The Democratic Advocate.

$2 PER ANNUM. WESTMINSTER, MD., SATURDAY, JUNE 30, 1888. VOL. XXIII.–NO. 34.

A NEW Depot in Westminster.

A gentleman stopped in No. 46 W. Main street, and asked what is your name, sir? Gladhill. What will you paper a room 12 feet square and 7 feet high for, in good paper? $2.75, sir. What will you paper it in good gilt for? $4.25. Is that so? Yes, sir. Why, I can have my whole house papered for about $12 or $15, can't I? Yes, sir. Say, did you paper the rooms of S. Kann, Sons & Co. and F. D. Miller & Co.? Yes, sir; they were the first jobs I ever did. Is that so? they are good enough for me. Yes, and I will put my work against any other paper hanger in the state. I guess you will if they are your first jobs. What do you put Embossed Paper on the wall for? 50c apiece. What! is that so? 50c apiece. What is your cheapest paper? 15c and 20c. I guess that is brown back? No, sir, we don't keep that; if you want it I can get it for you, and put it on the wall for 10c a piece, but it has seven yards in a piece; all of my paper has 8 yards in it. Do you want any brown back? No, sir; the paper you have is good and cheap enough for me. Well, I must say that you have the prettiest paterns of paper I ever saw. Well, I must go. I am glad I came in here. I am sure that I saved at least 25 per cent. by coming to see you. I will tell my neighbors about you, and when we get you in our neighborhood we will keep you all spring. There! well, good bye. Good by. Oh, by the way my wife told me to see about Curtains. Where can I get them made to fit my windows. Right here. Where can I get Picture Frames made. Right here. Is that so. What all do you keep? I keep Accordeons, Albums, Pictures, Frames, and everything that can be found in a first class 99c Store. Well, what don't you keep? Railroads and trains. Ha, ha! Well, good bye. Good bye. I am much obliged for your order. mar10

THE LARGEST VARIETY

AND FINEST LIQUORS

IN CARROLL COUNTY

IS AT

A. C. STRASBURGER'S

Next door to Derr's Store,

Westminster, Md.

I name in part—12 grades of Whiskies, including the well-known

WELTY WHISKY,

10 grades of Brandies—Apple, Peach, Ginger and Blackberry Brandy; Holland and Domestic Gins, White and Red N. E. Rum, Kimmel Port, Sherry, Catawba, Claret and Rhein Wines; imported and Domestic.

CHAMPAGNE, BASS ALE

and Bibbert's Brown Stout; Raspberry, Ginger and Lemon Syrup.

I Guarantee the Purity of our Liquors

and the quality of our goods, and will use every endeavor to give entire satisfaction in regard to price.

I also have a large stock of

CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

All I ask—examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere. may 6 1882-tf

NEW FIRM AND NEW GOODS.

Having purchased a portion of the stock of B. G. Blanchard, and added a

LARGE LOT of NEW GOODS

We ask your attention to the

BEST FAMILY GROCERIES

That can be procured in the wholesale markets, and which will be sold at a small profit. Everything needed in the House Furnishing line will be found on our shelves.

Fresh Crackers, Cakes, &c.,

Received weekly. We intend to supply the people of this city and vicinity with the finest

LINE OF GROCERIES

Ever sold here, and an examination of the stock will convince the most skeptical. A fine assortment of

SILVER -:- PLATED -:- WARE

And Table Cutlery. China, Glass, Crockery, Wooden and Willow Ware, from the best to the lower grades. Also Hoes, Rakes, Shovels, Forks and other Hardware.

Flour by the Barrel or Sack,

Of the best makes. B. F. Shriver & Co's. well known brands of

Canned Fruits & Vegetables.

One of our clerks will await on the citizens for orders, which will be delivered in the city free of charge.

HULL BROS.,
No. 2 Pennsylvania Avenue,
Westminster, Md.,
ap7 tf B. G. Blanchard's old stand.

OH, MY!

WHAT A BEAUTIFUL SPRING STOCK OF WALL PAPERS AND WINDOW SHADES

Are to be seen at 45 E. Main Street. Who runs the place? Why

HALLER & MATTHEWS,

And they are the

ONLY PAPER HANGERS

In Westminster. Who says so? Why, the people who are judges of good work. The largest stock ever seen in Westminster.

THE WINDOW SHADES

Department is perfect. They make them to fit your windows. No false measurements are given, and you only pay for what you get. We make very fine Picture Frames for a little money.

UPHOLSTERING and BELL HANGING, CARPETS MADE AND LAID.

Give them an early call, as business will be pushing soon.

ALL ORDERS, BY MAIL OR OTHERWISE, PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

Address HALLER & MATTHEWS,
45 East Main St., opposite Catholic Church,
mar8 tf Westminster, Md.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Country Orders filled Promptly for

MISCELLANEOUS, SCHOOL, LAW AND MEDICAL BOOKS,

WRITING DESKS, POCKET BOOKS.

GOLD PENS AND PENCILS,

Work Boxes, Fine Stationery.

BLANK BOOKS, AND CHECK BOOKS MADE TO ORDER.

WM. J. C. DULANY & CO.,
332 and 334 W. Baltimore St., Baltimore, Md.
apr 26

MACHINERY REPAIR SHOP.

JOHN A. SHOWER,

WESTMINSTER, MD.,

Is prepared to Repair all kinds of Machinery. Special Machinery made to order. Castings and Repairs for Machinery built at the old Union Works, and by E. Wagoner, can be furnished at short notice. All work will be guaranteed. apr 14:y

WILLIAM MOORE,
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE,

Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care. Office adjoining Farmers and Mechanics' Bank, in the room formerly occupied by Peter B. Mikesell, Esq. jan28

OEHM'S ACME HALL.

KEEP YOUR EYE ON THE ANNOUNCEMENTS OF OEHM'S ACME HALL THIS SEASON

And you will profit by our suggestion. We will keep you posted regarding things that concern you. We will train your thoughts to appreciate ideas of practical economy in the purchase of

Clothing and Furnishings

Of superior and standard quality for men, youths, boys and children.

Children's Kilts Come First.

One and two pieces Kilts, sizes 2½ to 6 years; Norfolk and Sailor Blouse Kilts, for dress, for play and every day; Cheviots, Stripes, Plaids, Cassimeres, Fancy Worsteds, rare designs, thousands to select from. Prices range from $1.50 to $10.

NORFOLK JACKET SUITS,

Beautiful, new and stylish patterns. Marvelous variety in Cassimeres, Cheviots, Worsteds, Corkscrews, Diagonals, Flannels, &c., all sizes. Prices $3, $3.50, $4, $4.50, $5, up to $15 for finest.

Shirt Waists, Hats, Caps, &c.

Thousands upon thousands of Shirt Waists, in French and American Percales, Fancy Flannels, &c.; newest effects; prices from 12c to $2.50.

Our Juvenile Department

Displays a gorgeous assortment of Children's Hats and Caps for dress and every day.

YOUNG MEN.

Young men and youths are not forgotten. Myriads of loveliest patterns in both Sack and Cutaway Suits, all made by our own artist tailors. "Best Made," that's our trademark, and bona fide low prices are always an inducement at the GREAT STORE.

ONE VISIT

To our progressive store will convince you that there is not in Baltimore or all the South a stock that even begins to compare with ours. We searched the markets of the world to provide the best, and our own Acme Hall tailors have produced results that will merit your cheerful praise. Sack and Cutaway Suits for dress, business and every day wear. Prices from $5 to $35.

Clothing Made to Order.

FURNISHINGS.

Everything to complete a gentleman's outfit, from a Collar Button to the Richest Novelties in finest fixings. Lowest prices.

NOTE.

Send us your address and we will forward samples, rules for self-measurement, illustrated catalogue, furnishing goods price list and beautifully colored cards. Mention this paper.

OEHM'S ACME HALL,

5 and 7 W. Balto. St., 1 door from Charles,
may12 88 Baltimore, Md.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

This is to give notice that the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Carroll county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the Personal Estate of

CHARLES FAIR,

late of Carroll county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated, to the subscriber, on or before the 9th day of January, 1889; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

Given under my hand this 5th day of June, 1888.

ALOYSIUS F. ORNDORFF,
june9 4t Administrator

NOTICE.

Having associated with me in the Lumber and Coal business my son, M. JOHN LYNCH, the business will, after the 1st day of March, be conducted under the firm name of E. Lynch & Son. EDWARD LYNCH.

We take pleasure in announcing to the public that we shall continue to keep on hand and furnish all kinds of Building Lumber and Coal, at the Old Yards in Westminster, Md., and hope, that by strict attention to business and with a desire to please, we shall continue to have our share of the trade.

feb28,1885tf E. LYNCH & SON.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

J. H. BILLINGSLEA, M. D. JOS. T. HERING, M. D.

Have this day formed a co-partnership in the practice of medicine, under the name of Billingslea & Hering. Dr. Billingslea's office will be at his residence, East End, near Court street. Dr. Hering's office has been removed to the office adjoining the residence of the late Nelson Mitten. Calls may be left by telephone or otherwise at Reindollar's Drug Store, West End.

Westminster, Md., May 9, 1885.
may9:tf

COLLECT YOUR BILLS.

Short credits make long friends. The undersigned, a Constable for Westminster district, duly bonded and qualified, offers his services to the public as a Collector. He will take accounts to collect either as a public officer, or on private account, on liberal terms, and returns promptly made. References—Union National, First National and Farmers & Mechanics, National banks of Westminster. Will also clerk and auctioneer sales.

JOHN T. DIFFENBAUGH,
june 25:y Westminster, Md.

FOR SALE.

A house with 3¼ acres of land at Mayberry. $400 will buy it.

CHAS. E. FINK,
may 12 tf Westminster, Md.

FOR THE SPRING OF 1888.

COME AND SEE BEFORE YOU BUY.

It costs nothing to look. The largest and most beautiful line of

Suitings, Spring Overcoatings and Pantaloonings,

Both foreign and domestic, ever offered to the people of this county. Also a

LINE of CHEAP CASSIMERS

That cannot fail to please, and at prices that will astonish you. Will make up suits at prices that will compel you to buy if you are in need.

Fit Guaranteed or No Sale.

Our line of

Gent's Furnishing Goods

Cannot be surpassed outside of the city. We are always getting the latest novelties in

Neckwear, Collars and Cuffs,

Suspenders, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Hosiery.

Fine SHIRTS a SPECIALTY,

Both in white and colored; Scratch Pocket still leads for fit and style. Underwear in all quality and prices. We carry a splendid

LINE of GENT'S JEWELRY

Such as Scarf Pins, Sleeve and Collar Buttons, Studs, Watch Chains, Charms, of the best quality and at low prices. All we ask is a call before purchasing, and you will save money and be happy.

J. T. ANDERS,
apl7 3m Westminster, Md.

1826. ESTABLISHED 1826.

SPRING......1888......SUMMER

NOAH WALKER & CO.

We are now prepared to offer to the public a complete line of

Men's, Youths', Boys' and Children's Clothing,

Which will prove on inspection our claim of superiority in matter of style, make and finish. We point with pardonable pride to the position that is accorded us by the public to-day (the result of a growth and development almost phenomenal) as evidence that we have succeeded in attaining this end.

We call special attention to our line of Boys' and Children's Suits, from $2.50 up. A Bat and Ball or King Philip Gun given away with every boys' suit. Spring Suitings of Imported and Domestic Goods to order, $16 up. Samples and rules for self-measurement sent free upon application.

NOAH WALKER & CO.,
119 and 121 East Baltimore Street,
may12 tf Baltimore, Md.

HAINES & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail Grocers,

Respectfully call attention to their large stock of Groceries, &c., at their Store, a few doors east of the Railroad Depot, Westminster, Md.

Our facilities are such as to enable us to offer great inducements in prices, as we purchase for Cash and sell at Short Profits. Our stock consists of

Choice Flour, Groceries, Queensware, Stoneware, Glassware, Willow-Ware, Woodenware, Fine Cutlery, Fish, Bacon, Lard, Salt, &c., &c.

OUR LIQUORS

are the finest and best ever offered in this city, and for medicinal or family use are unsurpassed. Sole agents for the well known Welty Whiskey.

Ale, Porter and Beer, by the bottle or barrel.

Sole agents for Briggs Bros. world-renouned Garden and Fower Seeds.

The highest market price paid for Country Produce.

feb 22, 1879 HAINES & CO.

L. H. DIELMAN,

APOTHECARY,

BANK BUILDING,—NEW WINDSOR,

DEALER IN

Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Toilet and Fancy Articles.

SOLE MANUFACTURER OF

Baile's Liquid Horse Medicine

AND

Snader's All Healing Liniment

Especial attention given to Physicians' orders and prescriptions.

A full line of Fine Stationery constantly on hand. jan 1 tf

A. H. HUBER,

NO. 3 CARROLL HALL

DEALER IN

DRUGS,
CHEMICALS,
PATENT MEDICINES,
AND PERFUMERY.

ESPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO PHYSICIANS' ORDERS AND PRESCRIPTIONS.

april 25-tf

A NEW DRUG STORE, AT THE WEST END,

Cor. Main St. and Pennsylvania Ave.

Being a graduate of the Maryland College of Pharmacy and having had much experience in the Drug business, I flatter myself that all prescriptions will be filled with the utmost care. My stock of

Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines Toilett Articles, Fancy Goods, etc.,

Are all fresh, having been just purchased from the manufacturers. Night calls promptly answered, as I sleep in the store. A call is respectfully solicited.

may 7 87,1y LOUIS REINDOLLAR.

NOTICE

To Those Having Land for Sale

The undersigned offers his services to those having land for sale, and believes from experience had he can be of service in dividing up and putting in shape for sale to advantage of parties wishing to dispose of lands, especially near towns or cities.

E. LYNCH,
jan23:tf Westminster, Md.

MAGISTRATES' BLANKS for Sale at this Office

SPRING IS HERE

And so is our Spring Stock of Clothing, Shoes, Hats and Men's Furnishing Goods.

We aim to show a better line of these goods than has ever been shown in this county.

Beautiful Cassimere and Cheviot Suits for $6, $8, $10.

Elegant Black Corkscrew Cutaway Suits for $7.50 and $10. Best $15.

Just look at our Nobby Stiff and Crush Hats for Men and Boys. We sell the Best Shoes for Men, Ladies and Children sold in the County. Look at our $1.25 and $1.50 shoes for ladies, and our $1.00 and $1.25 Plow Shoes for Men.

CHILDREN'S SUITS.

We sold twice as many last year as we expected, and now are selling them much cheaper. Beauties from $1.50 to $6, and don't forget we are giving a better Base Bal and Bat with every suit.

LOOK AT OUR MEN'S NECKWEAR.

We guarantee every article.

Call on us, we will save you money.

FRED D. MILLER & BRO.,
9 E. Main Street,
Albaugh Building. **Westminster, Md.**
may5

SAVE MONEY

BY BUYING AT

J. T. WAMPLER & CO'S, NEW STORE,

No. 1, Carroll Hall, or 181 E. Main Street, and at the

OLD ESTABLISHED STAND

OF J. T. WAMPLER, NO. 90 W. MAIN ST.

A FULL AND COMPLETE STOCK OF

Dry Goods and Notions, Hosiery, Underwear and Gents' Furnishing Goods.

Also a Most Complete Assortment of

QUEENSWARE, GLASSWARE, GROCERIES, SYRUPS, CIGARS AND TOBACCO, &c., &c.

ROCK BOTTOM PRICES GUARANTEED.

apr28-1y

HARDWARE and STOVES

OFFERED LOW.

Excelsior and Albion Cook Stoves and Ranges.

Carpet Sweepers, Tubs, Churns, Buckets, Knives and Forks, Sad Irons, Coffee Mills, Tinware, Wire and Cotton Wash Lines, &c. A full line of Mechanics' Tools in general, and also the largest stock of Chains ever offered in this market, such as

TRACE CHAINS

Of all Grades; Tongue, Breast, Stay, Halter; Log and Fifth Chains; Forks, Shovels, Hoes, Rakes, Spades,

SAWS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

Grindstones and Hangers, Vises, Anvils, Bellows and Blowers; Steel Shovel Blades of all sizes.

Hardware, Iron, Steel, Coach Goods

Wheels, Leather, Glass, Oils, Paints, &c.

CUCUMBER PUMPS,

Ready-Mixed House Paints,

BARB FENCE WIRE,

London Horse and Cattle Food.

SLATE MANTELS IN STOCK.

PLUMBING AND GASFITTING, ROOFING AND SPOUTERS,

Done at short notice. Plain, Galvanized, Cast Iron, Lead and Terra Cotta Pipes, and all plumbers' supplies constantly on hand at lowest market prices.

BABYLON & GILBERT,
(Successors to A. N. Stephan,)
Near Depot,
feb 25 Westminster, Md.

E. O. GRIMES. J. Q. STITELY.

E. O. GRIMES & CO.,

AT

THE PRINCIPAL DEPOT,

WESTMINSTER, MD.

Have as complete a stock of

CHOICE GROCERIES

as can be found in our city.

CHOICE TEAS, COFFEES, SYRUPS, NEW ORLEANS MOLASSES, CANNED GOODS OF ALL KINDS, CIGARS, TOBACCOS, &C.

The best grades of Pat. Process and Family Flour constantly on hand at bottom figures.

We pay the highest prices for Wheat, Corn, Rye, Oats, and all kinds of Country Produce.

Agents for Laflin & Rand's Blasting Powder, and Judson's Dynamite for stump blasting, &c.

FARMERS

Can be supplied with the best quality of Cotton and Flaxseed Meal, Heavy Middlings, Bran, &c., at lowest prices. Call and see us.

mar 8 E. O. GRIMES & CO.

HAWKES' CRYSTALIZED LENSES Combined with Great Refracting Power.

THEY ARE AS TRASPARENT AND COLORLESS AS LIGHT ITSELF,

And for softness of endurance to the eye cannot be excelled, enabling the wearer to read for hours without fatigue. In fact, they are

PERFECT SIGHT PRESERVERS.

Testimonials from the leading physicians in the United States, governors, senators, legislators, stockmen, men of note in all professions and in different branches of trade, bankers, mechanics, etc., can be given who have had their sight improved by their use.

All eyes fitted and the fit guaranteed by

L. H. DIELMAN,
New Windsor, Md.

These glasses are not supplied to pedlers at any price. A. K. HAWKES.

WHOLESALE DEPOTS } ATLANTA, GA. / AUSTIN, TEX.

apr7-6m

LIME BY THE BEST METHOD.

Farmers, if you wish to improve your land quick and cheap give the Woodsboro' Lime a trial. Less quantity per acre required. For prices, delivered at nearest railroad station, address J. W. LeGORE,
may5 13t* Woodsboro, Md.

Poetry.

THE SLEEPERS.

Fanny Forrester in Chambers' Journal.

Behold them slumbering side by side,
Fair smiling youth and hoary age;
One dreams of worldly pomp and pride,
Where men a godless warfare wage;
The other dreams of Summer bowers,
Bright sunshine, warbling birds and flowers.

One brow is marked with lines of care,
Which shows the world-worn spirit grieves;
The other gleams 'neath clustering hair
Like a fair star through quivering leaves,
One heart is grasping, proud and cold;
The other generous, warm and bold.

One breathes a long, a weary sigh,
And dreams of earthly gain or loss,
As with a keen, suspicious eye,
He counts once more his glittering dross;
The other bounds with joyous tread
O'er fields of clover white and red.

A groan escapes the old man's lips,
A groan of mingled rage and pain,
For, lo! his schemes, like phantom ships,
Have vanished 'neath the treacherous main.
He stretches forth one wrinkled hand
To find his treasured hoard but sand.

From parted lips of tender bloom
A trill of merry laughter steals,
Whose fairy music fills the room,
The happy boy in dreamland kneels
Above a little crystal stream,
Where rushes wave and pebbles gleam;

And he beholds with sparkling eyes
His ship—a water lily—glide
Beneath the rosy-tinted skies,
Right bravely down the dimpling tide,
His bark no sordid hopes doth bear,
But dances on he cares not where.

Hark! now the dreaming worldling speaks,
"The path to wealth, how drear, how long?"
"Ah!" cries the boy, with glowing cheeks,
"How lovely is the skylark's song,
High soaring 'mid the blue above,
Forever singing, 'God is love!'"

And when the morning sun shall rise
To charm away the mists of night
The boy will greet with gladdened eyes
A world of beauty bathed in light,
For a fond mother's morning kiss
Will ope its golden gates of bliss.

But the poor worldling, what of him?
Will he not seek the busy mart,
Like some gaunt spectre, stern and grim
No joy within his withered heart?
For life is empty, vain and cold
To him who only seeketh gold!

Political.

TARIFF REFORM.

Speech of Hon. Ashbel P. Fitch, of New York, in the House of Representatives, May 16, 1888.

THE TARIFF.

Under the tariff men take heed, unless they consent to a rational and considerate adjustment of the tariff, such as only can be made by the full light that a careful statistical study of the subject will bring, I fear from them, more than from any other source, a reaction which will bring us by and by into free trade, and all its consequences of evil to the manufacturing interests of the country.

I desire to say that, in my judgment, it is not the best mode of defending a tariff to denounce every man who does not pronounce the shibboleth after our fashion as an enemy of the tariff.—*James A. Garfield, July 13, 1868.*

The House, being in Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and having under consideration the bill (H. R. 9051) to reduce taxation and simplify the laws in relation to the collection of the revenue—

Mr. Fitch said:

Mr. Chairman: In the brief remarks which I desire to make on the bill under consideration, in the spirit of the words which I have just read, I do not propose to discuss at length the arguments which gentlemen on both sides of the House have already fully presented, nor shall I attempt to review or to put a new meaning into the great mass of customs figures which have been so carefully prepared and explained by the gentlemen who have preceded me. I do not intend to debate the question whether or not we shall have a tariff, or whether that tariff shall be one for protection or not.

I assume that, whether this bill passes or not, we shall continue to have in this country a protective tariff, and that protective tariff, if it be fairly adjusted, if its burdens be distributed with justice so far as interests of my constituents are concerned, I expect to defend and advocate as long as I live. And as long as I live, whenever I find in the tariff laws or in any other of the laws which affect the people whom I represent anything which seems to me in any degree unfair or unjust, I shall not hesitate to advocate their revision and amendment. [Applause.] I propose here to discuss at this time only what seems to me to be the question before the House, whether or not the present tariff and the free list which accompanies it should remain unchanged during the existence of the Fiftieth Congress.

In the discussion of this question I shall not attempt to imitate the gentlemen who have with such wonderful patience and industry examined the views of the earlier Presidents and the construction of the tariff of 1789, and who have so carefully reviewed the whole course of legislation on this subject since the foundation of the Republic. They have analyzed for you every fluctuation in the prices of our manufactures, and they have accounted satisfactorily for each financial crisis in the history of the country. Every statesman who has in any way identified himself with this question has been quoted by them, and every text book and essay on the subject has been examined. Each gentleman has found in the same material the most convincing proof that his particular theory was correct and that of his opponent mistaken.

For my part, and with the utmost deference to the learning and ability of gentlemen who have spoken, I am forced to believe that, owing to the changes in transportation, invention of new machinery, the growth and development of the country, and improvements which have accomplished modern civilization here and all over the world, the problem presented to us is entirely different from that considered by the earlier contestants over these questions. It seems to me that no two countries in Europe are to-day more strikingly different in the manner in which their inhabitants live, their means of communication, and their business customs than are the United States of fifty years ago and the country and people whose interests we are considering here.

I desire therefore to leave to other gentlemen who have done it so well the consideration of all the earlier precedents, and to speak only of what the Republican party in our day and generation has promised to do, and to consider what duties are incumbent on us here and now in connection with that promise. I propose also to speak of what I consider to be the interest of the people in my own district, whose condition and whose wants are naturally better known to me than those of others. It can hardly be denied that the present tariff was largely made up in this way:—Different interests in special districts sent information and delegations to Washington, urging the enactment of duties specially favorable to them, and sometimes elected Congressmen especially with a view to obtaining a protection which they deemed necessary for their district. It is not probable that the views of the persons represented in this way were always unselfish, and it is possible that the advocates of these particular interests were not unwilling to profit by taxes which bore unequally upon other sections of the country.

It is easy to say, and everybody says in the abstract, that we should *legislate for our whole country and not for sections of it*, and that this bill should be considered as to its effect *on the people at large and not on particular classes.* But how has it in fact been considered in this debate? One eloquent gentleman after another has told of the special needs of his district, and has protested solemnly against some proposed interference with the vested rights of his constituents in the present tariff.

The upper part of the city of New York is mainly a residence district. The majority of the people who live there live on fixed incomes paid them as salaries or wages every month, or by the proceeds of professional employment in which their incomes are limited. Some of them are architects, artists, clergymen, clerks in banks, insurance and law offices, journalists, musicians, lawyers, physicians, teachers, bookkeepers, railroad employes, drivers, conductors, policemen, firemen, telegraph and telephone operators, salesmen, mechanical engineers, civil engineers, stenographers, printers, and skilled mechanics of all sorts not employed in industries which have protection under the present tariff.

In that district lives, too, an army of deserving women who earn their living by unprotected labor, and often that of others dependent upon them. There is perhaps a necessity within the course of this long debate that somebody should say a word for these people. The farmer has his eloquent advocate trained in the county and State fairs, who is in arms to defend every product of his ground. The workmen in factories and the manufacturers have their special advocates, who lie awake at night to study their interests and and whose voices have been heard here every day since the beginning of this session, asking for one measure or another for their protection. Almost every class has had its advocates here, except perhaps the millionaires, whom nobody will own to represent, and who have no friends in this House.

Suppose, as examples of the class of people to whom I refer in the city of New York, we take the policeman, who guards our houses; the fireman, who will risk his life for our children; the reporter and the printer, who spend the night in preparing our morning papers; the carrier, who brings it through all kinds of weather, and the locomotive engineer on the elevated railroad, who takes us up and down town. These classes of workmen have no direct protection. They are not overpaid, nor is their life more luxurious than it ought to be. The money which they draw at the end of every month is not more than they need, and they are often sorely pinched to buy even the taxed doll to fill the taxed Christmas stocking or to pay for the taxed medicine necessary for any member of the family.

Perhaps an impartial examination may show that these people are as intelligent, as patriotic, and as deserving of consideration in the matter now before the House as are the Rhode Island mill operators or the Kansas farmers. Their wishes and views may be even as important to the Republican party. If you are to get any Republican votes in New York City you must get them from these people. These classes gave you under the wise management of Arthur votes enough to keep down the Democratic majority in the city so that a Republican President was elected by the vote of the State of New York. They gave in my district a Republican an election to Congress, largely because his Democratic opponent refused to support any measure of tariff reform, and voted against the consideration of the Morrison bill.

You can hardly afford to pass these voters over in you desire to conciliate the factory operatives and the farmers, unless, indeed, you have decided to elect your candidate without the vote of New York State. I have had it explained to me that this can easily be done. It is a favorite theory apparently of the same gentlemen who have decided that the city workingmen who gave the most outspoken and determined free-trader in this country, Mr. Henry George, 68,000 votes at an election when we could only get 60,000 for so good a candidate as Theodore Rosevelt, are wild with enthusiasm for the absolute maintenance of the present tariff; and of those other wise leaders of the party whose declared policy is to alienate the German voters who are still true to the Republican party, in order to please the Prohibitionists, who laugh at their concessions and have always sought and always will seek the downfall of that party.

I for one am not willing to accept such theories or acknowledge such leadership. In the interest of the Republican party, and in the interest of common fairness, I propose to ask gentlemen on this side of the House to consider for a moment how the present tariff, which we have promised to revise, now effects the people whom I have described, and to consider what they pay taxes on in the general distribution of the customs taxes now in force.

They pay upon everything. Look for a moment at what they eat. There is tariff duty on beef, on pork, hams and bacon, butter, lard, cheese, molasses, grapes, wheat flour, oats corn meal, rye, barley, potatoes, raisins, vinegar, honey, rice and rice meal, sugar, extract of meat, pickles, currants, apples, salt, and condensed milk. The list is substantially an inventory of the stock of the grocery store at which they buy. There is a duty on the coal which warms them, on their cooking and household utensils, on their entire clothing from their hats to their stockings, on the medicines given them when they are sick, and on the roofs over their heads. What the professional men object to pay is shown by a letter which I will ask to have printed as a part of my remarks:

NEW YORK, *May* 15, 1888.

To Hon. ASHBEL P. FITCHE, M. C.:

I beg to address you as a member interested in the revision of the tariff. My plea is in behalf of instruments used in scientific medicine, which is the same as saying that they contribute to the exact information of the profession at large, and are without money profit to the possessor.

I can make you understand me by citing my own case.

For six years I have been pathologist to the New York Foundling Asylum, making *post-mortem* examinations for purposes of study upon the children that die, and recording the findings in detail. I have contributed to the professional stock of exact records nearly 1,500 cases. These are available for all time to the profession for reference.

A complete case for purposes of study consists in a carefully recorded clinical history, with *post-mortem* findings and microscope examination of the structural charges in the tissues of the organs.

Now, it is the expert work of the pathologist to make the examinations, both gross and microscopic, of the ravages of disease, and it is upon this kind of work that medicine is to advance to the dignity of an exact science.

For my microscope I sent to Jena, where are made the best instruments for my work. At the factory it cost $94; to get it out of the custom house 40 per cent. more.

Later I sent for an oil emersion lens, and paid $80 at the factory, 40 per cent. more at the custom house.

Hermann Katsch, of Berlin, makes an instrument called microtome, for cutting infinitely thin sections or shavings from the surface of a piece of an organ of the body, hardened in alcohol. Herr Katsch is the only man in the world who makes this particular variety of the instrument. To prepare a section thin enough for careful study under the high powers of the microscope, this mechanism is necessary. To get this microtome from the custom house I had to wait two weeks and pay a duty of 40 per cent. on its factory price.

The celebrated Dr. Koch, of Berlin, published a report of the cholera commission, conducted under the auspices of the Government. At most twenty men in this country could require this work, and they must needs pay 25 per cent. duty to get it from the custom house after paying its publisher's price and freight. What use could this report be to these scientists? To aid them in maturing methods of recognizing the disease when it appeared on ship board in our harbors; to devise means to suppress it; to protect the country.

It was to the expert work of one such scientist that the city of New York must give its gratitude, that a certain steamship just developing cholera among its steerage passengers was detained at quarantine, and the city escaped overwhelming infection.

For Koch's report he paid 25 per cent. duty and never received anything from the city or Government.

When we look up from our laboratory tables, microscopes, microtomes, and alcohol—taxed to suffocation—and read in the papers of the United States Treasury filled to suffocation, we reflect that our scientific work takes much time, brings no money return, increases our outgoes, and has not even the encouragement of the Government nor laity.

Respectfully yours,
DR. WM. PERRY NORTHRUP.

Is it unfair to ask for these people a little consideration? Grant that we are to have a protective tariff; must we have this particular one forever?

The gentleman from Indiana [Mr. Brown], whose argument against this bill has interested me greatly, said the other day, "Human wisdom has never devised statutes of taxation or methods of industrial development which are not subject to just criticism." I can not put in any better words my conviction that this tariff is a fair subject of discussion. We had lately a Republican President, under whose able and skillful management the Republican party was an important factor in political affairs in New York city, and who gained for us the last victory which our party has had in the city of New York. Few men knew the people of that city of all classes as well as he did. He had been collector at the port of New York, and knew well the practical effect of the tariff, and he said in his message:

> I recommend an enlargement of the free-list so as to include within it the numerous articles which yield inconsiderable revenue, a simplification of the complex and inconsistent schedule of duties upon certain manufactures, particularly those of cotton, iron and steel, and a substantial reduction of the duties upon those articles, and upon sugar, molasses, wool and woolen goods.

On such Republican doctrines as that I am satisfied to rest. On such Republican doctrines as that we can ask for votes in the city of New York from the classes I have spoken of, and we will not then be forced to stand and defend, before people whose monthly wages hardly suffice for their necessary expenses, a tariff which imposes 25 per cent. on India-rubber boots and shoes and 10 per cent. on precious stones. [Applause.]

The commerce of New York, where most of the customs duties are collected, while it asks in vain for the money which is necessary to improve the water ways where $147,000,000 of our revenue is collected every year, pays cheerfully taxes which are used to keep up custom houses where nothing is ever collected, and to carry the mails on routes which use up the great profits of the city offices, to build harbors in Texas, where a sailor who happened to be stranded would be lost and lonesome, to improve rapids in Tennessee which no one but the lumberman ever sees, and to dredge out creeks in Georgia which the Government engineers who are given charge of the work spend a month in trying to find. Just so the people of the city of New York, sooner than object in any way to the protective tariff, which they believe to be, if properly laid and fairly administered, for the good of the whole country, have paid without objection and cheerfully, on everything they use or touch or handle, from the beginning, these customs duties for the benefit of the manufacturer and his employe and the long-suffering farmer. The time has now come when a revision of the tariff has been promised by both parties, and when the present duties yield so large a revenue that its further accumulation has become admittedly dangerous. Is it strange that at this time and under these circumstances they ask that a readjustment partially at least, in their interest, may take place? And is it unreasonable to ask that a tariff which puts jewelry at 25 per cent. and oilcloth for tenement house floors at 40 per cent. ad volorem; which brings in silver-plated harness at 35 per cent. and children's cotton stockings at 40 per cent.; under which India shawls of the finest quality pay 40 per cent. and common woolen shawls 86 per cent., should be modified? On the theory of protecting or pleasing the manufacturing laborer and the farmer the mass of people in my district in the city of New York have paid for many years, each of them, out of money which they can ill spare, more for their meals, their shelter, their clothes, and their medicines, than these things ought to cost them.

The appreciation and kindly feelings which exist towards us in return from the most highly protected manufacturers is shown by the remark in this debate of the gentleman from Pennsylvania, Mr. O'Neill, speaking in opposition to this bill, that "New York is in a large measure a foreign city." It is true, of course, that New York has many foreign-born citizens, and among them are a large number who bear the name of the gentleman from Pennsylvania. [Laughter and applause.] All of us in this country are foreign-born or are the descendants of European immigrants. Whoever speaks deprecatingly of the patriotism of the citizens who came to this country by choice and not by accident throws thereby a doubt on the integrity of that ancestor of his who first took the oath of allegiance to the United States.

I have little regard for the man who contrasts his own patriotism with that of his grandfather, to the disadvantage of the latter. It is true, too, that a visitor from Philadelphia, when he first steps into the busy streets of New York and sees the movement of the commerce of a continent, when he enters first into the life and amusement of a city as interesting as London and as charming as Paris, may easily feel that he has passed a boundary line, and is in another country than his own. [Laughter.] But if the gentleman meant, as he probably did, that New York was a foreign city in the sense of being un-American, he was simply as much mistaken as he would have been if he had said that William Penn was a native American, or that the German settlers in Pennsylvania, and their children, were not as good and patriotic citizens of this country as we are.

Now when we ask of the manufacturers who are represented by cur kindly critic, Mr. O'Neill, a fulfillment of the Republican promise to remedy the admitted irregularities of the tariff, they say that if we touch one article in the present dutiable list, if we add one article to the present free-list the whole protection scheme is in danger. Let me answer them by a quotation again from General Garfield, in the debate on the duty on coal, on March 10, 1871 in this House:

> I was surprised at a remark of the distinguished gentleman from Michigan. He asserted that there is no item in the whole tariff that can stand alone on its own merits, but that all must be taken in a lump in order to stand. That coal must take salt by the hand, and they, too, must take something else by the hand; and thus all interests unite with all forces before they can make a stand before the country. If this remark be true it strikes a blow at the whole tariff system, a blow I am not willing to strike. I am unwilling to admit that bad taxes must be tied to good ones and thus be kept afloat. I think it unwise to continue this duty on coal, and I am therefore in favor of its repeal.

That, gentlemen, was the view of the last Republican President when a member of this House. I quote him always with peculiar pleasure, for he was one of the Republican candidates who could not only excite great enthusiasm in his own party and among his personal friends, but who could get votes enough from the business people who care little for poltics to be elected to office. It seems to me that General Garfield fully answered that objection, but the highly protected manufacturers have endless objections. They seem to think that they are to have a monopoly of objections. We must not ask for cheaper vegetables in the city; the farmer objects. We must not want cheaper clothes; the wool-grower objects. We must not ask for cheaper carpets or household utensils; the manufacturer objects. We must not ask for cheaper coal; the mine-owner objects. We must not claim cheaper sugar or rice; the planter objects.

Well, for one, I for my district of consumers, object to this chorus of objection. We do not own sheep; we cannot raise rice or vegetables or sugar; we mine no coal in the Thirteenth district of New York. If every interest in this country which is protected is to come here and cry out at any proposed addition to the free-list or reduction of the tariff taxes, in the interest of the great principle of protection, we, in our turn, shall ask that our monthly wages and the limited incomes on which many of us must live shall have the protection promised us by both political platforms, and that not by and by, but now and in the Fiftieth Congress.

We shall ask this courteously and modestly now. If we are met only by selfish and determined refusal the request will have to be made more emphatically. Certainly we are willing to have a protective tariff, but we do not want an unreasonable and an unchangeable tariff. We want a tariff which shall protect where protection is needed, and a free-list which shall give us the necessaries of life on terms that are at least fair to all.

Gentlemen say that the tariff builds up a home market. Very good. In the residence district of New York City we are the home market; we use our monthly pay the whole year around to buy your goods. Now that you have an opportunity, now that you can afford it, now that you have promised it, be fair to your home market. Show us by timely and reasonable concessions that you are not entirely selfish, and we will, as we have heretofore, go on cheerfully paying more for every thing which we use than we think the goods ought to cost us.

The answer to this seemingly reasonable demand on our side of the House seems to be this in substance: It is true that the tariff ought to be revised. The party platform promised it; the last Republican President and his Secretaries advised it; the party conventions in many States have agreed to it; but it must be done only by the Republican party in a House of which that party shall have a majority.

There are two objections to this answer: First. It is a postponement, an indefinite postponement of something which was promised four years ago, and ought to have been done before now. Whatever hopes gentlemen may have of the future, no one can say when we shall be strong enough to make and carry through by Republican votes alone a revision of the tariff. If you are to read out of the party everybody who reminds you of your promises, or who has any of the old Republican habits of free speech and candid criticism, perhaps you may never be strong enough to control the House. [Applause.] Even if the fall elections should return a majority of Republicans, nearly a year and a half must elapse before the Fifty-first Congress can even meet, and if a tariff debate like this should then ensue, certainly two years must pass before the present tariff can be changed. And it is more than probable that even then the highly protected industries would still find some new reason why action should be postponed for another indefinite period, and that their representatives would vote again as many gems of poetry and prosaic tables of figures as we have heard for the last two weeks to demonstrate that the slightest alteration of the sacred tariff for the relief of the people, on whom some portions of it weigh heavily, would end forever the prosperity of the country.

And it is still more likely that gentlemen who are interested in the preservation intact of the present tariff would claim that the election of a Republican House was a verdict of the people against any revision whatsoever. [Laughter.]

For my part I desire to consider this question now, in the Congress to which I was elected partly for the purpose of considering it. Whether the Fifty-first or Fifty second or Fifty-third Congresses are to be Republican or Democratic, what their action may be in the changed circumstances under which they may meet, is something which concerns me at present very little. I propose to do what I can—recognizing how very little it is—towards fulfilling the promises of the party on this subject now, when I have an opportunity. [Applause.]

Second. It is an unpatriotic answer to the reasonable demand that our promises to reform the tariff be fulfilled to say that as a condition precedent we must first have a success of our own party. If the revision is right, if it is in the interest of the business and development of the country, as our conventions and our leading statesmen have said it was, I for one am willing to make it, whether there is any political capital in it or not.

It is a business question more than a political question, and it is a business question on which we are committed.

If a revision of the tariff is necessary, it seems to me to be as absurd to vote against it on party grounds as it would be to oppose the admittedly necessary appropriations for the Government because they are prepared in a Democratic committee and proposed to a Democratic House.

I am one of those who were disappointed that we have as yet before us no Republican bill to reform the tariff. I do not forget the excellent bill putting coal, sugar, molasses, rice, wool, and some raw materials on the free-list, introduced by my Republican friend from Minnesota [Mr. Nelson], whose 43,000 votes at the last election demonstrate what a hold on his people his fidelity to their interests has given him. I admired his speech and I would gladly vote for his bill. But I mean that I had hoped that before this we would have had submitted to us a bill put forward by authority, framed by gentlemen whose length of service and great ability fitted them for such a task, a bill in regard to which all of us would have been consulted, in which our varying views could have been compromised, a bill in which all of us would have yielded something to reach a common agreement.

For such a bill, framed by such high authority, perfected by such consultation, and giving to the people of our city some of the benefits to which we think they are entitled, even if it did not give us all which we could desire, I would have given my support most heartily. Instead of such a bill, those of us who think that the reform of the tariff is a business question, and who are committed to its support, are given so far only an eloquent denunciation of the manner in which this bill under consideration was made. For myself, I do not know that I care particularly how it was made or who made it. If the gentlemen who denounce its authors and the place where it was constructed will prepare, in a manner in their judgment more suitable for the purpose, a better bill than this one, I shall certainly be glad to give my support to their measure in preference to any other. But if I am asked to oppose this bill, not so much on account of its contents as on account of its history, I must decline to do so, even if I stand alone on this side of the House.