

Waco Evening News

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WACO, TEXAS, SEPTEMBER 22, 1888.

ONES ON MILLS.

HIS SPEECH AT THE COURT HOUSE LAST NIGHT.

He Favors the Blaine Bill and Arraigns Mills—Judge Gerald Makes a Reply.

There was a large crowd gathered in the district court room last night to hear Col. E. A. Jones deliver the opening speech of his canvass for congressional honors in the Ninth district. All political parties were represented, and there was a good-sized delegation of colored people.

Col. Jones was introduced at 8:15 to his audience by Col. William Cameron and spoke substantially as follows:

Colonel Jones opened his remarks with an anecdote which he said illustrated that it is often the case that men who boast the most of their religion, their patriotism, or their democracy have the least of it. Of the democracy of any man I have nothing to say.

At this opening moment I wish to say that whatever may be said of me, as to my democracy or my character I will leave unanswered. Whatever the newspapers or those who employ them may say I will leave to be decided by public opinion. I am here some ten days or so earlier than I expected to be because of misrepresentations. Here Colonel Jones alluded to the article in the St. Louis Republic denouncing the party who formed the Waco Home Market Club. This he said, was a slanderous attack upon those who are his friends in this controversy.

"Here," said the Colonel, "let me say that in this controversy I am the follower and they are in the advance."

Colonel Jones continued: "I am here to discuss the issues involved in this campaign. My views are not the result of my candidity but my candidity is the result of those views. In this controversy it is said, it is believed, that the Mills Bill should be, not only the act of democracy, but, generally, that it is the great measure in which the people of this country are particularly interested. It is regarded as the great measure for public interest."

I regard the bill as a fraud. Further, so far from being a southern measure it is peculiarly a northern measure. While generally regarded as a free trade measure it is not so understood by those better informed.

Discussing the bill further, Colonel Jones said: "I undertake to say that that measure in its present shape had but one prime object and that was political and partisan. It was shaped, framed, formulated and passed for the purpose of capturing two or three doubtful states to get the presidency."

That bill was formulated in a conference of four or five men for the purpose of dictating a policy to the government should pursue. At that time there was an election pending in Rhode Island. Mills went to Providence and made a speech. He told the manufacturers that the democratic party was not hostile to their interests. You all remember the howl that went up from Texas and its papers; the howl that went up from the then unwhipped democracy.

Soon after the President's message followed. Time was consumed until the convention met in St. Louis and drove in the few democratic opponents of the bill. Wool was kept on the free list because of the 100,000 majority in Texas. If Texas had a majority of 2,000 or 10,000 her representatives would not have dared support such a measure. Such an overwhelming majority is unsafe.

If Texas had a small majority concessions would be made to her.

The Mills Bill is a measure that sacrifices interest for political purposes. I think the sheep lost in McLennan county of more practical value than all the votes of New Zealand. The difference between the democratic and republican parties is not equal to the sheep lost in McLennan county.

This loss he regarded as the effect of the act of 1857 for which he charged, Mills was partly responsible.

So long as you pay taxes and limitless pensions we need not discuss protection and free trade. When you don't have these heavy expenses to meet you can go back to the antebellum times.

Levee the surplus though it cost you a president.

Cleveland loses this time it will be because he has accepted a betrayal of a part of the people to get the votes of others.

Returning to the Mills bill he said: "When this bill was reported there was a report that was an apology to the manufacturers. Who are the manufacturers? We have issued and were elected bond-holders. You have heard it probably for the last time, because speeches made in Providence have been published. Wool, it is said, is put on the free list to enable the manufacturer to get wool cheaper and enable him to send his goods into foreign markets. This can only be made a possibility by making labor cheaper here than abroad."

This measure will put a stop to immigration. What brings the immigrant here but the idea that this country is the laborer's paradise; that here he can get better wages for his work. The bill discourages immigration by reducing the price of labor.

The Colonel then read an extract from Mills' speech since the bill was reported in which Mills says the woolen manufacturer is not injured but benefited.

In confirmation of a proposition, which Col. Jones said he had not yet been fully able to develop, he read from a speech delivered in the senate by Senator Coke in 1852, declaring the principles of Democracy to be that as long as such vast sums are to be raised in this country they must be raised by a duty on imports; that all interests should be equally protected.

This discussion of tariff or protection, per se, declared Col. Jones, is not a live issue but an issue forced on us, by the accumulation of a vast surplus in the treasury, designedly piled up and constantly added to for political purposes. This surplus should go back to the people even if direct legislation is necessary to get it back.

Here Col. Jones announced that he was willing for his words to be read in Providence or anywhere, and in further discussion of the treasury surplus said: "That surplus would have been in the pockets of the people if its return had not been opposed by the friends of tariff reform. Seventy-seven millions of it could have been returned to the people by the passage of the Blair bill. When the war was over and its results ascertained it was the duty of the government to educate the enfranchised negroes. The ballot was never given to a people more unprepared for its intelligent exercise and no republican government is certain of lasting except its foundation is intelligence. The Blair bill ought to have passed because it would have been only giving back the money advanced by the people."

Now, said the speaker, what I am going to say is not, perhaps, as patriotic as some would say it should be, but it is impulsive and comes from the heart of the man. How did that money get there? It got there from the tariff, three-fourths of which is paid by the North where the wealth is and, if the Blair bill had passed, two-thirds of the seventy-seven millions appropriated by the tariff would have come to the South on account of the greater per cent. of tariff. Oughtn't we to have had it? Why didn't it come?

I don't know what Democracy means—I only expect to find out what Democratic or un-

democratic means. That bill passed the Senate in 1854. Then it went to a democratic house. I comment on this to show the unworthy means used to defeat it. It went to a committee appointed by a democratic speaker for the purpose of burying it. It was killed by similar means again in 1856, and again in 1858. My second purpose in commenting thus was to show you the manner in which the politics of this country is run.

They have filled the treasury and kept the money there in order to make an issue. You know that whoever is elected no party can get into power in this country that will not represent the people.

Now there is something better than a party plank—it is individual thought. At the conclusion of his address Colonel Jones gratefully thanked his audience, and stated that he would be heard from again.

Col. Jones friends greeted his utterances with frequent outbursts of applause.

When he had concluded there was a loud call made from the Democrats present for "Gerald," and the judge mounted the rostrum. The friends of Jones, however, tried to howl him down, and nearly all of them left the room. It was some minutes before the judge could proceed, when quiet was restored he had a large audience left, and he proceeded to reply to Mr. Jones, first reading the article to which the colonel had referred in the St. Louis Republic, and asking if there was anything in that which slandered Col. Jones' friends. He then attacked his position on the wool question, saying that it had always been the theory of Democratic government to put raw materials on the free list. Lack of space to-day prevents an extended report of Judge Gerald's remarks, but they were enthusiastically received by those who entertained the same views.

CONGRESSIONAL CONVENTION.

Recommendation of the Committee on Arrangements.

The committee on arrangements appointed by the Democratic mass meeting Monday night met in the office of County Judge Evans at 10 o'clock Thursday morning Judge Evans presided and W. H. Lessing Esq acted as secretary. The following proceedings were had:

1. It is determined by the committee of arrangements that the barbecue and congressional convention be held at the same place.

2. We recommend Padgett's park as the most suitable place to hold the convention and barbecue.

3. We recommend that the committee on grounds etc., erect three speaking stands, and that one of them be in front door of the pavilion, partly inside and partly outside, and that the pavilion be arranged for use of the convention.

4. The following gentlemen were selected as committee of reception and badges for delegates: Felix H. Robertson, L. C. Alexander, T. A. Blair, George Clark, W. H. Lessing, G. B. Gerald, Dr. W. H. Wilkes, R. B. Parrott, Jno. J. See, Waller S. Baker, Mayor A. Hinchman, and W. W. Evans.

5. We recommend that the congressional convention be called to order at 10 o'clock a. m. sharp, and that as soon as the nominee of the convention is announced the Hon. Roger Q. Mills will be introduced, and he will then address the entire audience.

6. That a procession be formed on the square at 9 o'clock a. m., under the direction of the marshal of the day, Col. James B. Baker, and march to the barbecue grounds, in such manner and along the line selected by the marshal.

7. All Mexican veterans, the Waco Light Infantry, the Waco Department and all democratic clubs present are especially invited to join in the procession and all other demonstrations of the day.

8. That all chairmen of clubs and other organizations from other towns and counties intending to join in this grand democratic demonstration on October 1st, 1888, are respectfully requested to notify our marshal of the day, Col. Jas. B. Baker, at as early a day as possible, of their name and style of organization, and the number composing them, in order that proper efficient steps may be taken for their disposition and comfort.

9. That speaking by the distinguished invited orators shall commence at 10 a. m. and continue during the day.

WM. W. EVANS, Chairman.
WM. H. LESSING, Secretary.
T. A. BLAIR,
J. W. SEDBERRY,
G. B. GERALD,
R. H. ROGERS,
F. M. MARRIS, Committee.

September 12, 1888.

But, as for Harrison, he is well enough as Blaine's shadow. He will be tractable and docile and do as he is told. So, after all, if Harrison is elected, Blaine may be President.—New York Herald, Ind.

Three French soldiers of the One Hundred and Fourteenth Regiment were condemned by their officer, for minor offenses, to run for three hours carrying their rifles and fully equipped. One, named Vallad, fell down exhausted at the end of two hours. The officer insisted upon his being made to get up and go on, saying that he must keep on till he dropped dead. Vallad rose and shot himself dead.

\$1.25 PER DOZEN.

\$1.25 per dozen for bottle beer at the Palace.

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100 reed and ratan chairs from \$2.50 to \$15.00.

150 leather and plush chairs at prices to suit the buyer.

25 folding beds from \$18 to \$150.

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