

TWO DEFECTS TRADED TO CAUSES

**McKinley Tariff Fell Short
Because of Free Sugar and
Bounty—Wilson Bill's In-
come Tax Was Killed—
Wilson Bill History.**

That famous episode that ended in "party perjury and dishonor" is to be described by Mr. Haskin in No. 17 of his tariff series, which will be devoted to the Wilson-Gorman bill, which never became law. The bitterness of the debates, the shrewdness of partisan tactics on either side, the wide departures from personal pledges and party platforms, the strangely assorted result of all this tumult and its prompt decapitation by the executive, all are graphically set out in Mr. Haskin's intensely interesting story.

By FREDERIC J. HASKIN.
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Washington, April 5.—It is an interesting fact that the two greatest deficit producing tariff laws the United States has ever had followed one upon the heels of the other. Men will ever differ as to the direct cause of the failure of both measures to produce the necessary revenue, but the remote cause was a miscalculation in the framing of both. The McKinley bill put sugar on the free list and gave a bounty to domestic sugar. The two items resulted in a loss to the right side of the treasury balance of over \$50,000,000 a year. The Wilson law set up an income tax provision which was turned down by the supreme court, and that resulted in a deficit under the operation of the Wilson tariff. It is stated by Stanford, most impartial and thorough of all the tariff historians, but who confesses to protection leanings, that the Wilson tariff would have produced a surplus after the first year but for the overturning of the income tax by the highest court in the land. He likewise assumes that the cause of the vast proportions of the deficit under the McKinley law was due to the falling off of imports after the enactment of McKinley, in anticipation of the low rates to be had under the forthcoming tariff revision, but he admits that even then there would have been no deficit had sugar not been placed on the free list under that law.

The country might well have prepared itself for the sort of tariff law that Mr. Cleveland would not honor with his signature, from the course which events took at the Democratic national convention of 1892. The conservative wing of the party dominated the committee on resolutions, which brought as mild a demand for tariff revision as one could wish to see. But the convention had no more of it. By a vote of 56 to 32 it turned down the proposed plank, and went after protection and the McKinley law hammer and tongs. It was the most radical tariff declaration ever made by any responsible party.

The events of the year following the election of Mr. Cleveland constitute the most remarkable series of transactions in the history of American tariff legislation. Possessed of large majorities in the house and a comfortable margin in the senate, the Democrats were forced to make such a remarkable series of concessions to members of their own party that the Wilson tariff law emerged from the legislative mill loaded down with amendments.

"Everything but Herring."
There is a story of a dealer in herring who was asked whether he was for protection or free trade. He came out unqualifiedly for free trade on everything but herring. There were enough men of this stamp among the Democrats of the Fifty-third congress to prevent the passage of any consistent low tariff measure. Even as the bill was reported to the house by Mr. Wilson, it was not entirely satisfactory to him. He said he had found that not all who marched bravely in the parade were found in line when the musketry broke. He had done that friends of reform had fallen away from a definite low tariff schedule was proposed. After it reached the house the bill was amended upward, a process that was continued in the senate. The number of Democratic speeches in favor of sugar was reduced to one. One of the remarkable things about the measure. The whole Louisiana favored a duty on sugar. The Troy shirt and collar makers did not lack for champions who made protection on shirts and collars the condition of their support for the completed measure. Some of the southern Democrats wanted a duty on coal and iron ore, and a western friend said the bill suited him except that he wanted a duty on silver-lead ore, which was produced in his district.

Country's Clamor for Action.
The low tariff press of the country grew impatient for immediate action after Cleveland was inaugurated. One paper longed for the day when the laborer could afford to buy a wool blanket over more instead of one of shoddy. Tariff reform started out bravely. At the extra session called to consider currency matters, the ways and means committee was framed up, and a consistent low tariff man—Crisp of Georgia—was made speaker. William T. Wilson, a low tariff man of the Cleveland school, was made chairman of ways and means by the out-and-out Democrats.

Clear Need's Gun Turned.
On December 15 the bill was reported to the house. It covered 140 pages, retained the usual bill style and type, it did reduce the duties on most things, and provided for free raw materials. Even this was regarded as a sort of halfway measure by the out-and-out low tariff people. After the usual Christmas recess the house got down to the consideration of the bill. The debate and providing the machinery for the consideration of the bill. The publisher fought this too, and it will be remembered that in the Congress which passed the McKinley

bill, Speaker Reed and his supporters condemned such tactics with all the earnestness at their command, and Mr. Reed counted the Democrats as present whether they voted or not. Now he was the minority leader, and his old opponent was in the chair. Crisp refused to invoke the Reed method of getting a quorum, but adopted the course of arresting members in order to get enough together to do business. By telegraphing every absentee of his own party to come posthaste, Crisp was able to pass this rule after three days of fruitless balloting. Even on this final vote not a Republican is recorded for or against the rule. After a week of general debate, during which night sessions were held, the bill was taken up and amended.

Income Tax Promises.
It is a curious fact that the most remarkable feature of the measure was offered as an amendment by Representative McMillin of Tennessee, just three days before the house finally voted on the whole bill. It was the income tax provision. Very few of the Republicans voted for the income tax amendment or against it, but secretly rejoiced at its passage, on the assumption that, thus overloaded, the measure could never pass the needle's eye of legislative enactment.

Reed and Crisp's Battle.
February 1, 1894, was a red letter day in the house end of the Capitol. Ex-Speaker Reed was leading the opposition, and Speaker Crisp took the floor in support of the measure, which was to be passed that day after three hours of debate. These two gladiators each had an inning of an hour and a half, and they knew that at the end of their fray the vote would be taken. Reed led off in a speech that was a remarkable combination of logic, humor, biting wit and satire. At one point he attacked Bourke Cochran, who had dilated on the low wages of labor, by reading another speech from the New Yorker in which he had taken exactly the opposite position. Cochran had said something about the survival of the superior, and Reed retorted that if the strong bull of Bashan and a salt water smelt were cast into the Atlantic ocean, the smelt would take his chances with the smelt. When Reed finished speaking, Speaker Crisp called Representative Hatch to the chair and took the floor to answer Reed. He was applauded perhaps even more than Mr. Reed had been. The galleries were filled to overflowing, William L. Wilson made the final speech in behalf of the bill and the colleagues of the West Virginian took him on their shoulders and bore him in triumph around—the hall of the house. It was one of the most remarkable proceedings ever witnessed there. Modest and retiring in his demeanor, Wilson was as bashful as a school girl and showed great embarrassment while thus being carried around.

Bryan Figures in Debates.
One of the most remarkable speeches delivered in the course of the debate was delivered by William Jennings Bryan, on January 19. If anyone thinks he was a headless youth gaining his first triumph at the Chicago convention, let him read the Congressional Record of the date mentioned. Washington knew him. The house was acquainted with his powers, and he was accorded unusual honors. He was given unlimited time in which to deliver his speech and so great was the demand to hear him that visitors were admitted to the floor of the house itself, a privilege seldom granted to any speaker. Mr. Bryan said little that was new, for such a thing had long since become next to impossible. But he presented his arguments in that captivating form which characterized his great Chicago speech two years later.

Tariff's Effects on Prices.
When one reads the debates of that year he cannot help wondering at the difference of opinion that can grow up over a single phase of the vast tariff question. The Democrats even then the McKinley tariff had enhanced the price of everything, and that its beneficiaries were the highest tax levied on the tariff. In support of this they presented long lists of articles that were sold higher at home than abroad. The Republicans answered by presenting equally long lists of articles that were sold in the United States for less than the tariff on them. The tariff on wire nails was 2 cents, yet they were sold for 2-3 cents a pound. The tariff on lead pencils was 60 cents a gross, while the wholesale price was 45 cents. And so it continued.

The Democrats rejoined that it was the claim of the tariff people that they wanted duties which would make up the difference in the cost of labor, and that the average total cost of labor entering into the finished products of the American manufacturers was only 10 per cent of their aggregate value, while the duties levied were three times as much. In other words, they sought to show that the duties levied were on an average three times as great as the whole labor cost, and probably 10 times as much as the difference of cost between European and American labor, and so the fight went on, leaving the people to pay their money and take their choice.

DEFAULTING CLERK'S FURNITURE SEIZED

(United Press Leased Wire.)
Baltimore, Md., April 5.—A development in the case of William Downs, the 26-year-old stock clerk in the office of City Register Thomas, who is in the city jail awaiting trial on 35 indictments by the grand jury, charging larceny of thousands of dollars of the city's funds, with which he was trusted, is that the city has seized the magnificent furnishings of his home, some home, following issuance of an attachment obtained by the city. The plan was advanced by several operators here as a possible procedure if the miners fail to sign the statement always on hand. A sure cure for rheumatism, cuts, sprains, sore throat, lame back, contracted muscles, corns, bunions and all pains. Price 25c. Sold by all druggists. Sold by mail, more Drug Co.

CUT PRICE OF COAL AND WAGES

(United Press Leased Wire.)
Wilkes-Barre, Pa., April 5.—To make the usual spring cut in the price of coal and at the same time, cut the wages of the miners, is the latest plan of the mine operators for dealing with the peculiar situation which the coal industry is facing. The plan was advanced by several operators here as a possible procedure if the miners fail to sign the statement always on hand. A sure cure for rheumatism, cuts, sprains, sore throat, lame back, contracted muscles, corns, bunions and all pains. Price 25c. Sold by all druggists. Sold by mail, more Drug Co.

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MAN IN BATH TUB GETS RUDE SHOCK FROM ELECTRIC LIGHT

There is at least one man in Portland who will tell you not to flirt with an electric light while in the bath tub. Experience has taught him a lesson. Last night he prepared his bath. With the tub filled with water, he scrambled in, when suddenly he thought himself that more light on the subject was needed. Carelessly he reached up to turn on the electric light swinging over his head. Then yells aroused the whole family. Reasons for the shock received are simple. One side of every electric circuit is grounded. The current, running from the dynamo travels through the wires and returns again to the machine, where it is sent to the ground. Electricity will seek the shortest course to

ABSENT MINDED MOTHER RACES BLOCKS TO RECOVER HER BABY

Two young women alighted from a Fifth street car yesterday at Yamhill. When the car had started on its way, the mother of the two children, who were with her, suddenly dashed in pursuit. It had begun to rain. Though several passengers saw her beckon, no one thought the waiting car, supposing that she was simply trying to get shelter from the rain. So nobody told the conductor and the car sped on. Past the city hall it went and frantically sprinting a block in the rear raced the athletic young woman. The car major, seeing the car, supposed the panting woman gesticulating excitedly. She was always coming, but

could never quite catch up—and still it rained. Finally the conductor happened to look back at Hall street, and although the car had started again, he pulled the stopping bell in the middle of the block. Everybody waited expectantly. Breathing hard and scarcely able to speak, the woman hopped upon the car steps. "Excuse me," she said, "but I forgot my baby."

And as she spoke the little 2-year-old girl tripped placidly down the aisle and into the lady's arms. The conductor rang the bell, the car resumed its way and everybody laughed; even the conductor.

LIQUOR ISSUE IN MICHIGAN

**State Election Today, With
29 Counties Voting on
Local Option.**
Lansing, Mich., April 5.—The local option fights in the various counties furnish about the only public interest manifested in the spring election in Michigan today. The minor state officers to be chosen are justice of the supreme court, regents of the University of Michigan, members of the board of education and members of the board of agriculture. The general expectation is that the entire Republican ticket will be elected. In the counties where the liquor question is voted on, there is naturally a great deal of interest. In the first and last of the counties both sides are claiming victory by overwhelming figures, and it is evident that in most of them the result will be close.

In Jackson, Washtenaw and Genesee counties the contests have attracted particular attention. In the first and last of the counties both sides are claiming victory by overwhelming figures, and it is evident that in most of them the result will be close.

Regiment to Philippines.
San Francisco, April 5.—The Twelfth regiment of cavalry, recently stationed at Fort Ord, Cal., will be sent to the Philippines today to relieve the Ninth cavalry, whose term of service in the islands has expired.

**Church Conference
ON NEGRO PROBLEM**
Philadelphia, April 5.—Five hundred pastors and delegates from the states of Virginia, Maryland, New York and New Jersey, the New England states and the District of Columbia, assembled in this city today for a conference to discuss the religious, educational and political status of the colored people of both the north and the south. The conference is being held at Holy Trinity.

CIRCUS BAILEY HAD BUG, SAYS HIS NIECE

New York, April 5.—That James Bailey, the veteran circus man, was wont to lock himself in a padded compartment in his private car when he traveled, is one of the allegations made in the suit to set aside the will which gave the circus man's million dollar estate to his widow, Mrs. Ruth Bailey. Suit was started at White Plains.

by Anna E. Robinson of etroit. Bailey's niece. The complaint sets forth that Bailey was of unsound mind when the will was made and alleges insane acts of the partner of Barnum. The Bailey estate is largely made up of interests in the Barnum, Forepaugh and Sells Brothers and Buffalo Bill's Wild West shows. The widow has disposed of most of these interests, receiving, it is said, \$2,000,000. The plaintiff in the suit expects to prove that Bailey before his death turned to his wife large sums of money now on deposit in New York banks. These sums will bring the total of the old showman's fortune up to between \$4,000,000 and \$5,000,000. Mrs. Bailey, the widow, is touring Europe and Egypt. She is expected to return next month.

NEW TERMINAL AT BIRMINGHAM.

Birmingham, Ala., April 5.—Elaborate preparations have been completed for the formal opening and dedication of the new \$1,000,000 terminal of the Birmingham and Alabama Railroad. The event will be made an occasion for interesting ceremonies.

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Youth's Companion The only paper that pleases old and young; \$1.75 per year, 5c per copy; three weeks' trial subscription FREE, retail value 15c.	Metropolitan Magazine The necessary magazine; \$1.50 per year, 15c per copy; January, February and March issues, three months' trial offer 35c, retail value 45c.	Forest and Stream Weekly; the big magazine for sportsmen; a real outdoor magazine; \$3 per year, 10c per copy; three months' trial offer 50c, retail value \$1.30.
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