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WILMINGTON, N. C.

THURSDAY, MARCH 11, 1897.

McKINLEY'S PLAN FOR A TARIFF

When we wrote our comments on the president's inaugural address we did it in a spirit of fairness and candor. We were quite ready to find all the good, all the wisdom, all the encouragement we could. We did not think it able, but rather common-place. It lacked grip, bravery, force. It was filled with platitudes, generalities, and was destitute of explicit statement as to remedies and a defining of a clear-cut policy to be pursued.

Mr. McKinley is a high protectionist, pure and simple. The most unequal, the most unrighteous, the most oppressive of tariffs ever levied upon the American people bears his own name. He did not make it, but helped and introduced it as chairman of the committee reporting. He has been an inveterate tariff man for many years ago affixed to the brand of "robbery."

The grand aggregation of radicalism that has disintegrated under the breath of the sun and has "gone glibly" to the winds, is the wonder of the hour. With their ill-gotten pay in their pockets they gripped their sacks and made tracks for their homes where it is to be hoped a sound public sentiment will permit them to remain for life.

He commits himself in his address to protection. That is his panacea. He prescribes this nostrum for "all ills" that the body politic is heir to. His quackery in essence, it will kill his patient if persisted in long enough. There is enough of poison in it to destroy any country, and constitution. It will in the end, if unchecked, bring on a condition that can never be relieved.

President McKinley is not a wise man or he would see that the condition of our country has changed much for the worse—that the kind of tariff so popular with the manufacturing lords ten and twenty years ago cannot apply now—that it is simply impossible to accomplish an impossible scheme. His plan of taxation is an impossibility. What is it? He sees the country needs, must have more revenue or greater economy. The treasury is empty or would be but for Cleveland's bond selling to increase indebtedness. The expenditures exceed revenue by millions each month. Cleveland's way caused the deficit to exceed \$40,000,000 or more, we think, for his last year. There is no hope of economy. The last congress, with McKinley's party largely in the ascendant in the house, was more wasteful, more extravagant than all the other reckless, extravagant democratic and republican congresses. So there is no hope that way. More revenue there must be raised. McKinley opposes the equitable, commonsense plan of taxing needless luxuries and vicious indulgences. He wants a taxation on foreign products. This is to tickle and satisfy the rich men who practically own him, Mark Hanna at the head. He must have a high tax on the nibbles and plutocrats or else he will be driven to the wall by their prostituted and subsidized largely circulated press. McKinley will never dare to risk that. But there comes the trouble. The tax he would levy for protection will not produce the increased revenues needed under the present spend-all and vote-all system in the congress.

This is the embarrassment. It is a great one, an impossibility of solution. We will turn our eyes to the newspapers—the very abject of its kind—the great weekly Philadelphia American, to show you how this is—what difficulties environ the president at the outset. The editor says, and we copy it because it is clear and true: "But how tariff duties formulated with a view to yielding greatest revenues can at the same time be made protective is somewhat of an enigma. To get most revenue out of a tariff the schedules of duties must be put as high as they can be put without putting a serious check to imports, but not one bit higher. A tariff that is protective will not yield revenue, and it is the prohibitory tariff that is protective. The tariff that will be best from a revenue standpoint must not depress imports, and it is this sort of a tariff that another member of Mr. McKinley's cabinet tells us we want. It is at this sort of a tariff that is the estate wife apostle of protection, aims his contradictory platitudes; but a tariff that will not depress imports and put no check to the inflow of foreign goods can extend no effective protection. There are many experts in tariff tinkering and yet it will defy their combined powers to create a tariff schedule that will raise a larger revenue and yet afford all the protection demanded by the entrenched manufacturers and capitalists. He can presently have a very high protective tariff passed, but the increased revenue-producing may not come with it. The American sees this with undimmed vision and says: "Now the task is different, and now is the making of a protective and at the same time a revenue tariff, a very difficult thing today than it was twenty or thirty years ago, when our manufacturing industries were in a more nascent and undeveloped condition. Then we had not progressed to make for ourselves the full amount of certain lines of goods needed, and no duty was prohibitory, but now things have changed, so that a very moderate duty is prohibitory to the importation of many products. Then an amply protective tariff yielded much revenue, because until we were in a condition to supply our own needs we imported goods at a cost much above the cost of making at home. But now, through the development of our markets, having reached a point where we can readily produce, of most manufactures more than the best of what we have here, prohibitory, and yields no revenue."

Goods are manufactured now so cheaply that the American goods are able to freely compete with German, French and English goods. Recently, an immense order for steel rails has come from England. Think of that. The manufacturers will not be content with a revenue-producing tariff. They want to shut out foreign competition so that they need not know people and make them pay 55 cents tax on collars and cuffs more than that on a thousand other articles. A tariff amounting to prohibition is what they crave. A great Chinese wall plan exists there. In our editorial on the address we indicated our well known preference for and belief in an internal revenue tax on drinks, smokes, chevas, etc. Then there is the right-southern, fair, equal income tax—best of all that is ignored by McKinley and yet it would produce enough by itself to meet the deficiency in revenue. The American says its usual discrimination and penetration and breadth of view in saying: "So it is that the time has come when a close study of the schedules of tariff laws is had for us their protectionist revenue schedules. We must get our feet out from under the protectionist and from other sources. Despite the decision of the supreme court, an income tax will come to be the great revenue of the national government."

There would be no need of an increase in internal tax if a well constructed income tax was levied. But plutocratic fights it, says it shall not be, and the republicans obey the crack of the whip, and a flagitious, time-serving money-chobing supreme court decides against it. McKinley is unflinching on a road he will be sure to find very hard to travel. That he may greatly help to bring the anxiously desired promised prosperity to the sincere wish of all; that it will come is more than doubtful.

DEPARTURE OF THE WRECKERS The grand aggregation of radicalism that has disintegrated under the breath of the sun and has "gone glibly" to the winds, is the wonder of the hour. With their ill-gotten pay in their pockets they gripped their sacks and made tracks for their homes where it is to be hoped a sound public sentiment will permit them to remain for life. Certainly their services have never been needed again by sane and sensible and best people. Chattering orange-ounges would have shown well nigh as much sense of deliberation as some of the "handlers" that outraged all parliamentary law and public decency by their more patriotic paroxysms and blustering and shouting and cursing and singing.

HOME FOLKS. The public printing was not given out to the lowest bidder. This would have sought to serve the state faithfully? But the money-serve was not a part of the plan of the rad. pop. gang. The presiding officers of the legislature were thanked in due form. How meaningless! What have they done to merit such thanks from legislators who sought to serve the state faithfully? But perhaps that class did not participate in the stereotyped sham.

Rev. Mr. Broughton raised an excitement at Atlanta by his vigorous, plain, lively preaching. The Constitution calling him "a red-hot evangelist." Considering how often Atlanta has had to listen to Sam Jones, it is rather remarkable it should be so stirred by the young North Carolinian. All the Baptist ministers heartily praise him. The Constitution says he is a "red-hot evangelist." Considering how often Atlanta has had to listen to Sam Jones, it is rather remarkable it should be so stirred by the young North Carolinian. All the Baptist ministers heartily praise him. The Constitution says he is a "red-hot evangelist." Considering how often Atlanta has had to listen to Sam Jones, it is rather remarkable it should be so stirred by the young North Carolinian. All the Baptist ministers heartily praise him.

LITERARY GOSSIP. Who wrote these beautiful lines? We do not remember to have seen them before: "Beautiful lips are they whose words of birds, Leap from the heart like songs of birds, Yea, whose utterances prudence guards, Whose words are wisdom's words." The Philadelphia Press has been discussing the mode of teaching literature in colleges. It thinks lectures and professors show a lamentable "ignorance of the language, literature and of the proper mode of teaching. Right or wrong it holds this: "Probably no educational problem has ever been attacked with so light a heart or has accomplished more harm to real education than what is known as 'English' in our college departments." The celebrated "Spectator" of Joseph Addison and Dick Steele is to be reprinted in England in an eight volume edition. It is well that the classics can be got in cheap editions for the people at large would be practically cut off from good literature. Books are enormously high now. None but a rich man can buy them.

The life of Lord Tenynson by his son will appear in the fall in two volumes. It will hardly be less than \$8 or \$10. This puts an embargo upon it except for the extravagant rich. So it is with all important books of the last few years. We rejoice that the old books are the best and that they are in reach of the people. There would be a fine line of literature and only slope would be left for the appeasement of intellectual hunger among the scholarly poor who love the best. Beatrice Harraden and a score of others are about to publish a novel each. There is a deluge of fiction. A new, one-volume edition of Howells' ever famous and ever new "Life of Dr. Johnson" is to be published in London, to be edited by Percy Fitzgerald, a capable literary workman. That is the greater of all biographies, and Lockhart's "Life of Walter Scott" is second. A very fine, admirable life is Trevelyan's "Life of Lord Macaulay" who was his uncle. His life of Fox, or a part of his life, is capital and entrancingly executed. We learn from the New York Tribune that a young southern professor who is making a good literary reputation is to appear soon in another work. It says: "Professor William Trent, of the University of the South, a writer of elegant abilities, is about to publish a volume dealing with the 'Southern Statesmen of the Old Regime.' His list of subjects ranges from Washington to Jefferson Davis. He is really a man of clever parts, and he was scored for some views he presented in his life of William Gilmore Simms, of South Carolina. We enjoy Birrell's essays and criticisms. They sparkle, and are not without acuteness and vigor. They are very pleasant reading, and are stimulating withal. He delivered an address lately in London, and his subject was book reviewing. He is always bright and bold. He is not afraid of his own opinions or of the public. Among other things, he said that the nation needs a more literary and a more cultured people. He is always bright and bold. He is not afraid of his own opinions or of the public. Among other things, he said that the nation needs a more literary and a more cultured people. He is always bright and bold. He is not afraid of his own opinions or of the public. Among other things, he said that the nation needs a more literary and a more cultured people.

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SEABOARD RAILROAD LIMITED TRAINS DOUBLED DAILY SERVICE TO ATLANTA, CHARLOTTE, AUGUSTA, ATHENS, NEW ORLEANS, AND NEW YORK, BOSTON, RICHMOND, WASHINGTON, NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH. Schedule in Effect February 7, 1897.

Table with columns for WESTWARD, EASTWARD, NORTHWARD, and SOUTHWARD. Lists train numbers, destinations, and departure times.

WILMINGTON, NEWBERN & NORFOLK RAILWAY CO. IN EFFECT SUNDAY, MAY 17, 1897. Daily Except Sunday. NORTH BOUND STATION SOUTH BOUND. Lists train numbers, destinations, and departure times.

CAPE FEAR AND YADKIN VALLEY RAILWAY CO. JOHN GILL, Receiver. CONDENSED SCHEDULE. In Effect February 7th, 1897. Table with columns for South Bound and North Bound. Lists train numbers, destinations, and departure times.

The Clyde Steamship Co. NEW YORK, WILMINGTON, N. C. AND NORFOLK, VA. S. S. CROATAN... Saturday, March 6th. S. S. ONEIDA... Saturday, March 13th. S. S. CROATAN... Saturday, March 20th. S. S. ONEIDA... Saturday, March 27th. S. S. CROATAN... Saturday, March 3rd. S. S. ONEIDA... Saturday, March 10th. S. S. CROATAN... Saturday, March 17th. S. S. ONEIDA... Saturday, March 24th.

THEO. G. BOER, Town Manager. W. M. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents. JOHN H. HARRIS, General Manager. JOHN H. HARRIS, General Manager. JOHN H. HARRIS, General Manager.