

I. D. ALLEN EDITOR.

I. D. ALLEN & Co., Proprietors.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

The WEEKLY TIMES, published every Thursday, will be sent to any address one year, postage paid, for \$1.00.

Announcements.

We are authorized to announce D. H. HILL as candidate for the office of Circuit Clerk of Bates county, subject to the action of the democratic convention, May 28.

Democratic Central Committee.

The committee decided that township conventions be held Saturday April 14th to select delegates to the county convention to be held in Butler, Monday April 16th, to select delegates to the state convention.

Also that township conventions be held Saturday, May 26th to select delegates to the county convention to be held in Butler, Monday May 28 to nominate a county ticket.

Reports from Nebraska say the wheat in that state has not been injured.

It took a good deal of nerve to refuse a seat in the United States senate. Speaker Crisp did.

The president's message vetoing the seigniorage bill is published in full on another page of this paper.

Speaker Crisp refused the offer of a seat in the United States senate tendered him by Gov. Northern, of Georgia.

R. McMann, of Livingston, Montana, shot and killed his young wife and then committed suicide by drawing a razor across his own throat.

Pending the completion of a new jail, Howard county has eleven prisoners in the Boone county jail and pays \$165 per month for their maintenance.

McKinley is booming himself for president by strolling over the country, in palace cars and making speeches. He evidently believes in the fable of the early bird.

The basis of representation in the coming county convention is one delegate for every 25 votes cast for Cleveland in '92. And one for every fraction of 13 votes cast at said election.

The seceding members of the Christian church at Nevada have purchased the rink building and are fitting the same up for church purposes. Nevada can now boast of having two churches of the same faith.

The tariff bill was introduced in the Senate Monday. The republicans announce that there will be no filibustering on their part. But have agreed to fight the measure in detail and it is predicted a vote on the bill will not be had before the latter part of August.

It is a quiet, though none the less effective, contrast to the customary affluence and money making attributes of the Senate that Senator Colquitt, after serving eleven years in that company of nabobs, had nothing but his life insurance of \$5,000 and a Georgia homestead to leave his family. To this will be added a year's salary as Senator, but the whole amount is not so large as the average Senator often expends in a single year. Senator Colquitt was an honest man.—Kansas City Times.

Of all memorials which have been presented to Congress during the tariff debate none is more self-accusing than that signed by three Senators from Montana, Idaho and North Dakota regarding sheep raising in the West. The basis on which a high protective tariff for wool is asked is the cheapness of pasturage in Australia and South America. While such a plea might hold with reference to the high-priced lands of the Eastern and Middle States, it is obviously out of place where the immense and almost free ranges of the Northwest are concerned. There are no cheaper or more prolific sheep pastures anywhere. The fact that that wool has reached its very lowest point after three years of the highest protection on record is sufficient ground for bringing that costly system to a strict revenue basis.—Kansas City Times.

The South Carolina whiskey law is causing trouble and blood shed. At Darlington, constables attempted to search private residences and were resisted by the citizens and several men were killed. The militia of the state was called out by the governor to enforce the law and the soldiers laid down their arms and refused to obey orders, and the commanders of the companies resigned. The dispatches say:

"The seat of war is now changed to Columbia. The adjutant and inspector general of the State troops arrived here on a special train. The inspector general, under the orders of the Governor, has traveled over the State endeavoring to raise a force of volunteers to uphold the dispensary law, but the indications are he has met complete failure on all sides, as all classes of citizens are refusing to bear arms against South Carolinians.

The adjutant general has been in consultation with the most conservative citizens of Darlington to day, and the inference is they have all agreed to use their influence to quiet the disturbed condition. A strong determination still prevails, however, that Tillman spies shall not invade private residences. The spy McLendon, who was in jail here, was spirited away by his friends and supporters of the dispensary law between the hours of 6:30 last evening and 5 this morning. McLendon was the man who killed Frank Norment and a number of the dead man's friends are searching for him. The "spy" who was captured in the woods near Rogers has also escaped."

Silver Seigniorage.

Washington, D. C., March 29.—Representative Henderson (Democrat) of North Carolina followed the presentation of the President's veto message by submitting a bill for the coinage of the silver seigniorage. The text is the same as the Bland bill, omitting the second section and some of the explanatory language of the first section. It directs the Secretary of the Treasury to coin as fast as possible the silver seigniorage into legal tender standard silver dollars. The bill was referred to the coinage committee.

For Circuit Clerk.

This week the announcement of D. H. Hill, of Hume appears in the TIMES as a candidate for the office of circuit clerk of Bates county. Mr. Hill was born in the state of Virginia and is a graduate of the university of his native state. He came to Missouri in 1868, locating in Lafayette county where he taught school for a number of years. In 1878, he came to Bates which county has since been his home. He was postmaster at Hume for ten years, and now holds the office of Justice of the peace of his township. Since his residence in this county Mr. Hill has taken an active part in politics, working and voting for the democratic nominees of his party, but never asked for himself a county office before. He has served a number of terms and is now a member of the county central committee and acted as chairman at the recent meeting of that body. He is a genial gentleman, accommodating, competent and would make a model clerk.



KNOWLEDGE

Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many, who live better than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs.

Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists in 50c and \$1 bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.

TARIFF DEBATE HAS BEGUN

Chairman of Finance Committee Voorhees Launches the Question.

An Unusually Full Attendance, Both on the Floor and in the Galleries and the Indiana Senator was Given a Warm Greeting—He Occupied Nearly Two Hours With His Address.

Washington, D. C., April 2.—The principal interest in the Senate today centered in the speech of Senator Voorhees, the chairman of the committee on finance, who thus launched the tariff question upon the sea of Senatorial debate.

SENATOR VOORHEES' ADDRESS.

Mr. President: Great abuses in government, strong by the sanction of a growth of years, embedded in the powerful interests of privileged classes, created, fostered, encouraged and protected by the laws themselves, have rarely, if ever in any age been promptly and totally eradicated, except by forcible revolution and bloodshed. Such is the concurrent and unbroken testimony of history. The spirit of peaceful and practical reform, on the other hand, is a reasoning and progressive spirit, moving forward, step by step no matter how radical and thorough its ends and aims may be, and overcoming the most gigantic evils with patient wisdom and courage, rather than by violent and wholesale assault. The protective system of tariff taxation as developed and fastened upon the business and labor of the American people, especially during the third of a century past, growing worse at every stage, is a system of indescribable injustice and oppression, and yet who will contend that all its vicious principles and workings, sanctified as they are through every branch of trade and commerce, can be annihilated by a single legislative enactment? For the bill now under consideration no such claim is made, but in its behalf can be truthfully asserted that it accomplished a vast work in the field of tariff reform, embodies a great relief to the people from iniquitous existing burdens and constitutes a long stride, though not a final one, toward the approaching day of a full and perfect deliverance.

Sir, I challenge the attention of the Senate and the country to the great and commanding fact that by provisions of this bill the same time an increase of public revenues will be reconciled when it becomes a law. I will not stop to consider at this point the vast individual robberies committed in protected markets, the untold and incalculable millions of blackmail levied by American manufacturers for their own pockets on their own enforced customers when cut off from all outside competition; it is enough for my present purpose to say that we have liberalized American markets, made them more accessible to the traffic of the world, and, while not establishing free trade, we have made trade freer and more even handed between the manufacturer and the consumer. But over and above and beyond this wide and well known field of extortion and injustice, it will be found from the schedule of this bill that tariff taxes now officially ascertained and paid under existing law, on the wants, necessities and daily consumption of the laboring men, women and children of the United States have been reduced more than \$76,000,000 per annum. These reductions are as follows: On chemicals, \$1,000,000; on pottery, \$1,900,000; on glass, \$1,500,000; on metals, \$12,500,000; on wood, \$300,000; on tobacco, \$3,300,000; on agricultural products, \$3,300,000; on spirits, wines, etc., \$1,500,000; on cotton manufactures, \$3,450,000; on flax hemp and jute manufactures, \$6,000,000; on woolen manufactures, \$23,500,000; on silk manufactures, \$3,500,000; on paper and pulp, \$300,000; on sundries, \$2,450,000; transferred to the free list, \$12,170,000. Total, \$76,670,000.

To this must be added the further imposing fact the bill provides for a full and ample revenue, largely in excess of present supplies, with which to meet all the requirements of the public credit. Such a consummation as this, so full of relief to the people, and of strength, safety and honor to the government, may well atone for

the imperfections and shortcomings alleged against the pending measure, and will constitute the rock on which the temple of tariff reform will be built, and against which, in the ameliorated future, the gates of avarice, oppression and fraud shall not prevail. With such a beneficent and stupendous result now plainly within the reach of the American people and almost ready for their eager enjoyment, I envy not the fate of the part, nor the man nor the set of men who shall constitute themselves a hindrance and an obstruction to its speedy fulfillment.

SUBSTANTIAL MEASURE OF REFORM.

Faults and imperfections can, of course, be alleged and pointed out; concessions are apparent which have been unwillingly made in order to secure its passage; articles on the free list, as they came from the house, have been made dutiable under the duress of a small majority here, yet, deeply as I regret the necessity of these changes, I do not hesitate to say the bill, taken as a whole, as it now stands, with its combination of lower taxes on the necessities of life and at the same time increased revenues for the government, will be hailed as a substantial measure of reform and release by the great producing masses of the American people.

Manufacturing interests which 100 years ago were indeed in their infancy, and were nursed and fostered while in their cradle, are now the colossal taskmasters of the whole people, commanding tribute from every day's labor beneath the sun, haughtily striding the corridors of the capitol and issuing their edicts in the tones of dictators for or against the enactment of pending measures in the halls of congress. Those who own and represent these swollen and arrogant interests do not hesitate to declare in what terms a bill vitally affecting 70,000,000 will be permitted to become a law, and in default of what provisions for financial profits to themselves they will insure its defeat. In the hard working days of attempted tariff reform they are met everywhere; and as a rule bear themselves as favorites of power generally do.

The enactment of the McKinley law in 1890 was a gigantic crime, not only against every workman and working woman in the United States, but also against every individual manufacturer and against all manufacturing interests. It was designed by its authors, but such was its real and inevitable character. It declared a policy so flagitious in principle, so rotten in morality, and so ravenous in its exactions of the absolute wants of life, that its possible duration was only a question of time when the next election by the people should occur, and yet the vast manufacturing interests of the country were tempted and seduced into accepting its delusive bribes, and into an eager adjustment of themselves to its alluring though evanescent and short-lived provision. If the reward of labor had ever been increased as an incident or consequence of increased tariff duties on foreign imports, nothing would be easier or more gracious to the advocates and beneficiaries of protection than to show that fact. The very reverse, however, is true. It can never be forgotten in the enactment of the McKinley law in October, 1890, was followed almost immediately by a reduction of the wages of all workers in iron and steel, beginning at Homestead, in Pennsylvania, under Carnegie, resulting in bloodshed and wholesale murder, and extending to all parts of the country and to almost every branch of manufacturing industry. He defended the ad valorem system as fairer, honest and more easily understood than specific duties. On the subject of sugar schedule he said:

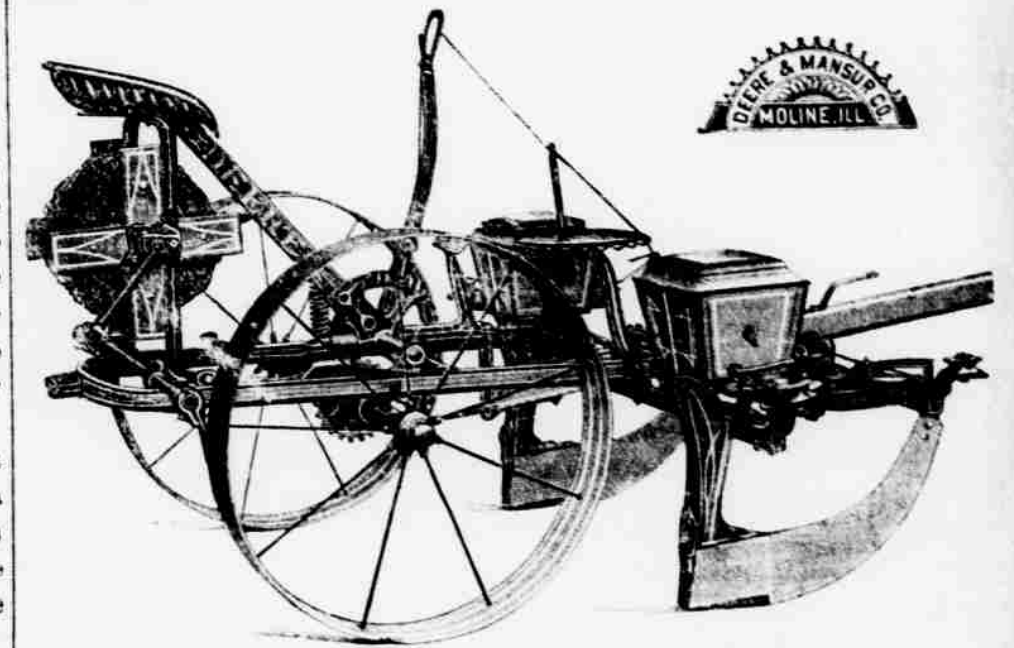
THE SUGAR SCHEDULE.

Absolute free trade in sugar is an attractive theme, but no such thing has ever existed for a single hour since the organization of this government. A moderate duty has always been imposed on sugar, and it has always been a staunch revenue support to the government. In that great model of a democratic tariff for revenue only—the tariff of 1846—it was declared in short and simple phrase that "sugar of all kinds," and "syrup of the sugar" were subject to a duty laid tax of 300 per

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cent ad valorem. The fact the duty tax on sugar has inured more to the benefit of the revenues of the government and less to the profits of private parties than any other tax known to tariff legislation, may be stated as the main reason why the democratic party has never made an issue against it. Every dollar collected from a tariff tax on sugar paid into the treasury relieves some other article of even higher necessity in the economy of life from the imposition of tariff taxation.

During the present fiscal year, ending June 30, there will be paid by the treasury \$12,300,000 as bounty to the producer of sugar, and every dollar of this vast sum is first collected from those who plant corn, raise wheat, and engage in all the various pursuits of labor. Nearly \$30,000,000 of bounty money has been handed over to the sugar makers of the country since the law went into operation, and each year the sum is rapidly increasing. It was thought when the law was under discussion the bounty would not exceed \$8,000,000 per year, but the stimulating influence of such an enormous bounty was underrated. If the law is to remain unrepaled the time is at hand when it will confer as a mere gratuity more than \$20,000,000 per year on a small fraction of our population, engaged in no public service, but in their own private enterprises.

REGARDING THE WOOL SCHEDULES.

If I believed wool on the free list would hurt the farmer I would not vote for the bill. It is a matter of actual demonstration, however, which has often been made that free wool, accompanied by such reduced rates as can be placed upon manufactures of wool and which are placed on them in this bill, is one of the greatest blessings than can befall the farmer. If the farmer should get an increased price for his wool by reason of a tariff for its protection, he will pay it all out, and much more, to the manufacturer, as a duty on woolen goods when he next buys a flannel shirt, an overcoat, or a pair of trousers.

Mr. Voorhees concluded as follows: When the day shall dawn in which the farmer, the mechanic, and the wage-workers shall alike have the right and the privilege to go into the open, liberated markets of the land and buy where their hard earned money will buy most for their wants, with none to molest, to assess to levy, to take toll, or to tax, then, indeed, will the millennium of labor have come, and all the sons and daughters of toil shall rise up and call their government blessed.

Sir, this is the birthday of Thomas Jefferson. One hundred and fifty-one years ago to-day he came into the world, the greatest emancipator of thought, philosopher of liberty,

and teacher of the natural rights of men ever known in human history. The blow he struck for freedom, justice and equality in government are yet resounding throughout the earth, and they will never cease to be heard until the last shackles of privilege and tyranny is broken. Ten days before his soul took flight from his mountain home, he wrote his parting words to his own countrymen and to all the races of mankind. With this great dying message before us, and in its spirit, we take new courage and go on with our work.

"All eyes are open, or opening," he said, "to the rights of man. The general spread of the light of science has already laid open to every view the palpable truth that the mass of mankind has not been born with saddles on their backs, nor a favored few booted and spurred, ready to ride them legitimately by the grace of God." Hail mighty message, and hail its speedy and certain fulfillment. All hail the counsels of Thomas Jefferson in this hour of caste, based on wealth, or privilege granted by law, and of monopoly feasted on the slavery of labor!

The fourth annual reunion of the United Confederate veterans will take place at Birmingham, Ala. Wednesday and Thursday, April 25 and 26. It will be an important meeting and all ex-confederates are requested to be present.



COL. C. W. DEAN.

SUNSTROCK IN BATTLE!

DR. MILES' MEDICAL CO. ELKHART, IND.—I must say the Restorative Nervine and Nerve and Liver Pills have done me great good.

FOUR YEARS I HAVE NOT FELT AS WELL AS NOW.

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DR. MILES' NERVEINE is the most certain cure for Headache, Neuralgia, Nervous Prostration, Dizziness, Spasms, Sleeplessness, Dulness, Bile, and Opium Habit. Contains no opiates or dangerous drugs.

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