If your Tariff. Goldano Mink and ST BE CHECKED.

ports of the Fecretary of War and the Attorney General.

hundred, or than Internal

He Favors a

Orders for

e left at the

ASHINGTON, DEC. 6 .- The presi-M's message was delivered to cono to day as follows:

the Congress of the United States:

og are confronted at the threshold of ative duties with a condition onal finances which imperaands' immediate and careful on. The amount of money wived through the operation fling almovs, from the industries e in soon, the people, largely exur village hassary to meet the exthe north rnment. When we W. Hurd heory of our instituial wharf in every citizen the full occan vesse uits of his industry is U. S. light i only such deduction buoy at the 1 only such deduction are duly that towards the careful Uncle Sam intenance of the govsteamer Mtects nim, it is plain

ry dock and from the state of more than this is imilar repara culpable betrayal of neeting of the. This wrong inoted a tax who bear the burden about \$500 on, like other wrongs, ne lots wen cy, which should only rty which i conveying the people's r the pricitimate objects of ex-Cotta es a hoarding place for withdrawn from 'trade OM OUR 3 use, thus cripping our

Ces, obstructing our counwin Briment, preventing invest-Samputative enterprises, threatenast Sil disturbance and inviting public plunder. This constriar treasury is not altogether Deit has more than once of late linges, with aggravated incidents in ever presaging financial conand widespread disaster. It will to neglect this situation because rs are not now palpably immid apparent. They exist none the nly and on an unforseen and ted occasion they will be precip-

THE SURPLUS.

\$62,849.54; the annual contribu- erment. per cent. bonds still outstanding, extending it. thich were then payable at the op-

A the current fiscal year was at at appeted by the expenditure of private enterprises. 283.55 ir alie purchase of govern-

pated, and banks selected as depositors the high and beneficiat purposes of our of public money were permitted to some- government. what increase their deposits.

to release to the people the money bying bring to the knowledge of my country-islation. in the treasury, served to avert immed-men, as well as to the attention of their PROTECTION AGAINST "PAUPER LABOR."

NO REMEDY AT HAND. have all been retired, and there are no bonds outstanding, the payment of which there appears to be no just cause of comcontribution to the sinking fund, which and there seems to be nothing so well furnishes the occasion for expenditures able to bear the burden without hardin the purchase of bonds, has been al. ship to any portion of the people. ready made for the current year, so that there is no outlet in that direction.

VARIOUS REMEDIES DISAPROVED. ecutive power to restore at this time any revised and amended. These laws, as part of our surplus revenues to the people by its expenditure, consists in the price to consumers of all articles importsupposition that the secretary of the ed and subjected to duty, by precisely treasury may enter the market and pur- the sum paid for such duties. Thus the chase the bonds of the government not amount of the duty measures the tax yet due, at a rate of premium to be agreed upon. The only provision of law imported articles. Many of these things, from which such power could be derived, however, are raised or manufactured in is found in an appropriation bill passed our own country, and the duties now a number of years ago, and it is subject levied upon the foreign goods and proto the supposition that it was intended ducts are called protection to these home as temporary and limited in its application, instead of conferring a continuing ought to exist which would justify the clea and sell them for a price equal to chase bonds, it should be plainly vested such checks and limitations as will define his official right and discretion and at the same time relieve him from undue responsibility. In considering the question of purchasing bonds as a means of restoring to circulation the surplus meney accumulating in the treasury, it he 30th day of June, 1885, the ex- should be borne in mind that premiums, remues over public expendi- must, of course, be paid upon such puraffectomplying with the annual chase; that there may be a large part of ment of the sinking fund act, was sthese bonds held as investments which 30.34; during the year ended cannot be purchased at any price, and b, 1856, such excess amounted to that combinations among holders who 55,345,20, and during the year are willing to sell may unreasonably en-1 sae 30, 1887, it reached the sum hance the cost of such bonds to the gov-

the sinking fund during the three It has been suggested that the present specified, amounting in the bonded debt might be refunded at a less are to \$138,858,320.94, and deduc- rate of interest and the difference becan the surplus as stated were tween the old and new securities paid in realling in for that purpose out- cash, thus finding use for the surplus in or 3 per cent, bonds of the gov- the treasury. The success of this plan, During the six months prior it is apparent, must be founded upon the (a) 1887, the surplus revenue had volition of the holders of the present The large by repeated accumula- bonds, and it is not entirely certain that and it was feared the withdrawal the inducement which must be offered Frest sum of money needed by them would result in more financial would so affect the business benefit to the government than the purs boundary that the sum of \$79.864, chase of the bonds, while the latter is such surplus was applied to the proposition would reduce the principal of not of the principal and interest of the debt by actual payment, instead of

The proposition to deposit the money The government. The precarious held by the government in banks from of the dnaucial affairs among throughout the country, for use by the ample still needing relief immed- people, is, it seems to me, exceedingly reafter the 30th day of June, 1887, objectionable in principle, as reaching national activities increase, new recruits mainder of the 3 per cent. bonds too close a relationship between the are added to those who desire a continconstanding, amounting with prin- operations of the government to the busi- nation of the advantages which they and interest to the sum of \$18,877, ness of the country, and too extensive a conceive the present system of tariff taxare called in and applied to the commingling of their money, thus foster- ation directly gives them. So stubbornly and contribution for the current ing an unnatural reliance in private busi- have all efforts to reform the present means standing these operations of should be adopted it should only be done fellow-citizens thus engaged, that they ry department, representations as a temporary expedient to meet an orarmed at hand. In these circum- direction, and should have a tendency to the line to maintain their advantage.

DANGERS OF THE SITUATION.

OUR INEQUITABLE TARIFF LAWS.

But our present tariff laws, the various, inequitable and illegal source of un-The only pretense of any existing expaid by those who purchase for use these manufacturers, because they render it possible for those of our people who are ple. It is not proposed entirely to re- the hard-earned compensation of many lieve the country of this taxation. It days toil. must be extensively continued as the source of the government's income, and in a readjustment of our tariff the inter-

profitable returns. PROTECTIONISTS ORGANIZED.

As the volume and diversity of our ness upon public funds. If this scheme condition been resisted by those of our

the present year amounting on the 1st cial situation. The failure of congress from the present tariff is necessary in sumer. When manufactured into cloth have resisted timely and reasonable reday of December to \$55,258,871.19, and beretofore to provide against the dangers order that higher wages may be paid to and other goods and material for use, its lief, may insist upon a radical and is estimated to reach the sum of \$113,- which it was quite evident the very na-000,000 on the 30th of June next, at ture of the difficulty most necessarily prowhich date it is expected that this sum duce caused a condition of financial dis- "pauper labor." In all we acknowledge sum has been added for the benefit of fair revision of our tariff laws is not added to prior accumulations, will swell tress and apprehension since their last the force of an argument which involves the manufacturer, under the operation of under-estimated. It will require on the onfines Himself to the surplus in the treasury to \$140,000,- adjournment which taxes to the utmost the welfare and liberal compensation of all the authority and expedients within our laboring people. Our labor is honexecutive control, and these appear now orable in the eyes of every American There seems to be no assurance that, to be exhausted. If disaster results from citizen, and lies at the foundation of our with such a withdrawal from use of the the continued inaction of congress the re- development. It is entitled without afpeople's circulating medium, our busi-sponsibility must rest where it belongs. fectation or hypocrisy to the utmost reness community may not in the near Though the situation thus far considered gard. The standard of our laborer's life future be subject to the same distress is fraught with danger which should be should not be marred by that of anotherwhich was quite lately produced from the fully realized, and though it presents country less favored, and they are ensame cause, and while the functions of features of wrong to the people as well titled to their full share of our advantaour national treasury should be few and as to the country, it is but a result grow- ges. By the last census is made to apsimple, and while its best condition ing out of a perfectly palpable and appear that of the 17,292,090 of our populawould be reached, I believe, by its entire parent cause constantly reproducing the tion engaged in all kinds of industries, disconnection with private business in same slarming circumstances-a con- 7,670,493 are employed in agriculture, terests, yet when, by a preversion of its gested national treasury and a depleted 4,074,238 in professional and personal purposes, it idly holds money uselessly monetary condition in the business of service, 2,499,876 of whom are domestic subtracted from the channels of trade, the country. It needs hardly be stated servants and laborers, while 1,810,256 there seems to be reason for the claims that while the present situation demands are employed in trade and transportathat legitimate means should be devised a remedy we can only be saved from a tion, and 3,837,112 are classed as emby the government to restore in an predicament in the future by the removal ployed at manufacturing and mining. emergency, without waste or extrava- of the cause. Our scheme of taxation, For present purposes, however, the latter gance, such money to its place among by means of which this needless surplus number should be considerably reduced. the people. If such an emergency is taken from the people and put into the Without attempting to enumerate all, it arises, there now exists no clear and public treasury, consists of a tariff or will be conceded that there should be undoubted executive power of relief, duty levied upon importations from deducted from those which it includes Heretofore the redemption of the 3 per abroad and internal revenue taxes levied 375,144 carpenters and joiners, 285,170 cents, only which were payable at the upon the consumption of tobacco and milliners, dressmakers and seamstresses, option of the government, has afforded a spirituous and malt liquors. It must be 172,126 blacksmiths, 133,756 tailors and means for the disbursement of the ex- considered that none of these things tailoresses, 107,000 masons, 76,241 cess of our revenues, but these bonds subjected to internal revenue taxation butchers, 41,460 bakers, 22,182 plasterers and 4801 manufacturing agricultural implements, leaving 2,623,987 persons emwe have the right to insist upon. The plaint of the consumers of the articles, ployed in manufacturing industries, who are claimed to be benefited by a high tariff. To these the appeal is made to save their employment and maintain their wages by resisting a change. There should be no disposition to answer such suggestions by the allegations that they are in a minority a rong those who labor and therefore should forego an advantage in the interest of low prices for the majority; their compensation, as it may be affected by the operations of tariff laws, should at all times be scrupulously kept in view; and yet, with slight reflection, they will not overlook the fact that they are consumers with the rest; that they too have their own wants and those of their families to supply from

those wants, will regulate the measure of their welfare and comfort. discretion and authority. No condition manufacturers to make these taxed artigrant of power to a single official, upon that demanded by the imported goods manded should be so measured as not to combinations quite prevalent at this his judgment of its necessity, to with- that have paid customs duty; so it hap-necessitate or justify either the loss of time, and frequently called "trusts," hold from or release to the business of pens that, while comparatively a few use employment by the workingman nor the which have for their object the regulathe people, in an unusual way, money the imported articles, millions of our lessening of his wages; and the profits tion of the supply and price of commod-Deit has more than once of late routined to the people's representing the congress, who alone can be consisted to the people's representing the congress, who alone can be consisted to the people's representing the congress, who alone can be consisted to the people's representation. Both of the great and effective action. The public can hardly be combination. The public can hardly be consisted and entering the combination. The public can hardly be consisted and entering the combination. The public can hardly be consisted and entering the combination. the congress, who alone can country; and if it is deemed wise to and use things of the same kind made no excuse for a sacrifice of the interests hope for any consideration in the operation. in this country, and pay therefor nearly of his employes in either their opporauthority in the present juncture to pur- or quite the same enhanced price which tunity to work or the diminution of their the duty adds to the imported articles, compensation; nor can the worker in and provided, so far as possible, with Those who buy imports pay the duty manufactures fail to understand that charged thereon to the public treasury, while a high tariff is claimed to be necesbut the great majority of our citizens sary to allow the payment of remunerawho buy domestic articles of the same tive wages, it certainly results in a very class pay a sum at least approximately large increase in the price of nearly all equal to this duty to the home manufact- sorts of manufactures, which in counturers. This reference to the operation less forms he needs for the use of himof our tariff laws is not made by way of self and his family. He receives at the instruction, but in order that we may be desk of his employer his wages, and constantly reminded of the manner in perhaps before he reaches his home is which they impose a burden upon those obliged, in a purchase for family use of who consume domestic products as well an article which embraces his own labor as those who consume imported articles, to return, in the payment of the inand thus create a tax upon all our peo- creased price which the tariff permits,

their earnings, and the prices of the ne-

cessaries of life, as well as the amount of

THE FARMER AND THE TARIFF. The farmer and the agriculturist who manufactures nothing, but who pays the ests of American labor engaged in manu- increased price which the tariff imposes facture should be carefully considered, upon every agricultural implement, upon as well as the preservation of our manu- all he wears and upon all he uses and factures. It may be called protection or owns, except the increase of his flocks by any other name, but relief from the and herds, and such things as his hushardships and dangers of our present bandry produces from the soil, is invited tariff laws should be devised with espe- to aid in maintaining the present situacial precaution against imperiling the tion, and he is told that a high duty on existence of our manufacturing interests. imported wool is necessary for the bene-But this existence should not mean a fit of those who have sheep to shear, in condition which, without regard to the order that the price of their wool may inpublic welfare or a national exigency, crease. They of course are not reminded must always insure the realization of that the farmer who has no sheep is by immense profits instead of moderately this scheme obliged in his purchase of clothing and woolen goods to pay a tribute to his fellow-farmer, as well as to the manufacturer and merchant. Nor is any mention made of the fact that sheep owners themselves, and their households must wear clothing and use other articles manufactured from the wool they sell at tariff prices, and thus, as consumers, must return their share of this increased price to the tradesman.

THE PROFIT, AND ITS COST. I think it may be fairly assumed that On so in business, circles not only gent necessity. Legislative and exentive tertained to a certain extent, that there a large proportion of the sheep owned by and but increased, and absolute effort should generally be in the opposite exists an organized combination all along the farmers throughout the country are facturers are asked to surrender somefound in small flocks, numbering twenty-thing for the public good, and to avert the general condition of the country, and Program at mand. In these circumdirection, and as fast as can safely

We are in the midst of centennial celefive to fifty. The duty on the grade of disaster, their patriotism as well as a to detail with some particulars, the opdivorce as much, and as fast as can safely

best on the sinking divorce as much, and as fast as can safely

best on the sinking divorce as much, and as fast as can safely

best on the sinking divorce as much, and as fast as can safely

best on the sinking divorce as much, and as fast as can safely

best on the sinking divorce as much, and as fast as can safely

best on the sinking divorce as much, and as fast as can safely

best on the sinking divorce as much, and as fast as can safely

best on the sinking divorce as much, and as fast as can safely

best on the sinking divorce as much, and as fast as can safely

best on the sinking divorce as much, and as fast as can safely

best on the sinking divorce as much, and as fast as can safely

best on the sinking divorce as much, and as fast as can safely

best on the sinking divorce as much, and as fast as can safely

best on the sinking divorce as much as fast as can safely

best on the sinking divorce as much as fast as can safely

best on the sinking divorce as much as fast as can safely

best on the sinking divorce as much as fast as can safely

best of the sinking divorce as much as fast as can safely

best of the sinking divorce as much as fast as can safely

best of the sinking divorce as much as fast as can safely

contains the sinking divorce as much as fast as can safely

best of the sinking divorce as much as fast as can safely

best of the sinking divorce as much as fast as can safely

contains the sinking divorce as much as fast as can safely

contains the sinking divorce as much as fast as can safely

contains the sinking divorce as much as fast as can safely

contains the sinking divorce as much as fast as can safely

contains the sinking divorce as much as fast as can safely

contains the sinking divorce as much as fast a be done, the treasury department from brations, and with becoming pride we imported wool which these sheep yield is grateful recognition of advantages allerations of the different executive decreases. reloice in American skill and ingenuity, 10 cents for each pound if of the value ready afforded, should lead them to be partments. It would be especially agreeof course it is not expected that un- in American energy and enterprise, and of 30 cents or less, and 12 cents if of the willing to extend co-operation. No dease of govern. Of course it is not expected that operations the wonderful natural advantages and value of more than 30 cents. If the mand is made that they shall forego all ent time, and to call attention to the value of more than advantages and the benefits of all course it is not expected that they shall forego all ent time, and to call attention to the value of the benefits of all course it is not expected that they shall forego all ent time, and to call attention to the value of the benefits of the benefit of the benefits of the ben ring 4 and necessary and extravagant operations of the value of six pounds be allowed the benefits of governmental regard, but mable accomplishments of these department in the capture of remium paid will be made far the purpose of around, tional growth. Yet when an attempt is for each fleece, the duty thereon would they cannot wait to be admonished of ments during the last fiscal year. But I the accumulation of an excess of revenue. the accumulation of an excess of reveal.

The accumulation of a constant of the accumulation of the accumu

poses of manufacturers to declare that five succep, and \$35 that from the wool of protection to our manufactures than to infant industries are still needing the fifty sheep; and at present values this our other important enterprises. While the expedients thus employed I have deemed it my duty thus to care that can be wrung from federal leghighest and greatest degree of favor and addition would amount to about onewool leaves his hands charged with precontinued to accumulate, the excess for legislative relief, the gravity of our finanother tariff laws.

THE DAY OF SETTLEMENT.

In the meantime the day arrives when the farmer finds it necessary to purchase woolen goods and material to clothe himself and family for the winter. When he faces the tradesman for that purpose he discovers that he is obliged not only to return, in the way of increased prices, his tariff profit on the wool he sold, and which then perhaps lies before him in manufactured form, but that he must add a considerable sum thereto to meet a further increase in cost caused by a tariff duty on the manufacture. Thus, in the presents no features of hardship, but the end, he is aroused to the fact that he has paid upon a moderate purchase, as a result of the tariff scheme which, when he sold the wool, seemed so profitable, an increase in price more than sufficient to sweep away all the tariff profit he received upon the wool he produced and

When the number of farmers engaged n wool raising is compared with all the farmers in the country, and the small proportion they bear to our population is considered; when it is made apparent that in the case of a large part of those who own sheep the benefit of the present tariff on wool is illusory; and above all when it must be conceded that the increase of the cost of living caused by such tariff becomes a burden upon those with moderate means, and the poor, the employed and the unemployed, the sick and the well, and the young and the old, and that it constitutes a tax which, with relentless grasp, is fastened upon the clothing of every man, woman and child in the land-reasons are suggested why the removal or reduction of this duty should be included in a revision of our tariff laws.

COMBINATIONS AND TRUSTS.

In speaking of the increased cost to consumers of our home manufactures resulting from a duty laid upon imported articles of the same description, the fact is not overlooked that competition among our domestic producers sometimes has the effect of keeping the price of our products below the highest limit allowed by such duty. But it is notorious that But the reduction of taxation de- this competition is too often strangled by patriotic duty which should characterize tion of these selfish schemes.

If, however, in the absence of such combination a healthy and free competition reduces the price of any particular dutiable article of home production below the limit which it might otherwise reach under our tariff laws, and if, with such reduced price its manufacture continues to thrive, it is entirely evident pledges. that one thing has been discovered which should be carefully scrutinized in an effort to reduce taxation.

The necessity of combination to maintain the price of any commodity to the tariff point furnishes proof that some one is willing to accept lower prices for such commodity, and that such prices produced by competition, prove the same thing. Thus, where either of these conditions exists, a case would seem to be presented for an easy reduction of taxa-

The considerations which = have been presented touching our tariff laws are intended only to enforce an earnest recommendation that the surplus revenues of the government be prevented by the reduction of our customs duties, and at the same time to emphasize a suggestion that in accomplishing this purpose we may discharge a double duty to our people by granting to them a measure of relief from tariff taxation in quarters where it is most needed, and from sources where it can be most fairly and justly accepted. Nor can the preservation of such consideration be with any degree of fairness, regarded as evidence of unfriendliness towards our manufacturing interests, or of any lack of appreciation of their value and importance. These interests constitute a leading and most try's progress, so that if in the emer- the executive, in compliance with this gency that presses upon us, our manu-

NOW IS THE TIME. . An opportunity for safe, careful and receives this, or a less tariff profit, the deliberate reform is now offered, and late danger, our surplus revenues have representatives, the responsibility of It is also said that the increase in the cisely that sum which in all its changes time may come when an abused and irritated people, heedless of those who

part of congress, great labor and care, and especially a broad and national contemplation of the subject and a patriotic disregard of such local and selfish claims as are unreasonable and reckless of the welfare of the entire country.

Under our present laws, more than 4000 articles are subject to duty. Many of these do not in any way compete with our own manufactures, and many are haraly worth attention as subjects of revenue. A considerable reduction can be made in the aggregate by adding them to the free list. The taxation of luxuries necessaries of life, used and consumed by all people, the duty upon which adds to the cost of living in every home, should be greatly cheapened.

RAW MATERIAL.

The radical reduction of the duties imposed upon raw material used in manufactures, or its free importation, is of course an important factor in any effort to reduce the price of these necessaries. It would not only relieve them from the increased cost caused by the tariff on suca material, but the manufactured product being thus cheapened, that part of the tariff now laid upon such product as a compensation to our manufacturers for the present price of raw material could be accordingly modified. Such reduction or free importation would serve beside largely to reduce the revenue. It is not apparent how such a change can have any injurious effect upon our manufacturers. On the contrary, it would appear to give them a better chance in foreign markets with the manufacturers of other counfries who cheapen their wares by free material. Thus our people might have the opportunity of extending their sales beyond the limits of bome consumption, saving them from the depression, interruption in business, and loss caused by a glutted domestic market, and affording their employes more certain and steady labor, with its resulting quiet and contentment.

DEMANDED BY PARTY CONSIDERATIONS. The question thus imperatively presented for solution should be approached in a spirit higher than partisanship, and considered in the light of that regard for wealth of a confiding people. But the obligation to declared party policy and principle is not wanting to urge prompt government have, by repeated and authoridive declarations, condemned the condition of our laws, which permit the collection from the people of unnecessary revenue and have in the most solemn manner promised a reduction; and neither as citizens or partisans are our countrymen in a mood to condone the deliberate violations of these

Our progress toward a wise conclusion will not be improved by dwelling upon the theories of protection and free trade. This savors too much of bandying epithets. It is a condition that confronts us-not a theory. Relief from this condition may involve a slight reduction of the advantages which we award our home productions; but the entire withare remunerative, and the lower prices drawal of such advantages should not be contemplated. The question of free trade is absolutely irrelevant, and the persistent claim made in certain quarters that all efforts to relieve the people from unjust fand unnecessary taxition are A DOUBLE DUTY MAY BE DISCHARGED, schemes of the so-called free fraders, is mischievous and far removed from any consideration for the public good. The simple and plain duty which we owe the people is to reduce taxation to the necessary expenses of an economical operation of the government, and to restore to F the business of the country the money which we hold in the treasury through the perversion of governmental powers. These things can and should be done with safety to all our industries, without danger to the opportunity for renumerative labor which our workingmen need, and with benefit to them and all our people, by cheapening their means of subsistence and increasing the measure of their comforts.

IN CONCLUSION. The constitution provides that the president shall, from time to time, give substantial element of our national great- to the congress information of the state ness, and furnish the truth of our coun- of the Union. It has been the custom of provision, annually to exhibit to the congress at the opening of its session, made to justify a scheme which permits be of or 72 cents, and this may be taken their duty, as went as their duty,