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factories will be compelled to close or reduce their output. The effect will be disaster to many of our producers and great and lasting injury to the others. The purchasing power of the people will be largely diminished and in thousands of instances destroyed. We shall find not two but three men seeking every job of work instead of two jobs seeking a workman, as was the case under the McKinley bill prior to the incoming of the present industry prostrating Democratic administration.

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raw materials are, as your senate has learned. "Well, I'm for tariff reform and Grover Cleveland every time," said the politician as, pleading an engagement, he hurried out.

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HER CONGRESSMEN REVIEW THE "SPLENDID NOTHING" TARIFF.
Payne, Ray and Sherman Score the Democratic Legislation—A Surplus of Labor Must Result in Lower Wages—The Prices of Farm Products Must Be Lower.
The advocates of the new tariff bill have made two claims in its behalf. They have asserted that it would greatly facilitate importations, and that this would result in reducing the cost of goods to the consumer. It does not require a prophetic eye to discern that their claims are the strongest indictments that can be brought against the "splendid nothing." Here is the logic in the case: The greater the importation, the less the demand for home products. The less the demand for goods produced at home, the smaller the amount manufactured. The smaller the amount manufactured, the fewer workmen required or the less the aggregate paid by manufacturers.
The more workmen out of employment the harder the times, and the harder the times the less money is circulated. Therefore what will it profit the man out of work in this country if England and France and Germany are the more prosperous by reason of increased exportations, even if as the result there is a decrease in the cost of goods at home?
JAMES S. SHERMAN, M. C., Twenty-fifth District, New York.

It is difficult to forecast the far-reaching effects of the new tariff law. It is certainly to be hoped that some of its disastrous results have been discounted in the past 18 months. Ever since Democratic control of the senate as well as of the house and the executive became apparent the universal prosperity then existing has given place to universal disaster and distress such as no pen can describe. This was largely due to the threatened assault upon American industries. Now that we can see the extent of those attacks under the new law we may at least hope that for the next 18 months distress and disaster will not be so universal.
Under the new law it is painfully evident that wages in many branches of industry must be cut down from 10 to 50 per cent, while in other branches the framers of the bill have blundered into false protection. That this cutting down process will be attended with widespread strikes is a matter of the most serious apprehension. Strikes are disastrous though the striking workmen are in the right. They are doubly disastrous when, as sometimes happens, the workman is in the wrong. There is abundant reason for the fear that strikes in the cotton and pottery industries will be followed by still others.
The mischief of the reduction in a few industries is that wages will go down in sympathy in other branches of labor.
For example, if wages are higher in one industry, those following a less remunerative calling will offer their services at a lower rate, and so the rates reach a common level. Under the census of 1890 the total wage earnings of our people reach about \$10,000,000,000 a year. An average reduction of 20 per cent means a loss of \$2,000,000,000 annually.
Taking into account the reductions made in the last 18 months and the further reductions manufacturers will be compelled to make under the new bill, 20 per cent is a low estimate of the reduction of wage earnings sure to follow. Such a reduction would take away one-fifth of the consuming power of our people, would destroy one-fifth of our own markets and one-fifth of the markets of the world. We cannot estimate the loss of our own markets under this bill. It has opened the door to foreign importations. Foreign goods will crowd out the American from our own markets. We cannot see the end, but of one thing we may rest assured—prosperity will return again only through Republican success and Republican legislation.
SERENO E. PAYNE
Washington.

The effect of the Gorman-Wilson bill cannot be otherwise than injurious to all industries in the United States unless it be that of sugar refining and most harmful to all workmen and women and their families. The McKinley bill aimed to protect all our industries, including the agricultural interests, and all our laboring people. It so operated and gave a new impetus to manufacturing, increased the profits of agriculture and gave employment to all who desired it at good wages. The entire country was prosperous, and the people generally were contented.
The Gorman-Wilson bill puts at defiance all principles of tariff for revenue only as well as the true principles of protection. It throws wide open the doors for foreign competition in most directions, while it gives protection to a few favored industries, and will increase and intensify all the evils of class and monopolistic legislation. It is a shameful surrender to trusts and a most shameful abandonment of the rights and interests of the country as a whole.
When this bill comes into operation, our markets will be flooded with foreign-made articles, and our mills and

GEORGE W. RAY, M. C., Twenty-sixth District, New York.



THE CIRCULATION OF WAGES.
Labor Is Punished to Reward Importers Who Paraded For Grover.

The burden of free trade is already upon us. How can we lighten it? The rush of importers to secure their foreign goods from the custom house at the lower rates of duty has told the story. Nearly \$10,000,000 worth of foreign goods withdrawn for consumption in less than a week means the sale of nearly \$10,000,000 worth less of American goods manufactured in American mills by American wage earners. It means that the distribution of more than \$5,000,000 in American wages has been checked within five days.
If this course continues, there can be but one result. The foreigners are determined to have and to hold our markets. Shall we surrender them? We do not desire—no true American desires—that American wage earners should be compelled to sell their labor in open competition with the cheaper labor of other countries. The workers in the cotton mills of New Bedford, in the flax mills of New York, in the potteries of Trenton, in the glass factories of the west, have entered their protest against a reduction of wages that has been forced upon them by Democracy.
What can be done to lighten the burden? The manufacturers should not be expected to pay higher wages than their foreign competitors and to sell their goods at the same prices. It has been the decree of Democracy that American manufacturers and American wage earners must be punished in order to reward the New York city importers of foreign goods, who turned out with such dignified grandeur in their parade of 1892 to the honor and glory of Grover. It is the duty of all true and patriotic Americans to overthrow this foreign domination. Check the sale of these foreign goods, check the stoppage of our mills, check the cheapening of our labor by buying American goods whenever and wherever it is possible to do so. Let the people ask only for American products and insist upon getting them.

An Amazing Performance.
That the party which has been crying most against combinations, which has been shouting loudest against the evil of aggregated capital, should deliberately confess that it will impose upon the country a measure to benefit corporations at the expense of the people is a most extraordinary incident in the politics and the morals of the times. For many years the best people of the country have said that this party was unfit for government. Proof of the assertion is found in the confession of the very men who direct its policies and control its destinies. History gives no parallel to this amazing performance.—Baltimore American.

FEAR CANADIAN COMPETITION WILL GLUT THE MARKETS.

Garden Truck, Hay and Sheep Must Sell For Less Money—A Lone Democratic Politician Who Still Clings to Grover—Everything For the Trusts.
I have been spending my vacation in a little country town way down in Maine. The old farmer with whom I boarded was an active politician, and he and I had many discussions. One day I rode over with him to the country store, a mile or two away, and while we were there another farmer came in and greeted my host with, "Well, Miller, are they going to pass this tariff bill?"
"I dunno," said Miller. "Looks like it."
"Well, sir," said the newcomer, "if they do, I've voted the Democratic ticket for the last time."
"Why?" asked Miller.
"Because," was the reply, "if it passes I'll have to sell my flock of sheep. I've been getting 28 and 30 cents a pound for wool, but if this bill passes I won't get more'n 15 or 16 cents, and I can't afford to raise wool for that. And that ain't all," he went on. "I can't get so much for my produce if they let the Canadians bring their stuff in here free or at a lower duty than they pay now."
"Do you think that no duty or a lower duty on Canadian farm products would affect you very much?" I asked.
"Well, I should think it would," was the reply. "Some things 'twon't interfere with, but it will make a big difference in the price of my eggs and potatoes and turnips and hay and such stuff. They ought to put up the duty on hay if anything. There's too much Canadian hay comes in here now. And as for turnips, you see, St. Andrew's down there, just across the line, is a great place for turnips, and if them turnips didn't have to pay a duty it wouldn't pay me to raise any."
"Do you get a pretty good price for your produce now?" I asked.
"Well," he said, "there hasn't been as good a market for them as usual the last year, the times are so hard. A good many mills have been shut down for a longer or shorter time, and that's made money pretty tight."
"Well, then," I said, "you farmers have as much to fear from the shutting down of the mills as from the coming in of Canadian produce, haven't you?"
"More. We couldn't sell anything if the mills didn't run. Who'd we sell to?"
"That's just it," I said. "You see, you get just as much benefit from the tariff on manufactures as the manufacturer does. If there weren't any factories, you wouldn't have any market for your produce, so you profit by the tariff on manufactures as well as by the tariff on farm products. You need a tariff on both to protect you."
"Well, that's so," he replied, "though I hadn't