

GOOD TIMES COMING.

ELI PERKINS TELLS WHEN THEY WILL BE RESTORED.

Explains the Effect of Tariff Changes Upon the Treasury—A Prophet Not Without Honor in His Own Country—Has a Dig at Cleveland.



The wisest men of the republican party worked for weeks on their St. Louis platform. It is a political Gibraltar. It is fortified by right and backed up by experience taught by the disastrous failures of the democrats. The platform is sound on reciprocity, protective tariff, pensions, money and the Monroe doctrine.

Why, they will fight against this platform, for they will fight against sound money, reciprocity and protective tariff. The World has commenced its assault. It says that Cleveland got \$30,000,000 more revenue his first year than Harrison did during his last year. Of course Cleveland did; but to get this revenue, having a tariff 30 per cent lower than Harrison, he had to ship 30 per cent more goods from Europe than Harrison did. When Cleveland shipped 30 per cent more goods from Europe, we manufactured 30 per cent less goods in America. This kept 30 per cent of our labor idle, dropped wages 30 per cent, and closed down 30 per cent of our mills, and 30 per cent more of our gold went to Europe to pay for goods that went there under Harrison. From a dollar country we became a 70-cent country.

Then why did Harrison's revenue fall off the last year? It was because importers stopped importing. They said: "We will wait for Cleveland's low tariff." When Cleveland's low tariff came, then our mills began to cut wages and stop. Steamships were loaded with foreign goods, and Cleveland did get a bigger revenue than Harrison, but it was at the expense of our home manufacturers. The result was bad times at home and \$350,000,000 in gold has gone out to pay for this over-importation, while our own labor has been idle. Democratic experience backs up republican theory.

Still the democrats jump up and abreak: "Cleveland with free trade shipped more goods his first year than Harrison did his last year."

Of course he did; and the more Cleveland bought in England the poorer we got at home.

Now, to discern the short-sighted arguments which the free-traders are beginning to resort to, I will give the foreboding of the future: The last year of Cleveland will be just the opposite of the last year of Harrison. A good tariff prevented big importations then, but Cleveland's low tariff will cause big importations during the last end of his term. Merchants will load up with low-priced pauper-made English goods.

And when McKinley comes in, What then? Why, for the first six months of McKinley importation will be small. The merchants will have on hand loads of English goods. McKinley will not get the old time revenue. Then the free traders will jump up and say: "We told you so!"

When will the good times commence? They will commence when the McKinley tariff begins to operate. When the people begin to use American goods. When our mills start up. When our workmen all go to work, and the gold which has been going to Europe to pay their cheap labor will be kept at home to pay our labor. Then the good old times will be back again. When the people see this prophecy—see our gold staying at home, see the balance of trade in our favor, they will hold on to the protection policy for thirty years—as they did before.

ELI PERKINS.

Bryan Against Beet Sugar.

In the house of representatives, on Saturday, January 13, 1894, Hon. William J. Bryan, of Nebraska, said:

"There is no reason for a bounty on sugar which will not apply to any other agricultural product. If the bounty paid went to the farmer directly, instead of the manufacturer, he has as much right to ask for a bounty on wheat, oats, or cattle, as upon sugar, beets, or cane; but so much of the bounty as goes to Nebraska finds its way, not to the farmers, but to two factories. If the people of Nebraska pay their share of federal taxation, the government collects for the bounty from all the people of Nebraska about \$150,000, and pays over to two corporations \$75,000. It is thus seen that the state of Nebraska pays out twice as much as it receives, and that, while everybody pays, only the two factories receive. I have yet to learn the duty of a representative if I am under any obligation to plead for two sugar factories because they receive large sums and disregard the rights of more than a million people because they pay in small amounts. If I demand bounties for beet sugar in my state, I cannot op-

pose bounties and subsidies for industries in other states, and thus, to secure a special advantage for two factories in Nebraska, I must subject the people of that state to a burdensome tax upon everything.

"I dissent, too, from the position taken by some, that we are compelled by a moral obligation to allow the bounty to remain for the period named in the present law. Such a position is wholly untenable. If the Fifty-first congress could pledge the revenues for the government for fifteen years, it could just as well pledge them for fifty or a hundred years, and surely no one will say that one congress can thus give a perpetual bounty and impose obligations on subsequent legislatures. The present law provided when the bounty should terminate, but it could not guarantee its continuance until that time. If congress cannot properly give a bounty directly to the sugar industry, neither can it properly impose a tax upon sugar for the avowed purpose of protecting the sugar industry.

"IT IS AS EASY TO JUSTIFY A BOUNTY AS A PROTECTIVE TARIFF, AND IT IS IMPOSSIBLE TO JUSTIFY EITHER."

"When I was called upon to choose between a tax upon sugar which would raise the price of it to every consumer, and a bounty reduced gradually, I chose the latter. I preferred to let the bounty fall by degrees, and raise the needed revenue in a way that, instead of taxing the poor man as much as the rich man on the same number of pounds of sugar, would make wealth bear its share of the expenses of government. In other words, I would rather give free sugar to the people and make up the deficit by an income tax."

The Best National Policy.

If protection, as a broad national policy, is not sound in principle and wholesome in practice, then it ought to be abandoned, provided something better is offered in its place. The real interest which the people of New England, as well as the people of other sections, have in this question is not narrow or sectional merely, but general and national. If any other system will better promote industrial growth, conserve national ends, reward individual effort and the just aspirations of the people, then it should be adopted, and adopted at once. In the discussion of this question it is assumed, either through ignorance or willful intention, that the revenues secured from our tariff are wholly unnecessary, and included in largely, if not solely, for the purpose of enriching the manufacturer, forgetting or ignoring the fact that a government cannot be administered without taxation and income, and that it is a part of the citizen's duty to contribute each his share for the support of the government which gives protection to his property and person, and security to his enterprises and investments.—William McKinley.

Bryan Against Our Wool Growers.

"Wool, for instance, is the chief raw material in the woolen industry, and it has been placed upon the free list. Whether the tariff on wool has raised the price of wool to the sheep grower above the point it would have reached without a tariff, is a question which has been discussed rather than settled. Speaking for myself, it is immaterial in my judgment whether the sheep grower receives any benefit from the tariff or not. Whether he does or does not, whether the wool manufacturer collects a compensatory duty from the consumer of woolen goods and pays it over to the wool grower, or collects it and keeps it himself, or doesn't collect it at all, and therefore does not need it, I am for free wool, in order that the vast majority of people who do not raise sheep, but who do need warm clothing to protect them from the blasts of winter, may have their clothing cheaper; and in order that our woolen manufacturers, unburdened by a tax upon foreign wool, and unburdened by like tax upon home-grown wool—if they pay an increased price now—may manufacture for a wider market."—Hon. Wm. J. Bryan in Congress.

London Endorses Protection.

Mr. McKinley's protective policy will, of course, check the efflux of gold, as no doubt it will cause a falling off in the imports of British and European goods, and there will, consequently, be less gold required to pay for them.—The Financial Post, London, June 22, 1896.

Bryan Favors Free Coal.

"Coal is another raw material placed upon the free list. The duty on coal is indefensible, even if we were adjusting a protective tariff according to the republican platform."—Hon. Wm. J. Bryan in Congress.

Bryan Wants Absolute Free-Trade.

"A tariff of 10 per cent, levied purposely for protection, is, as far as the principle is concerned, just as indefensible as a tariff of a thousand per cent."—Hon. Wm. J. Bryan in Congress.

How's This for "Revenue"?

Since the Gorman "Tariff for revenue only" went into effect the expenditures of the democratic administration have exceeded the income by \$80,993,377.

Why should we be dependent upon foreign nations for shipping facilities to freight our own exports and imports?

JUSTICE BIGELOW'S VIEWS.

Nevada's Great Jurist Says Free Coinage Will Injure Silver Miners. Chief Justice R. R. Bigelow of the supreme court of Nevada had a letter in a recent issue of the Reno (Nev.) Gazette which states some of the effects of 16 to 1 free coinage very clearly. Here is a part of his letter:

It is not to be denied that the Republicans of this state are hard hit by the action of the St. Louis convention upon the monetary question. The free coinage of silver is believed to be much to the advantage of Nevada as a silver producer, and we have for many years heard nothing but free coinage "at 16 to 1" arguments, but we have almost come to the conclusion that no one can think otherwise who is not a scoundrel bought with British gold. But there is another side to the question that is believed in sincere, by millions of us pure patriots as any who believe in free coinage of silver. Any man who says that this country can alone double the value of all the silver of the world and bring it and gold to par is either ignorant of the lessons of the past or he willfully shuts his eyes to them. If the free silverites carry the election this fall on their 16 to 1 platform, it will not only paralyze business—it will utterly destroy it. There will be scarcely a bank or business house in the land that will not go down before the storm. It will send gold to almost 100 per cent premium, and, as measured with silver, everything else will go up in value with it, but as it will take twice as many dollars as now to buy the same article it will be of no earthly advantage to any one except to the man who owes debts that he has not promised to pay in gold. His silver dollars will pay such a debt just as during the war greenbacks would pay one, although worth but 33 cents on the dollar, but they will only buy half as much flour or clothing or groceries as now.

But if he owes money to banks or money lenders—who does not?—who have all protected themselves by gold contracts, he will have to take two of his silver dollars to buy one in gold, and at the same time, owing to the general stagnation in business, they will be harder to get hold of than gold dollars are now. It will be of no advantage to the silver states, because their silver will be just as hard to get from the ground as now, and a pound of it will buy no more steel or powder or any of the necessities of life than now.

But the laboring man will be the one who will suffer the most. The Comstock miner will still get \$4 per day, the laborer \$2 and the clerk \$60 to \$75 per month, but it will be in silver, and, as it is now in Mexico, it will only buy for his family or himself one-half what it will to-day. The same will be the case with the crippled veterans, their widows and orphans, who are now getting pensions. Its effect will be to scale their pensions down one-half.

There is not one of the arguments of the silverites that cannot be completely and successfully refuted. Free coinage at 16 to 1 by this country alone cannot possibly benefit any one, but it can bring fearful distress upon all.

A Lesson for Farmers.



1896.



1892.

Bryan for Universal Free-Trade.

"When Michigan iron ore is placed on the free list, Alabama ore is placed there also; when Pennsylvania coal is placed on the free list, West Virginia coal is placed there also; when the rough lumber of Maine and Wisconsin is placed upon the free list, the rough lumber of North Carolina and Georgia is placed there also."—Hon. Wm. J. Bryan in Congress.

Bryan on Free Raw Material.

"When the tax on raw material is not fully compensated for in the tax on the finished product; in such case the manufacturer is in a worse condition than he would be with absolute free trade."—Hon. Wm. J. Bryan in Congress.

NEWS OF ILLINOIS.

RECORD OF MINOR DOINGS OF THE WEEK.

Seven Days' Happenings Condensed—Social, Religious, Political, Criminal, Obituary and Miscellaneous Events from Every Section of the State.

Joseph Bartley, a farmer of Pesotum, 35 years of age, was killed by an Illinois Central train while walking on the tracks.

L. D. Masters of Petersburg and his wife have lived together over sixty-three years. Mr. Masters served in the legislature with Lincoln.

Bread has been selling at Hoopston at ten loaves for twenty-five cents, owing to a war between the local bakers and dealers who buy from out of town bakeries.

Another victim of the gun foal died at Anna the other day. Charles Hargrave, 17 years old, pointed a pistol at the head of his 13-year-old sister. He didn't know it was loaded, and pulled the trigger, killing her almost instantly.

The Pfeiffer hotel near the Wabash depot at Edwardsville caught fire at 2:30 the other morning and the entire interior was consumed. Thirty guests were awakened in time to make their escape. The loss is fully covered by insurance.

John R. Tanner is swinging round the circle and got off at Quincy to talk to the Quincy republicans. He received several hundred of them at the Newcomb hotel and told them he never saw such genuine republican enthusiasm anywhere.

Tooth-hunting is becoming popular at Warsaw. A fine ivory, which had been washed out of a near-by hillside by the rain, was found yesterday by Edmund Worthen. It was 7 1/2 inches long and weighed several pounds. It belonged to a mastodon.

The Illinois state live stock commission report the following cattle inspection had during the past week: Inspected, 192; passed in the yards, 155; held for post mortem examination, 37; passed on post mortem examination, 3; condemned as being unfit for food and ordered tanked, 29. No diseased animals were discovered during the week.

The small log cabin in which the father of Mr. W. J. Bryan, the democratic candidate for president, was born, is still standing in Rappahannock county, Virginia, about half a mile from Spermerville. At that time Rappahannock was part of Culpepper county. About two years ago Mr. Henry O'Bannon had the house photographed and sent a copy to Mr. Bryan, his kinsman.

The West side, Chicago, is to have the highest tower ever constructed. It will be known as the City tower, and will be 1,150 feet high and 300 feet square at the base. The City Tower company is a regularly incorporated company, its capitalization being \$30,000, with 80,000 shares of stock. President Proctor says it will take one year to build the tower, which will be located on the old baseball park property, between Throop and Loomis and Harrison and Congress streets. It is proposed to have a continuous performance theater, restaurants, search lights, and telescopes, airship flights, balloon, parachute and tight-rope performances, electric and pyrotechnic displays. The promoters of the scheme say that the tower will in design, magnitude and appointments surpass the great Eiffel tower of Paris, which cost \$1,200,000.

Half a dozen times and places claim the honor and birth of the republican party, and Ottawa, this state, is the latest claimant, at least it is said that the first call and first general suggestion was authoritatively put forth for a county convention of the new party, to be known as the republican party. For some time prior to the call sent out from Ottawa there had been talk all over the patriotic and anti-slavery portions of the middle west and the urging of some new political party, but it remained for Ottawa to set about the first active measures toward effecting a state organization of that new party and the naming of it.—Ex.

Here is the full text of a press dispatch that travels over the wires from New York: "Miss Maggie Mason of Peoria, Ill., distinguished herself by saving the life of a little niece in a novel manner. She is living with a brother-in-law in the Logan flats at 106 St. Mark's place, and with them all the little niece, Elsie, is a great favorite. Yesterday Miss Mason was engaged in the back yard hanging up a bathing suit, when the child ran to the window to show her a bit of toothsome fruit that she had just been given. "Auntie, see what Elsie has," she cried as she leaned far out of the window. The fruit slipped from her hand fell to the ground. The child was distressed, and, leaning still farther over the sill, lost her balance and seemed bound to certain death. Miss Mason ran forward and held up her skirts. She caught the child, and it seemed rather to enjoy the experience. But its mother had fainted at the sight, and the heroic little aunt, who saved her, sustained injuries of the back that may prove serious."

The Women's Relief Corps of Belvidere has just received the gay ha-ha from a Kansas City woman. Her name is Miss Katherine Page, and she assisted the corps in giving some entertainments recently. Fifty-five dollars of the funds remained in her hands; a dispute arose over the possession of the money, Miss Page refusing to give it up. The corps met and determined to begin legal proceedings, but they found Miss Page had skipped with the \$55.

In the cricket games Chicago gained a decisive victory over Omaha by an inning and fifteen runs.

S. J. Davis, late an employe of the experiment station of the Champaign university, is under arrest on a charge of highway robbery.

The democratic convention for the Fifteenth congressional district held at Quincy nominated William H. Nech, of Macomb, for congress on the second ballot.

Plans for an extensive jail delivery have been nipped in the bud at Peoria. The jail officials have been finding tools passed through a grating, and yesterday they discovered Ellsworth Chapin passing in more. He was placed under arrest.

John Schneider, of Brandywine township, Shelby county, one of its leading citizens, suddenly became deranged, and neighbors interfered barely in time to prevent him from killing his daughter, Mrs. John Mohr. He has been placed under restraint.

Billy Mason got 2,000 people into the Vienna courthouse yard and addressed them. The occasion was the republican senatorial convention for the Fifty-first district. Judge W. H. Parish, Jr., of Harrisburg and Capt. Joe King of Pope county were nominated for representatives and Mason was indorsed for the United States senate.

Bryan is undoubtedly a son of Illinois, and hundreds of central Illinois people claim his personal friendship. For instance, the following Menard county gentlemen were schoolmates of his at Illinois college, Jacksonville: Charles Nusbbaum, C. C. Frackleton, Samuel Montgomery, Z. A. Thompson, W. H. Beckman and Powell Antle.

The late Judge Williams of Wateka bequeathed to the M. E. church society of Woodland the church building in which they hold their services. He also bequeathed to the same society an endowment fund amounting to \$6,500, the interest of which must be used for the support of pastors of the church. The remainder of his large estate goes to the family. His interest in the Citizens' bank at Wateka will be retained by his heirs and remain in the business of the bank.

The prospects seem good for another railroad for Harvard. The proposed line will run north to connect with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul road at either Delavan or Elkhorn, Wis., making a line along the west shore of Geneva lake and along the east shore of Delavan lake. Back of this road, it is rumored, stands Charles T. Yerkes, of Chicago. The telescope and observatory which he presented to the people of Geneva, Wis., could be easily reached by this line, while it would make a good outlet for the coal product of western Illinois.

Illinois river fishermen are bitterly complaining of the performances of parties who systematically and periodically rob their nests. None of them particularly object to a hungry man taking a mess of fish from their nets providing he will leave the net as he finds it, upright and fishing. They say that these fish thieves, however, raise the net, cut holes in it to let the fish out to save themselves the trouble of untying the end, and then throw down the end poles so that no fish can enter until the fisherman resets them, thus causing the fishermen the loss, not only of the fish they take, but the fish which would get in the nets provided they were in fishing order.

In spite of the recent heavy rains it is reported that the abundance of water has not materially affected the rivers or creeks, and that farm lands were not overflowed. There was very little rain in Chicago, but at points further south the precipitation was heavy, and farmers are surprised at the rapidity with which heavy rainfalls this season have been absorbed by the ground. In years of comparative drouth there has been more standing water in the fields after heavy rains than has been absorbed this season. It seems that the capacity of the reservoir below the surface is almost beyond supplying. It is accounted for by the fact that in dry weather the ground bakes and forms a crust that the water cannot easily penetrate.

The Illinois Central road is to have a new line between Chicago and St. Louis. For several years the Illinois Central has maintained a semi-through car service between the two cities, trains running from Chicago to Effingham over the Illinois Central, and from the latter point to St. Louis via the Vandalla. By this arrangement the Central was not allowed to run all of its trains through, a change of cars by all but one train being necessary at Effingham. The Central was also barred from selling its own tickets at St. Louis, the business being under the jurisdiction of the Pennsylvania company. By the new deal the Illinois Central will run its trains over its own tracks from Chicago to Pana, via Champaign and Decatur, and from Pana to St. Louis via the Big Four, 206 miles over the Central's tracks and 98 miles over those of the Big Four, 304 in all. This arrangement with the Big Four gives the Illinois Central all rights to run its trains over that line the same as if it were a part of the Central System. It also gives the latter road the right to maintain its own ticket office in St. Louis and sell its own tickets from that point—in other words, it gives the Central a complete St. Louis terminal.

The Galesburg chief of police has received word from E. J. Woods of Orrick, Mo., inquiring the whereabouts of Miss Mamie Gross. Mr. Woods is a cousin of Mamie's and says that his aunt, Mrs. Clara J. Gross, left Osceola, Mo., for Galesburg to visit her daughter Mamie about the time of the St. Louis tornado and nothing has been heard from her since that time, and it is feared that she might have perished in the cyclone.

Twenty-eight arrests have been made for illegal fishing along the Vermillion river in Livingston county.

HAD FUN WITH A SPANIARD.

Friends Decried Bull-Fighting and Suggested Cowboys.

There is a Spanish gentleman and scholar who finds it more to his comfort during the strike in Cuba and army drafts in Spain to carry cock-tails around the Marlborough bar, says the New York Herald. Incidentally he keeps right up to date on the inter-turbine strife and continues to have a childlike faith in the greatness and goodness of his native land. As a sort of a privileged character he joined in a general discussion of the merits of bull-fighting as a civilization the other day, and finally became considerably wrought up by a declaration from one of the party to the effect that the ancient sport wasn't half so dangerous as it appeared to be. Some pictures were displayed by way of illustration.

"We've got a thousand cowboys out west," said the gentleman, "who could go into the bull ring of Madrid single handed with a lariat and rope any Spanish bull that ever pawed up the earth."

"But these are not ordinary bulls," protested the Spaniard, "and are born and bred fighters. They raise them just as you raise game cocks and breed rat terriers. They are not afraid of anything or anybody. It takes the bravest men, who get enormous salaries, to meet them in the arena, where from 50,000 to 75,000 people pay for the privilege of seeing the sport."

"Yes, and it takes half a dozen men with red blankets and lances to stir the bull up to business," continued the westerner, "and if anybody is killed it is usually the horse. Now, if one of our little broncos and an ordinary cow puncher were to tackle such an animal they'd down him and tie his legs together before he knew where he was. I tell you they're dead slow over there."

"That's right," put in a man who had an arm in splints, "we may be a little short on bulls, but we've got the bicycle."

The Spaniard walked away without a word more.

New Collecting Mania.

Sir Walter Besant has found a new kind of collecting mania. It is that of collecting railway tickets. "As it has long been the unalterable resolution, as everybody knows, on the part of the railway companies to collect their tickets for themselves, the collection by private hands requires skill, boldness and ingenuity. The whole difficulty is to get past the ticket collector. This is attempted, sometimes successfully, I learn from an ardent virtuoso in railway tickets, in several ways. You may rush him in the crowd; you may walk past him with a familiar nod—that of the season ticket holder; you may linger to the last and until the ticket collector has gone; you may pretend that you have already given it up; you may sven, as is rumored concerning one enthusiast, pretend that you have lost it and pay your fare over again. All collecting except that of collecting gold coins of the present reign is vainly, but really the vanity of collecting railway tickets is the most egregious."—"Exchange."

An Invalid Policeman.

I was passing up Tremont street about half-past four in the afternoon, at which hour the sidewalk is always crowded. Just as I stepped on the curbstone at the upper side of Mason street, a man rushed around the corner and attacked a man directly at my side, striking my shoulder as he ran. Instantly a fight began; women rushed into doorways to get out of the way of the struggling, swaying men; men and boys gathered around to watch the brutal fun; cars were stopped that motormen and conductors might take it in, and there was no policeman in sight. After assuring myself that the fight would go on until one of the combatants was "downed," I hastened on my way, hoping to meet one of the guardians of the law.

At the corner of Boylston street a policeman was just boarding a south-bound car; I beckoned to him, and when he alighted said, "There's a fight going on at the corner of Mason street and not a policeman to be seen." "Well," he said, "I'm an invalid, and dar'nt go into it!" He stepped on another car and rode away. Was the riot too little for him?—Boston Transcript.

TEMPERANCE.

Speaking of the enforcement of the Sabbath law in New York, Acting Inspector Brooks said: "There was never a time until recently when the tenderloin could not be counted on for a big batch of arrests and police cases of all kinds. With the saloons closed crime decreases, and naturally arrests are fewer."

In a recent speech before the English Army Temperance association Lord Wolsey made this striking statement: "There are yet some battles to be fought, some great enemies to be encountered by the United Kingdom, but the most pressing enemy at present is drink. It kills more than all our newest weapons of warfare, and not only destroys the body, but the mind and soul also."

White Ribboners' week in London ended with a reception given to about 1,000 members of the guild at Regate priory, the home of Lady Henry Somerset, these guests also visiting the Farm Home colony at Duxhurst, four miles away. The hostess and her guest, Miss Willard, president of the World's W. C. T. U., shook hands with every comrade. The Misses Park of New York city were musicians for the occasion.