

A TARIFF FOR REVENUE.

CONGRESSMAN SPRINGER TELLS OF ITS MANY BENEFITS.

Sharp Criticism of Candidate Harrison's Plan to Reduce the Surplus—Advantages of the Free List—Sand Thrown Into the Laborer's Eyes.

[Speech of Hon. Wm. M. Springer, of Illinois, delivered in Philadelphia.]

What is the condition of affairs that confronts you at this time? The people of the United States are paying into the Treasury from Federal taxation more than \$100,000,000 a year in excess of the necessities of the Government honestly and economically administered. The condition of things that confronts us is one requiring a reduction of taxation. How shall that be accomplished? It seems to me that the problem of reduction is one which ought to be understood and comprehended by every citizen in the land, and I was surprised, nay, amazed, when I read in the letter of acceptance of General Harrison that his plan of reducing the surplus was to buy United States bonds. You all remember when these bonds were negotiated. The Government got from 40 to 50 cents on the dollar for them; and now, when the time comes to pay them, General Harrison recommends that we buy them from the bondholders and pay them a premium of \$2 to \$2 1/2 on every \$100 worth. Do you propose, then, to dispose of your surplus by giving the bondholders an additional premium of one-fourth the face of the bonds? Or will you stop the collection of taxes and leave this money in the pockets of the people, where it belongs? The Democratic party is in favor of reducing the taxes; and this brings us to consider the question as to how and where the reduction shall take place. We are collecting at this time, as

which include not only tobacco and oleomargarine but whisky also. [A voice: "Whisky is cheap enough."] You are right, my friend, and I know of no Democrat in my acquaintance that desires to reduce the price. We prefer to let whisky remain taxed and get \$700,000,000 revenue from that source rather than submit to a high tax upon woolen goods and the necessities of life. We must have a reduction of taxes. Will you take them off the necessities of life, or will you take them off whisky, tobacco, and cigars? [A voice: "Whisky." There is another Protectionist. The Democratic party proposes and has proposed to take off the internal tax upon manufactured tobacco but to leave it upon cigars and cigarettes. Our Republican friends insist that these cigarettes which the dudes of the country are smoking at every corner shall be put on the free list. Mr. Blaine said that tobacco in all its forms is one of the necessities of life. We propose to leave the tax upon cigars and cigarettes and upon whisky, and to make some reduction if possible upon the necessities of life. The Democratic policy in this respect has been formulated in a bill. We have placed a limit to our intentions in what is known as the Mills bill. We will select certain articles used in all the manufacturing establishments in the country known as raw material, and will place them upon the free list in order to encourage production, encourage manufacturers and enable the workmen in the country to obtain the necessities of life for less than they now do. The first article in the list to which I have referred is that of lumber. During the last year the people of the United States paid the lumber monopolies over \$75,000,000 on the increased price of the lumber consumed in this country in order to enable the lumber lords of Maine and Michigan, Minnesota and Wisconsin to pay \$20,000 Canadians eighty-two cents a day. Lumber enters into every household. It is a part of the outfit of every family. We cannot get along without it. It never ought to have been taxed. It was an outrage upon the people of this country to have ever put lumber upon a tax schedule.

foreign land. They forget the fact that 10,000,000 of our people are furnished with daily bread and employment for the whole year by those who live beyond the jurisdiction of the United States, and notwithstanding this fact our Republican friends tell you that it is a great outrage upon the workmen of this country to take \$16,000,000 worth of tin plate in return. Why, the theory would carry you to the conclusion that instead of bringing anything back to this country to pay for these \$700,000,000 worth of products we should give them away, or that, if perchance we should buy something with these articles and they should be loaded on ships and start to this country, no greater boon could happen to the workmen of this country than that a storm or a cyclone would sweep the ocean and send these boats to the bottom of the sea. That is the political economy that the Protectionists teach, and they ask laboring men to believe it. Why, who created these products? Whose are they? They were not created by Jay Gould or by the Vanderbilts; they are not the products of wealth. They were produced by the laboring men of the country. It is this condition of trade that is beneficial to all persons engaged in it, but these Protectionists would have you believe that trade must be like the handle of a jug, all on one side—and a very small jug would be. You cannot sell \$700,000,000 worth of your products abroad unless you take an equal amount of the products of those countries in exchange for them, and this is what is accomplished now, even under a high protective system which requires the workmen who created these products and for whose benefit they are shipped abroad to pay \$17 on every \$100 worth of these goods which come back to you for your comfort and as a reward for your toil. That is the system that has been encouraged, and you are told by those who have devised this cunning scheme to rob the workmen of the country that the more taxes of this kind you pay the richer you will get. But we are met by our opponents with the assertion that if you reduce the tariff taxation you will reduce the wages of the workmen of this

INDIANA STATE NEWS.

A CHRONICLE OF HAPPENINGS IN HOOSIERDOM.

Shocking Deaths, Terrible Accidents, Horrible Crimes, Proceedings of Courts, Secret Societies, and, in fact, Everything of Interest to the Hoosiers.

At Knightstown, one morning recently, the frame dwelling belonging to N. B. Wade and occupied by Mrs. Sarah Hoggins, his mother and Mrs. Martha Cates, situated south of the railroad, was discovered on fire. After breaking open the door, Mr. Wade was found unconscious at his mother's bed. He was taken out but died in a few minutes. His mother was dead before being taken out. Mrs. Cates was not found until her limbs and arms were burned off, and she died in a short time. A knife covered with blood and a bottle of paris green were taken from Wade's pockets, and the indications are that he murdered the two women and then committed suicide, the testimony before the coroner tending to substantiate this theory. Mrs. Cates was the widow of a soldier, and resided with Mrs. Hoggins, who had reared her from a child. In 1876 Mrs. Cates was granted \$1,400 arrearage of pension and a regular pension of \$10 a month. Wade illegally assumed her guardianship and appropriated the money to his own credit. Recently she complained to the G. A. R. post of her treatment by Wade. A legal guardian was appointed and it was found that Wade had appropriated \$2,800 of her money. The next day after the tragedy Wade would have been compelled to account for the money and it is presumed he had been brooding over the matter so much that he became partly insane, went to his mother's house and, after murdering Mrs. Case, set fire to the house. He is supposed to have taken a large dose of paris green and thrown himself into the flames.

An Unconditional Pardon.
Thomas R. Raney, who was sentenced to the State Prison South, March 3, 1882, for twenty-one years, for killing Thomas Wright at Loogootee, Jan. 27, 1881, has been granted an unconditional pardon by Gov. Gray. Raney was first sentenced by the court of Martin County, wherein the crime was committed. A change of venue on a new trial was then taken to Knox County, where he was tried before Judge Malott. A petition for his pardon signed by over 140 of the leading citizens of Loogootee, together with personal letters to the same effect from Judge Malott, Congressman O'Neal and others influenced the Governor to issue a pardon. The petition avers that Raney acted in self-defense; that Wright came at him with a knife, and that the former shot him to save his own life. A letter was also received by the Governor from Warden Patten, who stated that Raney had been an excellent prisoner and recommended his release.

A Bold Robbery.
The boldest and most daring robbery that was ever perpetrated in Delaware County was committed at the little town of Selma, six miles east of Muncie. A race-horse owner, name unknown, was traveling with his animal in a car attached to the local freight on the Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis Railway. The train stopped a short time at Selma, and the horse owner left the car to procure a lunch. In his absence two men entered the car and ransacked his trunk. They secured a gold watch, a check for \$500, a suit of clothes and an overcoat, and escaped before the eyes of the bystanders. They are still at large.

A Cannon Explodes.
At Andersonville, on the eastern border of Rush County, while the delegations were on their way to Rushville, to listen to Judge Jere M. Wilson, a salute was being fired, and at the third discharge of the cannon it burst, flying into six pieces. One of the pieces struck Martin Lewis, breaking his left arm, mangling his right arm, and crushing in his left breast. It also opened anew a knife wound he had received some time since in the abdomen, from which wound his bowels protruded. Notwithstanding the dreadful character of his injuries, Lewis walked to his home. The cannon was a small cast-iron affair.

Child Terribly Burned.
The infant child of Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Wright came near meeting a horrible death at Tipton. A number of small children were playing around a smoke-house, and one of the number placed the little fellow in a box filled with papers. From some unknown cause the papers caught fire, and before assistance arrived the child was nearly dead. Its clothes were burned from its body, and its face, hands, and neck were frightfully burned.

That Salvation Army Verdict.
A case was reported in the Circuit Court of Bloomington, wherein Mrs. Washburn, a Salvation Army woman, recovered a judgment against Mr. Mason and two policemen for \$500 for arresting her while she was beating a drum in the streets. The appealed case, consequent upon her arrest, was tried in the Circuit Court to-day, and another jury found her guilty and imposed a small fine.

Minor State News.
—A Big Four freight train was derailed at a switch two miles east of Lebanon, tearing up the track.

—Philip Bipus, proprietor of the Livestable at Montezuma, was kicked in the bowels by a Texas pony and dangerously hurt.

—At the Horse Detective Association, held at Lebanon, there were one hundred delegates in attendance. The association is in good working condition.

—Mrs. J. S. Pruitt, who was shot and dangerously wounded recently, at Kokomo, by her husband, has improved sufficiently to be removed to the home of relatives at Young America. She will probably recover, though the bullets remain in both wounds.

—At Crawfordsville the police captured a burglar who had broken into the house of Michael J. Carroll by knocking in a panel of the door with an ax. On his person were two silver watches, a revolver, and \$16 in money. He gave the name of William H. Powell.

—Ferdinand Reinking, an old citizen of Adams County, while transacting business at the Decatur Court-house, received a sudden stroke of paralysis in the right side, resulting in almost total blindness.

—At Seymour, Harry, the 9-year-old son of Mr. Fred Hollenback, who had been indisposed for a day or two, choked to death on phlegm.

—At Lafayette, Isaac L. Beach, for years a city councilman and leading hardware merchant, died suddenly of heart troubles, aged 57.

—Samuel Allen, a pioneer settler of Tippecanoe County, was found dead at his own gate at Romney. He attended a political meeting and returned alone. Not appearing at the usual hour the family began a search, finding him at the gate. Rheumatism of the heart.

—At a point two miles east of Washington a freight train on the Ohio and Mississippi Railway struck a cow, ditching the engine and causing a bad wreck. The engineer was killed.

—At Brazil, while an older sister was igniting a fire in the cook-stove by the use of coal-oil, Maybell, 4 years old, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Boysane, colored, was so horribly burned by an explosion of oil as to cause almost instant death.

—The eleventh annual reunion of the Seventh Regiment Association will be held in Greensburg on Thursday, Oct. 11.

—The 13-months-old child of Oliver Davis, a farmer living in Brown County, while playing in the yard at home a few days since, fell into a deep well and was instantly killed.

—Mrs. Lepper, of Crawfordsville, while vomiting, caused her false teeth to drop down in her mouth and lodged in her throat. Her son put his hand in her mouth and pulled the plate out, but broke the teeth off in doing it. The lady then swallowed the teeth, which as yet do not seem to cause any fear of serious trouble.

—Several boys went walnuting near Madison, and one, named Johnson, threw a stone into a tree which, in descending, fractured the skull of Henry Pfister, 13 years old, who was gathering walnuts from the ground. He is partially unconscious, and the physician thinks his hurt is fatal.

—The Clark County Commissioners recently elected Joe Carr Superintendent of the Poor Asylum. The paupers objected, and wrote a petition to the Board and a communication to the papers, threatening to leave if the old Superintendent, Mr. Muirer, was not retained. Carr took charge, however, and of the fifty paupers only nineteen remained, the others having struck and left.

—A peculiar disease is prevalent among horses near La Porte, horses being seized with trembling fits before death. The cause for the disease is unknown.

—A couple of gamblers, while trying to escape from an enraged crowd at the Loogootee fair grounds, drove their wagon over the infant child of a Mrs. Goodey, inflicting injuries from which it died.

—Word has been received that L. W. Millikan, a former resident of New Castle, had died at Truxillo, Honduras. Mr. Millikan had large mining interests in Spanish Honduras, and in company with his wife and Mr. Hunkins left for that country in July. On arriving at Truxillo they were all attacked with a contagious fever prevalent there, of which Mr. Millikan and Mr. Hunkins have both died.

—At Wabash, James Slater, a boy of 14 attempted to couple two cars together while they were being moved by hands. He was caught between the bumpers and crushed so badly that he died.

—A tramp gained entrance to the Eighth Lutheran Church, near Fort Wayne, and set fire to the altar, which was burned, and the church was saved only by the timely discovery of the flames. The tramp escaped.

—The 11-year-old son of William Schmitz, while playing in the street opposite his father's residence, at Indianapolis, was run over by street-car No. 145, sustaining injuries which will result in his death. The wheels passed directly across the hips, almost cutting the body in two. The boy, when the accident occurred, was running across the street while playing with other boys. The driver says the little fellow was so near the horse when he first saw the lad that he did not have time to stop the car.

—Three men were victimized by forged checks at Richmond.



A TRUST-Y GUARDIAN.

Moss Eng. Co., N. Y.

Internal revenue, \$70,000,000 from distilled spirits—whisky; \$30,000,000 from tobacco; \$16,000,000 or \$18,000,000 from beer; and another small item from oleomargarine, not necessary to mention. The remainder of the taxes of the Federal Government are collected by duties upon goods brought into this country from other countries, and the payment of these taxes at the custom houses of the country causes an increased cost to be added to the imported article equal to the amount of the taxes paid upon them. I know that this proposition is disputed; but it seems to me that whoever could dispute a fact so plain and palpable as this is beyond the reach of reason. In case of some other nations duties the taxes paid exceed the value of the imported article, and will any one tell me how the importer can afford to pay \$100 on the importation of the \$100 worth of products and then sell the article for \$100 which has cost him \$200? If some Protectionist will explain that he will have less difficulty in wrestling with some of the other problems of economic science.

This amount added on the imported articles permits a like amount to be added to the cost of articles of similar character manufactured in this country, but that additional amount is not always added. In many instances nothing is added at all, but in the majority of the manufacturing industries of the country a large portion of the percentage of tariff taxation is added to the cost of the domestic article as well as to the foreign. Therefore, in reducing the customs revenues we not only reduce the amount of taxes that is paid upon the imported article, but we also relieve the people from paying the increased value or cost that may have been added to the domestic article, and hence this offers a field for reduction of taxation which will afford substantial relief to the consumers of the country. But how is this problem met by our Republican friends? They are teaching a strange doctrine for statesmen at least. They are trying to make people believe that the more they are taxed the richer they will get. They are advocating a theory, and sometimes they violate all the proprieties and conditions by calling it a principle—which is based upon the idea that the more labor is taxed the more wages workmen will get. The Democratic party, in reducing these taxes proposes to take them off all customs revenues and to make the reduction upon articles that enter into the universal consumption of the people. The necessities of life ought to be relieved from taxation, such as woolen goods, cotton goods, boots and shoes, sugar, and those articles which are most consumed for preserving their existence.

But our Republican friends, in the platform which they have laid down in Chicago, declare that rather than give up any part of the protective system—rather than make a reduction upon the customs duties—they would abolish the entire internal revenue laws of the country,

Another article which we have selected and placed upon the free list is that of salt—an article necessary to human existence, as necessary almost as light, as air, as water—an article that never ought to have been selected to pay taxes upon. We place this upon the free list, and offer free salt to the toiling millions of the country. We have also selected a vast number of articles known as chemicals—articles used in the woolen and cotton mills of the country, raw material coming into every establishment and assisting in building up the manufacturing interest of the country. We prefer that these materials should be free, so that the manufacturers can secure them at the lowest possible cost, and thus have a larger margin of profits to divide with the workmen of the country. This bill also puts upon the free list what is known as tin plates. There are none of them made in this country. About \$17,000,000 worth were imported last year, upon which the Government received revenue amounting to \$6,700,000. We propose to place this article upon the free list. It goes into universal consumption; it furnishes a tin roof upon your houses and the tin buckets for carrying the dinner of the workman. We place this upon the free list and let the people have the benefit of the luxury.

We think that an article of this kind entering into universal consumption should be the universal claim to place upon the free list in view of the fact that it does not enter into competition with any establishment in this country. Our Republican friends have opposed this reduction, and still oppose it. They are not in favor of retaining the rate, however, which is 1 cent a pound. They propose to double that rate, or make it 2-1-10 cents a pound. What would be the effect of this? Instead of collecting \$6,700,000 as revenue upon that article and placing it in the Treasury we would collect \$12,000,000 for the first year, thus increasing the surplus rather than reducing it. But they promise us that after one year they will be enabled to build up a plant in this country that will produce all the tin plate that the people of this country can consume. What then will be the effect? The people would be taxed about \$12,000,000 instead of \$6,700,000, and instead of \$6,700,000 going into the Treasury the whole \$12,000,000 would be turned over to the National Tin-Plate Association. And they endeavor to make the workmen of this country believe that if they pay 33 per cent. more the 70 per cent. upon the tinware, in addition to its cost, would be to the benefit of the workmen of this country! Or, in other words, they tell you, with a brazen effrontery, that if you are taxed twice as much upon that article you will be twice as well off. But they deplore in this connection the fact that any good year this country from abroad. They say that that will never do, and that is where their lamentations come in; that \$700,000,000 worth of manufactured articles were brought into this country from a

country. Mr. Blaine, when he arrived in this country from Europe, asserted that the great and only question involved in this contest was the reduction of wages, and he congratulated himself and the workmen of the country upon the fact that there would be no reduction unless they voted for it. He said if you vote for Cleveland you vote to reduce your wages; if you vote for Harrison you vote to keep your wages up. Mr. Blaine said that he regretted that the workmen of the world were not more united in the condition of workmen in Europe. Now, I will ask you to come with me across the water, and for a few moments to forget that there is such a place as America. We find in England, where a comparative free-trade system prevails, the wages amount from 50 to 75 per cent. more than those paid in all protective countries except the United States. Compare the wages with those paid in protective France, protective Russia, or that wretched country, Mexico, and if you are not satisfied with this and the time hold out we will sail around the world and come to China. There is a protective country where for 2,000 years they have had a system of China for the Chinese.

In that protective country you will find that the Chinamen work for \$1 a week and board themselves, and of all the people in the world there are the only persons that are excluded from coming to the United States, for recently we have passed a law excluding any Chinaman, whether a skilled or unskilled workman, coming into this country for any purpose, and we are all in favor of that. These are the victims of a protective system. Now, Mr. Blaine, we have visited the countries of the world; we have seen that in free-trade England better wages are paid than in any protective government of the world except the United States. That is what the workmen will find if they will cross the water and investigate this problem instead of riding with Carnegie on top of a trolley coach. But why are things different in the United States? What causes the payment of a better rate of wages on the average than is paid in England or the rest of the world? These differences are to be accounted for by natural causes. Where there are many persons and there is little to do wages will be low, and where there is much to do and few to do it, wages will be high. Take that proposition in connection with the superior skill of the workmen of this country as compared with those of other countries, our superior machinery, inventive genius, the salubrity of our climate, the richness of our soil and of our endless resources, in the earth beneath and the heavens above, and you will find a condition that insures good wages to the workmen if they can have the fruits of their earnings.

Albert Durer gave the world a prophecy of future wood engraving in 1527.