A. ROSCOWER, Editor,

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GOLDSBORO, N. C., FRIDAY, DEC. 16, 1887.

IDEALS. s of Growth, of old, in that surprisa or first vision, wild and sweet, I poured in passionate sigha

ly with maxiso at ye descend my heart to meetby heart an slow to rise.

him I pray: Angelio he to bo! en your shining poise afar-And to my wishes bold

Poply with cold, et mylistion, like a stor Fixed in the beavens old.

day on I, what were ye more than I? not fix this we are divine-That native to the sky, Ye enpiret bie

oward, and give low bearts the win? That should reward the high ?

yet in weathess I no more complain our abiding in your places; 'h. still, howe'er my pain Wild prayers may rain, on high the perfect graces

that stocning could but stain content your lowness, but to lur

lift is to your angellood, 1 - your surprises pure Payn far and sure the turnalt of young blood. And starlike there endure.

there I wait, and invite me while I climb ee. I come! but slow, but slow ! Yet ever as you chime, itt und sublime ant my feet, they move, they go Cothe stant stair of Time

-DAVID A. WASSON.

Ter Vitovitch's Ice Fort.

TITED MYRON COLSY.

OLF stories are abun dant in Siberia, and many of them are of a fearful character that is mite sufficient to deter the strongest-hearted from wishing to have alongs with them. In the most rly part of Siberia the animals the country, particularly ir o ted parts, in large packs, some if even a thousand or upwards. attack men and beasts indiscrimi , and even have been known to attack upon some of the smaller where their numbers enabled do a great deal of havoe before and finally be driven off.

all the aggressiveness is not al to be on their side, for the men country seek every opportunity attrish their numbers, from various Very naturally the people, their own protection, desire to get of as many as possible, and abounty me quarters upon every ani illed is an additional incentive to work of execution. Then their can be tanned into excellent r, and are in great demand and high prices. The fur is also very to the natives, being heavy and and is much used for trimming ge hood which the Northern Si-

are accustomed to wear. in a country so

open, and at once enters in. The passage between the inner and outer fence is wide enough to enable him to move ahead comfortably, but too narrow to admit of his turning round.

mit of his turning round. Having completed the circle of the pen, he arrives at his starting point and finds his further progress completely barred by the door, which still stands open as when he entered. Pushing against this, he shuts it close in order to get by and thus affectually

in order to get by, and thus effectually makes himself a prisoner. Then the crafty huntsman, who has all the time been concealed within, shoots or spears the animal from the

top of the fence, draws his carcass within, so as to save it, and opens the outer door again to receive the next visitor. When wolves are plenty two men or

more in one of these pens have a very busy time for a number of days, and are scarcely able to slaughter or skin the animals as fast as they would like to rush in unconsciouely to their death.

It not infrequently happens that the men are kept in these pens for a number of days at a time, being unable to get out on account of wolves, which surround them and would tear them to pieces the moment they made their appearance. The only thing for the hunters to do

under such circumstances is to keep on trapping and slaughtering until the animals are all killed, or, starved out and disappointed, abandon their position

and scurry off to another part of the country. Stepan and Igor had just this experi-

were getting reduced in numbers.

March, going off into the country a score of miles or so Before they had their pen wholly

ence on two occasions that winter, and the animals in that immediate vicinity When the smoke cleared away the fiery eyes were no longer visible, and Their last excursion they made in

over the bones of their devoured com-rade. It looked as though there might made there came a sudden thaw. Rain and the warmer temperature melted be two score of the brutes. He was be-

shelter.

sieged in truth. They gathered in a circle around his fortification and set up a doleful howling, feeling disappointed, no doubt, in losing such an excellent suppor.

Presently another pair of gloaming eyes shone at the opening. Igor waited this time till the savage beast was half way through the crevice before he fired. The lifeless body of the wolf pitched forward, and Iger drew it wholly into the inclosure. The carcass made a warm carpet for his feet, and he deemed it a fortunate thing that he could make so good use of his enemies, for it was getting the least bit chilly inside the ice fort.

The young hunter had chough to keep him busy for a time, for a wolf continually presented himself at the aperture.

After he had shot several, Igor had a thought; he would save his ammunition and use his axe instead. So he flung away his guu, and, grasping his broad-bladed weapon, stood ready like any stout guardsman that might have followed the fortunes of the Muscovite

It is almost incredible, but when the morning dawned there were twenty-two wolves lying dead inside the ice fort. and Igor was confident he had killed half as many more, most of the latter having been devoured by their compan-

He felt greatly relieved when the dawn came, for the large number of warm carcasses "inside had greatly heightened the temperature, and the water was dripping from the iey roof like a January thaw. As soon as he felt certain that the volves were all dead or had disappeared, Igor hacked his way out of his fortress and continued his journey to the village. He returned the same day with help, skinned the wolves, and procured a supply of provisions for his companion at camp, which he reached before night. Within a fortnight they had made another haul of wolves at the pen, and Igor's share of the bounty money and of the market value of the fur amounted to so many bags of roubles that I hardly dare to tell you. Any way, it was a sum sufficient to enable him to buy a farm, stock it, and marry, which of course obliged him to give up wolf-bunting for the rest of his life.-Golden Julys.

They were walking leisurely forward, watching his every motion. They had ceased to howl, as these animals always do when they have gathered in The Congress of the United States

To the Congress of the United States: numbers sufficiently large to attack their You are confronted at the threshold of your

Goldsboro

evidative duties with a condition of the na-Igor knew that just as soon as it was a little duskier, they would spring upon him like so many fiends let loose. tional finances which imperatively demands immediate and enroful consideration. The amount of mon v annually exacted. His mind was made up on the instant. He leveled his rifle and discharged it at

through the operation of present laws, from the industries and necessities of the people, largely exceeds the sum necessary to meet the xpenses of the Government.

When 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 toward the careful and econom ical maintenance of the Government which protects him, it is p'n'n that the exaction of nore than this is indefensible extertion, and a culpable betraval of American defruest and justice. This wrong inflicted upon those who bear the burden of national taxat on, like other wrongs, multiplies a brood of evil consequences. The public treasury, which should only exist as a conduit conveyin; the prople's tribute to its legitimate objects of expenditure, becomes a hoarding place for money needlesily withdrawn from trade and the people's use, thus crippling our national energies, suspending our country's develop-

ment, preventing investment in projuctive enterprise, threatening finan ial disturbance, and inviting schemes of the public plunder. This coulition of our Treasury is not alto-

ing eyes glanced in at him. Igor had his gun at his shoulder, and he took aim between those two balls of fire. remedy. And yet the situation still continues, with aggravated incidents, more than once of late presaging financial convulsion and wide spread disaster. It will not do to neglect this situation be

It will not do to neglect this situation be-cause its dangers are not now palpably immiment and apparent. They exist none the less certainly, and await the unforeseen and unexpected occasion when suldenly they will be precipated on us. On the 30th day of June, 1885, the excess of revenues over public expenditures, after complying with the annual requirements of the sinking fund act, was \$17,50,355.84; dur-ing the year ended June 30, 1886, such excess amounted to \$49,405.455.20, and during the year ended June 30, 1887, it reached the sum of \$55,407,849,34.

Amounted June 30, 1852, it reached the sum of \$55,567,840,54. The annual contributions to the sinking fund during the three years above specified, amounting in the aggregate to \$138,055,-20,94, and deducted from the surplus as stated, were made by calling in for that pur-pole outstanding 3 per cent, bonds of the Gov-ernment. During the six months prior to June 30, 1887, the surplus revenue had grown so large by repeated accumulations, and it was feared the withdrawal of this great sum of money needed by the prophe would so affect the business of the country, that the sum of \$70,864,100 of such surplus was applied to the payment of the principal and interest of the 3 per cent, bonds still outstanding, and which were then payable at the option of the Gov-ernment. The ple arises condition of finan-cial affairs among the people still needing odi of monediates, after the offs date of ermment. The p c arisons condition of finan-cial affairs among the people still needing relief, immediately after the 30th day of June, 1887, the remainder of the 3 per cent, bonds then outsianding, amount-ing with principal and interest to the sum of \$18,817,920, were called in and applied to the sinking fund contribution for the current fiscal year. Notwithstanding these operations of the Treesery Department representations of distress in business circles not only continued but increased, and also-lute p ril scened at hand. In these circum-stances the contributions to the sinking fund for the current fiscal year was al once comstances the contributions to the sinking fund for the current flical year was alsone com-pleted by the expanditums of 324, 084, 285, 285, 55 in the purchase of Government lends not yet due tearing 4 and 44_{\odot} per cent, interest, the premium paid thereion averaging about 24 per cent, for the former and 8 per cent for the latter. In addition to this the interest accru-ing during the current year mean the out

The proposition to deposit the money held by the Government banks throughout the country, for use by the people, is, it seems to me, exceedingly objectionable in principle, as establishing too close a relationship between the operations of the Government treasury and the business of the country, and too ex-tensive a commingling of their money, thus fostering an unnatural reliance in private business upon public funds. If this scheme should be alopted it should only be done as a temporary expedient to meet an urgent ne-cessity. Legislative and executive effort should 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-Treasury Department from private enter-

Of course it is not expected that unneces

prise. Of course it is not expected that unnexs sary and extravagant appropriations will be made for the purpose of avoiding the accu-ulation of an eccessive revenue. Such ex-penditure, beside the demorali ration of all just conceptions of public duty which it en-tails, stimulates a habit of reckless improvi-dence not in the least consistent with the mission of our people or the high and benefi-cent purpose of our Government. The value deemed it my duty to thus bring to to the attention of their representatives charged with the responsibility of legislative relief, the gravity of our financial situation. The tailure of the Congress heretofore to pro-vid-against the dangers which it was quite necessarily picture, orused a condition of financial distass and apprehension since your all the authority and expedients within Ex-ecutive control; and these appear now to be evaluated. If disaster results from the con-tinued inaction of Congress, the responsibility unstrest where it belongs. The tailing of the situation, the situation of free is fraught with danger which should be of unset of a consist and the supear now to be evaluated. If disaster results from the con-tinued inaction of Congress, the responsibility mere subsect is a result growing cut of a per-ference of the people and apparent cause, con-stantly palpable and apparent cause, con-stantly reproducing the same alarming cir-um tances—a congested national treasary and a depleted monetary condition in the busines of the country. It need hardly be mand a depleted monetary condition in the busines of the country. It need hardly be mande a remedy, we can only be saved from a like predicament in the future by the re-moval of its cause.

a like predicament in the future by the re-moval of its cause. Our scheme of tax ation, by means of which this needless surplus is taken from the people and put into the public treasury, consists of a tariff or duty levied upon importations from alroad, and internal revenue taxes levied upon the consumption of tobacco and spirituous and malt liquors. It must be con-ceded that none of these things subjected to internal revenue taxation are, strickly speak-ing, necessaries; the e appears to be no just complaint of this taxation by the consumers of these articles, and there is sens to be noth-ing so well able to bear the burden without hardship to any portion of the people. But our present tariff laws, the vicious, in-equitable an 1 illegical source of unnecessary taxation, ought to be at once revised and amended. These laws, as their primary and plain effect, raise the price to consumers of all articles imported and subject to duty, by pre-cisely the sum paid for such duties. Thus the amount of the duty measures the tax paid by those who purchase for use these imported articles. Many of these things, however, are raisd or manufactured upon foreign goods and products are called protection to these home manufactures, because they reader if possible for those of our people who are innum. and products are called protection to these home manufactures, because they reader it possible for those of our people who are manu-lacturers to make the e taxed articles and sell them for a price e gail to that d-manded for imported gools that have paid custo as duty. So it happens that while comparatively a few use the imported articles, millions of our people, who never are and never saw any of the foreign products, purchase and use things of the same kind made in this country, and pay therefore nearly or quite the same en hancel price which the duty adds to the im-ported articles. Those who buy imports pay the duty charged thereon in the public treas, who buy domestic articles of the same class, pay a sum at least approximately equal to this duty to the home manufacturer. This reference to the operation of our tariff have is not made by way of instanction but in

will not overlook the fact that they are con-sumers with the rest; that they, too, have their own wants and thos; of their families

Headlight. Raligh,

sumers with the rest, that they, too, have their own wants and thos, of their families to supply from their carnings, and that the price of the necessaries of life, as well as the amount of their wages, will regulate the meas ure of their welfare and corafort. But the reduction of taxation demanded should be so measured as not to necess tate or justify either the loss of employment by the working man nor the lessening of his wages, and the profits still remuning to the manu-facturer, after a necessary readjustment, should furnish no excuse for the sa riflee of the interests of his employee either in their opportunity to work or in the di-minut on of their compensation. Nor can the worker in manufactures fail to understand to be necessary to allow th-phyment of remun rative wages, it certainly results in a very large increase in the price of nearly all sorts of manufactures, which, in almost countles, forms, he needs for the use of has do this employer his wages, and per-hys before he reaches his home is obliged, in a purchase for family us of an artill which embraces his own labor, to return in the payment of the increase in price which the tartiff germits, the hard-earned compensa-tion of many days of toil. The far ner a wide the agriculturist who

the tariff permits, the hard-earned compensa-tion of many days of toil. The far ner a will the agriculturist who manuia ture nothing, but who pay tao in-crea ed price which the tariff imposes upon every agricultural implement, upon all he wears and upon all he uss and own, except the increase of his flocks and her is and such things as his husban iry produces from the rol, k invited to aid in munitaring the present situation; and he is told that a nigh duty on imported wool is necessary for the benefit of those who have sheep 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 weolen goods, to pay a tribute to his tellow farmer as well as to the manu-facturer and myrchant; nor is any ment or made of the fact that the sheep owners them-selves and their households, must wear cloth-ing and use other attil les manufactured from the wool they sell at tariff prices, and thus as consumers must return their share of this in-creased price to the tradesman. I think it may be fairly assumed that a large proportion of the sheep owned by the farmers throughout the country are tound in small flocks numbering from twenty-five to fifty. The duty on the grade of imported wool which these sheep yield is 10 cents; and 12 cents if of the value of 30 cents or less, and 12 cents if of the value of more than 50 cents. If the leberal estimate of six

word which these sheep yiels is to cents cach pound if of the value of 30 cents or less, and 12 cents if of the value of more than 20 cents. If the liberal estimate of six pounds be allowed for each fleere the duty thereon would be 60 or 72 cents, and this may be taken as the utmost enhancement of its price to the farmer by reason of this duty. Eightren dollars would thus represent the increased price of the wool from twenty-five sheep and thirty-six dollars that from the wool of fifty sheep, and at pressot values this addition would amount to abcut one-third of its price. If upon its sale the farmer receives this or a less tariff profit, the wool leaves his hands charged with pre-cisely that sum, which in all its changes will adhere to it, until it reaches the consumer. When manufactured into cloth and other goods and material for use, its cost is not only increased to the extent of the farmer's When manufactured into cloth and other goods and material for use, its cost is not only increased to the extent of the farmer's added for the benefit of the manufacturer under the operation of other tariff laws. In the meantime the day arrives when the insmer finds it necessary to purchase woolen goods and material to clothe him self and family for the winter. When he faces the tradesman for that purpos he discovers that he is obliged not only to return in the way of increased price his tariff profit on the wool he sold, and which then perhaps lies before him in manufactured form, but that he must add a considerable sum thereto to meet a further increase in cost caused by a tariff duty on the manufactured form, thus in the end he is aroused to the fact that he has paid upon a moderate purchase, as a result of the tariff scheme, which, when he sold his wool seemed so profitable, an increase in price more than sufficient to sweep away all the tariff profit he received upon the wool he produced and sold. he produced and sold. When the numbers 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 conditered; when it is made apparent that in the case of a large part of those who own sheep the bonefit of the present haviff on wool is illustry, and above all, when it must be conceled that the increase of the cost of living caused by such tariff becomes the cost of living caused by such tariff becomes a burden upon the e with moderate means and the poor, the employed and unemployed, the sick and well, and the young and old, and that it constitutes a tax which with relentles grasp fastens upon the clothing of ever man, woman, and child in the land, reason are suggested why the removal or reductio of this duty should be included in a revisio of every

local and selfish claims as are unre-sona-li and reckless of the welfare of the entire

Subscription, \$1.00 Per Year.

The radical reduction of the duties imposed in the neutral to the second and the second reduction of the reduction of the second reduction the second reduction of the second reduction of the second reduction of the second reduction the second reduction of the second red

is not apparent how such a ching can have any injurious effect upon our manufacturers. On the contrary, it would appear to give them a better chance in foreign markets with the manufacturers of other constries, who cheap in their ware-by tree material. Thus our people might have the oportruity of es-tending their sales beyond the lim is of home consumption—say ing them from the di-pression, interruption in business, and is so caused by a glutted domestic mark to sale at tendy labor, with its raculting quiet and on teady labs

steady moor, with its resulting quiet and only tentment. The question thus imperatively presented for solution should be approached in a source higher than partisanship and considered in the high of that regard for patriotic duty which should characterize the action of tho o intrusted with the weal of a confiding produc-ted the obligation to declared party policy and principle is not wanting to urge prompt and effective a tion. Both of the grist political parties now represented in the forcer ment have, by r parted and authoritative declari-tions, condemned the could ion of our laws which permit the collection from the people of unnecessary revenue, and have in the most solemn manner promised its correction; and neither as citizens nor partisens a e our countrymen in a mood to conduce the delib-erate violation of thes pladges. Our progress toward a wase conclusion will not be imprived by dwelling moon the theo-

Our progress toward a wise conclusion will not be improved by dwelling moon the theo-ries of protect on and tree trids. This savors too much of bandying epithets. It is a con-dition which confronts us-not a theory. Relief from this condition may involve a slight reduction of the advantag s which we award our home productions, but the entire withdrawal of such advantages should not be contemplated. The question of free trade is absolutely irrelevant; and the persistent claim made in certain quar-ters that all efforts to relieve the p ople from unjust and unnecessary taxation are schemes of so called free trades, is mischlevous and far removed from any consideration for the public good.

far removed from any consideration for the public good. The simple and plain dury which we over the people is to reduce taxation to the ne e-sary expenses of an economical operation of the Government, and to restore to the business of the country the money which we hold in the treasury through the perversion of govern-mental powers. These things can and should be done with safety to all our in lustries, with-out danger to the opportunity for remmera-tive labor which our workingmen need, and with benefit to them and all our people, by cheapening their measure of they conferts. The Constitution provides that the Freed-dent "shall, from time to time, give to the Congress information of the state of the Union." It has been the custom of the Ex-ceutive, in compliance with this provision, to

these departments during the last fiscal year. But I am so much impressed with the paramount importance of the subject to which this communicasubject to which this communica-tion has thus fir been devoted, that I shal forego the addition of any other topic, and only urge upon your immediate considera-tion the "state of the Union" as shown in the resent condition of our treasury and our general fiscal situation, upon which every







great torrent, breaking up the ice and carrying it down stream. The surrounding country became almost impassa-ble.

This weather continued nearly a week, and the supply of food they had with them threatened to give out. In riew of this fact it became necessary that one of them should go to the nearest village—more than a dozen miles distant—so as to replenish their stores. The task fell on Igor from choice, and one day, a little after noon, he set off on his snow-shoes, taking his trusty rifle with him, and also carrying that insep-

arable weapon of the Siberian hunter, a short-handled axe, in his belt. He calculated to get to the village before nightfall, which came on early in

away much of the snow, and the river, a tributary of the Obi, was swollen to a

outside there were horrible growls and munching and savage snarling. He glanced out and could just distin quish a mass of dark figures fighting

the foremost creature, and under cover

of the smoke sprang into his place of

The interior was large enough to hold

dozen men, and the ice was so piled

around it that there were but two open-

ings, one at his rear, just big enough for a man to crawl through, and the place

by which he had entered, which he began to fill up by scattering pieces of

Before he had completed his work, the pack came rushing up, snapping their teeth and snarling, but they did not test the strength of his intrench-

ment, and the boy kept at his labor till

he had a complete wall of ice on that side, which no force of theirs could break through. The crevice at the other end he left open, and crawling to the aperture, waited for the animals to

make their appearance, as ho was sure

they would. He had not long to wait. Soon he heard sniffing, and then a pair of blaz-

sted by these brutes, there are proonal hunters, whose sole business is of trapping and killing wolves. iouski was one of these, ix foot fellow, who was a black-by trade, but during his later had devoted himself to wolf-huntin which he had been wonderfully



ssful. During the six years he had cugaged in the business he had a rich, and it was the unanimous t in and around Tobolsk that h shunghtered more wolves than any man in Siberia.

Stepan always said that he didn't about that. Perhaps Igor Vito-

could tell better, r was the son of a border farmer, ring the last two winters had d litepan in his wolf-baiting. He stout, ruddy faced youth of sevenr eighteen years, with dark hair is that he had taken from some of ancestor who had swept over unitry in the train of Genghis me of his successors. But s a true Slav enough in vigor and

He was strong as a full-grown und had the inherent obstinacy boldness of his race. These ties had carried him into more one adventure, and had won thorough appreciation of Stepan

preceding winter, in particular, had been the hero of an adventure thad not yet ceased to be the talk vonder at the fireside of serf, villian

and been a cold, hard winter, and volves were unusually numerous terocious. Stepan and Igor had it in at one time over six hundred of the fierce beasts which they had The animals were caught in ys, sometimes by poisoned

and again by traps. e commonest kind of trap, and the ed by Stepan and Igor, was cond as follows

di wooden fence was made it a circular pen. Outside of this as another similar one, perhaps three feet distant from the first ming entirely around it. In the of this pen is placed a live deer In the outer fence is a small g, with a swinging door attach-

h is left soductively open. wolves scent the live bait in the of the pen and pather around the re in tierce, howling groups. vainly endeavoring to leap over steeting barrier and get at it, a finally finds the door standing

that latitude at that time of the year and having been cramped up in camp several days, it was a pleasant experience to the lad to have the privilege of stirring his legs.

It was growing colder, the wind was blowing from the northwest again, and the snow was gradually hardening. That didn't matter much; it would only be the easier traveling when he return ed with the supplies.

So Igor walked, whistling merrily and keeping his eyes open for game. Some two miles below the camp he shot a sable and hung the body in the fork of a tree to freeze until his return. The country he was walking through

was level and wooded, with openings at 1 intervals, and not far off flowed the river. The village that he was going to lay on the other side of the stream, and he had no doubt but that farther up he should find a bridge of some kind.

Late in the afternoon he ran upon two wolves in the middle of an open. As soon as they saw him they retreated into the timber, and Igor paid them no further thought.

The straps of one of his snow-shoes troubled him, occupying several minutes in repairing, and when he started forward again, he was startled to see how low the sun had got. It was just ready to sink down behing the trees, Night was close at hand, He quickened his pace considerably,

but it was slow work at best. Sudden y he paused. He had heard a quick short yelp far back upon his track. He knew it was the bark of a wolf.

The yelp was repeate I, and responses were heard from several directions, in front and across the river. He glanced around him. Dusk would be coming down soon, and the village was still more than five miles distant.

He could not hope to reach it in time, for he knew that his terrible enemies would presently be gathering upon his trail.

Pretty soon half-a-dozen huge, gravish bodies appeared bounding forward from the timber. He paused and turned in his tracks,

The six wolves halted, too, and sat down upon their hounches, watching him with burning eyes and folling tongues. Others were coming in on either side. There might be a score of them for all he knew, and there was but little tim

for him to act. He was close to the river now, and he looked engerly for a bridge He saw none, but his sharp eyes caught sight of something else, something that caused his blood to flow to his very finger-ends

with a sudden glowing flush. On the side next to him there was a

sharp indeptation in the river, and close to shore the broken ice was piled up in blocks like small houses. In a second be thought "Why not make a fort of one of these ? With a fair kind of a barricade, I can make a good defense against the brutes, and perhaps by morning they will go away or some one from the village will come along."

Fortune favored him. As he immed among the ice blocks, he noticed half a dozen pieces tippe lover against a larger one at such an angle as to act like the roof of a house,

"These is the place for my fort," he exclaimed alond He glanced back at his pursuers,

The Practical Joker.

e following story has its headquarters at Clinton; On one of the fine days of last week a lady came down town to do some shopping. She brought her "yearling" in a baby carriage, which she left in a certain dry goods store while she went in to make her purchases. One of the clerks in the store, (who knew the mother well, thought to

play a joke. So while she was busy he went out and wheeled the carriage and baby into an adjoining store. Though he was not aware of it the lady had Though been watching his manoeuvers, and when she was ready to go home she did so without carriage or babe. Shortly after "bubby" kicked up high jinks, and the joker clerk was sent for to take him away. And as the mother was gone he was compelled to wheel baby home, the youngster howling at the top of his voice nearly the whole of the way, and advertising the situation, much to the annoyance of the clerk. When he reached the cate the mother came out. and her exclamation was: "Dear me, I forgot a parcel, did It" and as saw the youngster, "Oh, I thought it was a spool of twist I had forgotten."

It was worse than a spool of twist on the clerk.-Toronto Globe.

Died of Too Much Money.

A Boston man who, until he was 40, lived an economic, hardworking life, and one which was both happy and useful, hal the misfortune at that time to inherit from a relative a fortune of some millions. He was instantly overwhelmed with importunities from all sides. Gifted with an acutely sensitive New England conscience, he was not only anxious to do good with his wealth, but he was almost morbidly afraid that through ignorance or carelestness he should do harm with it. He investigated with the most painful care the cases presented to him, and he literally agonized over the things he desired to do, that he feared to do, and these that he was urged to do. Two years of this worry killed him. Ilis physician said atterward that the certificate to be accurate should have been filled out to read. "Died of his money," and the state-ment would have been literally true,

ing during the current year up in the out-standing bondel indebtedness of the Government was to some extent anticipated, and banks selected as depositories of public money were permitted to somewhat increase their

deposit. While the expedients thus couployed, to re-While the explorence the money lying idle in the lease to the people the money lying idle in the Trensury, servel to avert inter thate danger, our surplus revenues have continued to accu-mulate, the excess for the present year amounting on the 1st day of December to \$55,358,701.19, and estimated to reach the

Soi, 38, 701, 19, and est matel to reach the sum of \$113,000,000 on the 37th of Jane next, at which date it is expected that this sum, added to price accountations, will swell the samplies in the Tercary to \$179,009,00. There seems to be no assurance that, with such a withdrawal from use of the people's circulating medium, our business community may not in the near future be subjected to the same distress which was quite lately pro-duced from the same cause. And while the duced from the same cause. And while the functions of our National Treasury should be few and simple, and while its best con ition would be reached. I believe, by its entire dis connection with private business interests. yet when, by a per ers on of its purposes, it idly holds money uselessly subtracted from the channels of track, there seems to be reason for the claim that some legitimate means should be devised by the Government

to restore in an emergency, without waste or extravag mee, such money to its place among the people, If such an emergency arises there now

It such an emergency arrays there now exists no clear and undoubted executive power of relief. Heretofore the redemption of three per cent, bends, which were payable at the option of the Government, has afforded a m any for the dis' unsement of the excess of our revenues; but these bonds have all been retired, and there are no bonds outstanding the payment of which we have the right to insid user. The contribution to the excitate insist upon. The contribution to the sinking fund which furnishes the oscasion for expen-diture in the purchase of bonds has been al-ready made for the current year, so that

There is no outlet in that direction. In the present state of legislation the only preferre of any existing excent ve power to to tere, at this time, any part of our surplus revenues to the people by its expenditures, consists in the supportion that the Secretary of the Treasury may onter the market and purshase the local is 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 derived is found in an amoro praction on pass it a number of years ago, and it is subject to the suspicion that it was intended as temporary and limited in its ap-plication, instead of conferring a continuing discretion and anth rity. No could on ought to exist which would justify the grant of power to a single official, upon his independ onsists in the supposition that the Secretics power to a single official, upon his indgment of its necessity, to withhold from or release

of its necessity, to withhold from or release to the busin **s**: of the people, in an unusual manner, money hold in the Treasury, and thus affect, at his will, the financial situation of the country; and if it is deemed wise to lodge in the Ferretary of the Treasury the authority in the present juncture to purchase bonds, it should be plain y vested, and pro-vided as far as possible, with such chasks and limitations as will done this offends right and discriment and at the same time relieve and discretion, and at the same time reli

In discretion, and at the same time releve long from mether reasonability. In considering the question of parchasing locks as a means of ristoring to circulation the curples means; accumulating in the Treasury, it should be borne in mind that premiums must of course be paid upon such ourchase, that there may be a large part of these bonds held as investments which cannot te purchased at any price, and that combina-tions among holders who are willing to sell.

ticks among holders who are willing to sell, how unreasonably enhance the cost of such bonks to the Government. It has been suggested that the present leaded debt might bore under at a kess rate of interest, and the difference between the old and new scarity puid in each, thus find-ing use for the suggests in the transity. The success of this plan, it is apparent, must de-pend upon the volution of the holders of the present bonks and it is not entirely certain ent bon ls; and it is not entirely certain present root is: and it is not entirely certain that the inducement which must be offered them would result in more financial benefit to the Governm at this the purchase of bonds, while the latter proposition would raince the principal or the debt by actual payment, instead of extending it.

made by way of instruction, but

is not made by way of instruction, but in order that we may be constantly reminded of the manuer in which they impose a burden upon those who consume imported articles, and thus create a tax upon all our people. It is not proposed to entirely relieve the country of this traction. It must be exten-sively continue I as the source of the Govern-ment's income, and in a readju thent of our tariff the interests of American labor engaged in manufacture should be carefully consid-ered, as well as the preservation of our manu-factories. It may be called updated and the source of the source is an end of the interest of the source of the source of the source of the interest of the source of the source of the source of the interest of the source of the source of the source of the interest of the source of the s facturers. It may be called protection, or by

om the hardshipe any other name, but relief from the hardships and dangers of our present tariff laws should be devised with especial pre-aution against im periling the existence of our munifacturing interests. But this existence should not mean interests. But this existence should not mean a condition which, without regard to the public welfare or a national exigency, must alway insure the realization of immensy profits in stead of moderately profitable returns, the volume and diversity of our national turos. A activities increase, new recruits are added to those who desire a continuation of the advan tages which they conceive the present system of tariff taxation directly afforts them. So stabbornly have all efforts to reform the present condition here resisted by those of stabbornly have all efforts to reform the present condition been resisted by those of our fellow c.t zens thus engaged, that they can hardly complain of the suspicion, enter-tained to a certain extent, that there exists an organized combination all along the line

ma ntain their advantage. We are in the milist of centennial celebrations, and with becoming pride we rejoice in American skill and ingenuity, in American en-ergy and enterprise, and in the wonderful nater zy and enterprise, and in the wondertai nat-ural advantages and resources developed by a century's national growth. Yet when an at-tempt is made to justify a s heme which per-mits a tax to be haid upon every consumer in the land for the benefit of our manufacturers, quite beyond a reasonable domand for govern mental regar I, it suits the purposes of advo-eacy to call our manufactures infant indus mental regard, it suits the purposes of advo-cacy to call our manufactures infant indus-tries, still needing the highest and greatest degree of favor and fostering care that can be wrung from Federal legislation. It is all o stid that the increase in the price of domestic manufactures resulting from the present tariff is neces ary in order that higher vacuus he paid to be a working and the price.

wages may be paid to our workingmen em-ployed in manufactories than are paid for p'ovel in manufactories than are paid for what is called the pupp rlabor of Europe. All will acknowledge the force of an argument which involves the welfare and Liberal com-pensation of our laboring people. Our labor is honorable in the eves of every American citizen, and as it les at the foundation of our levelopment and progress. It is entitled, with-int affectation or hypocrisy, to the utdiest recard. The standard of our laborers' life should not be measured by that of any other country less favored, and they are entitled to the r full share of all our advantages.

their full share of all our advantages. Fy the last census it is made to appear that of the 17,392,099 of our population en-gaged in all kinds of industries 1,570,473 are gaged in all kinds of industries 1,00,055 are employed in agriculture, 4,074.328 in profes-sional and personal service, (2,931,576 of when are dome tic service, (2,931,576 of when 1,810,356 are employed in trade and transportation, and 5,5-6,112 are classed as employed in manufacturing and in mar,

For present in poses, however, the last number given should be considerably re-duced. Without attempting to enumerate a'l, it will be conceded i that there is ould be deducted from those which it includes 375,145 carpenters and jetners, 185,401 milliners, dre-miders, and seams resse. 172,725 black-smiths, 155,750 tailors and tailoresses, 102,473 masons, 76,211 tailores, 41,49 bakers, 22,983 plustere s, an 14,841 engrged in monuta tur-ing agri-utural in 4 ments, au conting in the aggregate to 1,214,023, leaving 2,626,(8) persons employed in such monuta turing in-r u-tries as are claimed to be beneficiel by a

high toriff. To these the appeal is made to save the'r To these the append is that, to streak the employment and mant in their wages by re-siding a change. There should be no disjo-stion to answer such suggestions by the all egation that they are in a minority anong those who labor, and therefore should to rego these with above, and therefore should lorage nu advantage, is the interest of low prices for the majority: the compensation, as it may be affected by the operation of the tariff laws, should at all times be scrups on d/ kpt in view; and yet with slight reflection they

of our tariff laws. In speaking of the increased cost to the con-sumer of our home manufactures, resulting sumer of our home manufactures, resultin from a duty laid upon imported articles of th same description, the fact is not overlooke

same description, the fact is not overlooked inat competition among our domestic pro-ducers sometimes has the effect of keeping the price of their products left when highest limit allowed by such duty. But it is notorious that this comp tition is too often strangled by combinations quite prevalent at this time, and frequently called trusts, which have for this object the regulation of the supply and price of commodities male and sold by mem-bers of the combination. The people can hardly hope for any consideration in the operation of these selfish is themes. If, however, in the absines of such combi-nation, a healthy and tree competition re duces the price of any particular dutiable at tele of home production below the limit which it might otherwise reach unler our tariff have, and if, with such reduced price, its manufacture continues to thrive, it is en-tirely evident that one thing has been discor-ered which shoul is be carefully scrutinised in an effort to reduce taxation.

ered which should be carefully scrutinized in an effort to reduce tration. The necessity of combination to maintain the price of ray cormonity to the tarill point, turniches proof 1, at some one is willing to acc pt lower prices for site commodity, and that such trates are remarkative; and

and that such threes are remainfailing; and lower prices provided by competition prove the same thing. This where other of these conditions exist, a case would seem to be pre-sented for an easy reduction of taxation. The considerations which have been pre-sented touching our tariff laws are intin di-only to enforce an carnest recommendation that the surplus revenues of the overnment be prevented by the reduction of our customs duties, and, at the same time, to emphasize a surgestion that in acc multishing this purpole. suggestion that in acc mphshing this purpo e we may d s ha gen double duty to our i e p we may dish a gradouble duty to our jepe by granting to them a measure of releffrom taruff taxation in quarters where it is most needed and form sources where it can be most fauly and justly accorded. Nor can the presentation made of such con-siderations be, with any degree of fairness, to can be presentation and by the such con-

terarded as evidence of untriendl nes-towar I our manufact uring interests, or of any lack of appreciation of their value and unportance.

portance. These interests constitute a leading and most substantial element of our unitional gr atness and furnish the proof proof of our country's progress. But it in the energency gr atness and furnish the proof proof of our country's progress. But if in the emergency that presses upon us our man fa turens are asked to surrentler something for the public gool and to avert disaster, to ir rativitis u.s.s well as a grateful recognition of advantages already afforded, should lead them 1 - withing cooperation. No demand is made but they shall forego all the lenvits of government al regard; but they cannot full to be ad uonithed of their duty, as well as their enlightenest self-interest and safety, when they are reminded of the fact that fin incial panic an 1 collapse, to which the present condition tends, afford no greater shelter or protet ion to our manufac-tures than to our other import intenterprises. Opportunity for safe, careful and deliberate reform is now offered; and none of us should be unmindful of a time when an abu ed and irritated people, heelless of thoss who have resisted timely and reasonable relief, may in-sist upon a radical and aweeping rectification of their wrongs.

f their wrongs. The difficulty attending a wise and fair re The dimutity attending a wise and fair re-vision of our tariff laws is not underesti-insted. It will require on the part of the Congress great labor and care, and e-pecially a broad and national contemplation of the subject, and a patriotic discegard of such

rends. The reports of the heads of depurtments, which will be submitted, contain-full and ex-plicit information touching the transaction of the business entrusted to them, and such recommendations re ating to leg slation in the public interest as they deem advisable. I as't for these reports and recommend it on- the de-iliberate examination and action of the legisla-tion based of the Government.

tive branch of the Government. I here are other subjects not embrace1 in

be departmental reports dema iding le rislat-ve consideration and which I should be glad to submit. Fome of Phem, however, have sen earnestly presented in previous messages,

Acceleration of the second sec Washington, Dec. 6, 1897.

The Rattlesnake's Ere.

A writer in Forest and Str am says: When he is alive and e cited, I know of nothing in all nature of so dreadful ap, e rance as the eye of the rat:lesnake. It is enough to strike not only birds and little animals, but men with nightmare. I have on several occasions examined them closely with strong glastes and feel with all the force what I state, and I will tell you that these are few men on the face of the earth who can look upon an angered rattle-nake through a good glass-bringing him apparently within a foot or two of the eye-and stand it more tasa a moment."

For Masonie Widows.

Jere Baxter has donated to the Masor order ten acres of land just outside the city of Nashville, Tenn., on which to etablish the proposed Masonic widows and orphans home. The project is now well

inder way, and its success assured.

Shot Them to Death.

A mob of seventy-five masked men took three negroes from jail at Charleston, Miss., Sunday night and shot them to death. They were charged with the assassingtion of a white man.

The importation of Mexiaan Silver.

Statistics in the office of the United States collector of customs give the im-portation of silver ore from Mexico ast month as 6,762 tons, valued at \$340,-135. This is an average of 226 tons per day.

Peter Bennet, a wealthy old miser, living at Newport, Me., who distrusted banks and kept money in his house, was beaten nearly to death a few days ago, and robbed of \$32,000 in cash.