TROUBLE BEGINS TO BREW.

skirmish in the strike of the Big Four yard-

men took place this afternoon. This morn-

ing Superintendent T. J. Higgins posted a

work at 1 P. M. would be discharged and

wages due paid. They were also notified to

Just before noon, under the direction of

Superintendent Peck, an engine came from

the roundhouse and ran out on the main track. There was no interference further than some loud talk on the part of the strikers, who endeavored to get the crew to

notice that all employes who did not resume

Company.

trouble to spread.

down his flag.

do as they pleased.

BRITISH FLAG TORN DOWN.

Enough to Apply to Americans for

NEW YORK, Oct. 12 - [Special.] - Yester-

make it hot for whoever attempted to haul

The news spread through the community,

and about 2 o'clock in the afternoon 50 men

own. Armed with revolutionary flintlocks, shot guns and revolvers, the citizens of Tuckahoe marched in double file across

tion, it would seem she has lost her faith in the British Government. Whether a flag affixed to a fence post comes within the meaning of the law prohibiting the planting of foreign flags on American soil is a ques-

tion which may soon have to be determined by the West Chester courts.

PALMER CALLED DOWN.

Comrades Suspended by Him Reinstated by the Union Veteran Legion.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 12-About 1,000

delegates and visitors are in the city in at-

tendance on the annual meeting of the

Union Veteran Legion. The business ses-

sion began this morning. Corporal Tanner

moved that Colonel H. C. Jones, of the local Washington Encampment, be rein-

A WESTERN BANKER IN TROUBLE.

Kansas Depositors Secure His Indictment

and Arrest for Embezzlement.

PINE BLUFF, ARK., Oct. 12.-J. G. Kel-

oe, formerly a banker of Magnolia, Kan.

Vice President of the Onachita Valley

ment for embezzlement.

The criminal action is the result of attachments levied against Kelsoe's bank last July by depositors whose claims amount to

Killed by a Hunting Accident. CARLISLE, Oct. 12. -Ten days ago Harry

Froman, of Huntsdale, was accidentally shot

in the abdomen while out hunting with an Italian named Thomas Helm, and to-day he died from his injuries. This is the second tragedy in the locality within a year.

Don't Take the Risk

Of fire or thieves, but keep your valuable papers, bonds, etc., in the sate deposit vaults of the Farmers' Deposit National Bank, 66 Fourth avenue. Boxes reuted at \$5 a year

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY.

Wanted.

Jones and Fitch were reinstated.

CLAIMS THE EARTH,

Congressman McCreary Joins the Ranks of the Rainbow Chasers. .

HE SEES ONLY VICTORY

For Cleveland and Free Trade in Every State He Has Visited,

INCLUDING EVEN MASSACHUSETTS.

Washington Colored Men Send Spotters to Work in New York.

LIVE POLITICS FROM EVERY QUARTER

PROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12-Resting from his electioneering labors for a few days Congressman McCreary, of Kentucky, dropped in upon the capital this morning. He has spent much of his time since the adjournment of Congress in the Northern States, and, of course, gives a hopeful view of the situation from the standpoint of the Democrats. He pronounces New York absolutely safe for the Democrats to the tune of upward of 30,000 majority for Cleveland. Indiana is not quite so safely Democratic as New York, but the chances are largely in favor of the Democrats.

Representative McCreary also assures his Democratic friends that his most conservative advices from Illinois, Wisconsin and Massachusetts give promise of Democratic majorities in those States, as the Democratic State and local candidates are very popular and will carry a large vote over to the national candidates.

After all this it may seem somewhat inconsistent for the ex-Governor to indulge in sarcasm at the expense of Republicans who claim that there is a chance for the breaking up of the Solid South, but that is One Way to Size Up Matters,

Mr. McCreary gives an explanation of the apparently small vote of the Alliance people of the South that may not be relished

at this time by many of his fellow Democrats, and possibly by none less than by Mr. Cleveland himself. He says: "If anything was needed to make the South more than ever solid the trip of Weaver and Mr. Magee's mission to Alabama furnished it. On the question of tariff and the force bill the people of the South are of one mind. The Third party

movement amounts to nothing in this fight. The Alliance folk in the South are arguing this way, that as a result of the present fight either Cleveland or Harrison must win; that there is no chance of electing a third candidate; that between those two candidates Cleveland represents them on the tariff and in opposition to the force bill and extravagant expenditures, while the election of Harrison means the supremacy of principles which they oppose. They, therefore, say that they are Democrats for this fight, and that whatever differences they have with that party they will try to settle at a more opportune time. This practically takes the Third party out of the way as a factor in the Presidental campaign. Mr. Cleveland will carry every Southern State by a large majority; even West Virginia is not in doubt, as I look at it."

Free Trade the Common Issue.

As it is well known by every one that the position of the People's party on the tariff question is that of the ultra free traders, Mr. McCreary's statement has the merit of trankness, even though he may be at fault in his declarations in regard to the feeling of the Third party people.

Much of the news from the Southern

States that has collected at the headquar-ters of the committees in this city since the late elections in the South shows that the Third party people are keeping a stiff upper lip, regardless of their reverses, and that a large vote will be polled for Weaver and Field and for Third party candidates

At a meeting held in this city last evening by Virginia Republicans it was unaut-mously decided that in districts where the Republicans have made no nomination the proper thing for Republicans to do will be to vote for the candidates of the People's party. This means that in seven of the ten districts of the Old Dominion, and most of them close at the last elections, the Republicans will assist the Third party people to defeat the Democratic candidates for Congress. As this state of things obtains nearly all over the South, it is quite possible that it may turn up as predicted by the prophets of the People's party since the recent elections, that the vote last month in Alabams and this month in Georgia and Florida is no indication of the vote that

Counting Their Chickens Prematurely. Of the Democratic prospects in Illinois, Wisconsin and Massachusetts, Mr. Mc-Credry says: "I was in Chicago when Stevenson held his conference with the Democratic managers of Illinois. I had a long talk with him and with ex-Commissions. Black managers of the Democratic control sioner Black, who is running as the Demo-cratic candidate for Congressman at Large, and with a number of other Democrats who were assembled in Mr. Stevenson's room. They all told me that they felt no doubt that the Democratic candidate for Governor and General Black would be elected, and that they felt some hope of carrying the State for Cleveland, though they would not venture the prediction that the hope would be realized.

be realized.
"I have received a letter from General Mitchell concerning the situation in Wis-consin. He says there is a desperate strug-gle for the State, and that the Democrats are hopeful and are doing all they can. When I was up in Massachusetts the Democrats there seemed also confident. I should not be surprised if Cleveland should carry that State. Russell is undoubtedly strong in the State, and Cleveland thinks that he himself is strong there, which seems to me to be true. I personally met a number of Republicans in Boston who told me they were going to vote for Cleveland. They said they were not going to become Demo-crats, and were not going to leave the Republican party permanently, but would vote for Cleveland just this once."

Spotters for the Capital Colonizers. The Harrison and Reid club, colored, of this city, sees enough foundation in the story of the colonization scheme which has its headquarters here to lead them to decide its headquarters here to lead them to decide to put a watch on Elder, Smith & Co., and formal steps have therefore been taken to send shrewd colored men on to New York to shadow all the movements of these men and to make a note of every new arrival or persons of color in that wicked city. A committee has been appointed to take charge of the matter, and if the colonizers do charge of the matter, and, if the colonizers do not carry themselves straighter in New York than they have been in the habit of doing here, they may be detained in the Empire State, after the elections, against their will.

GEORGIA'S DEMOCRATIC MAJORITY

Won't Be Far From 70,000 When the Official Figures Are Announced.

ATLANTA, Oct. 12 .- It is impossible to obtain the official announcement of last
Wednesday's election until the returns are
canvassed by the Legislature, which meets
on the 26th of this month. Returns from
every county are sent here in sealed envel-

oper and can only be opened by the Legislature. The Constitution's estimate as published is the closest one that can be made of the official vote. It bemi-officially shows from precinct counts on the night of the election that the majority will be 70,000. This estimate shows that the vote of the State was 200,000, of which Peak the Third party candidate. of which Peek, the Third party candidate for Governor, received 65,000, and Northen,

Democrat, 135,000.

The official announcement will not change these figures materially, but it cannot be obtained before October 26, when the Legislature will canvass the returns, which are now sealed and under lock and key.

ALL TICKETS SMALLER.

County Commissioners From Every Part of the State Agree to Have Ballots Printed Napkin Size Instead of Like Blankets -A Move to Kocnk Out General Gobin.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 12.—[Special.]— The 67 Beards of County Commissioners in this State have decided to follow the fashion set by Philadelphia by defining the size of the new Baker ballot according to their respective districts and agreeing upon a form best adapted to their views of what the voter should vote. Editor J. M. W. Geist, voter should vote. Editor J. M. W. Geist, of the Lancaster New Era, found this out when he came to town to-day to buy a new paper cutter to out paper for the 52x22 ballots. They told him at Republican head-quarters to save his money, as Chairman Reeder had informed the various Boards of Commissioners to fix on a size of their own, as they had a right to do under the law.

The various Boards of County Commissioners to-day arrived at the conclusion that they were delegated by the Baker law to name the size of the ballot at a conference here by a few men selected to represent the whole.

sent the whole. sent the whole.

Senator P. Gray Meek said the conference was no secret to him. "It is thought that a new difficulty emanating from the Baker ballot law will arise on election night," said Mr. Meek. "The arrangement of the names of the candidates as now directed will cause trouble in the case of a scratched ticket to detect whether a voter has early his belief for two men for the same has east his ballot for two men for the same office. For this reason and the peculiar ballot, it is likely that it will take a good while to de the counting.

while to do the counting."
"I have looked the law over and cannot said Editor Savage, of Clearfield. "It pre-scribes penalties enough, but how are they to be carried out?"

General and Senator John Peter Schindel General and Senator John Peter Schinger Gobin's name appears on the nomination papers, as filed, by initial only. The Baker law directs that the full name must be given, and Chairman Wright holds that Gobin cannot be voted for. The fact that the name in full might cause a further en-largement of the ballot does not go as an excuse for the abbreviation.

INDIANA VOTES AS IT IS.

No Change in the Apportionment of the

State Till After Election. INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 12.-In a written opinion by Judge McBride, which is concurred in by all of the Judges, the Supreme Court of Indiana this afternoon disposed of the various motions and petitions in the apportionment case. The motion of Attorney General Smith to dismiss the appeal is over ruled. The Court holds that the statements and affidavits filed on the case show that there is a real controversy and that it is one which the parties have a right to wage. It says in substance that the relator had a right to bring the suit in order to secure a decision of the Courts upon the validity of the law, and that county officers had a right to resist the complaint to the end, and that statements reflecting upon the Attorney General are improper, although the Attor-ney General is in the case by invitation. Oral argument will be heard November 17.

EX-MAYOR GRACE CHALLENGED.

For the First Time in His Life He Had to Show His Papers.

NEW YORK, Oct. 12.—When ex-Mayor
Grace went to register yesterday he was so
awared by a demand made of him by one of
His engagement closed there two weeks ago, amazed by a demand made of him by one of the Tammany registrars that his spectacles almost fell off his nose. This Tammany functionary insisted upon seeing Mayor Grace's naturalization papers. He knew the ex-Mayor as well as he knew his own father, and he was polite enough outwardly when he made the request. Mr. Grace was obliged to go to his box in a safe deposit company, get his naturalization papers and

show them to this registrar.

Speaking of it afterward he said: "It's the first time that request was ever made of me in New York City. I have never been asked to show my papers except upon the first occasion that I voted after naturaliza-tion, more than 30 years ago. I don't know why the request was made of me this

SPRINGER'S REPLY TO NORTH.

He Says the Latter's Statistics on Wool Are

Not Based on Fact. SPRINGFIELD, ILL., Oct. 12 .- Hon. William M. Springer, Chairman of the House Committee on Ways and Means, was recently charged in an open letter by Secretary North, of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers, with the misuse of wool statistics in his discussion of the

Mr. Springer has written a letter in reply, saying that Mr. North's reference to the prices of scoured wool in the United States and Europe rests only upon his own assertion, as there are no quotations of scoured wool in this country, and that therefore Mr. North's statement is not responsive to controversy between Mr. Springer and the advocates of a protective tariff on wool, and does not cover the points of difference as heretofore stated between Mr. North and Mr. Springer.

CEJECTIONS TO NOMINATIONS

in the Dauphin Court Yesterday From Two Counties

HARRISBURG, Oct. 12.—Objections were filed to-day in the Dauphin County Court by the Chairman of the Democratic County Convention of Potter county and the Chairman and Secretary of the Democratic County Committee and others to the Democratic nomination claimed by Joseph M. McClure, candidate for President Judge in the McKean-Potter district. McClure filed objections yesterday to the nomination papers of A. G. Olustead, the Republican candidate. October 20 has been fixed for argument.

Objections were also filed to-day to the nomination papers of William Littley, candidate for the Legislature from the Twenty-third district, Philadelphia, Hearing was fixed for Saturday next.

Bates Doesn't Deny His Chreular. DETROIT, Oct. 12.—Secretary Bates makes no attempt to deny the authorship of his circular sent to postmasters. "The distribution of wholesome political literature will do no harm, even if it is Republican," he says, "and I know of no law which would prevent a postmaster from rendering a little service of this kind."

BURIED UNDER MOLTEN STEEL.

Three Men in the Bethlehem Iron Works Terribly Burned.

BETHLEHEM, PA., Oct. 12 - Thomas Fox, Michael Lynch and William Bowers were burned last night by the accidental discharge of molten metal from a converter in the Bessemer mill of the Bethlehem

A CANADIAN BLONDIN

Crosses Niagara on a Tightrope in Less Than Seven Minutes.

DIXON'S TIME CUT RIGHT IN TWO

By Clifford Calverley, Cne of His Intrepid Young Townsmen.

THE FEAT WITNESSED BY HUNDREDS

ISPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. NIAGARA FALLS, Oct. 12.-The best exhibition of tightrope walking Niagara has ever seen was given this afternoon, over the gorge, by Clifford Calverley, a young Canadian. His wire cable, three-eighths of an inch in diameter, was stretched from the Canadian to the American shore of the gorge, between the cantilever and the railway suspension bridge. It was guyed by 38 three-eighths of an inch ropes, and Abeut 200 mers were in charge.

About 200 mers were in charge.

About 200 mers were in charge. Canadian. His wire cable, three-eighths of 38 three-eighths of an inch ropes, and weighted down, so as to steady it, by 17

pairs of sandbags.

The weather during the afternoon was perfect, and the white cloth covering of the sandbags shone brightly as they dotted the cable here and there along its length. A short distance out from the Canadian shore the British flag floated from the cable, and an equal distance out from the American was the Stars and Stripes.

Unusual interest was taken in Calverley's feat, as it was known that previous to today he had but little experience. Another fact that drew attention to the feat was that the cable was guyed by ropes, whereas all the cables before have had wire guya.

A Big Crowd Witnesses the Feat. A Big Crowd Witnesses the Feat.

Quite a crowd of spectators gathered early, and by 3 o'clock the banks of the river on both sides, as well as the suspension bridge, were lined with an expectant audience. At 3:10 o'clock Calverley appeared on the Canadian end of the cable, dressed in blue tights, with pale pink trunks, collar and cuffs with silver trimmings. His feet were covered with buckskin boots, laced above his ankles. In his hands he carried a balancing pole of pine, weighing 20 pounds. To the surprise of all, instead of stepping carefully, he ran. His trip was to be against time, and the manner in which he crossed the narrow bridge over the rapid water, 200 feet below, was startling. His

crossed the narrow bridge over the rapid water, 200 feet below, was startling. His skill was displayed in every step, and enthusiastic ones cried, "He is the American Blondin!" It took him just six minutes and eight seconds to cross from bank to bank, which is more than six minutes quicker than the trip has ever been made, for Dixon's time was 12½ minutes at the same point

After reaching the American shore Cal-verley again stepped on the slender cable, and going out a short distance, there performed feats common with men in the same business. He laid on the wire, hung by his toes and did other similar acts.

Canadians Treated to a Show, Too.

Canadians Treated to a Show, Too.

Returning to the American shore he entered a carriage and was driven across the suspension bridge to the Canadian end of his cable. He then went out about 150 feet and gave an exhibition similar to that given on the American end.

Everybody who witnessed his exhibition pronounced Calverley the best man on a cable that Niagara has seen. Instead of tear, his nerve was remarkable, and he had full confidence in his ability. Until to-day he had not walked at a height greater than 60 feet, and this was overland, at Hanlan's Island, Toronto. He had his first experience over water to-day.

experience over water to-day.

Calverley is a fine-looking fellow. He is 2 years old and was born in Clarksburg, a small province in Ontario, Canada.

It is a remarkable fact that Dixon, whose ability on a slender wire was witnessed at Niagara Falls before his death, was also raised in this same Canadian town. He and Calverley were friends, and the latter watched Dixon's course on the rope with

and he at once commenced his preparations to cross the gorge. About Christmas Cal-verley expects to go to Europe, and may walk there next year.

BAD BOYS IN REBELLION.

Huntingdon Reform School Inmates Again Mutiny-A Preconcerted Attack Made Upon an Officer, Who Is Half Killed-The Revolt Quelled by Force. HUNTINGDON, PA., Oct. 12.-Atter the

eturn a few weeks since of the incorrigible nmates of the Huntingdon Reformatory to their respective counties, it was thought the spirit of insubordination among the prisoners had been pretty thoroughly weeded out. Last night, however, it cropped out again. As Officer D. W. Boyer was marching a squad of 60 inmates to the was marching a squad of 60 inmates to the school-room, James Caul, an inmate from Philadelphia, jumped from the ranks and hurled his slate violently at the guard's head without hitting him. Alonzo Billings, also from Philadelphia, acting on Caul's signal, also struck at the guard with his slate, but missed his aim. It was the signal for a general revolt among the pupils, and half the 150 prisoners engaged in a deadly attack upon the defenseless officer.

Caul, who had precipitated the assault, drew a brick from his coat and dealt Guard Boyer a violent blow over the eye, knocking him down. After receiving a fusilade of kicks and blows Officer Boyer drew his cane, but this was speedily taken from him and turued upon himself. In endeavoring to rescue his prostrate fellow-officer Guard Lames Kyle was also assessed by added. James Kyle was also severely handled.

A general alarm was sounded and the A general starm was sounded and the riotous inmates were finally subdued by force. Officer Boyer was removed to his home, where he is now confined. Caul and Billings, who had threatened before to kill the guard, are now in dungeons. The affair was due to Guard Boyer's having reported Caul and Billings for insubordination.

CITIZENS MUST READ ENGLISH.

A New York Judge Refuses Naturalizatio

to All Who Can't. BALLSTON, N. Y., Oct. 12.—Justice Stover, holding the circuit here, refuses naturalization to sliens who cannot read and write the English language, and has rejected six applicants. One of the applicants, a native of county Kent, England, is more than 60 years of age, and has been a resident of this county for 25 years. In denying the application of John Griggs for naturalization, the sixth denied at this term,

naturalization, the sixth denied at this term, Justice Stover said:

"It's no use to make such application. I will not admit to citizenship, in courts at which I preside, applicants who cannot read and write the English language. Every citizen should be able to read and write. An alien asking naturalization must have these qualifications before I will grant to him a certificate of citizenship. He should be able to read the Constitution of the United States before he is asked or allowed to take the oath of citizenship, and I intend to adhere to this rule, whether, as in this case, the applicant speaks the English language as his mother tongue, or whether he is a subject of one of the continental nations ignorant of our language, our customs, or our situation and our lawa."

Ohio Soldiers Won't Go to Chicago. COLUMBUS, O., Oct. 12.—[Special.]—The Fourteenth Regiment had intended to ac-

company Governor McKinley and the State officers to Chicago on the 20th inst., at the formal opening of the World's Fair. It will cost the regiment \$5,000 for railroad fares, etc., and the Chicago people agreed to board them the short time they were there. Now they say they will board the soldiers, but the officers must pay 50 cents per meal. The regiment will not go.

OUR TARIFF HISTORY.

Columbus Police Promptly Nip in the Bud an Incipient Riot-The First Day of the George Ticknor Curtis Again Fxposes Switchmen's Strike Ends in Favor of the the Fallacies of the COLUMBUS, Oct. 12.—The preliminary

> POSITION OF THE DEMOCRACY. Statements That Refute the Free Trade

PEATURES OF THE ORIGINAL STATUTE

Chicago Flatform.

keep off the property of the company. Not a single striker responded at the hour named, and they were all discharged. SEPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.; NEW YORK, Oct. 12.-The fourth in the series of letters from George Ticknor Curis, the eminent Democratic constitutional lawyer and author, giving his reasons for repudiating the tariff views of the Democratic platform and the candidates who stand upon it, was made public to-day. It is addressed to Wilbur F. Wakeman, General Secretary of the American Protective Tariff League, and says:

About 200 men were present when the engines were brought out. A great crowd rushed to the locomotives, and one of the The first Congress, Washington and all his Cabinet, and the entire generation of men engineers was denounced as a "scab." Two strikers mounted the cab of one engine, and by whom the Constitution was established, knew perfectly well that encouragement they were immediately placed under arrest. Their names are Edward Loftus and Joseph Cokely. The appearance of a detail of police on the scene caused the strikers to scatter and the engines proceeded down town. The strikers were about to follow and protection of manufacturers was one of the objects for which the revenue power was granted. The nonsense or a tariff for revenue only could not be perpetrated by that generation. But new comes Mr. Grover Clevethe engines for trouble, but the police cleared the yards and quiet was restored. A considerable amount of perishable freight was gotten out of the yards during the rest land, in this year of our Lord 1892, and says virtually that he knows more about the purposes for which the Constitution was made than the men who made it. He says virtually that if he had been President of the United States in 1789 he would have sent the first revenue bill back to the House with a veto message in which he of the afternoon, and the strikers pro-ceeded to their hail, where they held a meeting.

Loitus, one of the strikers arrested, has been released on \$1,000 bail." The two are charged with interfering with railroad officers and attempt to incite a riot.

The strikers claim that the yardmen at Springfield, Dayton and Cleveland will come out to-morrow; that they will be joined by the Panhandle, Baltimore and Ohio, and Columbus and Hocking Valley and the Toledo Railroad to-morrow. These reports are denied by the officials of the railroads named. The yardmen of the Hocking Valley have sent a communication to the superintendent asking an advance to House with a veto message in which he would have told that body that they must alter the preamble so as to make it read that tariffs should be imposed for revenue only, otherwise he could not sign it. I did not suppose him to be so ignorant of political history as his letter of acceptance shows

The Part Played by Madison Mr. Madison took a leading part in con

ducting the first revenue measures through the House of Representatives. As soon as he had introduced the subject of revenue to be obtained for the expenses of the new Government and a list of articles to be subto the superintendent asking an advance to the Chicago scale. The representatives of the several railroads centering here held a conference during the afternoon to decide jected to the new duties had been laid beconference during the afternoon to decide upon a plan of action, and the yardmen held another meeting to-night. The Big Four officials to-night secured an injunction from the Common Pleas Court to prevent the strikers from in any manner interfering with the business of the road, and ordering that they do not sate when fore the House, the subject of protection was brought into the discussion by an occurrence which is of marked historical interest. On April 4, 1789, a petition was presented from the tradesmen, manufactur-ers and others of the town of Baltimore. It and ordering that they do not enter upon the property of the company.

A dispatch from Cincinnati says the switchmen's strike on the Big Four road is at present confined to Columbus, and the set forth, "That since the close of the late war and the completion of the Revolution they had observed with sincere regret the manufacturing and trading interest of the country rapidly declining, and the at-tempts of the State Legislatures to Big Four officials here say that as the strike was not ordered by the Switchmen's Brotherhood they do not expect the remedy the evil failing of their object; that in the present melancholy state of our country, the number of poor increasing for want of employment, foreign debts accumu-lating, houses and lands depreciating in value, and trade and manufactures languish ing and expiring, they look up to the Su-preme Legislature of the United States as One of the Queen's Subjects in New York Taught a Lesson-His Wife Willing the guardian of the whole empire, and from their united wisdom and patriotism and their united wisdom and patriotism and ardent love of their country expect to receive that aid and protection which can alone dissipate their just apprehensions and animate them with hopes of success in future by imposing on all foreign articles which can be made in America such duties as will give a decided preference to their labor, discountenancing that trade which tends so materially to injure them and impoverish their country; that they have aunexed a list of such articles as are or can be manufactured among them, and humbly trust in the wisdom of the Legislature to grant them, in common with the other mechanics and manufactures of the United States, that relief which may seem proper." day morning Mr. McKenzie, who lives at Marble Road, Armour Park, West Chester county, hoisted an English flag on his gatepost, and saluted it with the remark that he supposed it would make the residents pretty angry and that it would probably be torn down by night, but that he was a British subject, and proposed to take a bushel of stones to his garret and would who had not been able to attend the New York glorification formed a parade of their

chanics and manufactures of the United States, that relief which may seem proper."

This petition, although coming from a single town, called upon the new Congress, as the Supreme Legislature of the Legislature of the United States, in the broadest terms, to apply the principal of protection so as to benefit American labor and to discountenance that freedom of trade which tended to injure the industry of our me-chanics and manufacturers.

country to tear down the British flag. The Tuckahoe constable strode patriotically at the head of the column. Protection in Its Broadest Sense. Mr. McKenzie may or may not have anticipated this possible demonstration. At any rate, he was in the city when the growd It asked for such legislation not only in regard to articles then produced, but also in regard to those which could be produced in arrived at his home. In reply to the re-quest that the offensive bunting be hauled down, Mrs. McKenzie said that she and her husband were British subjects and would

this country; thereby proposing that the legislation should aim to continue the pro-tection heretofore ineffectually extended by tection heretofore ineffectually extended by
the separate States to manufactures already established, and to raise up those
which might be established in the future.
The petition made no reference to the obtaining of revenue for the uses of the Government, but it presented the encouragement of our own manufactures as the primary object to be accomplished in the layfing of duties on foreign products. Still, it
necessarily proceeded upon the idea that The men then tore the flag down, fired several bullets through it, and hoisted the Stars and Stripes in its stead. Then they peacefully dispersed. As Mrs. McKenzie appealed to the city of Yonkers for protection, it would seem she has lost her faith in

necessarily proceeded upon the idea that the duties would be laid in the exercising of the taxing power which the Constitution had conferred on the new Government. The exercise of this express power would convey with it the implied power to lay the duties so as to benefit our own industry, because such a power is inherent in any Government which possesses a right to select the objects of taxation and to determine the rates of duty to be laid on them. It does not appear that similar petitions in relation to manufactures were preferred from other quarters of the Union in the same formal and direct mode, but it is quite apparent from the discussions that ensued that the representatives of different States urged the interests and wishes of their constituents upon the same grounds.

Some time ago Colonel Jones wrote a very sarcastic letter, scoring Commander in Chief Palmer, which was forwarded to the latter by Colonel Butler Fitch, of the same The Only Difference of Opinion.

The Baltimore petition was referred to the ommittee of the whole, and then the debate proceeded at intervals from April 11 to May encampment, as official correspondence. For this both Jones and Fitch were suspended by the Commander in Chief. They were notified of their suspension the night 29. In this long and able discussion there were differences of opinion developed upon the question of framing a permanent system of revenue, or adopting a temporary measof revenue, or adopting a temporary measure. At length, however, the matter settled down to the latter course as the only one that was then practicable. As each article that was proposed to be included in the bill was taken up and considered, the debate turned upon the questions of imposing some duty on it or letting it come in tree; of the amount of duty that would be collected on it; and of the influence of that duty upon the encouragement or discouragement of American manufactures and productions. they left Washington for Indianapolis. A hot discussion followed, after which American manufactures and productions. There were at the same time no official statistics that would furnish a safe basis of Bank of Camden, Ark., and President of the Gate City National Bank of Texarkana, Ark., who returned to Magnolia last Monday from a tour through Colorado and other Western States, has been arrested at this place under an indictcalculation in all cases; but there was some information that could be derived from the official statistics of a few of the States, and the representatives of different sections of the representatives of different sections of the country could speak with some certainty in regard to the amount of present importa-tion of foreign products, the extent to which it was proposed to lay a specific or an ad valorem duty, the bearing of the imposi-tion on our own industry, whether that in-dustry was comprehended in the interests of manufactures, or of products of the soil, or if shipbuilding, or navigation was duly con-sidered.

The reader who may examine this inter-sting and instructive debate, which ended in the framing of our first revenue law, will find, among other things, a curious discussion on the effect of imposing duties on ardent spirits, and on molasses. In reading

WHAT DO YOU THINK OF IT?

But One Opinion Possible.

But One Opinion Possible.

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this debate, too, one comes upon a fact that powerfully arrests attention. In our own time we have seen a confederacy of the Southern States sustain a long war against the Federa's Government upon a system of finance based largely upon the single article of cotton, as a product in constant demand in Europe. The product of cotton in 1860 was 4,669,770 bales. In 1861 it was 3,656,006 bales. In 1866 it was 6,550,215 bales. The Position of the South.

The Position of the South.

In 1789 it could not be said that cotton was an article of production in the United States. In the debate of which I am here giving some account, Mr. Burke, of South Carolina, who was able to speak of his own State and of the adjoining State of Georgia, when hemp was under consideration, made the following statement: "The staple products of that part of the Union are hardly worth cultivation, on account of their fall in price; the planters are, therefore, disposed to procure some other. The lands are certainly well adapted to the growth of hemp, and we have no doubt its culture are certainly well adapted to the growth of hemp, and we have no doubt its culture would be practiced with attention. Cotton is likewise in contemplation with them, and, if good seed can be procured, he hoped it might succeed. But the low, strong, rice lands would produce hemp in abundance—many thousand tons this year if it were not so late in the season. He liked the idea of outting a low duty, now (on hemp) and enputting a low duty now (on hemp) and en-couraging it against the time when a sup-ply might be had of our own cultivation. At that time the chief products of South At that time the chief products of South Carolina and Georgia were rice and indigo. When the bill came to be framed for the new revenue legislation it was deemed proper to make the encouragement and pro-tection of our own manufactures one of the

principal objects to be effected by it; which was but the continuation of a policy previously acted upon by the separate States, but ineffectual because the States could only lay duties on foreign products brought into their own dominions; and that the situation of the contraction of the separate states. uation of the country was virtually the same in 1789 as it has been since in its relations with other nations, the difference between that and sny subsequent period be-ing in respect to the quantity of importa-tions and the quantity and kind of our own products. There were the same questions then as now in regard to the encouragement and protection of manufactures ex-isting among us, and those which might be introduced and established later.

which makes a very important difference between the situation of the United States in 1789 and the situation at a later period. between the situation of the United States in 1789 and the situation at a later period. It was assumed in 1789 that the United States did not produce and never would produce the precious metals. No duty was therefore laid on gold, silver, or precious stones, unless they came in the form of wares or jewelry, on which an ad valorem duty was imposed. On cotton was laid a duty of 3 cents per pound, to take effect from and after December 1, 1790. This prospective legislation was obviously designed pective legislation was obviously designed as an expression of the intent of Congress to encourage the production of cotton when-ever it should be apparent that it would be practicable to establish it. A duty of 3 cents per pound on foreign cotton could not produce any revenue in 1789, but it would signify that Congress would be ready to encourage the cultivation of cotton when it might become apparent that it would be produced. Hemp, being an article already produced in this country, and capable of still further production, was subjected to a duty of 60 cents on every 112 pounds, to

It was considered that the interests of capital and labor, so far as they are capable of distinct appreciation, would both be promoted by legislation which tended to exmoted by legislation which tended to ex-clude foreign competition in our own mar-ket, because that legislation would enable the employer to pay the employed higher wages than were paid in other countries. It was not considered that the American laborer, because he is an American, has a superior right to higher wages; but it was considered that comparatively higher wages would result to him by securing to his em-ployer some permanence and safety in his loyer some permanence and safety in his

How far changes in the situation of the country may have operated to bring about different views of this important subject, how far the American laborer may have been led to expect, and thus have a moral been led to expect, and thus have a moral right to, a better condition than he would enjoy it he were employed in any other country, is a question that has come into great prominence since the year 1789. In my next letter I shall treat of the meaning at "a tariff for revenue only," which I regard as a very delusive and meaningless phrase, entirely unworthy to be considered by American statement and uttarly in by American statesmen, and utterly im-

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