St. Patrick's day

THE HAWAIIAN EXCITEMENT.

Minister Thurston Has No Direct Informs tion from His Government.

WASHINGTON, March 12 .- Minister Thurston when seen this morning early concerning the reported startling situation on the Hawaiian Islands, said that he had not received advices from his government concerning the present state of affairs and had gained information of them only from the newspapers. He was inclined to think the reports exaggerated, although it had been known for some time that the exqueen was seeking recruits in British Columbia.

Mr. Thurston believed, however, that the provisional government has the administration of the government so well in hand that it has nothing to fear from the queens followers. The report that many now employed by the government would join the queens forces at a signal from her, Minister Thurston does not credit.