

THE CAMPAIGN.

An Obnoxious Feature of the Proposed Tariff Law.

Vindictive Legislation.

One of the most obnoxious features of the Democratic tariff bill is that which imposes an income tax. Such a tax is attractive to those whose wages and profits come with the proposed exemption; and it is also honestly favored by a good many people who say they cannot see any fair objection to a form of taxation under which all citizens are required to contribute to the support of the Government in proportion to what they make. But the intention in the present case is not to enforce that kind of equity. Its design is to put a special burden upon a particular class, and the motive is a vindictive one. That is to say, those citizens having incomes in excess of \$4,000 are to be subjected to this tax as a sort of penalty for succeeding in business over the great majority of their countrymen. The discrimination is manifest, intentional and utterly irreconcilable with the idea of equal and uniform taxation which is expressed in the Constitution. It is to be defended only on the theory that it is right to punish certain men because they are more prosperous than others, and this is really the principal argument that is presented by its advocates.

There is something to be said in favor of a graduated income tax, applying to all classes of citizens, and thus distributing the public burdens with impartial reference to individual ability to pay; but there is nothing whatever to be said in justification of a scheme to levy tribute upon a designated portion of the people without regard to the relative earnings and obligations of other and far larger portions. It is not contended that the object of the tax in this instance is to secure uniformity. The acknowledged purpose is to strike a revengeful blow at the well-to-do classes of the North and East—to lessen the profits and rebuke the thrift of those who have improved their opportunities to the best advantage. It was the Populists who originated this proposition to raise revenue by a penal process, and the Democrats have adopted it in order to secure the votes of the Populist Senators for their tariff bill, and to attract the socialistic element to the standard of their party. The plea of necessity can not be urged in behalf of such a departure from the ordinary methods of taxation. It is not demanded to meet the exigencies of war, it is not required to protect the credit of the Government. The spirit that prompts it is one of deliberate malice, and there is no provocation or excuse for vindictive legislation under any circumstances.

Senator Sherman's Expose.

Indiana Journal.

No man who is not a sugar manufacturer knows more about sugar and sugar duties than Senator Sherman, who, as Secretary of the Treasury, became familiar with every phase of the question. After reading the sugar schedule before the Senate, Senator Sherman, in his speech said:

One peculiarity of this amendment is that it was not drawn in the ordinary manner. It was drawn by a careful manufacturer who is perfectly familiar with sugar. The Dutch standard of color herein produced supplants all these standards of color which has been fixed by this and other nations, tested by the polariscope, and it subjects all the vast amount of sugar, valued at \$100,000,000, to an ad valorem valuation, varying widely. The purest of this sugar has less than half the purity of the ordinary grade of sugar. They have introduced into this an element of fraud which would defeat not only the revenue of the government, but all the protection which is given in the bill to sugar planters. It gives in addition one-eighth of 1 per cent. to the sugars which come in competition with refined sugars of our country, and here is the cunning of the whole proceeding. Here is a duty levied now for a private interest upon all sugars which come into competition with the sugars of the Sugar Trust that is above No. 16 Dutch standard. The rate is at once changed. The duties become specific, and there is then given to a refiner a protective duty of one-eighth of 1 per cent. a pound on all sugars which are brought into this country, sufficient to exclude all the high grades of sugar and to compel all the sugar which is brought in for ordinary consumption to go through the refining process.

Senator Sherman then proceeds to show that this one-eighth of 1 cent a pound is not all the protection the trust will receive. The sugars the trust will import are worth 22 cents a pound, while those it sells the people are worth 31 cents. Consequently, on the difference of 1 cent a pound the trust will get a duty of 40 per cent., of four-tenths of 1 cent on a pound. Add to four-tenths of 1 cent one-eighth of a cent and the protective duty is 21-40 of a cent a pound. But this is not all. The agents of the Sugar Trust know that Germany and other beet sugar countries in Europe are the only competitors the trust can have in sugars above 15 Dutch standard, and under the pretext that these countries pay an export duty on such sugars a discriminating duty of one-tenth of a cent a pound is placed upon the sugars of such countries, thus practically shutting them out

of the American market and making the monopoly of the trust complete. Add to the duty of 21-40 of 1 cent the one-tenth of 1 cent to protect against German and French sugars, and the protective duty of the trust is 25-40, or five-eighths of 1 cent a pound, or one-eighth of a cent a pound more than the McKinley duty on refined sugars. Under the McKinley law, however, German refined sugars have come into this country freely, because the German bounty paid upon exported sugars, equivalent to one-tenth of 1 cent a pound, brought the McKinley duty of five-tenths of a cent a pound down to four-tenths of a cent. The Senator made it clear that the Dutch standard of color for sugars was set aside in 1878 because it was shown that it could be fraudulently manipulated, and the polariscope substituted. He also made it clear that as the sugars below No. 16 D. S. cannot be consumed without refining, and that there can be no competition with the trust in selling refined sugars by outsiders, the Senate schedule creates a sharp competition in the markets in which the trust purchases raw sugar, but prevents any competition in the sale of refined sugars to American consumers.

The Pitiable Position of Senator Voorhees.

Indianapolis Journal.

Until Thursday Senator Voorhees has scarcely been heard in the Senate since he gave his word to the country that he had never heard of the compromise tariff bill which Senator Aldrich declared was being prepared in secret. That was weeks ago. Ten days after, the compromise tariff bill, which contained four hundred amendments to the bill which Mr. Voorhees had reported from the finance committee to the Senate, was reported by the ex-confederates, Mr. Voorhees passed to the rear and West, Harris and Jones came to the front. On Thursday Senator Voorhees reappeared and jumped into the fight. He has been silent while the wool growing, the lumber and the agricultural implement industries were stricken down, but when the Whisky Trust's interests were at stake he became their champion. Of all the revenue bill it was the only portion in which he was personally interested. He was not its author but he was the Senator who undertook to carry through the Senate the bill which the Whisky Trust had devised to give it control of the business. No portion of the revenue bill, not even the Sugar Trust schedule, is more infamous. On Thursday he fought it through the Senate with the exception of the clause postponing its operation two months. It makes the tax \$1.10 a gallon, which is equivalent to putting 20 cents a gallon upon the price of the millions of gallons the Trust has in its bonded warehouses. It gives the Trust eight years in which to pay its tax upon a system of shrinkage from year to year, which puts a premium upon postponing the payment of the tax while the spirits ripen, so that a tax of \$1.10, in the course of four or five years, amounts to not much more than half that figure. It is a proposition which, if the correct title was put over it, would read, "a bill to defraud the treasury of the tax on spirits." No one will accuse Senator Voorhees of performing this service for the Whisky Trust for money. He is not venal in that sense. But good fellowship and a sense of favors received from the agents of the Whisky Trust, two of whom are his townsmen, have put him in a position where he has felt that he must do what he can for the Trust, and Mr. Voorhees never does things by halves. It may not be known who are the special Senators of the Sugar Trust, but Mr. Voorhees holds that unenviable relation to the Whisky Trust.

PEOPLE.

An Indian named John Barney died on the Siuslaw Agency in Oregon, recently, at the reputed age of 110 years.

Postmaster-General Bissell has shown himself to be strictly temperate in discontinuing the office at Gin, W. Va.

David K. Peck, age seventy-four, died in Bridgeport, Conn., recently, in the same house in which he was born and lived all his life.

John Allen, of Flemington, W. Va., fought with Wellington at Waterloo, and went through our civil war. He is 104 years old and draws a pension.

The composer Auber was so greatly afraid of death that in his last years visitors to his house were cautioned not to use the word, so that he might not be reminded of his approaching end.

Last year to stimulate student tendencies toward journalism as a profession James Gordon Bennett instituted a special fund at half a dozen of our leading colleges. The subject for the Bennett prize essay at Yale is "The Expediency of the Income Tax."

Jesse Pomeroy, once known as the boy fiend, who was sent to the Massachusetts State prison for life for his atrocities, is now a man of forty. He is not allowed to see any one but his keeper; the front of his cell is blocked by a granite wall cutting off all view. He has read and re-read the prison library, and with the aid of grammar has acquired three languages and has a comprehensive knowledge of law. He has what is known as a wall-eye and looks like the monster that he is.

BULLET-PROOF MAN COMING.

Herr Dowe to Exhibit His Wonderful Cuirass in This Country.

The man who made the bullet-proof coat is coming to this country. Herr Dowe is the man, and he is the man of the hour in military circles. Herr Dowe (whose name, by the way, is pronounced Dovay) expects to start about a month. He will show Americans that his bullet-proof cloth is really bullet-proof by standing up and letting a sharp-shooter or anybody else who wants to take aim at his head and shoot.



HEINRICH DOWE.

"WHAT ARE WE HERE FOR?"

Flanagan, of Texas, Not the Inventor of the Phrase.

Adjt. Gen. Mullen of Minnesota, has in his desk at the capitol a badge of honor presented to him by members of his command after the battle of Cedar Creek. It is a handsome memento, says a St. Paul paper, and engraved on one side are the compliments of the donors to "bravest officer engaged in the battle of Cedar Creek." On the reverse side of the soldier's insignia is this legend:

Steady, Men! Steady!
What in H—Are We Here For!
Stand by Your Colors!

This startling command was uttered in a moment when the bravest hearts quailed, and, moreover, it was the command of Capt. Jack Mullen, of the Twelfth Regiment, of Connecticut Infantry Volunteers. It was uttered when bullets rained upon the Captain's little brigade and his men fell like blades of grass before the scythe. There was no time for eloquent paraphrasing or for rhetoric or delicate fiction. Forceful language was what the emergency demanded. The Federal forces at Cedar Creek had faltered and then began to retreat in dismay under the murderous fire of the opposing forces.

Capt. Mullen, a staff officer and a mere boy scarcely twenty years of age, was placed in charge of the only brigade available. He was ordered to the front to stem the tide. He gave the command to charge, and when older men saw him, a mere youth, riding to the front, they gave a cheer and dashed down upon the impenetrable phalanx that confronted them. It was a terrible carnage. The little brigade obeyed the command with indomitable courage, but the odds were too much, and the Captain saw his men wavering. They seemed inclined to join other brigades and to desert their colors. It was then that he yelled this command which emphasizes the badge presented to him by the few who survived that awful struggle. In it the brigade was completely surrounded, but Capt. Mullen would not capitulate; nor would he forsake the stars and stripes, and by desperate fighting the colors were returned to a place of safety in the Union camp. But the boys in blue had to fight their way out, and of that brigade there was only a meager battalion left to tell the tale of the horrible slaughter.

A great deal has already been heard in this country of the bullet-proof cloth cuirass of Dowe, who was a Mannheim tailor, who claims to have solved the problem, and produced an article to meet the requirements which are laid down as essential to the success of any bullet resisting garment. For some time past the production of a material which should be proof against bullets of the modern rifle, and at the same time be light and portable, has engaged the attention of inventors in various countries, thus far but with indifferent success.

To what extent Herr Dowe's invention has a practical future before it remains to be determined. It has attracted favorable notice in Germany, and the British military authorities will shortly have an opportunity of officially putting it to proof. Meanwhile, as a mere exhibition on the stage of a theater it is more than interesting, and the public are not likely to be slow in seeing for themselves a novel and sensational performance. That this invention is not overlooked by the military men of this country is shown by the fact that Adjutant General Porter has made arrangements to see and meet Herr Dowe when he arrives. General Varian, the chief of ordnance is also very much interested. When Herr Dowe gets here the Yankee inventive spirit, represented by leading men, will welcome him royally.

Just now Herr Dowe is appearing at the Alhambra in London and letting people there shoot at him. Capt. Leon Martin, formerly of the English army, and Capt. Frank Western, an American, are the men who do the shooting, as a regular thing. Both of these gentleman are expert rifle shots and could hit a very much smaller mark than Herr Dowe's heart if they tried.

Traveling Capacity of a Joke.

William D. Ellwanger and Charles Mulford Robinson tell the history of the great German comic weekly in the Century for July. It often happens, they declare, that jokes are sent which have already been published in the Fliegende Blatter, or which, indeed, may even have originated in the office. The work of revision, therefore, requires constant and careful study of the files, though in spite of this many a "shop worn" item must needs be found pictured as a novelty. An old German joke might be cited as a good commentary on all jokes: To a man twirling his thumbs his companion remarks, "Do you always do that?" "No," is the answer, while the twirling is reversed, "sometimes I do this." And many a joke is similarly reversed, revised or rejuvenated until the father thereof would hardly know his offspring.

A curious circumstance that could be noticed only in such an office, but is there not infrequently remarked, is the traveling capacity of a joke. A joke may come first from Berlin; after a few days it is sent in from Dresden; in the course of two or three weeks—a month, perhaps—it comes from some quiet village on the Rhine; and some have even been known to go around the world in an incredibly short period. After each batch of jokes has been carefully read by several men and the old ones, the poor ones, and those ruled out because they treat of politics and religion have been cast aside, the fairly good jokes that remain are sent to Julius Schneider to be finally passed upon. Some of these must be rewritten, some must be thrown away, some must be illustrated, and some may stand alone upon their merits; and this final judgment requires the discretion and indefatigable industry which the editor of the Fliegende Blatter so fully possesses.



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6—Headache, Sick Headache, Vertigo.

7—Dyspepsia, Biliaousness, Constipation.

8—Suppressed or Painful Periods.

9—Whites, Too Profuse Periods.

10—Uterine, Vaginal, Uterine, Uterine.

11—Dyspepsia, Biliaousness.

12—White, Biliaous, Uterine, Uterine.

13—White, Biliaous, Uterine, Uterine.

14—White, Biliaous, Uterine, Uterine.

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