

WHAT IS NEEDED.

Action, Not Wordy Debates. Wanted at the Present Juncture.

Senator Voorhees and his democratic associates of the finance committee have wisely decided not to give interminable hearings to those who wish to have taxes imposed, not for public revenue only. Mr. Voorhees speaks the truth when he says: "The country needs action; action."

In a statement given to the public by Chairman Voorhees with the approval of his associates it is said that the claim is made that whoever may wish to do so must be allowed to appear before the committee and be heard about every interest affected by the tariff. "One senator alone asks 500 to be heard from his state." It is further stated that the boast has been made that if the claim should be allowed the committee would be compelled to listen for the next four or five months to men who want tariff for private revenue only. The beneficiaries of private-greed tariff proposed to use the hearings as "an instrument of delay, indefinite in duration and far more formidable and efficient than the worst form of filibustering on the floor of the senate." The democrats of the committee are right in saying that this shall not be done.

Those who think they would be oppressed and wronged by proposed taxes may claim some right to appear before the committee to argue and protest. Those who think only that the reduction or removal of a tax will deprive them of license to prey upon their fellow-citizens and those who want taxes imposed merely to enable them to get possession of the earnings of others have no right whatever to demand a hearing. The right to complain of grievances is not to be denied; the right to claim special privileges and advantages is not to be admitted.

The men who are complaining because the finance committee refuses to listen to them for four or five months while they defend the privileges they now enjoy and demand more, have been heard over and over again. They were heard by Mr. Wilson's committee only a short time ago demanding an extension of their licenses to plunder and the continued aid of the government in holding up and stripping their victims. Their pleas are on record and accessible to all senators. Their right to be heard, if they ever had any, was exhausted long ago.

Besides, as Chairman Voorhees points out, they are represented in the senate by men who are themselves beneficiaries of the spoliation system, and who can plead their bad cause far more ably, eloquently and speciously on the floor of the senate than the miscellaneous crowd of beneficiaries can in committee room, and command the attention of the senate and the country to a far greater extent. They have no just ground of complaint. They would have none if the whole scaffolding of license and privilege were swept from under them at once. Their victims are seldom heard, excepting through their representatives in congress; those who profit by the robbery have no right to fare better.

The republican minority of the finance committee affect to be surprised and indignant at the action of the majority. They are bitter because their plan of indefinite delay in the committee room has been frustrated. Descanting upon the enormous injury inflicted upon the country by uncertainty in regard to tariff legislation, they deliberately planned to prolong that uncertainty to the utmost. Defeated in that direction, they now proclaim that the action of the majority "should be resisted by all parliamentary methods." This means that they propose to filibuster against the bill. The same men who were so impatient and indignant when the silver men were filibustering during the special session now propose to resort to the same tactics, now that their more covert project of indefinite delay has been defeated.

If the republicans are going to filibuster against the moderate tariff reduction proposed it is fortunate that the majority have taken a course which will bring on the battle quickly. The sooner it begins the sooner it will be over and the better will it be for the business of the country.—Chicago Herald.

FUNNY MR. HOAR.

Amusing Antics of the Massachusetts Senator—His "Way Out."

Senator Hoar staked his reputation and political salvation, in his Lincolnian address in Jersey City, on the assertion that there was only one way to start "the wheels of the factories" and bring back "prosperity and comfort to the homes of the workingmen." That way was: "Let six men, whom you or I could name, in the United States senate; let one man, whom you or I could name, in the executive chair, declare to-morrow morning that they or he will not permit for the next three years any change in the tariff policy of this country." We have listened in vain for any such declaration this morning, and yet, to our surprise, we find in the Tribune news of "many mills starting up." Still more surprising it is to find that this news comes from Senator Hoar's own home, Worcester, Mass. The dispatch states that "every cotton mill in the county is running," and two-thirds of the sets of woollen machinery. Doubtless there is some mistake about this. The mills may have started up on the mistaken "idea that they or he" had made the necessary declaration, but as soon as Mr. Hoar gets back to Washington, he will telegraph to have the mills closed at once. Otherwise he may be called upon to fulfill his awful threat of becoming a "free trader and a democrat for the rest of my natural life."

Such amusing antics by comic old gentlemen like Senator Hoar serve only to indicate how completely the terrorizing tactics of the republican party on the tariff have come to naught. The new tariff is certain to become law and business is certain to revive. Business would revive under any law—absolute free trade or the McKinley doubled or quadrupled. It would revive, to some

extent at least, simply because consumption is now treading on the heels of production, and the mills must start up because orders are coming in. Already we begin to see the republicans making shift to explain how we can enjoy such blessings without ascribing all the praise and glory of them to McKinley. If they had come under his law they would have been exclusively due to it. It will never do to admit that they are a consequence of the Wilson bill, and so we expect to see glowing tributes to the recuperative power of our industries and the continued goodness of providence. The logical formula is much like that by which a Bushman explains his devotion to his fetish: All disasters that occur are due to the superior power or cunning of the devil, temporarily getting the upper hand; but success in raids and robbery is due solely to the intervention of the fetish.—N. Y. Evening Post.

THE ALTERNATIVE.

Should Sugar or Large Incomes Be Subject to Taxation?

Shall large incomes be taxed, or shall sugar be taxed to meet the deficiency in the revenues?

A tax of one cent a pound on raw sugar would yield, on the basis of last year's importations, \$37,000,000. This is a little more than the committee estimate will be produced by the proposed tax on individual and corporate incomes.

A duty on sugar is a proper revenue tax. It goes straight to the treasury. It would never have been repealed if the republicans except for their desire to prevent reductions in other schedules in which as a party they were far more deeply interested.

But when the present alternative is presented the question is, as strongly put by Mr. McMillin in the house, "whether it is better to tax sugar, of which every one consumes about the same quantity, or accumulated wealth, which now goes practically untaxed, for government purposes. Shall we tax a man on what he has or on what he eats?"

What is the natural answer of the democratic party—the party of the masses in distinction from the classes—to such a question as this? Consumption already pays 98 per cent of the cost of the federal government. Shall it continue to bear substantially the whole?

A mechanic with a wife and five children, living on an income of \$1,000, consumes, about as much sugar as a family of the same size having an income of \$10,000 or \$20,000. Is it equal, is it just, to tax them both the same amount?

An alternative is sometimes the strongest argument. It is so in this case.—N. Y. World.

DOES THEM GOOD.

The Promise of Tariff Reform Starts Up Numerous Industries.

According to the Textile World of Boston, 172 new mills for the manufacture of textile goods were erected in this country last year.

These mills were projected after the election of the present tariff reform congress, and most of them after the inauguration of President Cleveland. Twenty-seven of the fifty-two cotton mills erected are in the south, North Carolina leading with fourteen. The total for New England is fifteen, all but two of them being in Massachusetts. Nearly all of the fifty-three new knitting mills also use cotton. Most of them are in the middle states, the south and west having, however, fifteen between them. There were six cotton battening mills put up, only one less than in 1892.

The profits of the woollen manufacturers were cut down some, but they were sufficiently large to justify the opening of thirty-three new woollen mills. They are scattered pretty well over the country, every section being represented.

About half as many silk as woollen mills were established, New Jersey and Pennsylvania manufacturers putting up ten of them.

It is too early yet to tell how many mills will be erected this year, but a good start has already been made, and particularly in the south. The production of textile goods is, however, increased not so much by the establishment of new mills as it is by the enlargement of those already established. The capacity of fully half of the cotton mills in the south has recently been or is now being increased.—St. Louis Republic.

Mr. Reed's Mistake.

"Mr. Reed has been making a campaign speech in Philadelphia for the benefit of Galusha A. Grow's candidacy for congress. The burden of his complaint against the present condition of things in Washington is that the southern democrats are in command of the party. It can scarcely have escaped Mr. Reed's observation in congress that the west, instead of the south, is controlling legislation at present, and that it has required a good deal of generalship on the part of the democratic leaders to restrain the extreme radicalism of the western members on economic subjects. With wheat selling under sixty cents a bushel the revolution that is going on in the west is not likely to die out. Mr. Reed ought to know this, and we rather think he does.—Boston Herald.

"Protection" Ruining France.

In the French chamber of deputies M. Jules Charles Roux, a well known manufacturer of Marseilles, a member of the tribunal of commerce and chamber of commerce of that city, made a speech in opposition to the corn tax proposals of the government. He declared that the acceptance of these proposals would lead to the destruction of French commerce and would increase the price of bread, which was already much dearer in France than in any other country. Protectionism, he declared, was ruining the country. The statistics showed that since a protective policy had been adopted there had been a yearly falling off of 2,000,000 tons in the amount of freight carried in France. This policy was a suicidal one, and he urged that the government go back to some form of free trade.

Prepared by Scott & Sons, N. Y. All druggists

The ordinary oolong tea, costing 60 to 70 cents a pound, has a capacity of about 110 half-pint cups to the pound, while the same amount of Ceylon silver-tipped tea, costing \$3, will supply over 1,500 half-pint cups and, in addition, is vastly superior to that of the common brands. The intrinsic value of imported teas rarely exceeds that figure, but in certain instances, where the tea market has been cornered, as high as \$175 a pound has been paid in London. Society people have lately declared in favor of the expensive teas and the dainty 4 o'clock teas are no longer the economical social events of yore.

One of the features of the projected printing exhibition in Paris will be a model of the secret printing offices which flourished in the catacombs during the last century, and which a number of artists went to visit the other day for the purpose of reproducing them from nature.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, 1888, LUCAS COUNTY.

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo and State aforesaid and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of CATARRH that can be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1888.

A. W. GLENISTER, Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free. F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

[S]old by Druggists, 75c. Hall's Family Pills, 25c.

MISTRESS.—"My husband was out to dinner last night, Bridget, and it won't be necessary for you to sweep the hall this morning." Bridget.—"Yis, mum. Is there anything else, mum?" Mistress.—"You might run the carpet sweeper over his dress suit a few times."—N. Y. Herald.

42.50 for a Farm Wagon. [K]

The best wagon in the world can be had for \$42.50; a barrel cart for \$3.50.

IF YOU WILL CUT THIS OUT AND SEND IT WITH 5c to the JOHN A. Salter Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., you will receive their mammoth catalogue, where you can read about this wagon.

Mr. POM POM.—"Sir, I had kings among my ancestors." Mr. Po Kerm.—"Well, I would rather have aces."—N. Y. Press.

A Singular Form of Monomania.

There is a class of people, rational enough in other respects, who are certainly more monomaniacs than themselves. They are constantly trying experiments upon their stomachs, their bowels, their livers and their kidneys with trashy nostrums. When these organs are really out of order, if they would only use Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, they would, if not hopelessly insane, perceive its superiority.

A mechanic with a wife and five children, living on an income of \$1,000, consumes, about as much sugar as a family of the same size having an income of \$10,000 or \$20,000. Is it equal, is it just, to tax them both the same amount?

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Do I make a fool of myself often, Miss Hovey?" he asked. "Oh, no," replied she, wearily, "not often—only it seems to last."

Don't Neglect a Cough. Take some Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar *instanter*. Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

"Strive the meanness to the end," is the modern version of an old proverb.



KNOWLEDGE

Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many, who live better than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs.

Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists in 50c and \$1 bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.

In the Early Days

of cod-liver oil its use was limited to easing those far advanced in consumption. Science soon discovered in it the prevention and cure of consumption.

Scott's Emulsion of cod-liver oil with Hypophosphites of lime and soda has rendered the oil more effective, easy of digestion and pleasant to the taste.

Prepared by Scott & Sons, N. Y. All druggists

DURING hard times consumers cannot afford to experiment with inferior brands of baking powder. It is NOW that the great strength and purity of the ROYAL make it indispensable to those who desire to practise economy in the kitchen. Each spoonful does its perfect work. Its increasing sale bears witness that it is a necessity to the prudent—it goes further.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 108 WALL ST., NEW YORK.

THE WRONG PASSENGER.—Burglar.—"Here, I want your money." Victim.—"Too late, old man. My landlady got it ten hours ahead of you with a three months' board bill. Go on now and don't disturb me."—Boston Transcript.

A SENSE OF GALLANTRY.—"How polite and attentive Mobleson is to his wife!" "Yes, he uses her to practice upon. That's what makes his gallantry so perfect when he is with other ladies."—Boston Transcript.

"THE Wilkens children have lovely manners, I—" "I wonder who they belong to?"—Inter Ocean.

STANS hooked—turn, twist, wriggle. The DE LONG PATENT HOOK AND EYE.

See that hump? Trade-Mark Reg. April 18, 1882. Richardson & De Long Bros., Philadelphia.

WHEN the carsman retires he comes out of his shell.

Use ST. JACOB'S OIL FOR PAINS REUMATIC, NEURALGIC, SCIATIC, And all the World Knows the CURE is SURE.

Millions NOW use Pearline

THE POT INSULTED THE KETTLE BECAUSE THE COOK HAD NOT USED

SAPOLIO

GOOD COOKING DEMANDS CLEANLINESS. SAPOLIO SHOULD BE USED IN EVERY KITCHEN.



CLIP PRICE, \$1.00.

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FAST COLORS

and if not as represented money cheerfully refunded.

NO. 19. of excellent Bath & Plate, beautiful pattern, at \$1.65.

NO. 25. Blue, \$1.25.

NO. 26. 95c.

ALL SIZES 22 to 44.

These goods are BETTER THAN ANY GOODS EVER SOLD

by a RETAIL HOUSE, besides we save you the retailers' profit.

In ordering remit P. O. order or amount in postage stamp.

NO. 26 goods

FREE CORRECT BUST MEASURE.

All goods offered by us are made at our own factory.

ADDRESS ALL ORDERS TO

STANDARD WRAPPER & SUIT MANUF'G. CO.,

508 Washington Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.

From 15 to 25 lbs.

Stock must be moved, hence

the sacrifice.

Price, 15c. ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FREE.

KNIGHT CYCLE CO., 301 N. 14th St., St. Louis, Mo.

New Cut in One-Half.

Old Cut One-Fourth.

Stock must be moved, hence

the