

# THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

## WHO PAYS THE TAX.

"The governor says we pay the tax. If we do, why, I ask, is England making such a fuss about our tariffs. [Laughter and applause.] If you want to know who pays the tax ask the Canadian farmer who brings his wheat to Buffalo, New York. The Erie county farmer takes his wheat, too. They meet at the same market place. The Erie county farmer takes 30 cents home with him. The Canadian farmer takes 30 cents less 25 cents, the American tariff."—From Major McKinley's Ada, Ohio, speech.

The above excerpt, taken from Mr. McKinley's speech is reproduced by republican organs in Montana to show that the importer pays the tax on imported goods. It is one of the thinnest, most demagogical and silliest presentation of the question the TRIBUNE has seen. Now let us ask reasonable men to analyze this proposition as Mr. McKinley presents it. The Canadian farmer takes his wheat to Buffalo. At the boundary line he pays the 25 cents per bushel duty to the custom house officer, imposed by the McKinley tariff, before he can cross into the United States to sell his wheat. He sells his wheat in Buffalo for 30 cents and pockets 65 cents net cash per bushel for his load. This 25 cents duty he pays to the United States government. In other words he pays 25 cents per bushel for the privilege of selling his wheat in an American market. If he makes money by the transaction he is a wise man. If he loses he is a dunce. These are plain propositions.

The Erie county farmer sells his wheat in Buffalo for 30 cents and pockets all the cash. He pays nothing for the privilege of selling there. Now let us follow up those bushels of wheat. The Canadian farmer's wheat is placed beside the Erie county farmer's wheat. Both have been sold at 30 cents per bushel. They are both alike in quality and in price, and the consumer pays the 30 cents a bushel for both. The tariff has not cheapened the price to him. On the contrary it has raised the price 25 cents a bushel. Anyone can see that. For if it had not been for the tariff of 25 cents a bushel he could have bought his wheat for 65 cents, the price at which the Canadian farmer sold his wheat. This fact proves that the consumer pays a tax of 25 cents a bushel for his wheat.

But in this instance he pays the tax to the American producer instead of to the government as the foreign producer did. This is also plain. And it is also plain that Mr. McKinley proved more than he intended to prove by his wheat story. He conclusively proved that the consumer of the Erie county farmer's wheat paid a tariff tax of 25 cents a bushel for the privilege of buying his wheat in an American market. He could have bought it in a Canadian market for 65 cents a bushel but Mr. McKinley wouldn't let him. However as this tax is for the benefit of the American farmer no one kicks about it. He is taxed to death upon everything he and his family consumes and upon every implement he uses upon his farm, and the little tax of 25 cents a bushel which the consumer is supposed to pay for wheat is not taken into account.

We say "supposed to pay," advisedly for really we do not pay a cent duty on wheat. This country is an exporter, not an importer of the article and Mr. McKinley's illustration loses its value in the face of the fact. But as he used it to exemplify the workings of his tariff we will stay by it and see where that wheat will land him and his pet measure. For the purpose we will transform his Canadian farmer into an English manufacturer, and his Erie county farmer into an American manufacturer. Both produce the same article we will say cloth for men's wear. The English manufacturer is met at Buffalo with a duty of \$1.02 cents a yard for his cloth. He sells it at \$2 a yard. The American manufacturer sells his cloth at \$2 a yard. As far as the cost of production is concerned there is, as in the case of wheat growing, little or no difference. The consumer who buys the home made article pays the manufacturer \$1.02 a yard for the privilege of purchasing from him, while the English manufacturer pays our government \$1.02 for the privilege of selling in the American market. That is plain enough. If the American manufacturer puts down the price of his goods just a shade below the first cost of and duty upon the English manufactured article, the home manufacturer gets all the benefit of the tariff and the government gets nothing. This is also plain. And for this purpose Mr. McKinley's tariff measure became a law.

Now the thinking reader can see who pays the tax. The consumer of home-grown wheat pays a tax of 25 cents a bushel when it comes in competition with foreign-grown wheat. This is called protection to the American farmer. The wearer of American manufactured clothes pays a tax of \$1.02 a yard when it comes in competition with the foreign manufactured article. This is called protection to American manufacturers. There is, however, this difference: We raise all our wheat and have a surplus to sell; we do not manufacture just such goods as we want and therefore must import some. The home manufacturer, who can manufacture his goods quite as cheaply as his foreign competitor, puts up his price to meet that of his rival and pockets the \$1.02 per yard which the consumer pays. It will thus be seen that the consumer pays the tax. He can not get away from it. And in nine times out of ten he pays it

## to the great manufacturing corporations in the eastern states.

The Minneapolis Tribune rises upon its "elongated articular appendage" long enough to remark that: "American tinplate enough has been manufactured already to put a glittering and ornate ear of that metal on all the democratic blatherskites in the country, and the process of fitting them to the elongated articular appendages alluded to is in an advanced state of completeness." And while "it is in an advanced stage of completion" why not pass a little into the detrital orifice situated immediately beneath the nasal protuberance of "all the democratic blatherskites in the country" that they may masticate and by deglutition pass it into the receptacle prepared by nature for all digestive particles and die from lead poisoning. Why not put it that way, Mr. Tribune?

It is a question with some whether newspapers or campaign speeches make the most converts in politics. The weight of evidence strongly points to the former as the greater factor in educating the masses of the people. They do it by impartially presenting the facts as they come from authorized sources. As well says the Baltimore American "news is news and facts are facts, and people are intelligent enough nowadays to demand both honestly, however much they may not agree with their individual sentiments. It is on the facts the people decide, and, with due respect to orators of every party, it is very seldom that a political stump-speaker gives facts fairly to his audience."

"Europe's latest social 'fak,'" says the Cincinnati Enquirer, "is a necklace of mummies' eyes. At the close of the last century there prevailed a Parisian freak of a similar order. It was to have the dead body of your lost friend, or wife, or husband, or relatives buried like a turkey, and then through intense hydraulic pressure to condense the remains into a hard and indestructible substance. From this was manufactured a bracelet, a necklace, or some other personal ornament. It was a cheerful practice."

An eastern paper thinks that Chinamen naturalized in British Columbia, thus becoming subjects of the Queen of England, cannot be stopped from coming into the United States. There may be something in this, but Chinamen who forsake the celestial kingdom for British citizenship must love their adopted country too well to risk their precious bodies among the hoodlums on this side of the line.

No one will question the veracity of the Rising Sun, a newspaper that strictly adheres to the truth, and therefore the TRIBUNE takes pleasure in reproducing the following excerpt found in that journal of recent date as showing the possibilities of Montana soil:

"The yield of potatoes in this valley will average about 400 bushels to the acre. In size and quality they cannot be excelled in any part of the United States."

It takes a business man to run the general postoffice department at Washington. So said Quay et al when urging Harrison to appoint Wamamaker to a place in his cabinet in return for the latter's \$100,000 contribution to the republican campaign fund. Wamamaker got there and so did 5,000,000 letters due to Wamamaker's dead-letter office during the last fiscal year.

If the Helena Journal be correctly informed, Missouri will be selected as the place for holding the next state republican convention. If this be so the democracy of that hustling city may be congratulated upon the high compliment thus conferred upon them. Republicans almost invariably select democratic strongholds at which to hold their great political gatherings.

It is quite entertaining to see the chief protection organ treating the tariff question as "settled." Does it refer to the popular majority of over 1,200,000 against McKinleyism in the election of congressmen last year? It is settled that the "worse-than-war tariff" must go down. —New York World.

McKINLEY, like Artemus Ward's monkey, is "an amusin' cuss." He brags about free sugar in one breath and in the next boasts that the bounty is increasing home production. There is a heap of humor in politics.

It is said that Tennyson has been offered \$50,000 for a spring poem. The TRIBUNE has a fine assortment of the article warranted pure, not affected by change of climate, and will keep in all sorts of weather; price 25 cents each or three for half a dollar. Call early and secure bargains.

SUPERINTENDENT of the Census Porter should hang his head in shame. The Pioneer Press, a staunch republican organ, says "the census report, which will cost the people \$8,000,000, is not worth as many cents."

Bozeman Chronicle: "Great Falls is elated over the prospects of having the car-shops located there. Great Falls is slowly but surely becoming a city." If it takes car-shops to make a city, Brother Yerkes, what do you call Helena?

Fresh Oysters and Celery at the Great Falls Meat company. a7-4f

## PILGRIMS AND TENDERFEET.

During the early settlement of California when adventurous spirits from every portion of the world rushed to the new El Dorado by land and by water the words in the caption of this article were not convertible terms. The "pilgrim" was one who had crossed the plains with an ox-whip for his staff and whose feet were hardened by the burning sands of the desert through which he plodded his weary way, and calloused by the flinty rocks of the mountains which he climbed to catch a glimpse of the promised land beyond. His feet never went back on him no matter how long the unblazed path or how steep the mountains or rocky the canyons. He was the leader in stampedes and the first in the long race for "claims." He was known as the "pilgrim."

The "tenderfoot" was quite a different specimen of the *genus homo*. He was one who had been confined for months within the narrow bounds of a ship's deck in his long, tedious and dangerous passage to the golden shores of the Occident, and while presenting the picture of health, he was tender all over, especially in his feet. They burned, and blistered and became swollen in following the "pilgrim" over mountains and plains. He could be seen at every stream crossing bathing his bruised and swollen and painful pedals in the cooling waters and then binding the tender members in the remains of canvas breeches while his shoes were rolled in the blanket carried upon his back. He was a typical tenderfoot of whom thousands were seen upon the Pacific coast, before the days of fast steamers and railroad traveling.

But pilgrim and tenderfoot lost their distinctive nomenclature in the course of time. Shoulder to shoulder they penetrated wilds where the foot of white man had never been planted. They blazed trails and filled the Sierras with prosperous mining camps, builded cities upon the plains and inaugurated an era of property such as the world had never seen in so short a time. They sent gold in every direction to fill the impoverished coffers of nations, stimulated immigration, directed railroads towards the setting sun, built up an empire of wealth upon the Pacific coast and in a few short years changed the map of their country. The "Great American Desert" has given place to Nevada, Idaho, Montana, Utah, Wyoming and Colorado.

The pilgrim who crossed the plains in '49 or the early '50's and the tenderfoot who had been his companion in seeking the golden treasures of the Sierra Nevadas are now "old-timers," and as the fast express carries them through populous, prosperous states teeming with life and enterprise which were dreary wastes when they left the home of their childhood they wonder what magic has wrought the wondrous change. Poor souls! They can see the thin, gray hair where once luxuriant locks adorned their heads; they can feel the twinges of pain born of years of exposure in mountain camps; their failing eyesight is charged to advancing years; they know themselves only as they are today "old-timers." But they do not seem to know that it was the pilgrim and the tenderfoot of their younger days who worked the spell. They led the way and broke the trail through a wilderness. Others simply followed and completed the work they began. The younger men of a faster generation are rapidly coming to the front. The old-time pilgrims and the tenderfoot are back numbers. They will soon be gathered to their fathers and their names be known no more forever. But when the great balancing of accounts shall be completed in the unknown beyond, and the recording angel shall have given each his due for what he did upon earth toward opening new fields of enterprise for man, the name of the early-day pilgrim and the tenderfoot will stand opposite the longest row of figures. Amen.

The St. Paul Globe, commenting upon the Ohio campaign, says: "As absurd as it seems, the republicans in Ohio are really trying to make campaign capital out of the tin plate tariff. They insist that it is being demonstrated that the plate can be produced in this country, and parade the fact that in most classes of tin wares the advance in price has been less than the added duty. There need be no hesitancy in conceding both of these claims. The duties have been operative only since last July, and the importers laid in enormous stocks in advance. The St. Louis congressman who has figured so largely in the tariff business and had nice things packed into it for his industrial specialties is credited with making \$50,000 by this advance importation of tinplate. It is not surprising, then, that prices should advance somewhat slowly. The overstocks must be worked off first. It is a question of little time when the full \$15,000,000, as based on the yearly imports, will be added to the cost of the wares. Tinplate can be made in this country. There is no question as to that. The point is that there is no right to take fifteen or twenty millions out of the pockets of the people every year to sustain it."

THE Young Men's Christian association of St. Paul fasted and prayed on the 14th inst. in behalf of the young men of that city. If it would not exhaust the whole plan of salvation the Y. M. C. A. of Butte should duplicate the ceremonies in behalf of Johnnie Read of the Inter Mountain.

## THE MCKINLEY BADGE.

We will win. With free sugar and tin.

That is the refrain of Ohio republicans. It is catchy. What it lacks in metre is made up in rhythmical melody. "Win" and "tin" sound as pleasant to the ear as "love" and "dove." But the harmonizing terminals are employed at a sacrifice of truth. If deference were paid to the latter the couplet would undergo a radical transposition and read about as follows:

We are trying to win With bountied sugar and lead.

Neither the sentiment nor the rhyme of the first couplet is there but the facts are unimpeached. Facts, however, seem to be as absent from the McKinley campaign as completely as is tin from the McKinley badges that is made up with a bit of iron plate coated with lead.

An agent for large dealers in tinplate was recently in Ohio and secured one of the famous McKinley tin medals such as the major wears upon the breast of his coat while speaking about the beauties of protection. He took it to New York and exhibited it to a well known tin can manufacturing firm in that city. The firm expressed surprise that anyone should attempt to foist upon the public such a palpable fraud, and feeling assured that the so-called American tinplate was a campaign bluff, it authorized the agent to send the following telegram:

New York, Sept. 25, 1891. Mr. James Hicks, President Cincinnati Corrugating company, Piqua, Ohio: I am authorized by Gordon & Dilworth, a responsible firm here, to offer you for trevath or treponing tin, 14x20 plates of squares equal to Seamans Martin steel, for drawing cold, a price equal to the price paid to importers at time of purchase for 1,000 boxes if delivered within six months. Do you wish to make contract to deliver these goods? Wire quick at my expense, as below. J. H. REYNOLDS.

He received the following reply: PIQUA, Ohio, Sept. 25, 1891. J. H. Reynolds, New York: Thanks for inquiry, but we make terneplate only and have sufficient orders from our regular customers for the immediate future. CINCINNATI CORRUGATING COMPANY.

There is a wide difference between tinplate and terneplate. The former is thin iron plates covered with tin, while terneplate is thin iron plates covered with an alloy of lead and tin. The latter may do for roofing but cannot be used in the manufacture of tin cans or any of the numerous domestic articles employed by families. It is poisonous. But the McKinley badge is not made of as good plate as terneplate. It contains no tin. The agent who is thoroughly posted on all qualities of tin says there is nothing about the plate of which the badge or medal is made that could not be made by any boy. Here is what he says as the statement appears in the New York World:

It is simply a piece of common sheet-iron plate covered with a cheap and useless plating, which by use of muriatic acid and a piece of very poor solder could be made on any kitchen stove. He says that the plate is worthless for all practical purposes. It is coated with lead salts, and if the plate were used for household utensils food placed on them would absorb the poison.

He further adds that the whole country around Piqua is laughing at the effort to make the people believe a large plant for the manufacture of tinplate is located at that place. The company has been swamped with orders for tons of the alleged tinplate and is placed in a serious predicament. It must stand by its pretensions or the McKinley campaign will go to smash in Ohio. But it does not appear to stand by them. And yet in the face of these facts in the face of overwhelming evidence against the truthfulness of McKinley's assertions—there are deluded men and newspapers that seriously contend that genuine tinplate is being manufactured at Piqua. After the Ohio election the scales will fall from their eyes. Nothing more will be heard of the Piqua tinplate works. During the ensuing presidential campaign they will start up somewhere else, for what will republican strikers do without a McKinley "tin" medal or badge?

TO LAY with one hand the power of the government upon the property of the citizen, and with the other to bestow it upon favored individuals to aid private enterprises and build up private fortunes is none the less a robbery because it is done under the forms of law and is called taxation. This is not legislation. It is a decree under legislative forms. Nor is it taxation. —Justice Miller.

WHAT is the matter with those Bar Harbor newspaper correspondents? Not a word has been sent out concerning Blaine's health during the past month or so. Are they choked off or have they been "seen"?

THE St. Paul Globe knows a precious stone when it sees one as the following will show: "Millions of sapphires are in sight in Montana. The states' greatest jewel, however, is down east in the shade of grandpa's hat."

THE census bulletin gives the number of cattle on the ranges as 6,823,180 in June, 1890. The Drover's Journal thinks Texas alone had not far from that number.

It is held by eminent jurists that an act which invests the president of the United States with the power or discretion to levy taxes is unconstitutional. The Blaine reciprocity clause of the McKinley tariff does this.

## OCH HONE! MR. MAHONE.

Poor Mahone! There was a time when he was the idol of Virginians; brave, dashing and full of fire and energy he commanded the admiration and love of every true southern heart. He became intoxicated with well meant adulation and after the war had ceased and men settled down into life's monotonous routine Mahone missed the stimulant of flattery and sought in politics what his old-time comrades upon the battle field could no longer yield him. Leaving them all he allied himself to the republican party and for a season flourished like a green bay tree. A good soldier was spoiled when the politician, Mahone, was elected United States senator for Virginia. Drunken with the power to dispense the federal patronage of his state he became magisterial in presence and dictatorial in speech. He was most cordially hated by his enemies and distrusted by his new-found political friends. The fierceness of the former and the lukewarmness of the latter sent him into private life where he still remains.

But the little confederate general has his following, composed principally of the colored man and brother, and he has managed to become chairman of the state republican committee. As the first officer of that body he issued a circular urging the republicans to make no nominations this year. This cowardly advice was met upon every hand by indignant protests from his party and so intense was the feeling of dissatisfaction that it was only allayed by a promise upon the part of leading anti-Mahoneites in the republican party to put a full state ticket in the field. But here comes the rub. The Mahone faction is the weaker, but he still claims by virtue of his chairmanship to control the federal patronage of his state. This claim embarrasses the major faction and well-founded fears are entertained that should the hostile attitude of each be maintained the democratic presidential candidate will have a walk-over. And what intensifies the difficulties of the situation is the fact that the Mahoneites are for Harrison while the other faction is proclaiming Blaine from the house-tops.

Of course, no one seriously contends that the republican party of Virginia, if solidly united, could carry the state in a presidential contest. Harrison came nearer carrying it than he can again. Blaine can never carry it. Mahone has virtually destroyed whatever chance of success his party may have had in Virginia. The leaders know it and have turned their batteries against him. Billy Mahone is now serving the purposes and ends of the democratic party.

## REPEAT THE LESSON.

Under the above caption the New York World gives vent to some sterling advice which will be as appropriate to Montana voters in '92 as it now is to voters in Ohio, New York, Iowa and Massachusetts:

Last year the people voted down the republican party with a unanimity unmatched since the federalist party was voted to death for its treason.

Is there any sound reason why any man in any state who cast his ballot last fall in rebuke of republican misconduct and in protest against republican tendencies should this year vote other than a democratic ticket?

Last year's rebuke was not heeded. The chastisement brought no repentance. The fifty-first congress repealed none of the measures of extravagance and injustice against which the election was a protest. On the contrary it went on to enact other measures of like character. It defied popular sentiment and mocked at the popular condemnation of its course.

It is necessary to repeat the punishment and emphasize its meaning. Every state that went democratic last year should give an increased majority on the same side this year. Every man who voted last year to rebuke the Billion Dollar congress's misdeeds must vote in the same way this year if the lesson taught is to be learned.

The following from the Drover's Journal may interest Montana cattlemen: "A well informed live stock man in referring to the possibility of fewer cattle being fed this winter on account of the foreign demand for grain, said that the corn and cattle were in the country and there were enough people who would prefer to market their grain in the form of beef to upset the calculation of any who may be figuring on a beef famine."

Few, if any, holders of wool are looking for a very radical appreciation in values from their present level in spite of the confident assertions of McKinley. There is certainly nothing in the situation, as at present viewed by us, which warrants the glowing expectations entertained at the beginning of the season by those who believed that the higher tariff was to be the panacea for the ills of the domestic wool grower.—Wool Reporter.

TO THE Public. CADDIS MILLS, TEXAS, June 5, 1891.—From my own personal knowledge, I can recommend Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy for cramps in the stomach, also for diarrhoea and flux. It is the best medicine I have ever seen used and the best selling, as it always gives satisfaction. A. K. SHERKILL, 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale by Lapeyre Bros., druggists.

Wanted. Any one having good house and lot for sale on North side at a bargain should see us at once. DYAS & JONES.

## WHO PAYS THE FREIGHT?

For a clear-cut unanswerable arraignment of the tariff robbers the following from the Courier-Journal is a gem: We will send abroad 250,000,000 bushels of wheat. For it we will receive say \$250,000,000. This will be invested in clothing, in carpets, in linens, in furniture, in chinaware, in tinware, in hardware, etc., etc.

When these cargoes reach New York they are seized by federal officers. They are weighed and measured and valued, and the owners are compelled to pay in duties 50 per cent of the value of the cargoes. This will be a tax of \$125,000,000.

In other words, the farmers must send abroad three bushels of wheat in order to get in return the exchange value of two.

Last year the exports of cotton amounted to 5,800,000 bales. One-third of the return cargoes were confiscated under the plea of protection.

Of last year's cotton crop two-thirds were exported, one-third was consumed at home. It required all the cotton sold to American mills to pay the duties on the return cargoes taken in exchange for the 5,800,000 bales sold abroad.

Here we have an object lesson illustrating the injustice and the oppression of our whole system, so-called.

The farmer, he pays the freight; he pays the tax; he pays the pensions. To do this he has to cultivate three acres in order to have for his own use the product of two.

It is the most stupendous system of iniquity and oppression to which any free people ever submitted, and yet the farmer who works three days for two day's wages is expected to walk up to the polls in Pennsylvania, in Ohio and in the great northwest and vote for McKinley and protection.

Down with the war tariff!

## SUGAR AND TIN.

The tariff was taken off sugar because we did not make enough of it, and the tariff was doubled on tin so that we could make some of it. There's logic! We do produce a large amount of purely American sugar, but there is not a pound of American tin-plate on the market and never has been, although it has been taxed ever since 1816—seventy-five years. If the tariff on sugar, of which we make large quantities, was an unjustifiable tax on the American people because we did not make quite enough, how are we to characterize the tariff on tin-plate, of which we make none at all? Does it not follow that it must be a still greater and more distinct and unjustifiable tax on the American people?

Yet, the American consumer must fork over \$15,000,000 per year tin tax and about \$10,000,000 for sugar bounty, or \$25,000,000 in all, for the fun of seeing Acrobat McKinley attempt to ride his two hobbies going in opposite directions.

Wilson Bros. goods in our Men's Furnishing department.—The Manhattan.

## "German Syrup"

For Throat and Lungs

"I have been ill for about five years, have had the best medical advice, and I took the first dose in some doubt. This resulted in a few hours easy sleep. There was no further hemorrhage till next day, when I had a slight attack which stopped almost immediately. By the third day all trace of blood had disappeared and I had recovered much strength. The fourth day I sat up in bed and ate my dinner, the first solid food for two months. Since that time I have gradually gotten better and am now able to move about the house. My death was daily expected and my recovery has been a great surprise to my friends and the doctor. There can be no doubt about the effect of German Syrup, as I had an attack just previous to its use. The only relief was after the first dose." J. R. LOUGHHEAD, Adelaide, Australia.

WHEN IN BARKER STOP AT Mrs. Wm. Mackie's Hotel Where you can always get the best meal and bed to be had in the camp.

## C. H. CAMPBELL'S

address until October 10th is Westminster West, Vermont. I will be ready to make Loans on approved security or take bargains in city property by the last of October. I have 110 Delaine Merino Rams for sale by S. F. Ralston, Jr., at his ranch near Choteau, Mont. Murphy, Maclay & Co, have the sale of my Pure Vermont Maple Sugar, Syrup, Cider and Apple Jellies, warranted absolutely pure. C. H. Campbell.