DESERET EVENING NEWS

DESERET NEWS PUBLISHING COMPANY, LESSEES.

Wednesday, - - January 3, 1894.

THE "NEWS'" POSITION.

We assume that those who advertise their business, their wares, and their enterprises, in the columns of the DESERET EVENING NEWS anticipate that the outlay will do them some good. It does, too; for the NEWS is widely read and by the best people, and in its treatment of actual events it is truthful and unprejudiced. Hence we can afford to sell, and business men can afford to pay, a pretty tidy price for such space as we have to spare in each issue for advertising purposes and announcements.

But the NEWS does not write, does not edit, and does not accept responsibility for the statements its advertisers choose to make. Where we are convinced that those statements are downright falsehoods, or that they are clearly intended to deceive, we reject the ad., or if it has been published without a full understanding, we lose no time in not only striking it out but also in warning the community against deception. Of course we want legitimate advertising and as much of it as we can get and at the best rates; but we do not want one line, at any time or at any price, that involves a loss of principle. If we cannot do an honest business, we'll quit.

Now, we reassert that the NEWS, the official organ of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, is not a political paper, is unpledged to either party, is independent of them all. It has friends in every party, and thinks there are excellent and worthy principles to be found enunciated in the platforms of each. We have published as advertisements a good deal of matter recently from both the principal parties in this city. The Democrats have had certain paid space in which to ventilate their views, make their promises and formulate their plea. The Republicans have had certain paid space to do the same thing. On some days, one party slipped a cog and didn't get here in time to secure what they wanted; on other days the other party was likewise tardy or neglectful. Today we have them both; nay, more—we have also the ticket and some advertisements of the third, or Populist party; and in a spirit of the utmost friendship and fairness, we invite the reader to peruse all of them, if he feels like it; if not that, then as much as he can stand; and then tomorrow to go and vote for the man and the principles of his choice; the NEWS doesn't care a straw whether his ballot shall be cast for Hall or Varian or McKenzie, or whether, if he is sick of politics, he keeps out of the turbid stream entirely.

To those who have tried to argue that the publication of these advertisements indicated the political bias of this paper, we shall briefly reply that the same logic would make us a Jewish organ because every day we publish the advertisements of Jewish merchants (good men, too, we believe), or a Chinese organ, because we advertise a Chinese store or two, or a liquor dealers', or showman's, or doctors', or bankers', or [illegible] organ because we occasionally print the business announcements of these classes of people. Any attempt that may have been made to put us in a false position in this matter of politics we condemn; and any hint from either side that we have leaned toward or against it, we unqualifiedly deny. We may have felt to criticise some of the advertising tricks employed, but we also felt if the advertiser could stand it we could endure though we might not approve it. The contradictions of rivals in politics, as in trade, will bear examination; and none of them must think to use this paper to impose on its own readers. Each one of the latter has a warmer place in our regard than any advertiser's money can buy. And when we have any advice for the reader, or desire him to be made acquainted with any matter of news as such, we shall present it to him in columns which no advertiser can enter and with a responsibility which no partisan shall be permitted to assume.

In conclusion: The NEWS thinks every legal voter owes it to himself, his family and his country that he deposit an intelligent ballot at every election, and we trust that tomorrow's result will show that this great privilege of citizenship has been fully exercised. As to which candidate ought to be elected, we have not one word to say. Three candidates are already afield. Vote for the one who in himself and in his principles you like best.

FATAL NEGLIGENCE.

We have already commented upon the immense financial losses sustained by the railroad corporations and their employes during the fiscal year just closed. In the great railroad business of the country there are, however, other elements that have interest for the public than the mere knowledge of how much or how little the various lines pay their [illegible] of these [illegible] in the [illegible] of [illegible] and [illegible] politics—[illegible] from time to time, usually with some [illegible] on the part of the roads, and invariably with a certain shock to the sensibilities on the part of those who patronize and [illegible] them. When we are told, for instance, that at least one hundred persons lost their lives through railway accidents during August, September and October, on their way to the World's Fair and homeward, most of us become so worked up that we are tempted to agree with the Herald [illegible] in branding the ghastly tale as a "national humiliation." And when these and similar figures are [illegible] thrown before us, and we call in vain for the railroads to give a satisfactory explanation of them, we are very ready to agree, whether justly or not, with the writer in last month's North American Review, who attributes this fearful sacrifice of human life to "negligence in operation." This writer, [illegible] Pratt, makes a [illegible] study of [illegible] in this and the [illegible] country, and his conclusion [illegible] that travelling by rail is at least five times as dangerous in the United States as in England. In England, the block system is used on 98 per cent of the roads against 8 per cent in our own country. Mr. Pratt suggests that railways be compelled to pay heavy damages for accidents, which would, in time, lead them to adopt all possible safeguards. On the other hand, it must be admitted that our laws have tended to depress earnings to the minimum and it is believed that freightage in many instances is done below cost already. In England, the revenue from freight is much larger than here. It would appear that our restrictive legislation is carried out at the expense of human [illegible]. This latter suggestion is not alone urged by the railroads, it seems on its face to be reasonable and just. It may be accepted as such, it confirms the complaint of "negligence of operation" as proved, but while directly laying the blame upon the corporations, a large portion properly may be fairly laid at the door of the government, which, it must be said, has essayed to grapple with the transportation question in a vacillating and unpractical way, apparently not knowing where to begin, where to stop, and where to get through.

THE END NOT YET.

The Seventh-day Adventists in Michigan have received another impression that the end of the world is very near. And [illegible] has the conviction because that a great many of them are donating their worldly goods to missionary funds for the purpose of converting the world to the sabbatarian doctrine before the supposed destruction takes place. At a recent meeting held in Battle Creek, Mich., the people present gave up their gold watches, rings and other jewelry; and others are selling their homes at a sacrifice in order to become preachers.

Panics of this kind have occurred before, both in ancient and modern times, but the world still moves. The trouble is that a good many have read the prophetic declarations of sacred writ as if the mere studying of these would turn them into prophets, the fallacy of which supposition has been proven again and again. Prophecy was never intended for that purpose.

To prepare the world for a coming change is a most laudable work, for present conditions are such that some change is necessary. Those who seek in worldly possessions their only happiness need to be reminded that they are building on foundations without stability; and those who consider themselves "oppressed" should be called upon to look forward to a time near at hand when such conditions shall no longer exist. The world should be taught that the coming change is the establishment of a new dispensation on earth, not its destruction. Thus, in the doctrine of a second advent of the Savior is hope and an admonition is [illegible] to all. Those who think they at this time must sell their homes as a preparation for the end of the world must be ignorant of the teachings of inspired men on that important subject.

CATHOLICS PERSECUTED.

A dispatch from Berlin now contains the sickening details of the massacre of Catholics by Cossacks in a small town of the vast Russian empire. It appears that about a hundred of these semi-barbarous soldiers attacked a church where many worshippers were congregated, and commenced to desecrate the place and maltreat the people. An alarm was sounded and the inhabitants of the place gathered and drove away the invaders, after a hot fight. Shortly after this the Cossacks, to the number of six hundred, returned and renewed their work of vandalism in the church. Chalices, images and altar ornaments were broken to pieces. About a hundred of the unfortunate people were cruelly [illegible], their blood sprinkling the floor of their sacred edifice. Others were captured and driven to an open place, where they were stripped of their clothes, men and women alike, and beaten almost to death. And all this seems to have been done under the direction of regular officers of a Russian regiment.

In connection with this outrage the [illegible] between Rome and Petersburg will be [illegible]. The pope a short time ago sent [illegible] protest against the persecution of Catholics in Russia, [illegible] the [illegible] and [illegible] issue of an [illegible]. The report says [illegible] the [illegible] of this outrage [illegible] and [illegible] in [illegible]. His [illegible], however, [illegible] to him that the Russian [illegible] might change his policy [illegible] in favor of the Triple Alliance. A special messenger, a Catholic bishop, was therefore dispatched to Rome to negotiate the conclusion of peace between the heads of the two great divisions of the Catholic church.

Of course the question will [illegible] arise, how far the Russian [illegible] can be held responsible for the [illegible] of these Catholics. Probably a good many things are done by his semi-barbarian subjects, which the [illegible] regrets as much as anyone else. In this case, however, the [illegible] is [illegible] that the massacre [illegible] answer to the [illegible] language of the pope. Should further investigation prove that suspicion to be only too well founded, and should an [illegible] be made, it is not improbable that whatever position the [illegible] the pope still [illegible] will be exercised against Russia and in favor of the powers of the Triple Alliance. Any such [illegible], no matter how [illegible], will not fail to [illegible] new and [illegible] moves on Europe's great political chess-board.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

SPECIAL ELECTION.

Fifth Representative District.

THURSDAY, JAN. 4, 1894.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

For Representative to the Legislative Assembly.

WILLIAM C. HALL.

DEMOCRATIC CAMPAIGN MEETINGS.

The Democratic Committee Announce the following Meetings:

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 3.

3rd Precinct—Twenty-third Ward Assembly Hall.

4th Precinct—Taggart's Hall, Second Street, Twenty-first Ward.

5th Precinct—Wasatch Hall, Main and Second South.

2nd Precinct—Hegney's Hall.

All meetings begin at 7:30 p.m.

Populist Ticket,

Special Election, Jan. 4, 1894.

For Member Utah Legislative Assembly, Fifth District

W. A. McKENZIE.

The Populist ticket is still in the field. We never back down.

500 Pairs PROVO WHITE BLANKETS at Cost. JOHN C. CUTLER & BRO., 36 Main Street.

All Sorts, 72 W. Third South. Watches and Jewelry cheap for cash. Fine watch repairing a specialty. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Catarrh in the Head. Is undoubtedly a disease of the blood, and as such only a reliable blood purifier can effect a perfect and permanent cure. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the best blood purifier; it has cured many very severe cases of catarrh. Catarrh oftentimes leads to consumption. Take Hood's Sarsaparilla before it is too late.

Hood's Pills do not purge, pain nor gripe, but act promptly, easily and efficiently. 25c.

"Brown's Bronchial Troches" are excellent for the relief of hoarseness or sore throat. They are exceedingly effective."—Christian World, London, Eng.

Vote the Populist ticket. It is the best protest to send to Washington.

SALT LAKE THEATER.

Chas. S. Burton, Manager.

4 Nights and Saturday Matinee. 4

—BEGINNING—

TUESDAY NIGHT, JANUARY 2.

FANNY DAVENPORT,

—SUPPORTED BY—

Melbourne McDowell and Company.

Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday Matinee, SARDOU'S

Cleopatra.

[illegible]

[illegible] LOTTIE COLLINS, [illegible] New [illegible] and Athenaeum [illegible]

WONDERLAND.

[illegible] Thursday, Dec. 28th. [illegible]

HINTS TO THE MR. WELLS!

You Say Nothing Worthy of Reply. Prof. Paul Thinks.

Editor Deseret News:

A certain Mr. Wells has seen fit to attack, in your columns, some recent literature, which he attributes to me.

The statement that a century ago Jefferson yielded to a tax of 5 per cent no [illegible] manufactures, with the express understanding that this protection was to continue for only seven years, Mr. Wells answers by saying that "Mr. Paul, of Lasen, is a great tariff reformer whose longing [illegible] they are to [illegible] with figures manufactured from Democratic campaign tracts."

The statement of Jeremiah M. Rusk, secretary of agriculture under President Harrison, that the American Harvester company is now selling "machinery in Russia, Australia and other wheat growing countries at a lower figure than they do in this country," Mr. Wells answers by saying that "the Mormon people in early times did believe in [illegible]," and by inviting "the ponderous logician from Logan to explain," etc.

The fact that the early, mild form of protection has now grown into a clear [illegible] that, under cover of which, 433 tariff-fostered trusts sell abroad their "protected" articles more cheaply than they are sold in the home market, Mr. Wells answers by referring to what he is pleased to call my "[illegible]."

The advertisements of 100 protected firms, offering in the very face of the American people to export millions of American papers to sell their goods cheaper to foreigners than to Americans, [illegible] "Globe's corrugated carpet, [illegible] 2 cents per square yard. Less 10 per cent discount to the home trade. Less 40 per cent discount to the foreign trade"—Mr. Wells answers by saying: "In my simple, callow way I am intimating that [illegible] this is not robbery at all, but is a blessed boon to the country, and the only practical and business-like policy to build up this struggling nation; and when the great human tariff catapult of Logan [illegible]," etc.

American refined sugar was sold on the London market for ten years previous to the passage of the McKinley law at about 2 cents per pound less than in this country. Some writer asked Mr. Wells whether he maintained that if his father were alive today he would connive at these stealings of the sugar thief. Mr. Wells responds that the "great human tariff catapult of Logan [illegible] the one who made it possible for him to breathe this country."

The fact that the British steel rail trust sells rails for $18 a ton, while the American steel rail trust sells them at $28 (and a like comparison holds true of all the "trusts" there and here), Mr. Wells answers by saying that "trusts are not the result of the protective policy at all, and to charge these evils to Republicans is the cheapest kind of demagoguery."

The fact that American copper, saws, watches, typewriters, and hundreds of other articles are advertised [illegible] to foreigners at from 15 to 50 per cent less than in the home market, Mr. Wells answers by saying that I am "a Paul patrol," and that there is a certain sewing machine, the Singer, manufactured in Glasgow.

Now that I have written out an answer to Mr. Wells, it occurs to me that he says nothing that deserves a reply.

J. H. PAUL.

The Advertising

Of Hood's Sarsaparilla is always within the bounds of reason because it is true; it always appeals to the sober, common sense of thinking people because it is true; and it is always fully substantiated by endorsements which, in the financial world would be accepted without a moment's hesitation.

Hood's Pills cure liver ills, constipation, biliousness, jaundice, sick headache, indigestion.

Highest Price on County Warrants, City and County Time Checks and Jury Scrip, at E. A. [illegible] & Bro.

Drop in Lumber.

Call on us before buying. Our stock of Lumber, Sash, Doors, etc., is complete, and there is a great drop in prices. Morrison, Merrill & Co.

PROFESSIONAL.

RICHARDS & RICHARDS, ATTORNEYS AT LAW. [illegible]

JAS. H. MOYLE, ATTORNEY AT LAW. Rooms [illegible] Constitution Building, opposite Z. C. M. I.

L. M. WIDDELL and THOMAS ADAMS, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW AND LAND ATTORNEYS. [illegible] Salt Lake City, Utah.

J. F. [illegible], PATENT ATTORNEY. [illegible]

YOUNG, YOUNG & MOYLE. [illegible] ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW. [illegible] Bank Building, Salt Lake City.

H. T. LLOYD, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW. [illegible]

CHAS. H. CANNON, DENTIST. [illegible] Constitution Building.

DR. J. B. KEYSOR & BRO., DENTISTS. [illegible] Main Street.

DR. J. THOMAS, SURGEON DENTIST. NO. 15 MAIN ST. [illegible]

Dr. W. H. Hodges, Dentist. Rooms 1 & 2 Commercial Block, Salt Lake City. Teeth Filled and Extracted without pain.

LEWIS' 98 PER CENT LYE [illegible] PENNA. SALT MFG CO. Gen. Agents, Phila., Pa.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Who confiscated the Mormon Church property?

A Republican Congress.

Who returned it to the people?

A Democratic Congress.

Vote for W. C. HALL—Democrat.

Why has Utah received fair treatment by the present Congress?

Because it is a Democratic Congress. Democrats believe in equal rights, local self-government and are opposed to disfranchising people because of religious belief.

The Republicans never did give Utah a fair show, and would have persisted in their opposition to Utah in this Congress but for the fact that they are in a hopeless minority and could not help themselves.

The prominent Republicans of Salt Lake have openly made the declaration within the past sixty days that they did not want to see Utah get statehood until a Republican administration could give it.

Vote for W. C. HALL.

Mechanics, you can't vote the Republican ticket!

Why?

Because the Republican Governor (Thomas) vetoed the mechanics' lien law, which a Democratic legislature passed last session, 1892.

Vote for W. C. Hall.

Miners! You can't vote the Republican ticket.

Why?

Because the Republicans demonetized silver in 1873 and have refused for 20 years to correct their "mistake."

Benjamin Harrison declared, while President, that he would veto any free coinage bill.

The opposition to silver interests has come from the Republicans in Congress, on a ratio of 8 to 1, during the past 20 years.

Vote for W. C. Hall.

ATTENTION, WORKINGMEN!

Employment for two thousand workingmen this winter in Salt Lake City. Do you know that the only relief that can come to the workingmen of this city, to keep public works in operation and furnish employment to those who are now idle, and who, unless relief comes, will be at starvation's door before the winter is over, must come from Congress. Seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars will be spent on these public improvements, as a result of the bill now pending in Congress. This bill is being pushed through by Hon. J. L. Rawlins, our Democratic Congressman. It will be passed by a Democratic Congress and signed by a Democratic President. Our city has exhausted its last dollar of resources, and will be compelled to close down all public work within a month unless this relief comes.

How much will it help our gallant congressman to secure this urgent legislation, if we send out the glad tidings next Thursday night that Salt Lake is Democratic? Workingmen put yourselves on record. Those who favor this relief measure, and will help to get it passed, by holding up the hands of Congressman Rawlins and supporting the Democratic candidate for the legislature, Hon. W. C. Hall, are invited to call at once at the workingmen's headquarters over No. 151 South Main street, and sign a monster petition to the Congress of the United States. Do not procrastinate—come at once.

REPUBLICAN ABSURDITIES.

Some Facts Which are Incontrovertible.

We are asked what the points at issue are in the present special election for member to the Territorial legislature. The simple answer would be just this: Whether we shall send a Democrat or a Republican to the legislature. But that simple reply draws with it a more complex train of questions involving all the points at issue between the two great national parties. These are, if one may judge from the attacks made by Republican speakers: first, the present financial distress of the country which they aver is the result of threatened tariff legislation by the party in power—this involves the whole question of the tariff; second, the recent silver legislation which repealed the purchasing clause of the Sherman act—legislation which, in the present stage of silver legislation, works a great hardship to the west—this disaster is also charged up to Democratic policy; third, the policy of the administration in regard to the Hawaiian imbroglio.

Permit me to discuss, briefly, these three questions, beginning with the last first.

HAWAII.

From the information now spread out before the country from official sources, it appears that under the late Republican administration a few bold adventurers in a distant island of the Pacific planned a coup d'etat, miscalled a "revolution," which had for its purpose not only a present [illegible] overthrowing the existing government, and annexing the island to the United States as one of the states of the American Union. The adventurers not being numerous enough or strong enough to accomplish their design alone, under a pretext all too transparent, employ the United States naval forces stationed at Honolulu to intimidate the queen of the islands into a submission to the demands of the adventurers. Recognizing the utter uselessness of entering into a conflict with our nation, the queen submits until an appeal can be made to the government of the United States. But the adventurers, keeping in the dark as much as possible the provisional submission of the queen, rush straight for Washington and demand annexation and statehood for the island, under the iniquitous scheme can be accomplished Grover Cleveland is elected President; and not being actuated by the "jingoism" so characteristic of the Republican party, he withdraws the Foster treaty from the Senate, examines into the case, finds the facts to exist as stated above, and concludes that a great wrong has been done in which the United States has been made a party. Recognizing the principle that it is the first business of a great nation to cast away shame and dishonor, President Cleveland is determined to exert every power at his command to right the wrong done, and if possible reestablish that order of things which existed before the naval forces of the United States were employed to dethrone a friendly monarch. This is doing an act of simple justice; but for wishing to do it, the President is attacked by the Republicans. They are welcome to all the advantages they get out of it. They will make nothing in Utah by denouncing the administration for attempting to reinstate "a half-caste queen of the cannibal islands." The weaker the party to whom the wrong has been done, the more merit there is for righting the wrong, since it is not done through any sense of fear of being called to book for perpetrating the wrong, but out of a pure love of justice. It is amusing to watch the action of Republicans [illegible] when dealing with this question. They start out vigorously enough in the denouncement of President Cleveland, but finding their audiences do not respond with applause they suddenly stop, and their attitude just then reminds one of nothing so much as of the action of a bully who raises his cane to strike his victim, but hasn't the courage to let fall the blow.

SILVER.

The present woes of the silver-producing states is charged to the Democratic party because of the legislation which repealed the purchasing clause of the Sherman act. Doubtless the party in power is responsible for the legislation enacted under its administration, but when it comes to a consideration as to which party is most friendly to the white metal the Republican party has no advantage even in this recent legislation; for a greater percentage of Republicans voted for repeal than Democrats. In fact there was a very general demand throughout the country for the repeal of the Sherman act. It was working untold mischief to the finances of the country. It compelled the government to purchase 4,500,000 ounces of silver per month, issue certificates thereon and keep them at par with gold coin. The market value of the silver in our silver dollar was about 60 cents, so that for every silver dollar redeemed there was a loss to the government of 40 cents. It requires no deep political acuteness to see that in the end that means bankruptcy to the government. It does not remove the difficulty for western Republicans to say that silver certificates need not have been redeemed in gold, but in silver coin. The Sherman law demanded that the silver certificates be kept on a parity with gold, and if when those certificates were presented the government had refused to pay gold, the inevitable result would have been that confidence would have been lost in silver entirely, gold would have rushed to a premium and we would have had a financial panic to which our present financial troubles would be as a gentle summer zephyr to a cyclone.

It is owing to the steady policy of the administration in redeeming silver certificates in gold when presented that the financial crisis through which the country is passing has been no worse. The purchasing clause of the Sherman law had to be repealed—the country demanded it—it was the duty of the party in power to repeal it, and it was done. The only thing of which even we of the west can complain is that something was not substituted favorable to silver. Meantime the Republican party is responsible for the demonetization of silver. That party did it away back in 1873. It cannot deny the fact. Its apologists do not attempt it. They merely try to excuse it on the ground that they did not "go for to do it." Republicans did not know that demonetization would be the effect of their legislation! Ah! that poor innocence, how they act [illegible] into wrong doing unawares! But whoever would have thought that the great Republican party, [illegible] its statesmen would be content to put in such a policy [illegible]? Perhaps the excuse, such as it is, becomes the Republican party [illegible] for a great political party, but what does it say for its intelligence? In all sincerity, is a party which is not aware of the effect of its legislation fit to be trusted with the destiny of the great nation? This excuse is something like the Irishman's [illegible]. When it covered his head his feet were left out in the cold, so he cut off a piece from the top and sewed it on at the bottom; but when that covered his feet, to his great disgust his bald head was exposed to the cold blasts of winter.

If our Republican friends will be honest they will admit that the silver question at present is not yet a party issue. That it will become such there is no doubt—it is inevitable. Silver can no more be kicked out as a money metal than the moon can be cast from the firmament, and when it becomes a party question it is the Democratic party that will befriend silver. Why? Because the Republican party prides itself on being, and is the party of the classes—of the wealthy—of the plutocrats—the men who ride in palace drawing-room coaches on the railroads, and live at the swell-club houses of the great cities; while the Democratic party has to protect itself with being the party of the plain, common people. Gold is the money of the plutocrats—of the wealthy—the capitalist, and silver is the money of the masses—of the poor, and believing that any party will be true to its tendencies it seems in favor of the class of people it represents, the Republican party will seek to establish gold as our only money metal, while the Democrats will contend for the money of the constitution, gold and silver—free coinage for both at a just ratio. I [illegible] [illegible] Democratic [illegible] that [illegible] Grover Cleveland leave the White House, his signature will be affixed to a law for the free coinage of silver.

TARIFF.

Much is said on the tariff question, here only its general features can be glanced at. Government is a [illegible] among men to secure to the individual the right to live, the right to be free, the right peaceably to possess that which is his—in fact, the right to pursue happiness. To secure these privileges to the individual, and the peace and good order of society is the whole mission of government. Beyond this it cannot rightfully or safely go. Government is not organized to engage either directly or indirectly in private enterprises, be they ever so advantageous or praiseworthy. The reason that it is not organized for that purpose is because it would be an unjust and dangerous thing to do. Such a thing would mean the building up of one part of the community at the expense of the other. For be it remembered that government is not a producer; whatever means it has it takes by some process of taxation from the people; and whenever it gives part of what it collects for the fostering of some private enterprise, it gives what it has taken from the whole in a favored few, and favors them up at the expense of the community. This most directly touches the bounty system, advocated by Republicans. But the same thing is done when the government system of taxation is so adjusted that what is called "protection" is given to favored industries, and the amount of tax placed upon imported articles which come in competition with the "protected" [illegible] and by the necessities of the government economically administered, but by the amount needed to keep out competing goods. It would require a credulity which believeth all things to think that these favored industries would not continue this trade, except legislature to get more bounties and protection, until they could control the markets and fleece the people to the very last dollar they would [illegible] from them. This is not a fancy, it is a fact demonstrated by the experience of the last quarter of a century in these United States. These men whose industries are protected and bountied on these things in all great [illegible], for the good of the country, [illegible]—so only is it for those who ride the [illegible] of fortune's wave to [illegible] [illegible] that this world was made for [illegible].

Government is a necessity to protect the individual and society; but let it be [illegible] and to secure that it may exist and be efficient it has the right to tax the people to the amount necessary to meet its just expenses. It has not the right to take one dollar more under any pretext whatsoever. And since the present system of taxation is by means of an import tax on imported articles the Democratic party says the tariff schedules should be so adjusted as to meet the necessities of the government but no more; that the tariff on imports should be first placed on luxuries, that those best able—those who buy luxuries—should bear the burden of taxation, and that after that such incidental protection should be given to new industries as will tend to encourage new enterprises but not foster monopolies or create trusts.

It is said that because the Democratic Party promises to bring the tariff laws down to their just basis, that industries in our land are paralyzed and financial ruin threatens the nation. We don't believe it. We believe on the contrary that the country has reached that point in its experience where it discovers the truth that the boasted prosperity of the land was largely artificial, resting on an insecure foundation; that the bubble of seeming prosperity puffed into existence by Republican policy has burst and we stand in the midst of a nation's financial distress as a consequence.

But suppose the present financial distress to be caused wholly or in part by the prospect of a change in the tariff legislation of the country. What of it? Shall the nation refuse to change its bad policy for a good and just one because of a temporary inconvenience? Shall we hug the delusion that we can continue doing evil and have good come of it? The result of Republican vicious legislation and administration is destined to overtake the country sooner or later, and the longer the inevitable disaster is put off the more terrible will it be. Since then it is better to endure a little evil than a great one, let us bravely meet now whatever of trouble we have to meet, and overcome it. It will ever be an evil to have the industrial system of the country disturbed by politics, therefore let us remove as far as possible the cause of disturbance by carrying out the Democratic doctrine above [illegible] what may be called the American doctrine—viz. divorce the government and its powers from the industrial world by confining it exclusively to the noble occupation of protecting the peace and good order of society and the life and liberty of the individual, leaving the people under such guarantee of protection to work out their own industrial and financial salvation.