

WAYS AND MEANS.

The Democratic Members Make Their Majority Report

ON MERITS OF THE WILSON BILL.

Worn Out Theories Offered at Length in Defense of the Measure—All the Old Campaign Changes on "the Tariff is a Tax" Brought Over Again—No New Argument Advanced—A Feeble Attempt to Bolster up an Unpopular Measure.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 19.—The following is the majority report of the ways and means committee:

The American people, after the fullest and most thorough debate ever given by any people to their fiscal policy, have deliberately and rightly decided that the existing tariff is wrong in principle and grievously unjust in operation. They have decided as freemen must always decide that the power of taxation has no lawful or constitutional exercise, except for providing revenue for the support of the government. Every departure from this principle is a departure from the fundamental principles of free institutions and inevitably works out a gross inequality in the citizenship of a country. For more than thirty years we have levied the largest part of our federal taxes in violation of this vital truth, until we have reached the existing tariff, an extreme and voluminous system of class taxation to which history may be challenged to furnish any parallel. So many private enterprises have been taken into partnership with the government, so many private interests now share in the rich prerogative of taxing seventy millions of people, any attempt to dissolve this illegal union is necessarily encountered by an opposition that rallies behind the intolerance of monopoly, the power of concentrated wealth, the energy of fixed habits and the honest errors of a generation of false teaching.

AS NEAR FREE TRADE AS THEY DARE GO AT PRESENT.

The bill on which the committee has expended much patient and anxious labor is not offered as a complete response to the mandate of the American people. It no more professes to be purged of all protection than to be free of all error in its complex and manifold details. However we may deny the existence of any legislative pledge or of the right of any Congress to make such pledge for the continuance of duties that carry with them more or less acknowledged protection, we must recognize that great interests do exist whose existence and prosperity it is no part of our reform either to imperil or curtail.

A glance at the tariff legislation of our own country ought to satisfy every intelligent student that protection has always shown its falsity as a system of economy by its absolute failure to insure healthy and stable prosperity to manufacture. It teaches men to depend on artificial help, on laws taxing their countrymen for prosperity in business rather than upon their own skill and effort. It throws business out of its natural channels into artificial channels where there must always be fluctuation and uncertainty and it makes a tariff system the foot ball of party politics and the stability of large business interests the stake of every popular election. None have recognized this truth more fully than the wise men who from time to time have engaged in the so-called protected industries.

OLD TIME THEORIES.

Years ago Mr. Edward Everett in an oration at Lowell, stated that the sagacious men who founded the manufactures of New England were never friends of a high tariff policy. Hon. Amasa Walker, a former member of this house from Massachusetts, and one of our foremost writers on economic questions, declared it to be within his own personal knowledge that when the proposal was made to impose the protective tariff of 1816 the leading manufacturers of Rhode Island, amongst whom was Mr. Slater, the father of cotton spinning in this country, met at the counting room of one of their number, and after deliberate consultation came unanimously to the conclusion that they had rather be let alone, as their business had grown up naturally and succeeded as well and they felt confident of its continued prosperity if let alone by the government. They argued that by laying on a protective tariff their business would be thrown out of its natural channels and be subjected to fluctuation and uncertainty. But as usual the clamor of selfish and less far-sighted men and the ambition of law makers to usurp the place of Providence prevailed. The country entered on a protective policy with the unfailing result that the government help begot a violent demand for more government help. The moderate tariff of 1816 rapidly grew into the "tariff of abominations," that carried the country to the verge of civil discord and provoked a natural revolution. Protection has run a like course since 1861. When Congress began to repeal war burdens and relieve manufacturers of the internal taxes which they had used to secure compensation duties on like foreign products this aroused a demand throughout the country without respect to party for a reduction of the war tariff.

Unable to resist this demand, the protected industries balled and thwarted any reduction of consequence until 1872, when they defeated a house bill that did make a substantial reduction by substituting a senate bill which carried a horizontal cut of ten per cent. As soon, however, as the election of 1874 gave the next house to the Democratic party that bill was repealed by the outgoing Republicans and rates restored to what they were before 1872. And although the demand for tariff reform and for reduction of taxes has ever since been a burning and growing one in the country the protected industries have exacted and received from every Republican Congress elected since 1873 an increase of their protection, occasionally permitting the repeal or the lessening of a tax that was paid into the treasury in order to keep away from or increase duties levied for their benefit.

FALSIFIED HISTORY.

When the reform tariff of 1846 was before Congress the air was full of prophecies that it would destroy our manufacturing industries, throw labor out of employment, or compel it to work at pauper wages and dwarf and arrest the prosperous growth of the country. Every representative of four great manufacturing states of New England voted against it with gloomy forebodings of its blighting effect. The rate of duties provided in that tariff was lower than those of the bill we have offer. What was the result? Instead of practically

killing the industries and pauperizing the labor of New England, or the rest of the country, the tariff of 1846 gave immense vigor to manufactures with steady employment and increasing wages to labor. So that after eleven years experience under it, the longest period of stability we have ever enjoyed under any tariff, the representatives of those same states with practical unanimity voted for a further reduction of 20 per cent, and by a two-thirds vote sustained the tariff of 1857, which made a reduction of 25 per centum. And so well contented and prosperous were the manufacturers of that and other sections of the country under the low rate of tariff of 1857 that when the Morrill bill of 1891 took the first backward step there was a general protest against it.

The Hon. Alexander Rice, of Massachusetts, said in the house: "The manufacturer asks no additional protection. He has learned, among other things, that the greatest evil next to a ruinous competition from foreign sources, is an excessive protection which stimulates a like ruinous and irresponsible competition at home."

THAT'S WHAT THEY ASK NOW.

Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, said: "When Mr. Stanton says the manufacturers are urging and pressing the bill, he says what he must certainly know is not correct; the manufacturers have asked over and over again to be let alone."

Senator R. M. T. Hunter, of Virginia, then chairman of the senate finance committee, said:

"Have any of the manufacturers come here to complain or ask for new duties? Is it notorious that, if we were to leave it to them, the manufacturers of New England themselves, to the manufacturers of hardware, textile fabrics, etc., there would be a large majority against any change? Do we not know that the woolen manufacture dates its revival from the tariff of 1857, which altered the duties on wool?"

The history of American industry shows that during no other period has there been a more healthy and rapid development of our manufacturing industry than during the fifteen years of low tariff from 1846 to 1861, nor a more healthy and harmonious growth of agriculture and all the other industries of the country.

It has been shown so clearly and so often in the debates of this house that nearly every important schedule of the existing law was made in its very words and figures by representatives of the interests it was framed to protect, that it is unnecessary in our report to present the record proof of this fact, but it may not be amiss to cite further evidence to show that this is not only the necessary rule, but the open and avowed method of framing protective tariffs.

M'KINLEY BILL SATISFACTORY TO MASSACHUSETTS.

When the senate substitutes for the bill passed by this house in the Fifth Congress—which substitute is a real basis of the existing law—was being prepared, Senator Hoar, of Massachusetts, appeared before the senate subcommittee and used this language:

"Instead of coming before your subcommittee for a formal hearing on our Massachusetts industries, I thought the best way was to carefully prepare a table of all the various industries, perhaps some sixty or seventy in all, and ask Brother Aldrich to go over them with me to ascertain what the people wanted in each case, and if there were any cases which the committee had not already done exactly what the petitioners desired, or had not inflexibly passed upon the question, I could have a hearing before you, but I find in every instance the action of the committee, as Mr. Aldrich thinks it likely to be, is entirely satisfactory to the interests I represent, with the exception of one or two, and the papers with regard to these cases I have handed to Mr. Aldrich."

No stronger indictment of the whole protective system could be made than that which is unconsciously carried in these words of a United States senator, that laws which impose taxes on the great masses of people must be written in language so technical that the most intelligent citizen can't fully understand them, and the rates of taxation should be dictated by the selfishness and greed of those who are to receive the taxes. We have believed that the first step towards a reform of the tariff should be a release of taxes on the materials of industry. There can be no substantial and beneficial reduction upon the necessary clothing and other comforts of the American people, nor any substantial and beneficial enlargement of the field of American labor so long as we tax materials and processes of production.

AN APOLOGY.

It may be said that we are not justified in making so large a reduction in revenue at a time when government receipts and expenditures can no longer be balanced and when new sources of temporary revenue must be sought for. We have been compelled to retain some duties higher than we desired because of the present necessity of the treasury, but we have not felt that temporary shrinkage of revenue should deter us from carrying out as faithfully and as effectually as we could the instructions given by the American people when this Congress was put into power. Our own experience and that of other countries has shown that decrease of tariff duties immediately operates such an enlargement of commerce on production and consumption as rapidly to make up any apparent loss of revenue threatened by those reductions.

AD VALOREM DUTIES.

A most important change in the bill proposed from the present law will be found in the general substitution of ad valorem for specific duties. This must always be the characteristic of the revenue tariff levied upon a large range of articles and especially when they include the plain necessities of life. It is the purpose of the present bill to repeal

In the Early Days of cod-liver oil its use was limited to easing those far advanced in consumption. Science soon discovered in it the prevention and cure of consumption.

Scott's Emulsion of cod-liver oil with Hypophosphites of lime and soda has rendered the oil more effective, easy of digestion and pleasant to the taste.

Prepared by Scott & Bowne, N. Y. All druggists.

In toto section 3 of the tariff act of October 3, 1890, commonly but most erroneously called its reciprocity provision. That act placed sugar, molasses, coffee, tea and hides on the free list, but authorized the President, should he be satisfied that the government of any other country producing such articles imposed duties upon the agricultural or other products of the United States, which he might deem unreciprocal, unequal and unreasonable, suspend the provision under which these articles were admitted into this country free. This section has brought no appreciable advantage to American exporters, and is not in intention or effect a provision for reciprocity, but for retaliation.

IRON AND STEEL.

In the iron and steel schedule, beginning with free ore and a duty of 2 1/2 per cent on pig iron, we have reported a scale of duties considerably below those of the existing law, being a benefit to the consumer without calling for any halt in the imperial progress of that great industry in our country. The duty upon steel rails has been put at 25 per cent, which, according to the reports of our department of labor, quite compensates for all difference in the cost of production in this country and abroad. There seems to be an authority for the report that the pool of American rail makers which, under shelter of the present duty of \$13.44 per ton, has kept up prices to the American consumer far beyond the cost of production and legitimate profits, has been reorganized to continue the regulation of their prices above the proper market rates. As all shippers, and especially American shippers, are vitally interested in cheapening the cost of transportation, rates of duty upon steel rails should be adjusted so as to protect them from monopoly prices and monopoly combinations.

TIN PLATE INDUSTRY KNOCKED OUT.

Upon tin plate the duty has been gauged with reference to the revenue it will bring into the treasury, and the difference between this duty and that upon the black plate has been lessened with a view to discourage what may be not unjustly called the bogus industry of making American tin plate by the mere dipping in this country of the imported black plate.

THE SUGAR SCHEDULE.

In the sugar schedule we should have preferred to wipe out at a single legislative stroke the existing bounty system. We believe it to be contrary to the spirit of our institutions, and can conceive of no circumstances under which we should have advocated or approved its introduction into our laws. We have found it there as we find it virtually existing in every other schedule of the tariff, and dealing with it in this more open and offensive form as we have dealt with other schedules where large property interests are at stake, we have reported a provision for its repeal by such stages as shall gradually obliterate it from our laws, while permitting those who have invested large means under the expectation of its continuance reasonable time in which they may prepare to take their stand with the other industries of the country.

TOBACCO LEAF.

Duties upon imported tobacco leaf suitable for cigar wrappers, which are enormously advanced by the act of 1890, have been placed at such figures as, after careful investigation, we regarded likely to produce most revenues to the treasury, but this object has not alone decided the rates. Their amount is so high, that no domestic producer need claim that there is not abundant protection and to spare for his product in them.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

Of the staple agricultural products, including meats and provisions, we are such large exporters and must continue to be such large exporters that any duties on them are useless for protection and fruitless for revenue, and generally can only be imposed for the purpose of degrading the farmers into the belief that they are receiving some consideration and benefit under the tariff, although the prices of their products are fixed in the world's market in competing with like products produced by the cheapest labor in the world. For the producers of our great export staples, which, having fully supplied the home market, must overflow and seek larger purchases elsewhere, the only effect of a protective tariff is to take away from them one-fourth to one-half of the products for which they could exchange their surplus in the open market, should they venture to buy in the market where they are obliged to sell, or compel them to give a like portion of the avails of their labor, when turned into money, by increasing the cost of what they buy in the home market. Recognizing that the American farmer has been, through many years, the patient victim of the protective system and that he has been induced to support it under the delusive promise that by immense sacrifice he was buying for himself a home market, and that this promised home market is farther from him to-day than ever before, we have aimed to secure for him such relaxation of burdens as will permit him to enjoy more of the fruits of his own hard and faithful labor. To the farmers of the country we have given untaxed agricultural implements and binding twine, and untaxed cotton ties, for the additional reason in the latter case that cotton is the largest export crop of the country sold abroad in competition with the cheap labor of India and of Egypt, believing that it was sufficient for the private tax gatherer to follow the farmer in the markets of his own country and not to pursue him into all the markets of the world. As cotton bagging can be used but once, we have thought it but just to extend the drawback system to such bagging made of jute butts when used upon our exported cotton, a private privilege which the exporter of wheat can already now enjoy, coupled with the further advantage that the same bags may be used for successive exportations of grain.

In the schedule of spirits, wines and other beverages the changes made are slight, and with the view to production of increased revenue from these very proper sources of revenue taxation.

The majority report is signed by the Democratic members of the committee. The Republican members will hereafter submit a minority report attacking the Wilson bill and majority report.

Public Speaking.

This is one of the heaviest strains that comes upon any man or woman. A little cold, a little hoarseness, and the work is done. The best of ability is rendered absolutely useless. Mark Guy Pearce, the eminent English preacher, writes as follows: "BEDFORD PLACE, RUSSELL SQUARE, LONDON, December 10, 1888. 'I think it only right that I should tell you of how much use I find ALL-COCK'S PLEASANT PLASTER in my family and among those to whom I have recommended them. I find them a very life-saver against colds and coughs.' MARK GUY PEARCE. BRANDRETH'S PILLS always give satisfaction."

STRUCK AN OBSTACLE.

Captain Baker Relieved of the Command of the Nietheroy—American Crew Dissatisfied to Have a Brazilian Command Then and May Embarrass the Government—Willing to Fight Under Baker But Not Under Nunez.

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PERNAMBUCO, BRAZIL, Dec. 19.—There has been considerable change in the situation here to-day.

Captain Baker, who left New York in command of the Nietheroy, is no longer in charge of the crew of the ship. The officer in charge of her is now Captain Alvaro Nunez, who was formerly in command of the Brazilian war ship Republica, and who is one of the few naval officers who remained loyal to President Peixoto. This change is a great disappointment to the American portion of the crew of the Nietheroy and has had a bad influence upon those who were inclined to continue the strike for an increase of wages upon regularly entering the Brazilian navy. The fact that Captain Nunez has assumed command of the Nietheroy has caused many of the Americans who were still hesitating as to whether they would or would not enter the Brazilian navy, at the same rate of wages as agreed upon at New York to decide upon returning to the United States. They were perfectly willing to fight under Captain Baker, but they are not so willing under Capt. Nunez.

It is understood that strong inducements are being held out to Captain Baker to serve as second in command, but the result is not known as this dispatch is sent out. It seems certain, however, that the majority of the gun crews which have been so successfully trained since leaving New York will be prevailed upon to remain with the Nietheroy, as it seems admitted on all sides that it would be utterly impossible to secure Brazilians who would work the rapid fire guns, to say nothing of the dynamite gun, with anything like the efficiency displayed by the American crews, but as things look now it appears likely that the firemen and stokers, as well as a number of able seamen and ordinary seamen from New York, will be replaced by Brazilians or others who can be picked up at this or other ports.

The second piece of important news which the Associated Press correspondent on board the Nietheroy has just received is to the effect that her consort, the America, has arrived safely at Maranhao, the largest town and seaport of the state of Maranhao, in the northern portion of Brazil. We hear briefly that all is well on board the America, but we have no particulars regarding the accident which happened to her. The general opinion expressed here is that the accident in the engine room of the America was simply the ordinary disabling of one of the air pumps and it is not believed here that there is any truth in the stories about Brazilian insurgent agents being on board or that anybody willfully did damage to the machinery.

As I have already cabled you, all is quiet here and not much is known concerning the situation of affairs at Rio de Janeiro. I have been unofficially informed that it would be advisable for me to abstain touching upon the political affairs of Brazil, but I don't think I am incurring the danger of having my dispatch suppressed when I say that what little news has reached here seems to indicate that President Peixoto has had some successes of an important nature, and that he expects his cause will eventually triumph. The people hereabouts seem to me to be unconcerned as to the result.

How's This!

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. F. J. CUNNINGHAM & Co., Props., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last fifteen years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligation made by their firm. West & Traux, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. Wadding, Kinnan & Marvin, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price, 75c per bottle. Sold by all druggists. Testimonials free.

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Is at all times to attend to the comforts of your family. Should any one of them catch a slight cold or cough prepare yourself and call at once on the Logan Drug Co., sole agents, and get a trial bottle of Otto's Cure, the great German remedy, free. We give it away to prove that we have a sure cure for coughs, colds, asthma, consumption, and all diseases of the throat and lungs. Large sizes 50c.

I have been troubled with chronic catarrh for years. Ely's Cream Balm is the only remedy among the many that I have used that affords me relief.—E. H. Willard, druggist, Joliet, Ill.

Lumbermen are not necessarily log-headers.—Lowell Courier.

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A friend in need is a friend indeed, and not less than one million people have found just such a friend in Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption, coughs and colds. If you have never used this great cough medicine, one trial will convince you that it has wonderful curative powers in all diseases of throat, chest and lungs. Each bottle is guaranteed to do all that is claimed or money will be refunded. Trial bottles free at the Logan Drug Company's drug store. Large bottles 50c and \$1.

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Bowel, Liver Complaints, and Headache, use

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They are purely vegetable, sugar-coated, speedily dissolved, and easy to take. Every dose

Effective

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Annual Sale of LADIES' AND MISSES' Cloth Coats

-AND- CAPES

-AT- HALF-PRICE,

Will commence this Saturday morning and continue until all are sold. All garments are new and fashionable and will be offered at exactly one-half the regular price.

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Will be Continued at the

MARKED-DOWN PRICES!

HOLIDAY GOODS

An unusually large and attractive display of Ladies' and Gentlemen's LINEN AND SILK HANDKERCHIEFS!

WE ARE SELLING THIS YEAR FOR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS:

- Centmeri Kid Gloves, Reynier Kid Gloves, White Stitched Kid Gloves, Black Stitched Kid Gloves, Ostrich Fans, Gauze Fans, Silver Clasp Garters, Gold Clasp Garters, Dresden Umbrellas, Men's Mocha Gloves, Men's H. S. Handkerchiefs, Men's White Silk Handkerchiefs, Evening Dresses, Dresser Sets, Scarfs and Mats, Faillie Silks, Fine Table Linens, Fine Table Napkins, Embro' Handkerchiefs, Lace Handkerchiefs, Silk Hose, Silk Dress Patterns, Wool Dress Patterns, Silk Half Hose, Eiderdown Quilts, Counterpanes, Fur Capes, Fur Muffs, Seal Sacques, Table Covers, Hemstitched Linen Sheets, Bengalines, All Useful and Acceptable Presents.

Ready-Made Dresses, Wool Dress Goods, Continued at Marked-Down Prices!

Store open evenings until Christmas.

Special attention is called to my COAT and CAPE Sale at Half-Price, commencing this Saturday morning.

Geo. R. Taylor.

Femina FOR WOMEN. This marvelous tonic for the nervous system, stimulates and restores depleted energy and power; cures all nervous debility, weakness, and all ailments of the system. It has a direct influence on the uterus and mammary glands, and will positively ENLARGE and HARDEN undeveloped BUSTS. Beware of cheap imitations. Circular free. Package containing internal and local treatment, 6 for \$5.00. Address: FEARL MEDICINE CO., Cleveland, O.

ELLY'S CREAM BALM—Cleanses the Nasal Passages, Allays Pain and Inflammation, Heals the Sores, Restores Taste and Smell, and Cures the Catarrh of the Throat. Gives Relief at once for Cold in Head. Apply to the Nostrils.—It is Quickly Absorbed. 50c. Druggists or by MAIL, ELLY BROS., 36 Warren St., N. Y.

WRIGHT'S TEA. Are you CONSTIPATED? Do you have HEAD-ACHES? Is your NERVOUS SYSTEM, LIVER OR KIDNEYS out of order? If so, cure yourself by using Wright's Celery Tea. It improves the COMPLEXION. One month's treatment 25c. Three months, 50c. Samples sent free. Address, WRIGHT'S CELERY TEA CO., COLUMBUS, OHIO.

Vital Force Nerve Food RESTORES MANHOOD. Performs Wonders in a Few Days. Lost Sexual Power, Weak Memory, Lost Brain Power, Shaky Endurance, weak, dependent, low spirited men and young men who are unable to perform their duty. With every \$5.00 order we give a written guarantee to cure or refund the money. Sold in \$1.00 per bottle. A 12 for \$25.00. DR. MOTT'S CATHARTIC PILLS, Cleveland, Ohio.

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