

# POLITICS OF THE DAY

## MC KINLEY THE CANDIDATE.

The probability that Maj. McKinley will be the Republican nominee for President gives sincere pleasure to all Democrats. No other candidate stands so clearly for the odious policy of protection, nor would any other Republican leader incur the same deep-rooted hostility which the American people showed toward the author of the tariff law of 1890. Viewed in the light of past history there is every reason why the Democrats should welcome the choice of the Ohio Major as the standard-bearer of the party of trusts and monopolies.

Six years ago the tariff bill, to which the accident of his selection as chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means fastened Mr. McKinley's name, was passed through Congress. The new measure was extolled as the embodiment of all protection wisdom and the wonderful results of prosperity and political success were predicted by its friends. Both prophecies were doomed to signal failure.

Instead of becoming more prosperous the country began to show signs of business depression. Prices of goods advanced, and with dearer goods consumers could not afford to buy as much as formerly, so manufacturers found the demands for their products decreasing. The people grumbled because they had to pay higher prices, and wherever it was possible they bought less. Thus instead of a business boom the McKinley law brought decreased consumption, the first step toward industrial stagnation.

The political results of the new tariff were no less discouraging to the protectionists. In the fall elections, held the same year in which it was passed, a House of Representatives was elected in which there were only eighty-seven Republicans. The Republicans lost the States of Connecticut, Nebraska, Indiana, Michigan, Rhode Island, Wisconsin and even the high-tariff stronghold of Pennsylvania. Kansas was carried by the Populists, and the States of Minnesota, Iowa and Mr. McKinley's own Ohio were carried by very narrow Republican majorities. In New York State only eleven Republican Representatives were elected as against eighteen in the preceding Congress, and in Ohio only seven Representatives instead of sixteen as before. Maj. McKinley was among the defeated candidates. This showed what the people thought of McKinleyism.

In 1891 there was a repetition of the Democratic victories in the various State elections. The Republicans who had been claiming that their defeat in 1890 was due to a failure on the part of the voters to understand the new tariff law began to invent other excuses. In 1892 the whole country was again called to vote on the square issue of the McKinley law versus tariff reform. The Republicans insisted that each vote for the Democratic candidate was a vote against protection. The Democrats accepted the issue and everywhere denounced the tariff of 1890 as a fraud and robbery. Once more the American people expressed their opinions in emphatic form by triumphantly electing a Democratic President, House and Senate. As the result of their swindling tariff scheme the Republicans lost control of the entire administration of the Federal Government.

These are the plain facts of recent history. What reason is there for supposing that the policy of McKinleyism so obnoxious in 1890, 1891 and 1892, will be regarded with more favor in 1896?

### Has Earned His Hire.

Republican anti-McKinley organs are indignant at the lavish use of money in behalf of protection's candidate. The country, they think, is menaced with a new danger and they are warning the Republican party to beware.

There is nothing new in the situation, unless it is that new hands are distributing the funds. McKinley has earned all and more than the barons of protection will expend in his behalf.

They are supplying him with money from the motive which has always led them to equip the Republican party.

As long as this fund was utilized for the defeat of Democrats the organs of Allison, Reed and Morton saw nothing censurable in it. Only a short while ago these same organs now berating the manufacturers were advancing arguments to prove that Republicans who grow rich off the tariff were not only justified in making large campaign contributions, but should be applauded for their patriotism.

McKinley is now getting the boodle because he will give the barons more for their money than the other candidates. He will be nominated in June because he is the logical candidate of a party which has been supported by the men whom it has enriched at the expense of the people.

Clarkson, Platt and Quay are, after all, only sub-bosses. The real bosses are the protection barons, who will use any one or all the little bosses if he becomes necessary to do so in order to nominate McKinley.

Surely the laborer is worthy of his hire—St. Louis Republic.

### Did McKinley's Tariff Make You Rich?

Major McKinley's high taxation scheme for making everybody wealthy by taxing everything they used, was in full operation for four years. It certainly had a fair trial, and there is no doubt but that it enriched a few protected trusts and monopolies. But did it make the millions of farmers rich? Did the workingmen in the mills, factories and mines become capitalists through a policy which increased the cost of the goods they used?

It would be only fair that at the coming elections the votes of eleven million citizens should be cast in proportion to benefits received. Those who were made rich by McKinley should vote the Republican ticket. All the rest should support the Democratic candidates. Did protection make you rich?

New Southern Cotton Mills. President Dwight, of the Nashua Manufacturing Company, Nashua, N. H., recently visited Cordova, Ala., and

## STARTING FOR HOME.

### REV. DR. TALMAGE PREACHES A RADICAL SERMON.

The Prodigal's Return Furnishes the Theme for a Powerful Discourse—A Divine Cure for the Ills of the World—A Glorious Invitation.

#### The Capital Pulpit.

A most radical gospel sermon is the one last Sunday by Dr. Talmage. It runs up and down the whole gamut of glorious invitation. His text was Luke xv, 18: "I will arise and go to my father."

There is nothing like hunger to take the energy out of a man. A hungry man can tell neither with pen nor hand nor voice.

There has been many an army defeated not so much for lack of ammunition as for lack of bread. It was that fact that took the fire out of this young man of the text. Starvation exposure will wear out any man's life in time, but hunger makes quick work. The most awful cry ever heard on earth is the cry for bread. A traveler tells us that in Asia Minor there are trees which bear fruit looking very much like the long bean of our time. It is called the carob. Once in awhile the people, reduced to destitution, would eat these carobs, but generally the carobs the beans spoken of here in the text, were thrown only to the swine, and they devoured them with great avidity. But this young man of my text could not even get them without stealing them. So one day, amid the swine troughs, he begins to soliloquize. He says: "These are no clothes for a rich man's son to wear; this is no kind of business for a Jew to be engaged in, feeding swine. I'll go home; I'll go home. I will arise and go to my father."

I know there are a great many people who try to throw a fascination, a romance, a halo, about sin, but notwithstanding all that Lord Byron and George Sand have said in regard to it, it is a mean, low, contemptible business, and putting food and fodder into the troughs of a herd of iniquities that root and wallow in the soul of man is a very poor business for men and women intended to be sons and daughters of the Lord Almighty, and when this young man resolved to go home it was a very wise thing for him to do, and the only question is whether we will follow him. Satan promises large wages if we will serve him, but he clothes his victims with rags, and he pinches them with a rod, and with what they start out to do better he sets them after all the bloodhounds of hell. So comes it to us to-day, and he promises all luxuries and emoluments if we will only serve him. Like down with thee to the pit! "The way of sin is death." Oh, the young man of the text was wise when he uttered the resolution. "I will arise and go to my father."

In the time of Mary, the persecutor, a prosecutor came to a Christian woman who had hidden in her house for the Lord's sake one of Christ's servants, and the persecutor said, "Where is that heretic?" The Christian woman said, "You don't think and you will see the heretic."

"I will arise and go to my father."

In a connection with this it is also of interest to advert to the total value of our foreign commerce, and to the total value of our internal commerce. The total value of the foreign commerce of the United States during the year ended June 30, 1894, was \$1,547,135,194. It is impossible to state with any degree of accuracy the value of the internal commerce of the United States, but from all we know it appears safe to say that it amounts to fully \$25,000,000,000 annually. How absurd, then, to attempt to delude the people of this country with the idea that our trade relations with China and Japan is an encouraging sign. It shows that they realize that the European cheap-goods scare is played out, and that a new dodge must be worked. But their anti-Japanese campaign has not better foundation than that of 1892. Its sham is exposed in a recent statement issued by Joseph Nimmo, Jr., a Republican, who was formerly chief of the United States Treasury Bureau of Statistics, who says:

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