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CONTINUALLY

# Upon This Space.

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## The Plattsburgh Journal,

DAILY AND WEEKLY.

C. W. SHERMAN, Editor.

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### OFFICIAL COUNTY NEWSPAPER.

It must be admitted that the income tax is unpopular, but that is because it falls upon people with whom any tax is unpopular.

The republicans in the New Jersey legislature have evolved a scheme to enact laws without the signature of the democratic executive. It was against republican laws, enacted without the signature of a democratic executive, that New Jersey revolved at the last presidential election.

In eucure no player should try to play it alone without both bowlers and the ace. A democratic president should call on his partners for assistance. They hold trumps, and he cannot possibly hold a club suit strong enough to win without them. There is more politics in Hoyle than in E. Ellery Anderson.

terests and opinions of the people? Either the people do not know what they want or Mr. McKinley does not know what he is talking about.

We never look for logic in a republican speech under any circumstances, but such palpable inconsistencies at a Chicago club banquet place the orator under suspicion of something besides insincerity.—St. Louis Republic.

In calculating the merits of the Bland seigniorage bill, the economists of the house should bear in mind that we are soon going to need for business purposes all the cash now stored in the banks, and maybe a great deal more. Silver certificates are better money than greenbacks, even in the view of gold bugs. That seigniorage money will be useful when trade gets to going.

ONE of the saddest pictures in Nebraska politics shows Matt Gering in the act of relinquishing hope of securing appointment as U. S. district attorney. This place was promised him by Secretary Morton, who, when no longer able to use the splendid little orator from Plattsburgh, cruelly cast him aside. If ever politician was faithful to another, Matt Gering was faithful to Morton, and now the shameful treatment he is receiving in return for his loyalty ought to damn the Otoe statesman in the eyes of all democrats.—Papillon Times.

### WHEELS COMMENCE TO REVOLVE.

In yesterday's Lincoln Journal, one of the most rabid republican sheets in the entire state, appeared the following special:

#### MILLS WILL START UP.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Feb. 24.—Five out of the six Wasmutta mills will start up Monday on full time. This is the first time the mills have run on full time since the financial depression last August. No. 6 Wasmutta mill will shut down indefinitely on account of the strike in Pittsburg in that mill.

The above is only a sample of what the Lincoln Journal has been printing almost every day for the past several weeks, and yet the claim is constantly made that the Wilson bill has sounded the death-knell to all American industries and that every one must shut down. The real facts and the claims of republican sheets do not appear to coincide.

### CAPITAL CORRESPONDENCE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 23, 1894.—

The battle now on in the house over the coinage of the seigniorage silver bullion in the treasury adds renewed force to the observation heretofore made that the contests most hardily fought and intensely waged in congress are questions that have grown up between the interests of the east and northeast and the west and south. The democrats who have been joining with the republicans in refusing to vote, in order to prevent making up a quorum, without exception, are all to be found east of the Ohio line and north of the Potomac river. The few republicans who support the Bland bill are western men. The avowed purpose of these eastern men is to be found in the declaration of DeWitt Warner, of New York, who favors confining legal tender money to gold and vesting in the banks the power to issue all the paper money. On their part it is a battle for corporation control of the currency. In fact, the accumulated wealth of today is fighting to make its power predominant in the future.

Through the national banking system, as a nucleus, the money power which Gen. Jackson once overthrew in removing the deposits from the United States banks, is once more on deck, determined to fasten its grip on the throats of the people, to forever prevent an honest and equal distribution of the earnings of toil. To such a condition have we come that the fountains of patriotism have been broken up in the east by greed and avarice. The same power which, with fiendish indifference to the injury and want and woe which their conduct might create among the poor, could coolly conspire to bring on the panic of last summer, is now standing out, in common with the party's enemies, and refusing to vote, in order to prevent all action on the part of the house on this important question. They are doing more than the republicans have the power to do to break up the party and make it impossible to elect a democratic majority in the house next fall. Hereafter democrats of the west will be apt to understand that they must fight the battles of the people without the assistance of the eastern so-called democrats, whose allegiance is first to the money power, instead of the people.

Congressman Bryan has had the satisfaction of having the committee on banking and currency to agree to report favorably on his bill to provide greater penalties than the present law afforded for the violation of the national banking law. If the bill passes, such scoundrels as Mosher, who wreck national banks, will not get off with a beggarly five years' sentence, but will be punished in a measure commensurate with their crimes. The last week in January, I believe it was, Secretary Carlisle issued \$50,000,000 in bonds, for the avowed purpose of securing gold for maintaining specie payments. The opponents of the measure held at the time that such a move would only afford a temporary relief, and that the men in New York who were urging him to take that course were only waiting the chance to draw out that gold by the presentation of silver certificates or treasury notes. That prediction seems to have been well based, for on the 20th inst. the U. S. treasurer made an official statement to the effect that \$18,645,000 of that gold had already been drawn out since Feb. 1st—nearly a million dollars a day! Could anything be more foolish than that bond issue has proven itself to be? If Mr. Bland's bill were to pass it would provide a means for retiring the treasury notes issued under the Sherman act whenever they should

be presented, as well as the silver certificates, so that the present process of drawing the gold out of the treasury would come to an end. That is the feature of the Bland bill which meets the greatest opposition on the part of the eastern Shylocks.

Mr. Bryan left Washington on the afternoon of the 21st, for his western trip, thinking himself entitled to a short recess, after his four months of labor on the ways and means committee in preparing the tariff and income tax bill. He expects to be gone about ten days. Before going he arranged with a Minnesota republican for him to vote to make a quorum whenever necessary, in his place, so that his absence would make no difference in the progress of business.

Some weeks ago Mr. Bryan received a telegram from Mr. McHugh of the Jackson club at Omaha requesting him to address the club during his western tour "on the income tax." To this he replied that he could not agree to do that, but would be glad to speak if his subject was not limited. He did not propose to have his hands, or rather his tongue, tied in that way. This did not seem to suit the managers of the club, so the arrangement fell through—with mutual satisfaction, apparently. If the Omaha club really desired to hear Mr. B. it could have done so by the expression of a fair degree of confidence in his sense of discretion. The fact was the gold-bug portion of the club wanted to confine his talk to the income tax, and Mr. B. didn't propose to gratify them. And I think he did right.

The president is proceeding so slowly with the appointment of democrats in the public offices now held by republicans after their terms have expired as to leave the impression that it is a small matter to him when these changes are made, or whether they are made at all or not. Public office is a public trust and not a private perquisite, and Mr. Cleveland has no right to ignore the wishes or expressed will of the people when they put him in the presidency instead of Mr. Harrison. They did that for a purpose and that purpose included just as much a change of the other offices as it did the formation of a cabinet to suit the wishes of the president. C. W. S.

### TWO WITNESSES.

Some striking commentaries on the efficacy of republican protection are being afforded nowadays. One is the statement that the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers is about to dissolve, having never recovered from the blow administered in its defeat at the hands of the Carnegie Steel and Iron company, limited. Another is furnished by the communication of the striking silk weavers of New York to the Tribune of that city in reply to the assertion that their present condition of enforced idleness is due to the threatened reduction in the silk tariff schedules proposed by the Wilson bill.

The lockout by the Carnegie Steel and Iron company, limited, came within less than a year after the McKinley law became operative, as a result of the refusal of the operatives to agree to a reduction of wages proposed by the company. The iron and steel schedule in the McKinley law, dictated by the Carnegie and associated steel and iron interests, was the worst ever made a part of any tariff law in this country. The demand for a reduction of wages under it came before the last presidential election, when the Wilson bill or any other measure of general tariff reform was as remote as the accession of the democratic party to full control of every branch of the federal government. It was dictated by greed and hostility to organized labor, and its success was understood to mean the imminent disorganization of the Amalgamated Association of Steel and Iron Workers, which, as the greatest of the

labor organizations, had given constant and valuable support to the republican party and its protection fallacies.

The striking New York silk weavers say to the Tribune that there has been a gradual process of wage reduction going on in their business for some years past. In the list of reductions to which they have been compelled to submit, as they have tabulated them for the Tribune's information, the most sweeping are to be found in the years which have followed the operation of the McKinley law. The first of these reductions was made a few months after the law became operative. "For many years," say they to the Tribune, "the silk ribbon weavers of the United States have found themselves in a very deplorable condition, inasmuch as their wages have been constantly reduced," and then they point out the fact that the industry has been protected by a duty of 50 per cent. The duty before the adoption of the McKinley law was 49.54, but after that law went into operation this was increased to 53.56. Yet within a few months after this increase the weavers were compelled to accept another reduction in wages.

There is not an item in the silk schedule on which the Wilson bill does not propose a reduction in tariff duty below the duty now maintained by the McKinley law. The fact that the silk ribbon mills at Patterson, N. J., have, in the face of such a proposed tariff reduction, advanced the wages of their weavers 20 per cent, is an eloquent commentary on the force and fraud of the McKinley law as the friend of labor. It has been an instrument in the hands of oppression with which to oppress labor and despoil it of its rights.

### PENNSYLVANIA.

Harking back to the presidential election of 1892 for comparison, our republican contemporaries reckon that the election of the Hon. Galusha Grow as congressman at large proves Pennsylvania nearly three times as republican as when Cleveland was elected. The conclusion is farcical. There are no degrees in Pennsylvania republicanism. Its best is its worst and its worst is its best. The voting strength of the state is for the most part divided into two classes—the tariff barons and their slaves. If the former want a majority of 150,000 or 250,000 for that matter, all they have to do is to push the bell.

Voting in Pennsylvania, in other words, is most the exercise of a metal or moral faculty; it is an automatic operation recording the wishes of the tariff barons. These gentry are on the alert at present. They need in their business a very emphatic expression of "the popular will" on the Wilson bill. They have plundered the country ad libitum for almost a generation. The Wilson bill proposes to put an end to their plundering and to give the American people for once a chance against the pampered thieves and their hungry, hollow-eyed horde of imported vagrants.

And it will do so. Tuesday's vote counts for nothing.—Chicago Times

### WHAT'S THE MATTER WITH MCKINLEY?

Said Mr. McKinley to the Chicago Lincoln club, referring to the present session of congress: "It is a condition where the people's representatives are legislating against the interests and opinions of the people. \* \* \* But what else could you expect? They are pledged to reduce the tariff."

Is the joke on Mr. McKinley or the people? It is certainly not on the democratic party. We are inclined to the belief that Mr. McKinley has made himself the victim of his own satire. The fact that the democrats are "pledged to reduce the tariff" carries with it the conclusion that they have become the "people's representatives" because of that pledge. How then can they be legislating "against the in-

### SIXTY-CENT WHEAT.

Chicago Times.

From that school section republican organ, the Chicago Tribune, which, with characteristic fatuity, becomes more and more a protectionist sheet as the influence of protectionists decreases, the following significant admission is culled:

Today, as never before, the American wheat grower is obliged to compete with the grain raised in Russia, in other parts of eastern Europe, in India, in Australia and New Zealand, in Argentina and Chili.

But today, as never before, the American wheat grower is enjoying the blessings of that system of protection of which the Tribune is an eleventh-hour exponent. He is taxed on the iron in his plow, on the clapboards which sheath his house, on the clothing he wears, on the tin out of which his milk pails are formed, on his agricultural implements, and on the rails over which his wheat is carried to market. If he complains he is told that all this is to secure him an undivided home market, and that for his further benefit a duty of 25 cents per bushel is imposed on any foreign wheat which seeks to enter into competition with his.

This is what the farmer is told when the republican congressman for his district attends the county fair and makes a speech, but when the wheat grower has wheat to dispose of and not votes he hears a different story. Then he learns, as the Tribune well puts it, that "today, as never before, the American wheat grower is obliged to compete with the grain raised in Russia, in other parts of eastern Europe, in Australia and New Zealand, in Argentina and Chili." Never a word hears he about the blessings of protection and his profitable monopoly of a great home market. He learns instead, as the Tribune puts it, that "the world's market is Great Britain and western Europe"—a market which not all the taxes he pays to protected manufacturers in this country can enlarge for him.

The laws of trade and the promises of politicians do not always go well together. Of this fact the American farmer can convince himself when he contrasts wheat at 60¢ cents with the bright and glowing eulogies of protection which last dropped from the lips of his republican representative in congress.

"Now good digestion waits on appetite, and health on both," says the great Shakespeare, but he did not have in mind a coated tongue or torpid liver, with all the symptoms of biliousness, so common in this country. All this, and more, can be cured by Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, a purely vegetable compound, which restores the action of the liver, gives tone to the flagging energies of the dyspeptic's stomach, and thus enables "good digestion to wait on appetite, and health on both." By druggists.

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