The Ægis and Intelligencer.

$1.50 PER ANNUM. BEL AIR, MD., FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 5, 1888. VOL. XXXIII—NO. 40.

Harford Historical Society

Mueller Bros.,

Rockford and Elgin Watches. Agents for Waltham

JEWELRY.

515 S. Broadway, Baltimore, Md.

13aply

WINKELMANN'S

Sedative Teething Balsam.

AN UNFAILING REMEDY.

Allaying all Pain and promptly facilitating the process of

TEETHING IN CHILDREN.

Unsurpassed for the Instant Relief of Toothache.

25 Cents per Bottle. Sold by all Druggists

If not obtainable from your druggist, we will upon receipt of 25 cents, send by mail a bottle of Winkelmann's Sedative teething Balsam.

J. H. Winkelmann & Co.,

PROPRIETORS,

BALTIMORE, MD.

20ju

LOOK TO YOUR FENCES.

Now that harvest will soon be over we would call attention to the next important step on a well regulated farm—that of Fences. This is the time fence rows are being trimmed, and a post being put in here and a rail there in order to give the place a neat and attractive appearance.

THIS QUESTION OF FENCE

is a very important matter and a good Fence will add one-third in value to a farm.

The question is, which is the best, the most economical and most durable?

In any of these comparisons we think the

PATENT HEDGE FENCE

bears favorable examination. This Fence is now being daily substituted for either the barbed wire, post or board, combining in itself all the advantages of the above and none of the disadvantages, and adds beauty and value to the property at the same time.

SOLD ON VERY EASY TERMS.

For Full particulars address,

THE BEL AIR

HEDGE FENCE CO.

OF HARFORD Co., Md.,

For information address either JAMES M. REYNOLDS, General Manager, or FRANK E. GORRELL, Secretary, Bel Air, Md.

AGENTS WANTED. 16tfeo

Winter is Coming.

The cool nights warn us that a long icy winter will be here. To enable you to prepare for the Frost King, I have provided a large stock of

Fall and Winter Clothing

for the Men and Boys, and for the ladies the

Prettiest Winter Dry Goods

You ever laid eyes on. Also

HEAVY AND FINE BOOTS AND SHOES, ARCTICS, RUBBER BOOTS AND SHOES, WARM GLOVES, UNDER CLOTHING.

Everything, in short, required to make you comfortable and happy, including fine GROCERIES of all kinds.

TAKE NOTICE.—The Cheapest Store in County is Chestnut Hill Store.

Country Produce, such as Calves, Sheep, Pork, Eggs, Poultry, &c., taken in exchange for goods, and the Highest Market Prices allowed.

CHARLES RIGDON,

15aply PROPRIETOR.

Bargains, Bargains.

In order to reduce my stock of

Blankets & Robes

I have determined to offer last season's styles at prices that could not be secured outside an actual

Bankruptcy Sale,

in order to make room for FRESH STOCK.

Come at Once and Secure Bargains.

Respectfully,

P. F. BALL,

BEL AIR, Md.

Insurance.

I hereby thank my customers for their very liberal patronage, and notify the public that I am prepared to furnish them First-Class Insurance in an established company that makes a specialty of Farm Property and Private Residences, thus reducing to a minimum the danger of town or city general conflagrations. Liberal and fair adjustment. Liberal polices and ample ability to pay losses are points to which special attention is called.

Also, all classes of Insurance. Having had twenty years' experience in the insurance business enables me to offer valuable assistance to persons seeking insurance. This point gives the assured superior advantages in placing their insurance with me.

JOHN J. ALEXANDER,

29je Bel Air, Md.

AT ABERDEEN.

TERRIBLE FALL AND DEATH.

A FALL in PRICES at G. H. Ivins' popular Store, and death to all monopolies. Come one and all and see for yourselves.

Our stock is complete in every line—Notions, Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, Queensware, Glassware and Hardware. The Best Ready Mixed Paint in the county. Beautiful Lawns 5c., latest Styles. See our Corn and Picking Baskets for Canners. Can't be beat.

COAL! COAL! COAL!

Bituminous and Anthracite Coal, in any quantity at bottom prices, at our Coal Yards. Special prices to canners for carload lots. Yards at B. & O. Station.

Geo. H. Ivins,

20ju6m ABERDEEN, MD.

For The Best HARNESS, SADDLES,

BRIDLES, COLLARS, ROBES,

BLANKETS, &c.,

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JOHN T. KAUFFMAN'S,

No. 132 N. Gay St., Baltimore.

LUTHER G. HENDERSON,

AUCTIONEER,

For the Sale of Real Estate and Personal Property. Sales attended to in any part of the county. Terms moderate. Orders may be left of *The Ægis* office. P. O. Pleasantville. 23dec

Grand Opening!

—AT—

OUR NEW STORE.

COCHRAN & YOUNG.

We have removed into our New Store, on Main street, a few doors from our old store, where we would be pleased to see

EVERYBODY!

We have opened a new stock of

GOODS of All Kinds,

which are worth your attention.

Come and See Us in Our New Quarters.

Cochran & Young

Main Street, Bel Air, Md.

Plants for Winter Blooming.

BOUQUETS. Floral Designs.

A complete assortment of all desirable Winter-blooming and Foliage Plants now ready at the

BEL AIR GREEN HOUSES.

FUNERAL DESIGNS AT SHORT NOTICE. Plants sent safely by mail or express. Prices low

WM. LEE,

Main St., near the Postoffice, Bel Air, Md.

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Whiteford's Hotel,

—SOUTHEAST CORNER—

CALVERT and PLEASANT STS.,

BALTIMORE, MD.

THOROUGHLY RENOVATED & REFURNISHED

Will be pleased to have my friends call.

Having established a Wholesale and Retail Department, I am prepared to furnish Wines, Liquors and Cigars in quantities to suit customers.

Oysters Served in Every Style.

The finest Oysters in the market on the half shell

J. M. WHITEFORD,

Formerly of Six-Mile House, Harford Road, oct28 PROPRIETOR.

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ABERDEEN, Md.

Lumber! Lumber!!

A full supply of Lumber and Building Material, wholesale and retail, at prices to suit the times, such as White Pine, Hemlock and Yellow Pine, Bill Stuff, Scantling, Joists, etc., White Pine, Cypress and Yellow Pine German Siding, White Pine ¾ Siding, three kinds. Also Clear Beveled Siding, Georgia, Virginia and North Carolina Flooring, Ceiling, Wainscoting and Lath; Shingles, 18 and 24 inch White Pine, 30 and 24 inch Cypress. A full supply in stock and made to order. Doors, Sash, Frames, Moulding. All kinds of Finishing Lumber.

Can deliver by Pennsylvania Railroad or any of its branches, and by the B. & O. Railroad. Send for prices, or call and examine our stock.—You will find it to your interest to do so.

1lap B. H. BARNES.

JACOB C. KENNEDY. WM. T. BILLINGSLEA.

KENNEDY & BILLINGSLEA,

—GENERAL—

Blacksmiths & Horse Shoers

Bond Street, near Bel Air Turnpike, Bel Air, Md.

CARRIAGES, WAGONS, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, &c., repaired promptly.

Having reduced our prices on HORSE SHOEING AND BLACKSMITHING in general, we are prepared to do work on short notice and most accommodating terms.

Particular attention paid to HORSE SHOEING.

Satisfaction guaranteed in every case. 8Jan

A. KEUCHEL,

—PRACTICAL—

Watch and Clock Maker,

MAIN Street, Near Richardson & Son's Drug Store, Bel Air.

Thanking my friends and former customers for the patronage heretofore extended to me, I respectfully inform them that I have removed a store at the above place, where I will be pleased to see them again. Always on hand a full assortment of WATCHES, CLOCKS, OPTICAL GOODS, JEWELRY, &c.

Repairing promptly attended to. 20je

TWENTY-FIVE CENTS. PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION

Piso's Cure for Consumption is also the best

Cough Medicine.

If you have a Cough without disease of the Lungs, a few doses are all you need. But if you neglect this easy means of safety, the slight Cough may become a serious matter, and several bottles will be required.

Bel Air Machine and Boiler Works.

F. L. REICLE,

ENGINEER and MACHINIST,

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Machinery of every description repaired promptly. Repairs of Agricultural, Milling, Canning House Machinery, &c., ordered and fitted without delay. Pipe-Fitting in all its branches. Plumbers' Supplies on hand, Second-hand Boilers and Engines, of all sizes, from one to seventy-five House Power, in perfect order, at less than city prices. All work guaranteed as represented.

DESIRABLE HOUSE AND LOT ON PORT DEPOSIT AVENUE, BEL AIR,

AT PRIVATE SALE.

The residence of the late William Herrman, comprising three-quarters of an Acre of ground, improved by a good Dwelling House, Stable, Ice House, Fruit, &c.; very productive Garden.—Immediate possession. For terms and particulars apply to

J. S. & C. L. DALLAM,

16mh Real Estate Agents, Bel Air, Md.

Sparkling Soda

5 Cents Per Glass.

I have just procured a handsome Marble Soda Fountain and invite the public to call and get a glass of delicious soda water, any flavor, at only five cents a glass. Also

VICHY AND DEEP ROCK.

I can furnish any of these in Siphons for family use or for picnics, &c.

GEO. W. GELZENLICHTER,

8je Clayman's Hotel, Bel Air.

A. C. YATES & CO.,

BEST MADE CLOTHING

IN PHILADELPHIA

FOR MEN AND CHILDREN

Sixth and Chestnut,

(Ledger Building.)

Supplies for Mills, Manufactories and Railroads.

Wm. C. Codd,

No. 312 Aliceanna street, Baltimore, Md.

THE undersigned is prepared to furnish, at the very lowest prices, supplies of all kinds for Mills Manufacturing Establishments, Railroads, steam Threshing Machines, &c. Gum and Oak-Tanned Leather Belting, Rubber Steam Packing Springs, Hose, Bemis & Call's Wrenches, Holland & Thompson's Oline Compound, Lubricator and Cups, John J. Hanley's Improved Scale Eradicator, Eagle Car Box Lubricating Co's Railroad and liver Axle Grease, &c. Anything, in short, needed about a steam engine, mill or other machinery. Ewart Elevator Chain constantly on hand.

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ESTABLISHED. - - - - 1876.

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Commission Merchant

Cor. Greenmount Ave. & Eager St.,

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Prompt and personal attention given to consignments. Sales guaranteed. Quick returns. Always on hand and at low figures best brands of Flour, Fresh Ground Mill Feed, Oats, Corn, Chop, Salt, &c. 9dec

GEO. D. MCGAW. CHAS. T. DAVIS.

McGaw & Davis,

CANNED GOODS

—AND GENERAL—

Commission Merchants.

Highest prices obtained and liberal advances made.

Correspondence solicited.

Cor. Lexington and Paca Sts.,

BALTIMORE, MD.

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—FOR ALL—

BEST MAKES OF CANS.

BAY & GETTY,

101 and 103 S. FREDERICK STREET,

BALTIMORE, Md.,

Commission Merchants.

SPECIALTIES—CANNED GOODS, GRAIN, FEED, &c.

Prompt Returns. All Sales Guaranteed. 11feb

A. K. Robins & Co.

Canning House Outfits.

Hull's Gasoline Firepots for Sale and Repaired.

724 E. Pratt Street,

Near the Bridge, BALTIMORE.

STOVES, RANGES, FURNACES AND TINWARE. 24feb

EDWARD FERRY,

DEALER IN

LUMBER, COAL

AND

BUILDING MATERIAL

of all kinds.

Doors, Sash Blinds, Mouldings

AND MILL WORK GENERALLY.

LIME, HAIR AND CEMENT.

Warehouse, Lumber and Coal Yards,

Adjoining M. C. Station,

15ap BEL AIR, Md.

Watervale Store, M. C. R.R.

WM. H. WATERS. A. STREETT WATERS.

Wm. H. Waters & Son,

DEALERS IN

General Merchandise,

AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS FOR THE SALE OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

We have opened a full stock of

CLOTHING of Latest Styles,

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, NOTIONS, HOSIERY, BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, HARDWARE, PAINTS, OILS, VARNISH & GLASS.

FLOUR, MEAL, BACON, FISH, &c., all of which are offered

AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

COUNTRY PRODUCE of all kinds taken and sold on commission or exchanged for goods, and highest market prices allowed.

We would be pleased to receive a call from our friends and the public generally.

WM. H. WATERS & SON,

15ju P. O. Vale, Harford Co., Md.

DON'T BE DECEIVED.

—THE—

GENUINE HANES' LINIMENT!

FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.

A trial is all we ask. A single bottle will convince you that Hanes' Liniment is the best in the world for Man and Beast.

A Large Bottle for 25 Cents.

None genuine without signature on bottle wrapper, of

JOHN B. GEMMILL,

ja Sole Manufacturer, New Park, Pa.

DR. CHARLES COLLINS BUCK,

DENTIST.

339 North Charlesstreet, Baltimore, Md.

Scientific Dental Operations of every description performed at reasonable prices. 27july

Good Boots, Good Shoes!

—AT—

ELY'S OLD STAND,

No. 170 N. Gay Street,

Corner Exeter Street. BALTIMORE, Md

Gents' Heavy Boots, Gents' Fine Boots

Gents' Heavy Shoes, Gents' Fine Shoes,

Boys' Heavy Boots, Boys' Fine Boots,

Youths' Heavy Boots, Youths' Fine Boots.

LADIES' HEAVY BUTTONED AND LACED SHOES.

LADIES' LIGHT BUTTONED AND LACED SHOES.

Call and see my MEN'S HAND-MADE HEAVY BOOT, all Kip Leather, back and front, which I sell for $3.50, and guarantee them equal to any $5.00 boot in the market.

Also MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S BUTTONED AND LACED SHOES of all kinds. A complete supply of GUM AND ARCTIC BOOTS AND SHOES in all styles. These goods have been manufactured and selected with great care, and every article sold will be warranted as represented.

J. BENJ. ELY

Successor to MAHLON S. ELY.

170 N. Gay St., Corner Exeter,

BALTIMORE, Md.

Behold THE New Things

—FOR—

FALL AND WINTER,

—AT—

J. B. HANNA'S

BEL AIR, Md.

Cashmere Gloves,	Muslins,
Kid Gloves,	Shirtings,
Corsets,	Ginghams,
Ribbons,	Tickings,
Laces,	Red Flannels,
Hamburg Embroideries	White Flannels,
Fine Handkerchiefs,	Canton Flannels,
Merino Vests,	6 to 15c. yard;
Pocket Books,	Dress Stuffs,
Hair Brushes,	Lovely Dress Buttons,
Fine Hosiery,	Bed Blankets,
10 to 50c. pair;	Bed Comforts,
Napkins and Towels,	Ladies' Fine Shoes,
Men's Fine Shirts,	$1.25 to $3.50 pair;
50c. to $1;	Children's Shoes,
Men's Underwear,	Men's Fine Shoes,
Men's Hats.	Men's Heavy Boots.

—AND—

A Store Full of Choice New Goods,

which we haven't space to name.

ONE LOW PRICE TO ALL.

J. B. HANNA.

NEW IMPROVED

BROWN WAGON

The Best Wagon Manufactured.

All the advantages of other styles with none of their faults.

All Sizes in Stock.

J. L. McCORMICK, Ag't,

BEL AIR, Md. 23mh

NEW GOODS.

In response to the demand of a steadily increasing trade, we are constantly increasing our stock from week to week, making it more complete with

SEASONABLE GOODS

—AT—

SEASONABLE PRICES,

Prices that we are Confident will interest You.

So do not fail to get them. Just received this week an additional supply of

Dry Goods, Shoes and Hats, Glass, China, Crockery, Tin and Hardware.

Groceries, Fresh and Choice.

Bel Air Roller Flour and Meal.

—ALSO A—

SPECIAL IN TOBACCO & CIGARS.

CIGARS AT 75 AND $1 TO $4 Per Box.

COME AND SEE US AT THE

CRESWELL STORE.

Philip C. Hunter,

BLACKSMITH & HORSE SHOER,

At John A. Hanna's Old Shop, near the Academy,

BEL AIR, MD.

Agricultural Implements, Wagons, Carriages, &c., repaired at short notice. All kinds of Iron Work done. Carriages, Buggies, &c., repainted and trimmed. Special attention paid to shoeing horses to prevent interfering and diseases of the feet. Terms moderate. 8je

JOHN A. YOUNG,

PRACTICAL

Watchmaker, Jeweler —AND— Engraver

Opposite Court House, on Main St

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American and Swiss Watches changed from Key Wind to Stem Winding at lower prices than can be done in any large city.

Engraving Monograms and Script on all kinds of Silver Ware, Jewelry, Watches, Rings, &c.

Manufacturer of all kinds of Jewelry, in Solid Gold, Rolled Plate and Silver, of any pattern that my customers may desire.

All repairs made by me on Watches and Clocks are insured for one year.

Fine American Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Plated Ware, Spectacles, Musical Instruments always kept in stock and sold at lowest cash prices. 27july

HARFORD COUNTY CANNING FARM

FOR SALE.

CONTAINING 155 ACRES—125 IN CULTIVATION, 60 IN GRASS.

Fair Improvements. CANNING HOUSE on property. Well watered. Situated 1½ miles from VanBibber Station, B. and O. Railroad.—Location perfectly healthy.

For terms and particulars apply to

J. S. & C. L. DALLAM,

27jan Real Estate Agents, Bel Air, Md.

The Ægis & Intelligencer

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F. W. BAKER.

Terms—$1.50 a Year, in Advance

TRANSIENT ADVERTISEMENTS.—One Square for insertion or less $1.50. Each subsequent insertion 25 cents. Longer advertisements in the same proportion. A space equal to six lines makes a square. Figure-work double price.

[Obituaries and Personal Communications will be inserted at ten cents per line.]

Yearly advertisements at special rates.

SPEECH

OF

Hon. W. C. P. Breckenridge

At Bel Air, Md.,

On Wednesday, September 19th.

We regret our inability, for the want of space, to give entire the excellent address of Hon. W. P. C. Breckenridge, of Kentucky, delivered at Bel Air, week before last. The address was so finished and complete in every part that no synopsis would do justice to it. Every word of it was replete with interest and value to an over-taxed people.

Mr. Breckenridge began his speech by declaring that he intended to treat the questions which are before the people in a spirit of fareness and accuracy, and that he did not intend to utter a word of invective in speaking of the Republican party.

He referred to the fact that the election of Grover Cleveland in 1884 changed the Democratic party from the party of opposition and criticism to the party of legislation, responsible to the country for the fulfilment of the pledges on the strength of which it had been elevated to power. The Senate being still Republican the entire legislative government of the country was not under control of the Democratic party, and the executive power is still divided between a Democratic President and a Republican Senate. Hence the Democratic party has not been at liberty to carry out its foreign policy or altogether its domestic policy.

Mr. Breckenridge referred to our relations with Canada, and said that after the Democratic administration had settled the fisheries dispute with that country in a reasonable, honorable and just manner, the Senate rejected the treaty. The President recognizing that it was his duty to submit to the decision of the Senate as a co-ordinate branch of the treaty-making power, then demanded of the Senate to be clothed with retaliatory power against Canada. The Senate was so much controlled by local considerations that they came to the deliberate conclusion that the honor and dignity of the American people can only be conserved by making the American fish-consumer pay two prices to the New England owner of the fishing vessel. As far as the Senate is concerned, like the early Christians it might well have worn a fish as the representation of its acknowledged ideal statesmanship and national economy.

Four years ago, he said, the Democratic party promised the American people an economical government, in which every man's rights should be protected. That promise we have fulfilled.

If I were asked, said he, to describe the administration of Grover Cleveland, I would describe it in one word, "safe." In a free country what nobler commendation can you give.

The Democratic party, when it came into power, found this peculiar situation. For twenty five years a certain system of taxation had been in vogue. The Congress of the United States had legislated for the benefit of all forms of monopoly. A great empire in the northwest had been given to railroad companies. The bonds, which cost forty and sixty cents on the dollar, had been, by legislation, made good for gold, dollar for dollar, and above it. The direction of legislation, if you can call it legislation that congeries of illogical and inconsistent provisions which are written on our statute-book, had been written therein by private interests, and the government found itself in this position—the three per cents were nearly all exhausted, and the four per cents and the four and a-half per cents were postponed, under the law allowing them to be issued, till 1891 or 1907. So that into our treasury were pouring every day a million dollars, and of that million dollars three hundred and odd thousand were unnecessary for the daily expenses of the government. We do not realize that this is our money. We look upon it as belonging to somebody else, and we called that somebody else the United States of America. But the United States of America has really no money. It owns no assets. All that it has is the sweat, all that it has is the purses of the citizens, and it is their toil and their money which is pouring into the treasury, and every cent of it is subtracted from them, and their comforts and their life. This three hundred thousand dollars a day comes from every hamlet in the country and from every home. This money, millions of it from day to day, three hundred thousand unneeded dollars every day, is taken from every house, and from the income of those who made it, and is subtracted from that income, and subtracted from the comfort of those who are dependent, by God's decree, upon the labor of the men who earned that money. Let us get this thought once into our minds as a living thought that that is our money in that treasury, taken unrightfully and unlawfully out of our pockets by the hands of unnecessary legislation; that we made that money by our toil; that it was our labor that earned it, and that, though it may have been coined nominally out of silver dug from the mines of Colorado and struck at the mint of Philadelphia, yet in reality we made it, and it was our money, and not the money of the United States—and, moreover, that it was the money which we needed for wife and for children, and that, because of its being taken from us, our girls had to be taken away from school and our boys put between the handles of the plough. But for its having been taken away from us, the wife would not have had to turn an old dress, made last year, but would have had a new one. Because it was taken away from us, the mortgage on the farm became in arrears or had to foreclosed. That money represents sorrows, embarrassments and bankruptcies, the burdens and the toils of sixty millions of people; it is instinct with prayers to God for better times; it is damp with innumerable tears; it is all that stands between comfort and distress, and but for it many a man would now be at peace in his affairs who cannot tell to day how he is to meet the liabilities of to-morrow. What that money represents is our life-blood, our fruitless endeavor, our constant striving with conditions too hard for us to bear.

Think of the distress and the heart-breakings which are represented by and tied up in the millions of dollars now lying useless in what we call the Treasury of the United States. If I could with one word turn that money loose and put it back where it belongs, if I could restore it to the poor men that made it, and put it where it could go into every little hamlet and into every farm house it would be a little, a very little, and yet, distributed, it is the difference between an unprosperous and a prosperous people with money ahead, with fences that can be rebuilt, with houses that can be repainted, with children that can be sent to school, with doctor's bills that can be paid for the invalid wife, with the comforts of a well-ordered home. It think it was Wilkins Micawber who said: "Income twenty shillings a day, expenditures twenty shillings sixpence; result, misery, bankruptcy, suicide. Income twenty shillings a day, expenditures nineteen shillings sixpence; result, investment, wealth, capital." This little mickle explains the difference between a balance which is more and a balance which is less than the income, and is indeed the difference between prosperity and bankruptcy. And this difference, taken from every home in America, we found in that treasury when we came into possession of it, without any power in our hands to honestly expend it. Our three per cents were soon called in, and there it stood. What could we do with it? There it stands to-day, tempting us to every sort of extravagance, debauching the public service, and developing all kinds of impracticable schemes, whose promoters crowd the halls of Congress. It has changed the relations of the people to their government and of the government to the governed. It has converted the free people of America into seekers of alms from their servants in Washington.

Everywhere has grown up a desire to spend that money for some purpose, proper or improper, till all America seems to be standing with an open palm begging their Congressmen to take the money which they had obliged them to give, and give it back to them for every conceivable purpose. The country is to be studded over with magnificent architectual buildings. River and harbor bills run up in the millions. Vast fortifications are to be built, in which armies are to be kept, so that those armies may be used to put down strikes of the laboring men when they resisting oppression upon them, strive for better wages, which better wages are the synonyms of confortable homes. And every form of extravagance, my fellow-citizens, in which the federal government indulges is a temptation to your servants at Washington, and lowers the tone of public life. Hence it is that we of the Democratic House arraign before the bar of the American people the Republican Senate for its refusal to have the taxes reduced.

Mr. Breckenridge sharply criticized the Republican system of financiering, under which the government is paying four and four a-half per cent. interest on its bonds, which would find purchasers at two and a-half per cent. The difference is what the American people pay for the pleasure of having had the Republican party in power when the refunding act was passed. This amounts to twelve millions of dollars a year for the entire time the bonds have to run. The best thing to do with the surplus is to pay our debts with it and the Secretary of the Treasury is trying to buy some of the bonds at a premium of $25 on a hundred. That is better than squandering it. But what do you think of a financial policy which dooms you to the alternative of paying out your money at $25 premium or throwing it away?

The money is coming into the treasury at the rate of three hundred thousand dollars a day, for which we have no use.

If, in spite of our efforts to be economical; if, in spite of an honest President like Cleveland; if in spite of watchful representatives, we have allowed this accumulated surplus to tempt us to this enormous expenditure, what can the American people do better than to keep that money away, and to keep it in their own pockets instead of trusting it to such fellows as we are? How better can they settle the matter than to say that they will spend that money for themselves, and that they will keep it from going into the treasury? You do not want to have it paid out. Your true object is to keep it from going in. That is the true Democratic receipt for the difficulty—keep your money from goingin. We want to reduce the taxes. Did you ever hear of a people before that did not want to reduce their taxes?

Now, the Forty-eighth Congress had this problem to settle partially: We had three per cents, upon which we could expend money, and the Republicans of the House united with certain Democrats to strike the enacting clause out of the Morrison bill and thus refused to reduce taxation. There was this excuse for it—let us be just. They said: "This money can be used by calling in the three per cent. bonds, and it is a good thing to do; let us call in those three per cents." Gentlemen of the Democratic party who were for protection, said, "let us take those bonds and get them out of the way before we enter upon the question of taxation." The Republican party was perfectly willing to get that contingent from the Democratic party. As long as the tariff was not interfered with, they did not care whose votes helped them. The Forty-ninth Congress had the same question before it. I have heard it said in this contest that has been going on between us and the Republican party for the last five or six years, and that is going on to-day—I have heard it said that this contest was going to settle the question between a protective tariff and a revenue reform tariff. That is foolishness. You can never settle this question in favor of privilege against equality. The spirit of justice, which represents the sanctity of American freedom, fights with irresistable anger against the settlement of any question in favor of privilege and monopoly and against liberty and equality. Such a settlement can never be accomplished. The whole idea of this prohibitory tariff is the idea of privilege; the idea that somebody is entitled to something more than the mass of the people from the government. You destroy the whole argument in favor of it by simply quoting the language of Jefferson in the Declaration of Independence, that all men were created free and equal, and that no man has the right to put his hand into my pocket and take my dollar and give it to Bradley Johnson here, under any pretense, I don't care what it is. [Applause and laughter, in which General Johnson, who was seated on the stand near the speaker, very heartily joined.] Though he may be a much cleverer and handsomer and braver man, it is my dollar, and nobody has a right to take it from me and give it to anybody else; and no settlement of the question, which is based upon the view that anybody has that right will ever settle it.

Let us go back again. Several years ago the Senate of the United States passed a bill in revolutionary violation of the constitutional provision that all revenue bills should originate in the House. That bill was really framed by a conference committee of the two houses. It was said it settled the question, but afterwards came the Forty-eighth Congress, which had been hardly convened before the question popped up unsettled. They settled it again by striking the enacting clause out of the Morrison bill. Next year, the Forty-ninth Congress had hardly met before the question came up for settlement again. By an agreement between some of my Democratic friends and some of my Republican friends it was said that this great question does not seem worthy of the consideration of the American Congress, and they would not take it up for discussion even, and they turned out of Congress men like Morrison, and said, "These fellows would like to turn the world upside down," and that they should have no part nor lot in reopening a settled question. But the Fiftieth Congress had been hardly opened before the President of the United States, in the name of his august office, and by virtue of his duty as an honorable and honest public officer, said that this settled question was the only open question worthy of consideration by the American House of Representatives. And that question is not going to be settled; it comes too close to the people, no matter who is elected. It is not going to be settled until it is settled on fair and just and equal principles.

What are those principles? Practically in what is known as the Mills bill. The subjects of taxation, under which this money is pouring into the treasury, come under two heads. One is the internal revenue, and the other is the duty on imports. We hear a great deal about free trade. I don't know how American people are ever going to have free trade. If it were an entirely new proposition I do not hesitate to say that I would like to see trade as free as possible. If we were now at the beginning of things, I think I would like to see that same financial principle which now exists, and which has for one hundred years existed between the different States of the Union, extended wherever we have anything to sell, for I have never been able to see how a man could make money by cutting himself off from the market where he could sell his goods at the highest price, buying his necessities at the lowest price, and by fixing it so that he must sell his goods at the lowest price and buy his necessities at the highest price. I never could understand how a man could lift himself over a fence by tugging at his own boot straps, nor how he ever could get rich by putting his substance into the pockets of the taxgatherer. How he could get wealthy by turning over a part of his income to the tax collector I never could understand, nor did I ever see a farmer who understood it when the sheriff came with the tax receipt to his house to collect the taxes for the county or the State. But we are not at the beginning of a system. We are to take things as we find them; we are not the founders nor the originators; we are to deal with these matters as practical men.

We find a system which has been in vogue for twenty-seven years, and under which millions have been invested and large sums have been locked up, and wages settled, and rates of transportation fixed, and railroads built and towns erected, and customs grown up, and he is a shallow thinker, he is a poor statesman, who will, in blind passions, place his arms around the pillars of the temple because his own eyes have been blinded and tear down the roof and kill those who are under that roof. That is not the way we have to do in practical life. The purpose of the true statesman is to ascertain where the least harm is to be inflicted and the greatest good to be accomplished under the reduction of your taxes, doing away with unnecessary burdens, cutting down duty which is too high, equalizing injustice; so that, as he goes on in that good work, he will destroy no relation, cause no financial revolution, make no strange and arbitrary change.

This is not a party view that I am expressing, it is the practical business view of every man upon whom the responsiblity is thrown of directing or participating in legislation. It is a just, fair, sensible and practical mode of dealing with a practical question. Millions of dollars a year are coming into the treasury; seventy-five millions, probably, next year, more than is needed. We wanted to relieve the people of this unnecessary taxation. We decided, in the first place, to take something off of the internal revenue, and so little from the tariff that the change would be as slight and mild as possible. In the internal revenue we had whisky, beer, and tobacco from which we might take the tax. We determined to take it off of tobacco for reasons which are obvious, and in that way we reduced the taxation about twenty millions. We not only took it off from tobacco, but we found that over sixty per cent. of the prosecutions under the internal revenue grew out of what are known as special licenses, and we repealed these. We did not need the money which was collected from that source, and we did not want those prosecutions; we did not want our courts filled with citizens arrested for petty offenses. Well, after that much money had been cut off from the treasury, we found that we had relieved the United States of many officers and had reduced the internal revenues nearly twenty-five millions of dollars. Fifty millions had still to be taken from imposts.

No, we can never have free trade, the brawler on the stump, the doctrinaire of the schools and sometimes a brave man, sensible of his own absolute sincerity, will talk about free trade, but any one who knows the situation of this country knows that there can be no free trade in the United States in our day. Under the constitutional provision made for direct taxes these must be apportioned among the States according to population, not wealth. The little State of Rhode Island would pay much less than Alabama would pay, and yet, that little State is worth three times as much as the State of Alabama, and Alabama would never agree to a system of taxation that would make her pay five dollars where Rhode Island paid one. We know, therefore, that free trade is not possible in our day. We are bound to continue the system of raising revenue by imposts on imports. And we shall continue it, and yet reduce taxation. We had to approach the subject by a good many steps. Four thousand articles had to be passed upon, and we had to approach the matter very cautiously. It was a job that had to be undertaken as cautiously as possible. We tried to proceed upon one or two principles and one of those principles is this, that the taxes ought not to be too heavy on the necessaries of life, that we should not burden the poor people by taxing the necessaries of life.

Food, clothing, medicines, the things that you need so from day to day, should be relieved as far as possible from unnecessary taxation. The great mass of American people live by labor. "In the sweat of thy brow" is not only the primeval, but the universal curse. The great mass of these American people are men who work for wages and for hire, and whose families depend upon their daily labor for their subsistence. That is what the man who labors gets for doing it—call it hire, salary, or wages, in the last analysis it is simply his labor which he gives for the necessaries of life. Labor is a necessity of mankind; labor is that which means bread for the children, raiment for the family and something laid up for the day when night shall fall upon the laborer's eyes and upon his wearied arm. Now, a man always has to sell his labor at the best price he can get. He must sell it in the markets of the country in which he lives. He will sell it at a higher price if there is a demand for it. If there are two bosses after one laborer, labor will be high. If there are two laborers after one boss, labor will be low. There is no other way; there can never be any other way by which any change can be made in the simple truths of this economic question. The man who sells his labor sells it at the best price when the man who buys it must have it, and he sells it at the lowest price when the man that buys it don't have to have it. Now, how can we help to fix that in the tariff? The Republican party answers by a high tariff. They say it means high wages to put up the tariff. How does it do it? How can it do it? They say it is by giving the American laborer a home market for placing his goods, and that we know is untrue, because you take up the returns of the importations and in the main they are finished products that we import. We import forty-four millions of dollars' worth of woolen goods, every yard made abroad, and every yard could be made in America. The wages for making it go to an English wage-worker, the profit on the manufacture to the English manufacturer, the profit to the man that brings it over to the English owner, the insurance on it to the English insurance companies, and therefore we know that of all the money paid as profit on that finished product, every cent goes abroad. Why do you have strikes? Think of it! We live in a country only one hundred years old, and yet the labor that is protected is the labor that combines to obtain justice from the men whom they have given power to increase their taxes. In all departments, your iron, your amalgamated steel and the rest, all your companies or "unions" originated and grew out of the industries that are called "protected." Look around you and ask yourselves who gets the best wages in America. It is not the man who works in the protected industries. It is your carpenter, your brickmason, your tailor. It is the man who is not protected, and not the man who is. You will find that the average hours of work for the same money are greater in the city than in this beautiful village of yours. The men who are not protected, the men who work for the best wages, are the men who do work that has to be done. So the man who gets the best wages is the man who can do the work best. Now, when we came to consider the condition of these workingmen in America we found that they were not satisfied. Of course they were not satisfied, because everything that their money and their sweat had to buy was too high in price on account of this tariff. We saw that it was not because their wages were low, but because their necessities were high. Well, we tried to look at this thing justly and see if we could not relieve them, to see if we could not find a way by which, if their wages could not be made better, their burdens might be lightened. According to the Republican doctrine, these wages must go up with a higher tariff and higher necessities of life. But that is not true. Yet it is possible to increase the value of wages by decreasing the cost of the necessaries for which those wages must be expended. There were eight Democrats on that committee, and they were not wholly agreed as to many of the tariff rates with which we had to deal. But we were agreed upon the general policy of giving the business and trade of this country room to grow and allowing her to compete with every other. Now, those eight men, representative men, gathered from the whole country, were familiar with the history of the tariffs of America, and they found an instance of one industry which was flourishing in this country. They found that in that industry there were various branches, and that the wages of all of them were high, but that at one time the importation of its products had been increasing, while the exportations were decreasing. They found that a change had been made when the raw material of that industry was put on the free list, and that, though the raw material was raised in America, not enough of it was raised for our necessities, but after it was put on the free list they found that that industry began to prosper, and that new factories that had to use this raw material grew up in different parts of the country. They found that the men got higher wages and that the manufacturers were enabled to increase their business. What is that industry? It is working in raw hides. In 1880 there were twenty-three millions of dollars more invested in raw hides and in the various branches of their manufacture than in 1872, while tanneries had during the interval grown up all over America. I venture the assertion that there has hardly been an English-manufactured saddle sold among you for the last fifteen years. When I was a boy nearly everybody rode in an English saddle. Who rides in an English saddle now? [Here somebody in the crowd calls out that there are a few old ones lying around the country now.] I suppose so; some old ones, but where is there anything made now of foreign leather that is sold in America, except, perhaps, ladies' gloves; or Russian leather pocket-books, or something made out of Italian leather and put in the house as a sort of an ornament? We have many millions of dollars invested more than we had in 1872, supplying the sixty-two millions of American people with American-made shoes. Everything in leather we make now in America, except some gloves, and we have to import a certain amount of leather to cut up with our leather and use it in our manufactures. Our workmen make the seventy-six million of dollars which was made in 1880 in leather manufactures over what was made in 1872. Our workmen got that money and our manufacturers got that profit. Moreover, on the imported leather which was manufactured in this country and sold again as a finished product there was a profit made by our merchants in the exchange. Well, now, the Democratic members of that committee said, "If this is good for leather, why is it not good for clothes?" My friends, the day will come when a more eloquent man than I, standing before an audience like that which I am addressing this evening, will congratulate you on the fact that there is not an English made piece of clothing in the whole audience—that no lady has to send abroad for her worsted, no gentleman for his clothing, but that it is wholly made by American manufacturers. We raise 265,000,000, and we need 600,000,000 pounds of wool. We take the difference