

## MILLS DEFENDS HIS BILL

### THE TEXAS TARIFF-REFORMER BEFORE AN INDIANA AUDIENCE.

**A Vigorous Speech on the Leading Question—How Free Raw Materials Will Benefit the Workingman—Figures that Show the Pending Measure to Be a Very Moderate One.**

Hon. Roger C. Mills recently addressed an immense audience at Richmond, Ind. We print below a summary of his very able speech.

Mr. Mills, on rising, greeted with a ringing round of cheers, and at once began his speech. He pitched his voice in a high key, and was easily heard by those even at the outskirts of the assemblage. He quoted at the beginning from Mr. Blaine's New York speech, that capital was able to take care of itself; that the question in this campaign was one of labor—labor from the skin to the core, and from the core back to the skin again. Mr. Mills said he would accept that definition, and he proposed to show that the Democratic party was now, as it had always been, the true friend of labor and of the laboring man—a proposition which evoked the first outbreak of general applause. By way of proof, he pointed out the burdens imposed by the Republican party during and after the war, until the income began to be beyond the needs of the Government. He then called attention to the fact that when the Republicans began to reduce the burdens they did not begin to take care of the poor, but they directly off the rich. The taxes of the poor, for instance, which was one affecting but a few of the people of the country, and they all well-to-do, was among the first removed by the Republican party in its haste to favor the rich, while the protection of the tariff was the friend of the toiling masses. In the same line was their treatment of the tax on railroads and other wealthy corporations. They were relieved of taxation, as he sarcastically said, because the Republican party was so deeply concerned for the welfare of the laboring people. On the other hand, the Democrats proposed to remove the tax from the clothing of the poor, from the implements of labor wherever the laborers earn their subsistence, and from other articles which go to make up the enormous taxation of labor to gather an unnecessary surplus. This effort met uniform opposition from the Republicans, and yet Mr. Blaine would have the people believe that this is a campaign in which the question is one of labor, and that the Republicans are the only friends of laborers. It was indeed a question of labor, but the true friends of labor were found in the Democratic party. Mr. Mills was emphatic in his declaration that the Democrats did not propose to give the nation free whisky, that it was understood that if an attempt was made to remove the tax on whisky the Democrats were ready to fight it out on that line, if it took all summer and all this fall.

Continuing his proof of the proposition with which he began, Mr. Mills denied that the Democrats favored free trade, and quoted the very small reduction of the tariff as proposed in the Mills bill. "Why," said he, "we propose to reduce the tariff from forty-seven per cent, to forty-two and one-half. That is no free trade, but it is a reform made by a hard drinker when he reduced his drinks from forty-seven a day to forty-two and one-half."

Mr. Mills went on with different articles enumerated in his bill, in which there was a reduction of the tariff, to show how in each case the protection which the Republicans insist on did not protect the workman, but did protect the thing made by the workman, and that in every case the benefit of the protection went to the manufacturer—the master—and not to the man.

"Let us see what sort of a bill we have presented. It is very moderate. We have reduced the average taxation from \$47.10 on the \$100 to \$42.50 on the \$100; a little less than \$5 on a hundred on imported goods. They are going about the country and saying this is free trade, that it will run the whole country. A five-dollar reduction in taxation on the necessities of life, still leaving the people to pay over \$40 on the hundred of taxation—is that free trade? If it is, I would like to know what they mean by protection."

He then took up the iron schedule, stating that the Mills bill made a reduction of \$2.30 on the \$100 worth of iron and steel. He compared the labor cost of iron in England and United States, saying: "Our high-priced labor only amounts to \$1.50 a ton; suppose theirs is 75 cents a ton; then if we made a duty of 75 cents on pig iron that would cover the difference between England and the United States; then the cost of transportation from Liverpool would be \$3 a ton, which would be an ample margin for profit. We reduce the duty on pig iron only 62 cents, leaving it at \$3. That is for labor. We left these pig-iron manufacturers \$5 a ton, which they tell us they want for their laborers, and yet they pay their laborers only \$1.25 of it. Why the devil don't they pay the balance of it? There is no statute that prevents them from paying this money that is placed in their hands by Congress in trust to pay their laborers. Yet from the very beginning of their manufacturing down to the present moment they have hired their laborers at the lowest cost in the open market of the world. The reason the laborer doesn't get that is because the tariff is not for the benefit of the laborer. They can fool them—maybe. They used to fool them, but they don't very much now. They are getting their eyes opened. The owners and the laborers to take an interest in the tariff because they have votes and money has not votes."

"The tariff is on the thing that labor makes. That thing belongs to the manufacturer. The laborer has only the stroke of his arm, and he has that in open competition with all the markets in the world. He is a free trader. Nothing protects him. Congress protects pig iron, but it does not protect the poor fellow that burns himself away at the forge. I would repeat a question that I have asked from Boston across to Chicago. A duty of \$6.72 is on that ton of pig iron, and I say that \$6.72 went right down into the pocket of the iron owner and is yet there. Now, let any laboring man, any friend of Harrison and Morton, any Republican tell me how I can assist the laborer. Let me take that \$6.72 out of the pocket of the manufacturer and put it into his, and I will vote for Harrison and Morton—and free whisky. To say that the Democratic party is friendly to workingmen is to say that it is unfriendly to its own right arm. It is to say that a man does not love his home best. It is a question of labor from the skin to the core, and the Democratic party is probably the only party that keeps a pair of five-pound blankets costing 55 cents for labor. The tariff on them is \$1.90, which is given for the protection of American labor against pauper labor. The manufacturer gets it and puts it all in his pocket, and the laborer, when he goes home at night, feels in vain for that \$1.90. It is not there."

"Let us see what we have put on the free list—wool, lumber, tin plates, jute, and we have put the raw materials on the free list. The reason for this is that when you put a raw material on the free list you can reduce the duty on the finished product. Take wool to illustrate. The duty is 40 cents a pound, then 35 cents ad valorem in addition, making 67.5 cents on every pound. We are asked the question, 'Why don't you put the tax on wool for the benefit of our farmers?' We come back to the old slogan, to the old motto, 'Equal rights for all and exclusive privileges for none.' We don't put taxes on an article simply to take money out of one person's pocket and put it into somebody else's. We put a tax on an article to make a revenue to support the Government. We believe revenues ought to be taken from the few who can pay them. So raise your revenues as to make a revenue tax as low as possible on the man that has the tax to pay. We had still another object in putting raw materials on the free list. We import each year about \$44,000,000 of manufactured woolen goods. It takes somewhere about 200,000,000 pounds of raw wool to make these goods. It takes something like a hundred thousand men working in factories to make these goods. Where are they made? They are made in Europe. Foreign laborers make them. We ought to make them? Our own laborers ought to make them. We say that the manufacturing capacity of this country has reached that point in its development, when worked at its fullest force eight months in the year, they can make the entire product that the population will consume in a year. What are you going to do the other four months? The manufacturer can take care of him. He shuts up his establishment, he fires his workmen, he fires down, and all the manufacturers come together and make one big establishment and take stock and call it a trust and fix the price. They stifle, they strangle, they kill competition. They form a monopoly like that of the iron and steel industry. Now, then, our people say we put this wool and these other raw materials on the free list and we will import them and give that work to 100,000 American workmen to make this raw material up. With the immense increase in our own population, having attained the highest point of consumption, if we don't find some kind of employment for our people there is going to be great distress. We propose to reach all the markets

of the world. We propose to bring all the material that can be made into manufacturing products and give constant employment through the whole year to all our people. We have put hemp and jute and tin plate on the free list. Taking the tax off tin plate makes it cheaper and more of it is imported, and it will give work to more men to make more tin buckets and tin saucers and roofs of houses, and it will help drive the wolf from the door."

"The tariff cannot help the workingman; it increases the profit of the manufacturer, but it doesn't change his heart. He is like the rest of us—won't run down the street to give it away. I will tell you what he does with it. He will come out here and lend it to you, and take a mortgage on your farms. The thing that will benefit workingmen is to have more work. If you have a half-dozen bosses running after every workingman, then the workingman can take care of himself, but if you have a half a dozen workingmen running after one employer, and his office is closed and he is gone to Scotland, you can see the tariff does you no good. How are we to get this additional employment for our people? You must make more markets for the consumption of things that these workingmen are making. In eight months of the year we can supply the whole of the home market. Suppose we add the markets of all Europe and Asia and South America. Suppose we let down this Chinese wall—we don't want any Chinese walls. We don't want any Chinese people or Chinese pig-tails. We want to buy all the wool in South America and all Australia and Russia and bring it here and work it up and supply all the markets of the world. We have the highest-priced labor by the day, week, month or year, and this is conclusive proof that the labor cost is the lowest. A high rate of wages and a lower labor cost are like two opposite beams of a balance, when one goes down, the other goes up. They cannot both go down together. When the labor cost goes up, the rate of wages goes down, and instead of cheap labor driving high-priced labor out of the



market, high-priced labor always drives cheap labor out of the market. With the old spinning wheel our mothers made three pounds of yarn a week, which was worth \$1.50. They made twenty-five cents a day. Now a pair of spinning mules can turn out 3,000 pounds of yarn in a week. The spinner who tends the spinning mules gets \$6 a week. Isn't there danger that the old spinning wheel will crawl out of the closet some day and knock these mules higher than a kite?

"It is not the rate of wages that comes into the market. It is the thing that labor makes. Now, how can a pound of thread, the labor of which is fifty cents, come into the market and drive out a pound the labor cost of which is one-fifth of a cent? It cannot be done. The fact is, the whole of our civilization, the whole of our progress to industrial improvement, the whole march of our people has been an invasion of cheap labor by high-priced labor. The Republican party has built a Chinese wall that keeps us from the markets of the world. The Democratic party is going to blow those old horns and those walls will fall like the walls of Jericho, and we will go and take possession."

### HARRISON'S BIG FEE.

**Twenty-one Thousand Dollars Said to Have Been Paid Him for Prosecuting Strikers.**

[New York telegram.]

A campaign document of force was received from Indiana to-day. It shows that Gen. Harrison as general solicitor for the receivers of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad received \$21,000 for his services as prosecutor of the strikers in 1877, although he declared on oath that his services, lasting one week, were worth \$1,000. What the other \$20,000 was paid for is the question which the workingmen of Indiana are discussing. Besides this sum he received \$30 for his services as a Captain in the militia organized to force the strikers to go back to work. The workingmen think it rather queer that he should be paid by the State for military work in suppressing the strike and at the same time be the counselor of the company engaged in it and receive such enormous fees from that company. The document is accompanied with affidavits proving its authenticity.

Do the defenders of oppressive war taxes assume that the people can be deceived by the cry of danger to protection? Do they assume that the people will not be told and fully understand that the Mills bill maintains higher protection to our industries than that fixed by Clay, the father of protection, in the tariff of 1812, or by Morrill and Kelley, the present fathers of protection, in the tariff of 1861? The tariffs of 1842 and of 1861 were distinctively protective tariffs; they were made by protectionists for protection; they were made to protect the high-priced labor of the country, and yet the official records show that the tariff of 1842 taxed the people 33 per cent.; that the tariff of 1861 taxed them 34 per cent.; that the present tariff taxes them over 75 per cent.; and that the Mills bill reduces tariff taxes only about a ven per cent., leaving wages taxes and higher protection than were fixed by any distinctively protective tariff in the whole century of our Government.—Philadelphia Times.

## APPEAL TO DEMOCRATS.

### MESSRS. BARNUM AND BRICE ISSUE AN ADDRESS TO THE COUNTRY.

**They Ask for Money to Aid in Legitimate Campaign Work—Funds Needed to Print and Circulate Campaign Literature—Small Contributions Will Be Thankfully Received.**

The Democratic National Committee has issued an address, from which the following are extracts:

The National Democratic convention held in St. Louis in June last, when it unanimously nominated Mr. Cleveland for re-election to the Presidency, simply proclaimed our choice. It expressed your will when, remembering the rugged integrity of Allen G. Thurman and his able and long-continued public service, it nominated him for the Vice Presidency. The committee appointed by that convention to conduct the ordinary business of the President's campaign will do its entire duty. It realizes that it is the responsible agent of the men in every State who, approving the administration of President Cleveland, believe that the welfare of the country will be best promoted by his re-election. It reminds you that your first duty is thorough and complete organization. You should not rest contented with the formation of State, county, and local committees. Organize in every election district and precinct in each State. Do not rest until every man who thinks that Grover Cleveland and Allen G. Thurman ought to be elected becomes part of an organization formed in his neighborhood for the purpose of giving effect to his convictions.

The taxes imposed by existing laws under a system inaugurated in a time of war, and justified only by its necessities (and which a Repub-

## CAMPAIGN ECHOES.

### NEW YORK SOLD FOR CLEVELAND AND THURMAN.

Indiana Conceded to the Democrats—New York Democrats Betting Heavily on Cleveland—Cheering News from All Quarters.

[New York telegram.]

To-day's money offered on Cleveland at odds of 5 to 4 amounts to \$45,000. In addition to this money offered on the national election, Charles Smith, who secured four terms in the Assembly as a Republican, announces that he has \$10,000 to bet on Gov. Hill's re-election at odds of 5 to 4. There is \$10,000 additional in a broker's office on Wall street to be put up on Cleveland. The reason there is so much loose Cleveland money is that the Republicans will not bet on Harrison unless they get larger odds, and the bookmakers will not go into the election betting regularly until the races are over. Any Republicans who want to bet on Harrison can be accommodated by sending their names, addresses, amounts they want to bet, and a deposit to James Mahoney, or care of the Hoffman House, where the proprietor, Ed Stokes, will take any large bets.

**One of Chairman Quay's Friends Says Indiana Will Go for Cleveland.**

[Jamestown (N. Y.) telegram.]

Republicans were furious and Democrats jubilant to-day over an editorial in the *Morning News* (Republican) which opened with: "We are satisfied that Indiana can not be carried by the Republicans, and without it New Jersey and Connecticut are powerless to save the Republican party without New York." This concession

## INDIAN CANNIBALISM.

### THE RED MEN OF THE NORTHWEST IN A STATE OF DESTITUTION.

**The Utah Commission's Report on Polygamy—Mormon Exhorters and Their Young Victims—A Dissertation of Interesting and Valuable News.**

[Winnipeg (Man.) special.]

A terrible tale of starvation and destitution among the Indians come from the Peace River country. It comes in the form of a petition to the Minister of the Interior for Canada and is signed by the Anglican Bishop for that diocese, six clergymen and missionaries, and several Justices of the Peace. It is an official document passed by the synod of Athabasca Diocese. It sets out that owing to the great mortality of beavers and other small game the Indians both last winter and summer have been in a perpetual state of starvation. Both the food supply of the Indians and their power of procuring clothing have been affected. They are now in a complete state of destitution and unable to provide themselves with clothing, ammunition, etc., for the winter. The petition says, among other things: "The scarcity has greatly decreased the number of their dogs (so necessary to the Indian for traveling and hunting), thus seriously increasing the difficulty of obtaining a livelihood. In the Mackenzie River district there were several cases of death by starvation, and one or more of cannibalism. During last winter, among the Fort Chippewa Indians, between twenty and thirty starved to death, and the death of others was accelerated by want of food. A party of about twenty Beaver Indians had to be conveyed from Grand Prairie, near Dunvegan, Peace River, to Lesser Slave Lake, to prevent their starving to death. Some of them died after arriving there. 'Within the personal knowledge of the undersigned,' says the petition, 'many other Indians, Crees, Beavers, and Chippewas, at almost all points were there are missions or trading posts, would certainly have been starved to death but for the help furnished by the traders and missionaries at those places—furnished often at great personal inconvenience. Owing to all these facts, scores of families, having lost their heads by starvation, are now perfectly helpless, and must starve to death or eat one another unless help comes. People are terribly agitated over the anticipated fate of these poor people.' Horrifying stories of sufferings and cannibalism continue to come in.

## FAITH IN THE MORMONS.

### Minority Report of the Utah Commission—Polygamy Decreasing.

[Washington special.]

John A. McClern and A. B. Carlton, of the Utah Commission, have filed a minority report with the Secretary of the Interior. The Commissioners say that in their opinion a great majority of the Mormon people have wisely resolved that the practice of polygamy should be abandoned. "We are thoroughly satisfied," say the Commissioners, "that the work of reformation in Utah is progressing rapidly, and it will soon result in a successful issue without a resort to legislation that is prescriptive of religious opinion." Our view may be epitomized in a few words: "Punish criminal action, but religious creeds never."

The commissioners are averse to any further restrictive legislation by Congress, believing that the present laws are sufficiently stringent and will accomplish all that can be reasonably required by legal coercion.

The report recommends the adoption of an amendment to the Federal Constitution prohibiting the institution or practice of polygamy in any form in the States or Territories or other places over which the United States has exclusive jurisdiction. The commissioners, in conclusion, say:

"We have no disposition to defend Mormons against all that has been alleged against them, but we believe they are entitled to be treated with justice and humanity; that they are not incorrigible; that they are subject to be influenced by the same causes that have changed and ameliorated other peoples, churches, and creeds. We also believe they have got common sense, and by the exercise of this valuable attribute they have found out that polygamy must go. We believe that the great mass of the Mormon people are determined to go on with this reform and that they will accomplish the work in spite of any influence that may be attempted to be exercised by a few fanatical old polygamists."

## MORMON EXHORTERS' VICTIMS.

### Women and Young Girls Who Will Be Sent Back to Europe.

[New York dispatch.]

A sad scene has just been enacted at Castle Garden. Two gross, coarse, sensuous-looking men, in greasy broadcloth coats, paced up and down before the inclosures of the landing bureau, casting anxious glances at a group of twenty persons inside until they were ordered to leave the Garden. They were W. G. Phelps and Henry Walsh, Elders of the Mormon Church, and the people huddling inside the inclosure were a part of a small army of converts whom they brought from England. Most of them will probably be returned to their native land. One Swiss family of seven people were bound for Idaho. The father declared that he had been a Mormon for twenty-three years. The whole family will be sent back. Hormenia van Lieben, from Holland, had three small children, and Maria Dextra, 14 years old, had left parents and friends in Holland to come and join the Mormons. She is unusually, alarmingly precocious, and argued in behalf of Mormonism and even polygamy with a display of knowledge startling in one so young. These deluded people, who were almost without money, will probably be returned. But the saddest cases are those of five little girls and three boys who had come to America exhorters by these stories of the Mormon exhorters. The children will probably be sent on to San Francisco, where they have friends. A man named Howard, who brought the children over, will be sent back to England. A pale-faced little girl with pretty features, but in dirty tatters, sobbed, "I am Sarah Ashley. I am 11 years old, and come from Worsop, England. I begged so hard mamma and papa let me come with Brother Walsh. I am to go to service with a gentleman fifteen miles from Salt Lake City." Nellie Tomlinson, from Brompton, was a mature girl of 12. She said she came with a "gentleman and two ladies," and was going to be a Mormon, though she hardly knew what that meant. There were some more girls between the ages of 13 and 15, who will be returned to their homes.

## PURCHASED A PRINCIPALITY.

### German and New York Capitalists Buy 700,000 Acres of Dakota Land.

[Bismarck (Dak.) special.]

During the conference between the officials of the Northern Pacific Road and the Territorial officials with regard to the payment of the Northern Pacific tax it was learned that the company has recently negotiated a sale of 700,000 acres of its land grant. Fifty thousand acres of this land will be selected this fall and the remainder next year. It is the largest land deal ever made in the Territory.

lian Senate, in a time of peace, refuses to change), add to the cost of articles which are necessities of life and form a large part of your daily expenditures. You have not asked to be freed from any burden which you ought to bear. You have simply urged to be relieved from a small part of that unnecessary taxation with which the Republican party has oppressed the country. You have only entreated that the average tariff of 47.10 per cent, now levied on dutiable goods should be reduced to 42.44 per cent. Why should you be denied this small abatement? Under the system of duties which the Republican party has fastened upon the country, "transit" are growing up which have already monopolized certain commodities, and will, as the years go on, unless the present system of excessive taxation be modified, control the price of all the necessities of life.

The corporations and persons profiting by needless exactions imposed by existing tariff laws will expend large sums in the effort to elect their candidate. The national Democratic party has no such allies. It will promise no undue advantage of capital, but with impartial hand will foster the interests of all the people. It has in view the benefit and prosperity of the whole country, and we, speaking in its name, appeal only to the masses for such aid as we shall require in the conduct of a political campaign in a country as widely extended as ours. A considerable sum is needed to print, publish, and circulate those matters of fact which every citizen ought to have before him when he determines on which side his influence and vote ought to be cast. In 1881, when the Republicans were in possession of the Government, the civil-service law was wholly disregarded, and officers in the public service were practically forced to contribute to the expenses of the Republican campaign. This committee recognizes "that no person in the public service is, for that reason, under any obligations to contribute to any political fund, or to render any political service," and that such person will not be removed or otherwise prejudiced for refusing to do so. It recognizes specially "that no person in said service has any right to use official authority or influence to coerce the political action of any person or body. The Democratic party can make no claim upon corporations or persons because of undue partiality shown to their interests by legislation or otherwise. It desires that all who are living within the borders of our common country shall share in just proportion its increasing prosperity. It has never tolerated the enriching of the few at the expense of the many. It will appeal to the people only for aid. Its appeal is made to that body of earnest men, who have learned in the toil and struggle of daily life to estimate good government at its true worth, and whose love of home and country will prompt them to contribute, each according to his means, the expense of a canvass of such moment and extending over so great a territory. All sums so contributed will be received and held by this committee, to be expended only in the lawful, proper and necessary outlays required by the canvass which you have directed us to conduct.

Chairman National Committee, CALVIN J. BRICE, Chairman Campaign Committee.

has all the greater weight because it is common report that the *News* has its telegraphic service furnished by the Republican National Committee until, after the election on account of Chairman Quay's friendliness for one of the publishers of the paper.

### The Outlook in New York.

[New York special to Chicago News, Ind.]

The Democrats from other States who are stopping in the interior of New York come into headquarters every few days to report and get fresh inspiration. What they say of their observations does not tally in many cases with the Republican advice as to Democratic defection in the smaller manufacturing towns on the tariff issue. It would seem from a comparison of these reports that such defection is sporadic and the return of Irish Blaine men to the Democratic fold is considerable. For example, ex-Congressman Lamb, of Indiana, a political observer of more than average perspicacity, told me to-day that in Ulster County, where he has just been speaking the most diligent inquiry failed to elicit any evidence of Democratic weakening. He said:

"I took aside and privately interrogated a dozen of the leading men of Kingston and Rondout, and not one of them was able to name a single Democrat who proposed to vote for Harrison on account of opposition to the President's tariff-revision programme. On the contrary, I saw my self, and talked with man after man, and on the whole was heartily satisfied. Every one of these Irishmen who was for Blaine is now for Cleveland. My marketman finds the same thing true in the shops, in the markets, and on the wharves where he deals."

At another and still larger hotel the same report was rather unwillingly given. Such straws are certainly worth attention.

### One More for Cleveland.

[Neenah (Wis.) telegram.]

John Stevens, one of the wealthiest men in the city, the inventor of Stevens' roller-mills, which are in nearly every flouring-mill in the country, will vote for Grover Cleveland. Mr. Stevens has heretofore been a Republican, but he does not take much stock this year in the cry of protection.

To CLEAN bottles, put into them some kernels of corn and a tablespoonful of ashes, half fill them with water, and after a vigorous shaking and rinsing you will find the bottles as good as new.