The Weekly Star.

WM. H. BERNARD, Editor and Prop's

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ive former direction as well as full particular, where you wish your paper to be sent hereaf Unless you do both changes can not be made. Respect, Resolutions of Thanks, &c., are charge for as ordinary advertisements, but only hal rates when paid for strictly in advance. At thi rate 50 cents will pay for a simple announcement of Marriage or Death. Remittances must be made by Check, Draft Postal Money Order or Registered Letter. Post masters will register letters when desired.

Only such remittances will be at the risk

THE VIRGINIA CASES.

Specimen copies forwarded when desired

The decision of the U.S. Supreme Court in the Virginia habeas corpus cases is of very great importance to all the States. It protects them against the aggressions of men who would destroy the autonomy of Commonwealths, and practically reduce them to a condition of provinces. With such theories as those of Bond in regard to States and State courts. to become the accepted law and practice of the country, and North Carolina would have no rights left worth the name. With the Constitution a nullity, and State courts and local government at a fearful discount. and we would have consolidation in essence and centralization in full vigor of operation. A Republican Supreme Court has rendered a decision that is of incalculable importance. It is a breakwater against the inroads of the bad, bold men of the Jeffreys Bond stamp. A meaner, more insolent, more autocratic Judge than this Maryland Bond never sat upon the Bench in this country. ability enough and knows what is right, what good law, but he is one of those vicious and reckless characters that revolutions and domestic disturbances throw to the surface-like the desperadoes and bloody agents of the French Revolution in 1792-and he is resolved to win renown or legal notoriety at any cost-a crown of fame or an immortality of infamy. If the Muse of History shall write the truth concerning Reconstruction in the South and judicial rulings of Federal Judges, this fellow Bond will be forever pilloried in the judicial stocks, to be gazed at and hooted at through the coming centuries by all who love justice and amended

Shakespeare said that

regard law.

" Man's judgments are" A parcel of their fortunes --- " It seems to be so with this man of the ermine. He evidently believes with Carneades that "there is no such thing as justice." But he for-

"There sits a Judge That no King can corrupt-," and before Him he too must one day appear. To find fitting punish ment described for such an abuser of place and soiler of judicial robes you must turn to the Inferno of Dante.

COMPONENTAS UPON THE ANNUAL MESSAGE

The STAR invited all of its readers to carefully study the message of President Cleveland. It is a well prepared document. No one can misunderstand it for it is a plain, clear, direct document. It is so brief as not to require analysis, and yet its leading features are such that it may be well in our own way to consider them in part or in full as the case may be.

The President shows that the Public Treasury groans with the unjust and unused and unnecessary accumulations in money taken from the overburdened people in taxation. It has become "the hoarding place" of the people's money wrongfully taken unfair and oppressive taxation, or as false cry about "infant industries" the President says, "money needlessly withdrawn from trade and people's use," and thus "crippling our national energies, suspending our country's development, preventing investment in productive enterprise, threatening financial disturbance and inviting schemes of public plunder." This is not overstated. This unwise and unrighteous accumulation is doing all that is said of it. It is

a burden, an outrage and a curse. The surplus for the year ending 30th June, 1887, reached \$55,567,-849.54. This is after meeting all expenditures, including "the annual requirements of the sinking fund," which is intended to finally extinguish the public debt. The President thinks the surplus for the present fiscal year ending 30th June, 1888, will amount to \$113,000,000. On that day there will probably be \$140,000,000 in the Treasury of no immediate use, and withdrawn from the people's pockets and circulation. Trade will be injured, the people will be burdened, the finances will be disturbed. What is to be done? Shall the old bad system continue? Must the people be raided upon from year to year without cause and with

malice prepense? The President says there is no legitimate outlet in the way of meeting U. S. bonds by purchase. The bonds for the current year have been taken up. In three years \$138,058,-320.94 have been applied to the sinking fund, in payment of the war debt. If the Congress desires that the Secretary of the Treasury shall purchase bonds not due, the President insists that this be made author- either reduce or abolish the imposts itative by special legislation. But on raw materials used in manuface he evidently does not think this the turing. He says this will give the except a broken heart.

best way of procedure. Premiums must be paid, and combinations may enhance the price.

He does not favor the proposition to deposit the money held by the Government in bonds throughout the country. This is objectionable for the excellent reason that it fosters spirit of dependence upon the part of the people, and "establishes too close a relationship between the Treasury and the business of the country." He also puts his foot down heavily upon the proposition to engage in extravagant and unnecesry appropriations to avoid farther accumulation of surplus.

The Congress has been dereliet. For years financial matters have been growing worse each year. The bleeding of the people has continued with accelerated activity and in creased heroism of treatment. It ought to have put a stop to this long ago. For the failure to do so it is certain the Republican party is mainly responsible, aided, strengthened and abetted by Mr. S. J. Randall and his unwise and unfaithful and undemocratic followers.

What is the solution offered? How shall the increasing surplus be stopped, for stopped it must be, or there will be a financial crash, which would have come no doubt before but for the course of the Government in paying out some \$125,000,000 from the Treasury surplus in payment of principal and interest on certain outstanding bonds, some of them not due. It is impossible to continue these operations?

What is the measure of relief proposed by the President? It is to reduce the present unequal and immoral and oppressive War Tariff upon some 4,300 articles of foreign production, many of which are prime necessaries of life.

The President approves of the Internal tax. He does not recommend that it be touched in any particular. He believes it to be a very proper tax. Referring to the Interhal taxes upon tobacco and spirituous and malt liquors he says:

"It must be conceded that none of the things subjected to internal revenue exactions are strictly speaking necessaries There appears to be no just complaint of this taxation by the consumers of these articles, and there seems to be nothing s well able to bear the burden without hard ship to any portion of the people; but our present tariff laws, the vicious, inequitable and illogical source of unnecessary taxation, ought to be at once revised and

The STAR is satisfied with this important deliverance. The STAR is glad to know that its own course has been so much in harmony with the plan proposed now by the Dem-

ocratic President. The President then enters upon a carefully prepared argument to sustain his recommendation to the Congress. He shows how the Tariff operates and how the monopolists are benefited and enriched. We cannot follow him in his lucid exposition. Read what he says carefully

and then town and road it again.

The President is guarded. He does not favor Free Trade. But very few Americans favor Free Trade. He says the Tariff "must be extensively continued as the source of the Governments income." The American laborer "engaged in manufacture" will not suffer. The manufacturing interests will not be "imperilled." But a Tariff must be framed that will protect these while not oppressing the great mass of the people. A Tariff for revenue will afford, we have no doubt, all of the needed protection to manufacturers and laborers. Mr. Clay thought a Tariff of but 20 per cent. would do this. The present War Tariff averages nearly 46 per cent. The President is clear and forceful all along this from them by a system of unequal, line of reflection. He punctures the

> or seventy-five years old. There were 17,392,099 persons engaged in the various industries of our country in 1880. Of these, 2,693,087 were employed in manufacturing industries. The President

that are many of them a half century

"Their compensation, as it may be affected by the operation of the tariff laws. should at all times be scrupulously kept in view; and yet, with slight reflection, they will not overlook the fact that they are consumers with the rest; that they, have their own wants and those of their families to supply from their earnings, and that the price of the necessaries of life, as well as the amount of their wages, will regulate the measure of their welfare and comforte; but the reduction of taxation demanded should be so measured as not to sitate or justsfy either the loss of employment by the working man nor the lessening of his wages, and the profits still remaining to the manufacturer, after a necessary readjustment, should furnish ne excuse for the sacrifice of the interests of his employes, either in their opportunity to work or in the diminution of their compensation. Nor can the workers in manufac tories fail to understand that while a high tariff is claimed to be necessary to allow the payment of remunerative wages, it certainly results in a very large increase in the price of nearly all sorts of manufactures. which in almost countless forms he needs

for the use of himself and family." But our space is about up. Read the message again and again. You will learn from it concerning the Tariff. The people need relief and the people demand relief. The Congressmen who study the signs of the times will not fail to discern this. The President says:

"An opportunity for a safe, careful and deliberate reform is now offered, and none of us should be unmindful of a time when an abused and irritated people, heedless of those who have resisted timely and reasonable relief, may insist upon a radical and sweeping rectification of their wrongs."

He proposes to increase the free list and cheapen the tax on the necessaries of life. He also proposes to

manufactures a better chance in the foreign markets. He reminds the two great political parties that they have again and again condemned "unnecessary revenues" and "have in the most solemn manner promised their correction." He says, and every intelligent voter should say heartily

Amen, and Amen, to it: "The simple and plain duty which we we the people is to reduce taxation to the y expenses of an economical operation of the government, and to restore to the business of the country the money which we hold in the tressury through the perversion of governmental powers. These things can and should be done with safety o all industries, without damage to the opportunity for remunerative labor which our working men need, and with benefit to them and all our people, by cheapening their means of subsistences and increasing

he measure of their comforts." This is a most noticeable markedly important deliverance. is the keynote to victory. Lift the burdens of the people, protect honest labor, stop the growing and needless surplus. Mr. Cleveland is the only President who confined his Annual Message to the consideration of but one topic. But what a tremendous topic it is!

COUNTY AFFAIRS.

Meeting of the Board of Commis-

The Board of Commissioners met yesterday in regular session; Mr. Horace A. Bagg, chairman, presiding. The county treasurer's report was submitted for the month of November, showing the amount on hand on account of educational fund, \$4,446.73;

general fund, \$24.63. The register exhibited the treasurer's receipt for \$10 93; amount received for marriage licenses.

L. D. Cherry was appointed surveyor, to survey lands of H. F. Canaday and others in Harnett township. Several persons, on application, were relieved from payment of poll

Annual reports were received from Justices Jas. W. King, John Cowan, and J. C. Millis.

Maj. John W. Dunham, clerk of the Criminal Court, reported the sum of \$20 collected as solicitor's fees from the Criminal Court, and was paid over to the county treasurer.

It was ordered that Samuel Blossom, owner of the ferry across the Northeast river, be notified to present the Board with a tariff of charges. Ordered, that the valuation of the property of Catharine A. May, block 488, in the city of Wilmington, be re-

duced from \$800 to \$500. S. Van Amringe, Clerk of the Superior Court, submitted his report showing the amount of \$600 received as fees, &c., during the year-from corporations, \$125; inspectors' licenses, \$530; jury tax, \$21; pension for George Peadman, \$120.

A communication from S. H. Manning, S. Van Amringe and J. E. Sampson, asking for a janitor to attend their offices in the Court House, was laid on the table.

Sheriff Manning, Treasurer Hewlett Coroner Miller and the other County officials, renewed their several bonds with the same sureties heretofore. All

It was ordered by the Board, that all magistrates who have not made their annual reports be required to do so at the next regular meeting.

No tidings have yet been received here of the three young men who it is feared were lost in Currituck Sound last Thursday night, Messrs. Thad. Branch, John Keeter and Chas. Barnitz. Mr. J. W. Branch, the father of Thad. Branch, received a letter yesterday from Capt. J. H. Williams of the Stetson. The letter was written from Elizabeth City and was dated Sunday and in it Captain Williams

I am sorry to inform you that th theee men are yet missing. On last Thursday evening Thad. Branch, Keeter and young Barnitz left th dredge to go to Powell's Point P. Q after the mail. They reached th shore all right, got the mail and left for the dredge between 6 and o'clock. They were under sail and that is the last tidings we have heard It is possible they were blown or

lee shore. If such was the case the distance was about 15 miles. The captain of the dredge, myself and three more men went ashore and searched the beach for miles, but found nothing of them, nor any part of the boat.

We inquired of all passing steamers of a stray boat, but no tidings could they give us. We also went to the lighthouse, but could hear nothing there. Capt. McConnell is here th us and is trying in every way to hear something from the missing men. This is the best information we can give you at present. We will leave to-morrow morning at 5 o'clock for the dredge. We are in hopes of hearing something of the men when we reach the dredge.

Lost in Pamileo Sound. Three young men of this city-Messrs. J. Thad. Branch, John Keeter and Charles Barnitz-it is feared, lost their lives in the storm that raged with great violence last Thursday night, on Pamlico and Currituck sounds. Telegrams were received here yesterday and Sunday from Elizabeth City, stating that the young men mentioned had left that place Thursday afternoon in an open boat to go to a dredge-boat on which they were employed, some fourteen miles from Elizabeth City, and had not since been heard of. Mr. Branch was engineer of the dredge; he is a son of Mr. Jordan Branch, of this city. His wife was upon the point of starting to join her husband when the telegrams mentioned were re-

Dwelling Burned. The dwelling of Mr. Murphy McNair, at Plummersville, Robeson. county, was totally destroyed by fire last Tuesday. The origin of the fire is unknown. Mr. McNair had insurance on the property destroyed in the Liverpool, London & Globe Insurance Company, represented by Messrs. Smith & Boatwright.

Kiss me, darling, for your breath is Just as sweet as new-mown hay; Kiss me, darling, for your teeth are Free from tartar or decay; Kiss me, darling, for you won't Forget me or your SOZODONT. The Atmosphere of Love

a pure, sweet breath. This desideratum is one of the results of using SOZODONT which not only invigorates and preserves tue teeth, but renders the mouth as fragrant

"SPALDING'S GLUR" will mend anything

Death of Mrs. Josepha Atkinson

On yesterday morning, in the city of Baltimore, at the residence of Dr. Robert Atkinson, Mrs. Josepha Atkinson, relict of the late Thomas Atkinson, LL.D., Bishop of the Diocese of the North Carolina Protestant Episcopal Church, died, aged about 80. She had been in declining health for some years, and for a year or mere had been a sufferer, being confined almost entirely to her chamber. She was born, we think, in the little historic city of Petersburg, Va. Her naiden name was Wilder. She was a woman of most striking character. Well born, connected with many of the leading families in her native State, refined, accomplished, cultivated, intelligent beyond most of her sex, she was a woman of mark, of force, of influence. She was practical, had decided managing talents, was a clear-headed and sincere friend, had intuitive decision, had "prudence to withhold," was of large and active benevolence, was an earnest Christian, was a help-meet to her distinguished and admirable husband of blessed memory, and lived a life of faith in the Son of God.

-"Her life serene: God gave her peace. A thousand claims to reverence clos In her as Mother, Wife, and Friend.'

She never lost a child, and up to Bishop Atkinson's death, after a wedded life of fifty years, there had been no death in her immediate family. She had every comfort that life required, commanded the love and veneration of a large circle of relatives and friends, and at an advanced age went to her rest.

But few people knew of her many acts of sympathy and benevolence. Only those who were in the most intimate relations with her knew of her constant efforts to palliate suffer ing and make easier the hard lot of the poor.

She made it an invariable rule never to turn away any one soliciting alms. It was the principle of her life to give one-tenth of her actual income to the cause of Christian benevolence. She said she would consider it as robbing the Lord if she failed to give at least ten cents of every dollar she received. She was very much attached to those of her own blood and to her husband's kin. She was the first mover in the establishing of St. Paul's Church in this city, and as long as she could was its most earnest friend and supporter. She leaves a daughter, Mrs. Mary Buel, wife of Rev. Dr. Buel, of Asheville, and two sons, Col. J. W. Atkinson, of this city, and Dr. Robert Atkinson, of Baltimore. Her remains will be brought to this city for interment, by the side of her husband in St. James Church.

Death of Mr. W. M. Parker.

The sad intelligence of the death of Mr. WILLIAM M. PARKER was received here yesterday afternoon through a telegram from Fayetteville. He died at the Hotel LaFayette in that place at 3 p. m., after a severe hemorrhage of the lungs, with which he was attacked while on his way to the boat coming to this city. The dispatch to the STAR announcing Mr. Parker's death states that the remains will leave Fayetteville by train this afternoon at half-past three o'clock. They will reach here tonight, and the funeral will take place ormorrow afternoon, and probably from Grace Church, if the necessary

arrangements can be made. Mr. Parker was about fifty-nine years of age. He was a native of Hamburg, Conn.; came to North Carolina and settled at Asheboro in 1850, and afterwards removed to Fayetteville, where he was employed as a clerk by the late Wm. R. Utley, commission merchant. At the outbreak of the war Mr. Parker was among the first to volunteer, and as a private served in the La Fayette Light Infantry (Co. F.) of the First (Bethel) regiment, until it was mustered out of service. During the latter part of the war he had charge of the State salt works on the coast below Wilmington. After the war Mr. Parker engaged in business in this city with Mr. A. H. Neff, and in 1873 formed a partnership with Mr. James H. Taylor, in the hardware business, which has ever since been successfully

conducted by the firm. Mr. Parker was a quiet, unobtrusive gentleman, but was ever active in works of charity and benevolence; devoted to his church and to his friends, and with a warm heart full of the kindliest sympathy for all. He was chairman of the Board of Trustees and Stewards of Grace M. E. Church, and for sixteen years Superintendent of the Sunday School.

An important change in the running of trains on the Carolina Central Railroad is to be made next week. The day train is to be discontinued, and the entire mail and passenger ousiness will be transferred to the night train. The management all regret the necessity for the change, but they say the day train is being run at a loss, and this is the sole rea-

son for its discontinuance. It is greatly to be regretted that the business of the road does not justify the running of both trains, but the figures show that the passenger traffic (except in the summer months) is too small to make the day train pay

The change will go into effect either on Monday or Wednesday next.

A correspondent writing from Privateer, S. C., says: "Contractor Hardin has commenced work in earnest on the Augusta extension of the Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta Railroad. His construction train of wa gons and carts arrived the first of last week, and also about seventy hands. For sometime past the railroad hands have been busy getting out crossties in this township."

Opinions of a Leading Editor. Almost all the diseases that afflict us from infancy to old age have their origin in a disordered liver. A really good liver medicine is the most important in the whole range of pharmacy. We believe Simmons Liver Regulator to be the best among them all. We pin our faith upon the Regulator, and if we could persuade every reader who is in ill health to buy it, we would willingly vouch for the benefit

SEVERELY SOUELCHED.

decision of the U. S. Supreme Cour in the Virginia Habeas Corpus Cases-Judge Bond Completely Flat reignty Cannot be Sued-The Opintor hat of the Whole Court, with One Exception.

WASHINGTON. Dec. 5 -A decision was rendered by the U. S. Supreme Court this afternoon, in the Virginia habeas corpus deses of Attorney General Ayres and Commonwealth's Attorneys Scott and McCabe, who were imprisoned by order of Judge Bond, of the U S Circuit Court, for die predience to a restraining order, forbidding hem to bring suits for the collection of taxes in cases where tenders have been made of tax receivable coppons out from State bonds This Court, in a very long and elaborate opinion by Justice Mat helds that the suit in which Judge Bond ssued the restraining order in the Circui Court, although nominally a suit against individuals, is in reality a suit against the State of Virginia, and as such is forbidde by the eleventh amendment to the Federa Constitution; that the U.S. Circuit Court had therefore no authority to entertain such a suit; that in so doing and in issuing the restraining order to prevent the officer of the State from discharging their duties under the laws of the State, Judge Bond was acting without constitutional warrant and that the restraining order and all sub equent proceedings under it, including the arrest and imprisonment of the peti tioners, were illegal and without authority. The Court therefore directs that the petitiquers, Attorney General Ayres and Com nonwealth's Attorneys Scott and McCabe he at once discharged

The opinion, which is that of the whol ourt, with the exception of Justice who dissents, sustains Herlan. State of Virginia at all points, and virtually declares that the State, as a political vereignty, cannot be sued nor coerced in the Federal Courts, either by action brough against her by name or by action brough against her officers in their official

The Court declares that the 11th amend meut established a distinction between con traces made by individuals with each othe and contracts made by individuals with State The latter class cannot be enforced by remedies used to enforce the former that is by suits in U. S. Courts, and they are therefore without sanction, except in so nopor and good faith of the contracting State Such State may consent to be -ue in i's own Courts, over the Federal Courts for a breach of contract, but it may at any time withdraw such consent and resume its sovereignty, and it cannot then be judicially coerced at the request of an indi

As soon as this announcement was mad many of the spectators began filing out and the marshal had to rap for order several times during the reading of the early portion of Justice Field's opinion dissenting from some of the views expressed in the opinion read by Justice Matthews, though

not from the conclusion reached. In his opinion Justice Fields says that he the discharge of the petitioners is founded namely, that the suit was one against the State of Virginia itself and therefore in violation of the 11th amendment. He made this special concurrence, however, because of the language in the majority opinion expressing approval of the position aken by the Court in Louisiana agains Jumel from which be dissented case he considered as brought to compe the officers of the State to do what she had judicial tribunals. He adhered in every ing his conviction of the invalidity and unconstitutionality of the ordinance of renudistion embodied in the new constitution of Louisians, and also in his opinion of the equally invalid_legislation of Virginia as

expressed in Antoui vs. Greenhow. Justice Harlan said that he adhered to his dissenting opinions in the cases of Antoni va. Greenhow, Louisiana va. Jumel and Cunsingham vs. Macon & Brunswick Railway Co , and therefore dissented from the opinion and judgment in this case He expressed the view that suits brought in the Circuit Court of the United States were not suits against the State of Virginia withn the meaning of the eleventh amendment

Other Decisions. Justice Harlan delivered the opinion of the Court to-day in the two so-called probibition cases of Peter Mugler, plaintiff in error, vs. the State of Kansas, and the State versus Herman Siebold and ... there, ... affilming rue judgment of the lower Court in the two ... Mugler" cases and reversing the Seibold case. The effect of this opinion is to declare valid the prohibition laws of the State of Kausas, and is of course a victory that the cases came up under the laws of ansas declaring the mainteinance of the outlding for the manufacture and sale of iquor to be a nuisaoce, and making the anufacture and sale of intoxicants a misdemeaner. It was contended that this law was unconstitutional, because it abridged the rights of citizens and deprived a citizen of property without due process of law; iding; used as a brewery being of little value for any other purpose. Justice Harlan said it had been held repeatedly that the right of the State to regulate the sale of inquor did not invade the constitu tional rights of a citizen. It was contend d, however, he said, that no State Legisature had the right to prohibit any person from manufacturing liquor for his own use or for export, for the reason that it was an invasion of personal liberty inherent in citzens. It must be observed, however, said, that the right to manufacture drink for one's own use is subject to the restriction that it shall not injuriously affect the pub-The right to determine what was injuious had to exist somewhere, and the right of determining what measures are necessary for the preservation of morals, health and safety, had therefore been vested in the States by the constitutional right given und r police power to regulate their own

While this police power could not abused and must only be exercised for objects of real merit, this Court would cer taily not say that the liquor traffic was not one which the State could lawfully prohibit, because it was well known that the abuse of intoxicants was productive pauperism and crime. The next ground contention, the Justice said, was that as breweries had been erected prior to the bassage of the prohibition law, and as they were of little use except for breweries, their property was taken without due process of and in violation of the Constitution. But all property under our form of government he held, is subject to the obligation that it shall not be used so as to injuriously affect the rights of a community and there-by become a nuisance. The State of Kansas had the right to prohibit the liquor raffic. It did not thereby take away the roperty of brewers. It simply abated nutsance. Property is not taken away rom its owners; they are only prohibite from using it for a specific purpose, which the Legislature declared to be injurious to he community.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7 .- Although the

House was not in session to-day a number

of members were in their seats, attending to their correspondence and chatting with one another over committeeships Carlisle spent several hours in his room in an effort to outline the organization of the committees. He has had prepared a numer of cards bearing the names of different nembers which he is endeavoring to assort into committees. These cards can be readily transferred from one committee set to another. so that changes are made with facility During the day all of the Representatives who visited the Capitol called upon the Speaker, either by request or of their own volition, to express their personal preference in assignments to committees. Many rumors were current this afternoon relative to the distribution of chairmanships. Little credence is generally given to them, however, owing to the fact that many changes in the list are inevitable, even after it shall have been advanced much nearer to completion than it is presumed to be at present. Any changes in one committee will involve alteration in several others, and may affect; the chairmen, so that predictions cannot be safely made. The appointment of a Commi Rules, which will probably be made in a day or two, is awaited with special inter-est, for the reason that the chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means has always been a member of the Committee on Rules, and the arrangement of Morrison's succes-sor on the last named committee will be generally regarded as tantamount to a eclection of chairman of the Gommittee on Ways and Means. each would receive.—ED. CINCINNATI GA-

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Highly Interesting Document Elaborate Presentation of the Revenue Question-Reduction of the Cus toms Duties Foreibly Urged in order to Lessen the Burdens of the Country and Prevent Monetary Troubles By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

To the Congress of the United States:

You are confronted at the threshold of our legislative duties with a condition of the national finances which imperativel mands immediate and careful co tion. The amount of money annually ex-pended through the operation of the presen laws, from the industries and necessities of the people, largely exceeds the sum neces sary to meet the expenses of the govern ment. Whenever we consider that the theory of our institutions guarantees to every citizen the full enjoyment of all the fruits of his industry and enterprise, with only such deduction as may be his share wards the careful and economical mainnance of the government which protect im. It is plain that the exaction of more than this is indefensible extortion and culpable betrayal of American fairness and ustice. This wrong, inflicted upon those who bear the burden of national taxation like any other wrong, multiplies a broom of evil consequences. The public treasury which should only exist as a conduit con veying the people's tribute to its lega-timate object of expenditure, become boarding place for money needlessi ise, thus crippling our national energies spending our country's development, pre venting investment in productive enterprise threatening financial disturbance and invit g schemes of public plunder. This conion of our tressury is not altogether new, and it has more than once of late been submitted to the people's representatives in the Congress, who alone can apply a remedy; and yet the situation still continues with aggravated incidents, more than ever presaging financial convulsion and wide-spread disaster. It will not do to neglect his situation because its dangers are not now palpably imminent and apparent. They exist none the less certainly and await

On the 80th day of June, 1885, the excess of revenues over public expenditures after complying with the annual require ments of the sinking fund, was \$17,859, 785.84. During the year ended June 30th 886, such excess amounted to \$49,405. 545 20: and during the year ended June 30 1887, it reached the sum of \$55,567,849 54. The annual contributions to the sinking

fund during the three years above specific

amounting in the aggregate to \$138,058,-\$20.94, and deducted from the surplus as

purpose the outstanding three per cent.

months prior to June 30th, 1887, the sur-

ius revenue had grown so large by repeat

withdrawal of this great sum of money

the unforeseen and unexpected occasion

needed by the people would so affect the business of the country that the sum \$79.864.100 of such surplus was apolied to the payment of the principal and nterest of the three per cent. bonds stil utstanding, and which were payable at he option of the Government. The pre carious condition of the financial affairs among the people still needing relief, im-mediately after the 30th day of June, 1887, the remainder of the three per cent bonds pal and interest, to the sum of \$18,877,500, were called in and applied to the sinking fund contribution for the current fisca year. Notwithstanding these operations of the Treasury Department representations of distress in business circles not only continued, but increased, and absolute peril seemed at hand. In these circumstances the contribution to the sinking fund for the current fiscal year was at once completed by the expenditure of \$27,684,283.55 in the searing four and four and a half per cent. interest, the premium paid thereon average ing about twenty-four per cent. for th former and eight per cent. for the latter. In addition to this the interest accruing during the current year upon the outstand ing bonded indebtedness of the governme was to some extent anticipated, and the banke selected as depositories of public money were permitted to somewhat in crease their deposits. While the expendi-ture thus employed to release to the people the money lying idle in the Treasury served to svert immediate dangers, our surplus revenues have continued to accumulate the excess for the present year amounting on the 1st day of December, to \$55,258,701.19, and estimated to reach \$113,000,000 on the 30th of June next, at which date it i expected that this sum, added to prior ac cumulations, will swell the surplus in the reasury to \$140,000,000. There seems to be no assurance that with such a withdrawal from use of the people's circulating me the near future be subjected to the same distress which was quite lately produced from the same cause; and while the burdens of our national treasury should be few and simple, and while its best condition would be reached, I believe, by its entire disconnection with private but ests, yet when, by a perversion of its pur-poses, it idly holds money uselessly subracted from the channels of trade, there eems to be reason for the claim that some egitimate means should be devised by the government to restore in an emergency without waste or extravagance, such money to its place among the people. Such an emergency now arises. There now exists no clear and undoubted executive power of relief. Heretofore the redemption of the hree per cent. bonds, which were payable at the option of the government, has offered a means of the disbursement of the ex-

rent year, so that there is no outlet in tha In the present state of legislation th only pretense of any existing executive power to restore at this time any part of our surplus revenues to the people by its expenditure, consists in the supposition hat the Secretary of the Treasury may en ter the market and purchase the bonds of the government not yet due at a rate of premium to be agreed upon. The only provision of law from which such a power could be devised is found in an appropriation bill, passed a number of years ago, and it is subject to the suspicion that it w intended as temporary, and limited in its application, instead of conferring a continuing discretion and authority. No con dition ought to exist which would justify the grant of power to a single official, upon his judgment of its necessity, to withhol from or release to the business of the pe ole, in an unusual manner, money held i the treasury, and thus affect, at his will, th financial situation of the country; and if it s deemed wise to lodge in the Secretary o the Treasury the authority at the prese juncture to purchase bonds, it should b plainly vested, and provided as far as pos sible with such checks and limitations a will define this official's right and discre-

cess of our revenues: but these bonds have

all been retired, and there are no bonds

outstanding the payment of which we have

he right to insist upon. The contribution

o the sinking fund, which furnishes the

ecasion for expenditure in the purchase of

bonds, has been already made for the cur-

tion, and at the same time relieve him from indue responsibility. In the consideration of the question of purchasing bonds, as the means of restoring o circulation the surplus money accumu lating in the treasury, it should be borne in mind that the premiums must of course be paid upon such purchase; that there may be a large part of these bonds held as investments which cannot be purchased at any price; and that combinations among lers, who are willing to sell, may un reasonably enhance the cost of such bond to the government. It has been suggested that the present bonded debt might be refunded at a less rate of interest, and the difference between the old and new securities in cash, thus finding use for the surplus in the treasury. The success of this plan, it is apparent, must depend upon the volition of the holders of the present bonds, and it is not entirely certain that the induceand it is not entirely certain that the induce-ment which must be offered would result in more financial benefit to the government than the purchase of bonds, while the lat-ters proposition would reduce the principal of the debt by actual payment, instead of extending it. The proposition to deposit the money held by the government in bonds throughout the country for use by the prothroughout the country, for use by the peo ple, is, it seems to me, exceedingly objectionable in principle, as establishing too close a relationship between the operators of the government treasury and the business of the country, and too extensive a collection of their mency, thus fostering an annual reliance in private business of pub-

expedient to meet an urgent should Legislative and executive effort should edient to meet an prgent nec generally be in the opposite direction, and should have a tendency to divorce as much, and as fast as can safely be done, the Treasury Department from private enter-

Of course it is not expected that unne cessary and extravagant appropriations will be made for the purpose of avoiding the accumulation of an excess of revenue. Such expenditure, besides the demoralizafion of all just conceptions of public duty which it entails, stimulates a habit of reck less improvidence not in the least con-sistent with the mission of our people, or the high and beneficent purposes of our

government.

I have deemed it my duty to thus bring to the knowledge of my countrymen, as well as to the attention of their representatives, charged with the responsi-bility of legislative relief, the gravity of our financial situation. The failure of the Congress heretofore to provide against the dangers which it was quite evident the very nature of the difficulty must necessarily produce, caused a condition of financia distress and apprehension, since your last adjournment, which taxed to the utmost all the authority and expedients within executive control, and these appear now to be exhausted. If disaster results from the continued inaction of Congress, the responibility must rest where it belongs. Though the situation thus far consider fraught with danger, which should be fully realized, and though it presents features wrong to the people as well as perilous to the country, it is but a result growing out of a perfectly palpable and apparent cause, constantly reproducing the same alarming circumstances—a congested national treas-ury and a depleted monetary condition in the business of the country.

It need hardly be stated that while the

present situation demands a remedy, we

an only be saved from a like predicament in the future by the removal of its causes Our scheme of taxation, by means of which this needless surplus is taken from the people and put into the public treasury, conists of a tariff or duty levied upon importation from abroad and internal revenue taxes levied upon the consumption of tobacco and spirituous and malt liquors, It must be conceded that none of the things when suddenly they will be precipitated subjected to internal revenue exactions are strictly speaking necessaries. There appears to be no just complaint of this taxation by the consumers of these articles, and there seems to be nothing so well able to bear the burden without hardship to any portion of the people; but our present tariff laws, the vicious, inequitable and illogical source of unnecessary taxation ought to be at once revised and amended se laws, in their primary and plain effect, raise the price to the consumer of all articles imported and subjected to duty by precisely the sum paid for such duties, and thus the amount of the stated, were made by calling in for that duty measures the tax paid by those who purchase for use these imported articles. bonds of the government. During the six Many of these things, however, are raised or manufactured in our own country, and the duties now levied upon foreign goods accumulations, and it was feared the and products are called protection to these home manfactures, because they render it possible for those of our people, who are manufacturers, to make these taxed article and sell them for a price equal to that demanded for the imported goods that have paid customs duty. So it happens that while comparatively a few use the imported articles, millions of our people, who never use and never saw any of the foreign procts, purchase and use things of the same kind made in this country, and pay therefor nearly or quite the same enhanced price hich the duty adds to the imported articles. These who buy imports pay the duty charged thereon into the public tressury. but the great majority of our citizens who a sum at least approximately equal to this duty to the home manufacturer. This reference to the operation of our tariff laws is not made by way of instructions, but in order that we may be constantly reminded of the manner in which they impose a urden upon those who consume domestic all our people.

products as well as those who consume imported articles, and thus create a tax upon It is not proposed to entirely relieve the country of this taxation. It must be exensively continued as the source of the it's income, and in a readjustmen of our tariff the interest of American labor engaged in manufacture should be carefully considered, as well as the preservation o our manufacturers. It may be called protection, or by any other name, but relief from the hardships and damages of our present tariff laws should be devised, with especial precaution against imperiling the exstence of our manufacturing interests; but which, without regard to the public welfare, an additional exigency, must always insure the realization of immense protfit instead of moderately profitable returns. As the volume and diversity of our national activities increase, new recruits are dded to those who desire a continuation of the advantages which they conceive the present system of tariff taxation directly affords. Stubbornly have all efforts to reform the present condition been resisted by hose of our fellow-citizens thus engaged and they can hardly complain of the suspicion entertained to a certain extent that there exists an organized combination all along the line to maintain their advantage. We are in the midst of centennial celerations, and with becoming pride we reoice in American skill and ingenuity, in American energy and enterprise, and in the wonderful natural advantages and resources veloped by a century's national growth; yet when an attempt is made to justify a cheme which permits a tax to be laid upor every consumer in the land for the benefit of our manufactures, quite beyond s reasonable demand for governmental regard, it suits the purposes of advocacy to call our manufactures infant industries, still needing the highest and greatest degree of favor and fostering care that can be wrung from federal legislation.

It is also said that the increase in the price of domestic manufactures, resulting rom the present tariff, is necessary, in order that higher wages may be paid to our workingmen employed in manufactories than is paid for what is called the pauper abor of Europe. All will acknowledge the force of an argument which involves the welfare and liberation of our laboring people. Our labor is honorable in the eye of every American citizen, and as it lies at the foundation of our development and progress, it is entitled, without affectation or hypocrisy, to the utmost regard. The standard of our laborers should not be measured by that of any other country less favored, and they are entitled to their full share of all our advantages. By the last census it is made to appear that of the 17,392,099 of our population engaged in all kinds of industries, 7,670, 493 are employed in agriculture; 4,074,288 in professional and personal service, (2,934,-876 of whom are domestic servants and lage 876 of whom are do borers); while 1,810,256 are emp trade and transportation, and 8,887,112 are classed as employed in manufacturing and mining. For present purposes, however, the last number given should be considerably reduced. Without attempting to enumerate all, it will be conceded that there

401 millinery, dress-makers and scale stresses, 172,726 blacksmiths, 183,756 tailors and tailoresses, 102,473 masons, 76,241 butchers, 41,809 bakers, 22,083 plasterers, and 4,891 engaged in manufacturing elements, aggregating 1,214,028 leaving 2,623,089 persons employed in such resisting a change. There should be no disposition to answer such suggestions by the allegation that they are in a minority among those who labor, and therefore should forego an advantage in the interest of low prices for the majority. Their compensation, as it may be affected by the operation of the tariff laws, should at all times be scrupulously kept in view; and yet, with slight reflection, they will not verlook the fact that they are consumers with the rest; that they, too, have their own wants and those of their families to supply from their earnings, and that the price of the necessaries of life, as well as the amount of their wages, will regulate the measure of their wafere and comforts; but the reduction of taxation demande should be so measured as not to necessitat or justify either the loss of employment by the working man nor the lessening of his wages, and the profits still remaining to

should be deducted from those which it in-

cludes 274,148 carpenters and joiners, 285,

to understand that while a high tariff is claimed to be necessary to allow the pay. ment of remunerative wages, it certainly results in a very large increase in the price of nearly all sorts of manufactures, which in almost countless forms he needs for the use of himself and his family. He receives at the cest of his employer his wages, and perhaps, before he reaches his home, is obliged, in a purchase for family use of a which embraces his own labor, to return, in the payment of the increase in price which the tariff permits, the hardearned compensation of many days of Loi The farmer and the agriculturist who manufacture nothing, but who pays the in, creased price which the tariff imposes upon

very sgricultural implement, upon all he

cept the increase of his flocks and his berds and such things as his husbandry produce

from the soil, is invited to aid in the main.

wears and upon all he uses and owns, to

tenance of the present situation, and he is told that a high duty on imported wool is necessary for the benefit of those who have op to shear, in order that the price of their wool may be increased. They, of course, are not reminded that the farmer who has no sheep is by this scheme obliged, in his purchase of clothing and woolen goods, to pay a tribute to his fellow farmer well as to the manufacturer and mer chant; nor is any mention made of the fact that the sheep owners themselves and their households must wear clothing and use other articles manufactured from the wool they sell at tariff prices, and thus as consumers must return their share of this in. eased price to the tradesman. I think it may be fairly assumed that a large proportion of the sheep owned by the farmen throughout the country are found in small locks, numbering from twenty-five to The duty on the grade of imported wool which these sheep yield is ten cents, each per pound, if of the value of thirty cents or less; and twelve cents if the value of more than thirty cents If the liberal estimate of six pounds be allowed for each fleece, the duty thereon would be 60 or 72 cents, and this may taken as the utmost enhancement of the price to the farmer by reason of this duty. Sighteen dollars would thus represent the ncreased price of the wool from twenty. five sheep, and thirty-six dollars that from the wool of fifty sheep; and with other values this addition would amount to bout one-third of its price. If upon its sale the farmer receives this or tariff profit the wool leaves his hands cherged with pre cisely that sum, which, in all the changes, will adhere to it until it reaches the couumer. When manufactured into cloth and other material for use, its cost is not only ncreased to the extent of the farmer's tarin rofit, but a further sum has been added or the benefit of the manufacturer unde the operation of other tariff laws. In the leantime the day arrives when the farme finds it necessary to purchase woolen clothes and material to clothe himself and amily for the winter. When he faces the tradesman for that purpose he discovers that he is obliged not only to return, in the way of increased prices, his tariff profit on he wool he sold, and which then perhaps es before him in the manufactured form out that he must add a considerable sum thereto to meet a further increase in the cost caused by a tariff duty on the manuture. Thus in the end he is aroused to he fact that he has paid upon a moderate purchase, as a result of the tariff scheme which when he sold his wool seemed 80 rofitable, an increase in price more than ufficient to sweep away all the tariff profit he received upon the wool he produced and sold. When the number of farmers engaged in wool raising is compared with all the farmers in the country, and the small proportion they bear to our population is considered: apparent that in the case of a large portion of those who own sheep, the benefit of the personal tariff on wool is illusory; and, bove all, when it must be conceded that the increase of the cost of living caused by such a tariff becomes a burden upon those with moderate means and the poor, the employed and unemployed, the sick and well. and the young and old, and that it constiutes a tax, which with a relentless grasp is fastened upon the clothing of every man, woman and child in the land, reason are suggested why the removal or reduction of this duty should be included in a revision of our tariff laws. In speaking of the increased cost to the consumer of our home manufactures, tesulting from a duty levied upon imported articles of the same description, the fact

a not overlooked that competition among our domestic producers somethe effect of the price of their products below the highest limit allowed by such duty. But it is notorious that this competition is too strong ly by combinations quite prevalent at this time, and frequently called a trust, which have for their objects the regulation of the supply and the price of commodities made and sold by members of the combination The people can hardly hope for any consideration in the operation of these selfish schemes. If, however, in the absence of such combination a healthy and free combination reduce the price of any particular dutiable article of home production below the limit which it might otherwise reach under our tariff law, and if with such reduced price its manufacture continues to thrive, it is entirely evident that one thing has been discovered which should be fully scrutinized in an effort to reduce taxation The necessity of a combination to maintain the price of a commodity to the tariff point furnishes proof that some one is willing to accept lower prices for such commodity. and that prices are remunerative. Lower prices produced by competition prove the same thing. Thus, where either of these conditions exist, a case would seem to be resented for an easy reduction of taxation. The considerations which have been presented concerning our tariff laws, are intended only to enforce an earnest recom mendation that the surplus revenues of the government be prevented by the reduction of our customs duties, and at the same time to emphasize a suggestion that, in accomplishing this purpose, we may discharge a double duty to our people by granting to them a measure of relief from the tariff taxation in questions where it is most needed, and from sources wherein it can be most fairly and justly accorded; nor can the presentation made of such considerations be with any degree of fairness regarded as an evidence of unfriendliness towards our manufacturers' interests or of any lack of appreciation of their value and These interests constitute a leading and most substantial element of our national greatness, and furnish the proud proof of our country's progress; but if in the emergency that presses upon us our manufacturers are asked to surrender something for the public good, and to avert disaster, their patriotism, as well as a grateful recognition of the advantages already afforded, should lead them to a willing coshall forego all the benefits of governments regard, but they cannot fail to be admonished of their duty, as well as of their enlightened self interest and safety, when they are reminded of the fact that the financial panic and collapse to which the present condition tends, affords no greater shelter or protection to our manufacturers than to our other important enterprises. An opportunity for a safe, careful and de-liberate reform is now offered, and none us should be unmindful of a time when at those who have resisted timely and reason able relief, may insist upon a radical and sweeping rectification of their wrongs. The difficulty attending a wise and fair revision of our tariff laws is not underestimated. It will require on the part of the Congress great labor and care, and espe-cially a broad and national contemplation manufacturing industries as are claimed to be benefited by a high tariff. To these the appeal is made to save their employment and maintain their wages by reasonable and reckless of the welfare of laws more than four thousand articles are subject to duty. Many of these do not in any way compete with our own manufac-turers, and many are hardly worth attenturers, and many are hardly worth attention as subjects of revenue. A considerable reduction can be made in the aggregate by adding them to the free list. The taxation of luxuries presents no features of hardship, but the necessaries of life, used and consumed by all the people, the duty upon which adds to the cost of living in avery home should be greatly chessened.

every home, should be greatly cheapened. The radical reduction of the duties imposed

upon the raw material used in manufac-tures, its free importation, is of course an

important factor in any effort to reduce the price of these necessaries, and would not only relieve them from the increased cost caused by the tariff on such material, but

the manufactured product being thus

cheapened, that part of the tariff now laid

upon such product, as a compensation to

our manufacturers for the present price of the raw material, could be accordingly modified. Such reductions or free impor-tation, would serve beside to largely reduce